

# Virginia Free Press

## FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXIII.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1830.

NO. 44.

**CAUTION.**  
I am willing to submit longer to the impositions practiced upon hunters and others, throwing me and riding through my farm, before determined, for time to notice such offences with the aid of the law.  
GEO. BACKHOUSE.  
1830.

**OVES! STOVES!!**  
I have on hand a large quantity of Oves, of all kinds, Ten plates, Franklin do., Cooking, &c. Ho them low, either finished, or the unfinished. Stove-pipe had at the notice, &c. I. N. CARTER.  
Harpers Ferry, Nov. 10, 1830.

**NOTICE.**  
Persons holding prize tickets in the Virginia Free Trade Lottery, take by us, and present them for payment, before the 1st of Dec. All persons indebted for the same, please call and discharge the same early.  
J. L. HESS & CO.  
Harpers Ferry, Nov. 17, 1830.

**REDECKER SEBENS**  
I have celebrated Chopping AXES, just received and for sale by  
G. W. HAMMOND.

**BRIN GS; MAHEREL**  
I have on hand and for sale  
H. KEYES.  
1830.

**BAR IRON.**  
I have on hand, a large quantity of Bar Iron, which will be sold at a low price, by the purchaser taking 5 to 500 lbs. Also, Steel of all kinds, and Sheet Iron—Mouldboards, &c., &c.  
I. N. CARTER.  
Harpers Ferry, Nov. 10, 1830.

**LUMBER.**  
The undersigned has on hand  
**1000 FEET** seasoned pine LUMBER, in lengths of 10, 12, 14, 16, and 20 feet, and sizes of 1-2, 3-4, 1-1, 2-2, and 3 inches thick—Scantling Joists of 12, 14, and 16 feet. All will be sold low.  
A. SHEERER.  
Living Waters, Nov. 10, 1830.

**HARRIS'S Balsamic Liquid Extract.**  
The cure of Colds, Consumption, &c. This preparation is perfectly mild and harmless, and rarely fails to cure the obstinate cases of colds, asthma, cough, spitting of blood, and consumption. The proprietor has used it in a number of cases within the last six months, with- out producing, but in one instance, most salutary and beneficial effects. The following case will show its virtues: A man about the age of twenty, was afflicted with a violent cold, which bred him a severe pulmonary affection. He made various remedies with little or no effect. His strength rapidly declined—his lips became difficult and labrous—his cough a short dry cough, and he was unable to rest. He continued to grow weaker, when his friends expected every moment the melancholy scene would be closed, and he would be no more. He was then introduced to this Balsamic preparation. His cough soon became relieved, his left breast, and in a short time he was entirely restored to health. The Balsamic preparation is a tea-spoonful of it, if it is better to take it in a wine glass of sherry or in tea or gum-arabic.  
The above Extract can be obtained in Charlestown Book and Apothecary Store.  
JAMES DRISCOLL.  
Nov. 7, 1830.

**NOTICE.**  
The stockholders of the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers Ferry Turnpike Company, residing in Smithfield and Harpers Ferry, are informed that Mr. THOMAS HARRIS is authorized to receive the amount of their respective instalments.  
HUMPHREY KEYES, Treasurer.  
Nov. 17, 1830.

**TWILLED BAGS.**  
Best quality double-seam Twilled BAGS, just received and for sale by  
G. W. HAMMOND.

**TWILLED BAGS.**  
FOR SALE BY  
HUMPHREY KEYES.  
Nov. 13.

**NOTICE.**  
The stockholders of the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers Ferry Turnpike Company, are informed that an instalment of five dollars on each share became payable on the first of this month.  
H. KEYES, Treasurer.  
Nov. 3, 1830.

**PORTOISE SHELL COMBS.**  
FOR SALE BY  
HUMPHREY KEYES.  
Nov. 3, 1830.

**PAIR OF SADDLEBAGS.**  
I have loaned by me to some of my friends—to whom, no recollection. They are much wanted at present. Please return them.  
J. S. GALLAHER.  
Nov. 3.

**OHNS S. GALLAHER.**  
CONDITIONS.  
The FREE PRESS is published weekly, at TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.  
If the paper is not received in full, it will be returned in full, if not paid for. Should payment be made at the end of the year, the paper will be invariably charged. If the paper is not received in full, it will be returned in full, if not paid for. Should payment be made at the end of the year, the paper will be invariably charged. If the paper is not received in full, it will be returned in full, if not paid for. Should payment be made at the end of the year, the paper will be invariably charged.

### POETICAL.

**WINTER.**  
I come, I come, for the winter is old,  
The fields have dotted their mantle of gold,  
And filling down from the slaking trees,  
The blowing leaves fall whistlingly.

Droops to old Ocean the weary stem;  
Ever the last of his radiant course is run;  
And the early shadows of the evening gray,  
Close the bright round of the shorted day.

From, with my snowflake, spoolless white,  
With my frosty chain for the waters bright,  
With my pebbles of diamond for fish and tree,  
And the cricket chirping so cheerily.

I come with the shout of the festive throng,  
With the merry tale and the Christmas song,  
With the laugh of the young as the stocking pours  
The torrent rich of its sugar stores.

I peep through the pane at the blazing hearth,  
At the smile of age, and at childhood's mirth;  
At the crowing baby, the suppliant fire,  
The streaming urn and the ablative fire—

At the blushing maid and the happy swain,  
Seated apart from the merry scene,  
While soft as the eoo of the amorous dove,  
Their whispered breathings tell of love.

I come with my mantle of feathery snow,  
And breathe on the chilly pane as I go,  
I'll rattle lower and try force  
On the frosted window tell of me.

But the whole of my fairy work I do,  
When from bright chariot the blessed Sun  
Casts his warm glances on hill and brae,  
'Till the gladsome waters burst away.

Then buds the young leaflet, the gay birds sing,  
Earth dons her green mantle to welcome spring,  
Young Zephyrus on flowery sweets repose,  
And wild sport 'mid the new-born snow.

**A DAUGHTER'S PRAYER.**  
Written by one of the most distinguished authors now living, for the use of his own little daughter. Its beautiful simplicity will recommend it at once to every parent.

Eye on my bed my limbs I lay,  
God grant me grace my prayers to say!  
Oh, God, preserve my mother dear,  
The health and strength for many a year.

But oh, preserve my father too,  
And may I pay him reverence due!  
And may I be his thoughts employ  
To be my parents' hope and joy!

Oh! likewise keep my brothers both,  
From evil doing and from sloth;  
And may I always love each other;  
Our friends, our father, and our mother!

And still, oh Lord, to me impart  
An innocent and grateful heart,  
'Till after my last sleep, I may  
Awake to the eternal day.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**ESCAPE FROM A LION.**  
TAMBOURNE YIELD, DEC. 2, 1830.  
About 11 o'clock, I preached from Heb. xii. 10.—When Divine service was over, I visited a poor sick Hottentot, who recently experienced one of the most remarkable and providential deliverances that I ever heard or read of. I found him in great pain from the shocking wounds he had received on the occasion; and in the course of conversation he furnished me with the following particulars of his escape from the jaws of a lion, which he ascribes wholly to the gracious interposition of the Father of Mercies, and which are, therefore, worthy of being recorded to his glory.

About three weeks or a month ago, he went out on a hunting excursion, accompanied by several other natives. Arriving on an extensive plain, there was abundance of game, they discovered a number of lions also, which appeared to be disturbed by their approach. A prodigiously large male immediately separated himself from the troop, and began slowly to advance towards the party, the majority of whom were young and unaccustomed to encounters of so formidable a nature. When droves of timid antelopes, or spring bucks only came in their way, they made a great boast of their courage, but the very appearance of the forest king made them tremble. While the animal was yet at a distance, they all dismounted, to prepare for firing, and according to the custom on such occasions, began tying their horses together, by means of their bridles, with the view of keeping the latter between them and the lion, as an object to attract his attention until they were able to take deliberate aim. His movements, however, were too swift for them. Before the horses were properly fastened to each other, the monster made a tremendous bound or two, and suddenly pounced upon the hind parts of one of them, which, in its fright, plunged forward and knocked down the poor man in question, who was holding the reins in his hand. His comrades instantly took flight, and ran off with all speed; and he, of course, was as quickly as possible, in order to follow them. But no sooner had he regained his feet, than the majestic beast, with a seeming consciousness of his superior might, stretched forth his

paw, and striking him just behind the neck, immediately brought him to the ground again. He then rolled on his back, when the lion set his foot upon his breast, and laid down upon him. The poor man now became almost breathless, partly from fear, but principally from the intolerable pressure of his terrific load. He endeavored to move a little to one side, in order to breathe, but feeling this, the creature seized his left arm, close to the elbow; and, after once laying hold with his teeth, he continued to amuse himself with the limb for some time, biting it in sundry places down to the hand, the thick part of which seemed to have been pierced entirely through. All this time the lion did not appear to be angry, but he merely caught at his prey, like a cat sporting with a mouse that is not quite dead; so that there was not a single bone fractured, as would in all probability have been the case had the creature been hungry or irritated. Whilst writhing in agony, gasping for breath, and expecting every moment to be torn limb from limb, the sufferer cried to his companions for assistance, but cried in vain. On raising his head a little, the beast opened his dreadful jaws to receive it, but providentially the hat, which I saw in its present rest state, slipped off, so that the points of the teeth only just grazed the surface of the skull.

The lion now set his feet upon the arm, from which the blood was freely flowing; his fearful paw was soon covered therewith, and he again and again licked it clean! The idea verily makes me shudder while I write. But this was not the worst: for the animal then steadily fixed his flaming eyes upon those of the man, smelt on one side and then on the other of his face; and, having tasted of the blood, he appeared to have inclined to devour his helpless victim. "At this critical moment," said the poor man, "I recollect having heard that there is a God in the heavens, who is able to deliver at the very last extremity; and I began to pray that he would save me, and not allow the lion to eat my flesh and drink my blood." Whilst thus engaged in calling upon God, the lion, however, himself completely round. On perceiving this, the Hottentot made an effort to get from under him; but no sooner did the creature observe his movement than he laid terrible hold on his right thigh. The wound was dreadfully deep, and evidently occasioned the sufferer most excruciating pain. He again sent up his cry to God for help; nor were his prayers in vain. The huge animal, soon afterwards quietly relinquished his prey, though he had not been in the least interrupted. Having deliberately risen from his seat, he walked majestically off to the distance of thirty or forty paces, and then laid down in the grass, as if for the purpose of watching the man. The latter being happily relieved of his load, ventured to sit up, which circumstance immediately attracted the lion's attention; nevertheless it did not induce another attack, as the poor fellow naturally expected, but, as if bereft of power, and unable to do any thing more, he again arose, took his departure, and was seen no more. The man, seeing this, took up his gun, and hastened away to his terrified companions, who had given him up for dead. Being in a state of exhaustion, from loss of blood, he was immediately set upon his horse, and brought, as soon as was practicable, to the place where I found him. Dr. Gaultier, son of the Rev. John Gaultier, being stationed at a military post in the neighborhood, and being of the same persuasion as his relief, and has very humanely rendered him all necessary assistance ever since. Mr. Gaultier informs me that, on his arrival, the appearance of the wounds was truly alarming, and amputation of the arm seemed absolutely necessary. To this, however, the patient was not willing to consent, having a number of young children, whose subsistence depends on his labour. "As the Almighty had delivered me," said he, "from that horrid death, I thought surely he is able to save my arm also." And, astonishing to relate, several of the wounds are already healed, and there is now hope of his complete recovery. "O that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!"

**Lady's Dress.**—Let chastity be your white, modesty be your vermilion, dress your eyebrows with cheerfulness, and your lips with sincerity; let instruction be your ear rings; let innocence your garland; confidence in your husband your richest ornament; housewifery your bracelets; virtue your rubes, and conscious integrity the finish.

### PARENTS.

Consider, thou who art a parent, the importance of thy trust. The being thou hast produced it is thy duty to support. Upon thee also it depends, whether the child of thy bosom shall be a blessing or a curse to thyself—a useful or a worthless member of the community. Prepare him early with instruction, and season his mind early with the maxims of truth, watch the bent of his inclination, set him right in his youth, and let no evil habit gain strength with his years. So shall he rise like a cedar on the mountain. His head shall be seen above the trees of the forest. The soil is thine own. Let it not want cultivation. The seed which thou sowest, that also shall thou reap.

A wicked son is a reproach to his father; but he that doeth right is an honor to his grey hairs.

Teach him obedience, and he shall bless thee: Teach him modesty, and he shall not be ashamed: Teach him gratitude, and he shall receive benefits: Teach him charity, and he shall gain love: Teach him temperance, and he shall have health: Teach him prudence, and fortune shall attend him: Teach him justice, and he shall be honored by the world: Teach him sincerity, and his own heart shall not reproach him: Teach him diligence, and his wealth shall increase: Teach him benevolence, and his mind shall be exalted: Teach him science, and his life shall be useful: Teach him religion, and his death shall be happy.

**THE TWO SEXES.**  
The last number of the Ladies' Magazine contains a most valuable and interesting matter. The following true and elegant paragraphs are extracted from an article by Mrs. S. journey, whose mind is the dwelling of light and beauty.

"Man might be initiated into the varieties and mysteries of needle-work; taught to have patience with the feebleness and waywardness of infancy, and to steal with noiseless step about the chamber of the sick; and woman might be instructed to contend for the palm of science; to pour forth eloquence in senates, or to wade through fields of slaughter to a throne. Yet, alas! the soul would attend this violence to nature; this abuse of physical and intellectual energy; while the beauty of social order would be defaced, and the fountains of earth's fecility broken up.

"We arrive, therefore, at the conclusion. The sexes are intended for different spheres, and constructed in conformity to their respective destinations, by him who binds the oak leaves the fury of the tempest, and the Alpine flower lean its cheek on the bosom of eternal snows. But disparity does not necessarily imply inferiority. The high places of the earth with their pomp and glory, are indeed accessible only to the march of ambition or the grasp of power; yet those who pass through their humble round of duty, are not unnoticed by the Great Taskmaster's eye; and their endowments, though accounted poverty among men, may prove durable riches in the kingdom of Heaven."

**Social Intercourse.**—We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties—maintains good order—who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of society—whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so degrading as the reluctant assent, the forced smiles—the checked conversation—the hesitating compliance—the well off are too apt to manifest to those a little lower down; with whom in comparison of intellect and principles of virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance.

**Go-between.**—There is perhaps no more odious character in the world, than that of a go-between—by which I mean that creature who carries to the ears of one neighbor every injurious observation that happens to drop from the mouth of another. Such a person is the slanderer's herald, and is altogether more odious than the slanderer himself. By his vile officiousness, he makes that poison effective, which else were inert; for three-fourths of the slanderers in the world would never injure their object, except by the malice of go-betweens, who, under the mask of double friendship, act as double traitors.

**Pun pugilistic.**—When Jack Marten, the pugilist, married Elizabeth Martin, of St. Omer, that same pugilist remarked, that it was too bad to knock his wife's foot out on the very day of her marriage.

### THE TARIFF.

From the U. S. Telegraph, Nov. 19. (BY REQUEST OF J. N. C.)  
**DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.**

We to-day, complete our publication of the interesting article from the London Quarterly Review, upon the causes of the distress of Great Britain, and would call the attention of our readers to the striking facts which it presents to view. It has been a standing argument with the advocates of a high tariff, that additional protecting duties have reduced the price of the protected articles. And Mr. Niles, in a favored article, entitled Politics for Farmers, assumes this as the basis of his illustrations—that the prices of articles protected have been reduced, is admitted; but that the reduction has been caused by that protection, is denied. The inquiry then is, not as to the fact of the reduction of price, but as to the cause of that reduction. We believe that it will be found that protection has followed the reduction of prices; and that the same causes have operated to lessen the prices, in Europe and America, to wit: the increase of labor-saving machinery, and the increased value of money. The article before us is full upon this point.

The Reviewer says: "We repeat, however, that we do not wish to attach any undue importance to a calculation, founded on assumptions which may be, if not refuted, at least disputed. We take our stand on the plain and undeniable facts, that there has since 1810 been a defalcation in the usual supply of precious metals; a *luxury cessans* to the amount of 500,000,000 dollars; that we have also, by the destruction of paper money since 1815, suffered a *damnum emergens* of 300,000,000 dollars; and finally, that the ordinary demand has, at the same time, greatly and notoriously increased. No one will deny that these form sufficient grounds for the presumption—that the amount in fact, *a priori*, to the strongest possible proof—that a considerable rise in the relative value of the precious metals must, as an inevitable consequence, have taken place. But that such rise has in point of fact, really occurred, we shall now proceed to prove, *a posteriori*, by applying to the present case the most accredited test which we possess, to ascertain the truth in this matter—we mean, the average prices of corn in money."

He gives a comparative table showing the amount of the produce of the mines, and the effect which it had upon the average decimal prices of wheat and labor; showing that as the quantity of the precious metals increased, from \$3,755,982, (the amount of Mexican dollars, in 1700,) to \$33,608,151, wheat gradually rose in England, as the quantity of precious metals increased, from one dollar, the price in 1700, to \$2 23, which was the price in 1809, and labor, from 90 cents to 246 cents; and that as the supply of Mexican dollars was reduced to 9,000,000 wheat fell to \$1 65, and labor to \$1 84.

But the Reviewer adds: "The invariable parallelism between the rise and fall of the money price of commodities on one hand, and the increase and decrease in the produce of the mines on the other, the following concentration of the results of our table may serve to present to the view with improved effect:

Periods.	Years.	Average price of coinage in of wheat in Eu. rupe.	Mexico, in dollars.	Potosi, in dollars.
1700	1700	100	40,000,000	40,000,000
1750	1750	110	45,000,000	45,000,000
1770	1770	120	50,000,000	50,000,000
1790	1790	130	55,000,000	55,000,000
1810	1810	140	60,000,000	60,000,000
1820	1820	150	65,000,000	65,000,000
1830	1830	160	70,000,000	70,000,000

He then proceeds: "According to a recent return of exports and imports made to the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. Alderman Waltham, the official value of British manufactures and produce, compared with their declared or invoiced value, was, in 1811 and in 1829, as follows:

Years.	Official value.	Declared official to the value.	Declared value.
1811	271,725,532	250,850,618	100 : 92
1829	32,469,723	35,212,872	100 : 64

If we reduce the declared value of these imports in 1811 to the gold standard, the proportion to the official will then be 116; and if we state this 100, the process of the fall of prices in this country will, on examination of the returns in question, appear to have been as follows:

Years.	Official value.	Declared official to the value.	Declared value.
1811	100	100	100
1812	97	100	103
1813	95	100	107
1814	93	100	111
1815	91	100	115
1816	89	100	119
1817	87	100	123
1818	85	100	127
1819	83	100	131
1820	81	100	135
1821	79	100	139
1822	77	100	143
1823	75	100	147
1824	73	100	151
1825	71	100	155
1826	69	100	159
1827	67	100	163
1828	65	100	167
1829	63	100	171

The fall in the money price of the series of commodities included in these exports, accordingly appears to have been 45 per cent. since 1811. In the absence of sufficient data to assist us in an analysis of this fall into its constituent elements, we have been able to give the subject, that if we take the effect of peace in the reduction of the costs of production and of the rate of profits at 15 to 20 per cent. ample allowance will have been made for the influence of that cause on the prices. The remaining 25 to 30 per cent. of the fall can only be accounted for by the rise which has taken place in the relative value of the precious metals.

In particular commodities the fall, calculated on the returns of their declared value in 1814, and 1838, has been as follows:—In cotton manufactures, 58 per cent; in silk do. 55; in linen do. 45; in woollen do. 32; in brass and copper do. 27; in cutlery and hardware, 33; in iron and steel, wrought and unwrought, 32; in tin, unwrought, 36; in lead and shot, 27; in British refined salt-petre, 66; in coals and culm, 23; in soap and candles, 56; in ham and bacon, beef and pork, 30; in fish of all sorts, 36; in bread and biscuit, 20; in seeds of all sorts, 42; and in plate, plated ware, jewelry and watches, 7. There has been a further declension in the prices of nearly all the above articles in 1829. A considerable proportion of them, also, have been shipped for British merchants, and manufacturers, to foreign markets, where the declared value has not been realised—the gross fall in cotton manufactures, since 1814, amounted in 1829, to 50 per cent.

One species of manufacture appears to have nearly maintained its price; peace and lowered profit jointly, have only effected it to the extent of 7 per cent. It is the last in the above list, and its solitary stand in the midst of the general downfall, marks, with happy effect, what has preserved it from the fate which has laid all the other prices prostrate around it. *Opposita juxta se posita magis eucucunt.*

The result of the preceding investigation is, that the general fall in the money prices of commodities, which since 1811 appears to have been, at a moderate estimate, 50 per cent. may be considered as having been caused—1st, To the amount of 15 per cent., probably, by the diminution in the costs of production and the depression in the rate of profits—the effects of peace.—2dly, To the amount of ten per cent. as respects this country, and probably, some others, similarly situated, by alterations in the national currency. And 3dly, To the amount of 25 per cent. by the rise which has taken place in the relative value of the precious metals, constituting the material of the money of the world."

Can any one resist the force of those facts, and the conclusions to which they lead? Does it follow that the reduction of the price of dutiable articles should be attributed to the high tariff, or should not the reduction be attributed much more to the causes which have suspended the working of the mines, and cut off the supply of the precious metals. We propose to follow up this subject, and ask a careful hearing.

"If we have the declared value in 1811, at 141, without reducing it, and take 141 = 100, the above table will then have to be altered thus:

Periods.	Years.	Average price of coinage in of wheat in Eu. rupe.	Mexico, in dollars.	Potosi, in dollars.
1811	100	100	40,000,000	40,000,000
1812	97	100	45,000,000	45,000,000
1813	95	100	50,000,000	50,000,000
1814	93	100	55,000,000	55,000,000
1815	91	100	60,000,000	60,000,000
1816	89	100	65,000,000	65,000,000
1817	87	100	70,000,000	70,000,000
1818	85	100	75,000,000	75,000,000
1819	83	100	80,000,000	80,000,000
1820	81	100	85,000,000	85,000,000
1821	79	100	90,000,000	90,000,000
1822	77	100	95,000,000	95,000,000
1823	75	100	100,000,000	100,000,000
1824	73	100	105,000,000	105,000,000
1825	71	100	110,000,000	110,000,000
1826	69	100	115,000,000	115,000,000
1827	67	100	120,000,000	120,000,000
1828	65	100	125,000,000	125,000,000
1829	63	100	130,000,000	130,000,000

"It is to be particularly noticed, that nearly every description of goods, whether a raw article or manufactured, has been reduced to such a low rate during the year (1829), that growers and producers are suffering severely, the value having quitted far below remunerating prices, a state quite unusual, and which cannot continue."

Nothing is so great an instance of ill manners as flattery. If you flatter all the company you please none; if you flatter only one or two, you affront the rest.  
Happiness is a matter of mind, not to be acquired or secured by the fortuitous circumstances of life.

### THE TARIFF.

From the U. S. Telegraph, Nov. 19. (BY REQUEST OF J. N. C.)  
**DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.**

We to-day, complete our publication of the interesting article from the London Quarterly Review, upon the causes of the distress of Great Britain, and would call the attention of our readers to the striking facts which it presents to view. It has been a standing argument with the advocates of a high tariff, that additional protecting duties have reduced the price of the protected articles. And Mr. Niles, in a favored article, entitled Politics for Farmers, assumes this as the basis of his illustrations—that the prices of articles protected have been reduced, is admitted; but that the reduction has been caused by that protection, is denied. The inquiry then is, not as to the fact of the reduction of price, but as to the cause of that reduction. We believe that it will be found that protection has followed the reduction of prices; and that the same causes have operated to lessen the prices, in Europe and America, to wit: the increase of labor-saving machinery, and the increased value of money. The article before us is full upon this point.

The Reviewer says: "We repeat, however, that we do not wish to attach any undue importance to a calculation, founded on assumptions which may be, if not refuted, at least disputed. We take our stand on the plain and undeniable facts, that there has since 1810 been a defalcation in the usual supply of precious metals; a *luxury cessans* to the amount of 500,000,000 dollars; that we have also, by the destruction of paper money since 1815, suffered a *damnum emergens* of 300,000,000 dollars; and finally, that the ordinary demand has, at the same time, greatly and notoriously increased. No one will deny that these form sufficient grounds for the presumption—that the amount in fact, *a priori*, to the strongest possible proof—that a considerable rise in the relative value of the precious metals must, as an inevitable consequence, have taken place. But that such rise has in point of fact, really occurred, we shall now proceed to prove, *a posteriori*, by applying to the present case the most accredited test which we possess, to ascertain the truth in this matter—we mean, the average prices of corn in money."

He gives a comparative table showing the amount of the produce of the mines, and the effect which it had upon the average decimal prices of wheat and labor; showing that as the quantity of the precious metals increased, from \$3,755,982, (the amount of Mexican dollars, in 1700,) to \$33,608,151, wheat gradually rose in England, as the quantity of precious metals increased, from one dollar, the price in 1700, to \$2 23, which was the price in 1809, and labor, from 90 cents to 246 cents; and that as the supply of Mexican dollars was reduced to 9,000,000 wheat fell to \$1 65, and labor to \$1 84.

But the Reviewer adds: "The invariable parallelism between the rise and fall of the money price of commodities on one hand, and the increase and decrease in the produce of the mines on the other, the following concentration of the results of our table may serve to present to the view with improved effect:

Periods.	Years.	Average price of coinage in of wheat in Eu. rupe.	Mexico, in dollars.	Potosi, in dollars.
1700	17			



1831.

Counting House Almanac,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1831. Being the 5th after Bismarck's Trop. Year, and the 55th after the Independence of the United States.

Table with columns for Sun, Mon, Tues, Wednes, Thurs, Friday, Saturday, Moon's Phases, Day, Hour, Minute. Rows for months JANUARY through DECEMBER.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1831.

There will be four Eclipses this year, two of the Sun, and two of the Moon—One of the Sun and one of the Moon visible here, as follows: Eclipse of the Sun on the 19th of February.

Eclipse of the Moon on the 25th of August.

VENUS will be evening star until 8th October—then morning star until end of the year.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURES. A document yesterday transmitted from the Treasury Department, says the National Intelligencer of Dec. 23, in answer to a Resolution of the House of Representatives, passed at the last session of Congress, presents a highly necessary to the formation of a proper estimate of the character and amount of the National Expenditures.

There has been disbursed for Fortifications, \$13,420,639 24; Light-houses, 3,348,716 35; Public Debt, 180,303,679 31; Pensions, 20,492,647 27; Internal Improvement, 5,310,930 11.

The latter sum of expenditure, being that to which exception has been taken on the score of its prodigality, embraces the building of piers, preservation of ports and harbors, making roads, and removing obstructions in rivers. None of the amount here stated, \$2,445,420-20 was expended on the Cumberland Road, leaving for all other expenditures under the comprehensive head of Internal Improvements, \$2,867,509 91 only.

FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. By the packet ship De Rham, arrived at New York on Monday week from Havre, files of Paris papers to the 4th November were received. They contain some very interesting details of the Capture of Antwerp by the Belgians after a long and sanguinary conflict, and of the entire destruction of the com-

fire of the Dutch troops from the Citadel, after they had agreed to surrender. An immense loss of property was occasioned. An armistice was agreed on the 27th, by Chazel, commandant of the citadel, to treat of a surrender, but it was broken by the firing of a few muskets, which, it is said, he himself had secretly ordered, to make a pretext for the destruction of the city.

From the Courier Des Pays Bas. BRUSSELS, Oct. 28. Bombardment and Capture of Antwerp.—Our volunteers, after having harassed the enemy for three days by incessant skirmishes, at length made themselves masters of Berchem and Bogenhout, at the end of most obstinate and bloody contests. Thus they arrived under the walls of Antwerp, within which the enemy had retired. On the 26th, in the morning, the population of Antwerp rose in a mass, and began by disarming several of the soldiers they fell in with. About 2 o'clock, 50 armed Burgers proceeded to the Grande Place, where they found 300 Dutchmen with a detachment of the Communal Guards. They attacked the soldiers, who immediately formed themselves into a square. The Communal Guard remained neutral, and returned to the front of the Hotel de Ville. After a firing of about half an hour, the citizens remained masters of the place, having killed the commanding officer of the post, and taken 5 subaltern officers and 98 men, prisoners.

The conquerors, seconded by a great number of auxiliaries, armed with the muskets and ammunition of the vanquished, then proceeded to the different parts of the town, and continued fighting with the utmost determination till night, but with no other result than the loss of a great many men on both sides, in killed and wounded.

On the 27th, before day break, the battle recommenced with increased fury, and about 7 in the morning the citizens were masters of the Porte Rouge and the Porte de Bogenhout. The soldiers fled to the Porte St. George. Our volunteers then entered by the gates which had been taken from the Dutch. They hastened to the Grande Places, where they were received with the utmost enthusiasm. During this, the citizens proceeded to the Porte St. George, of which they obtained possession, after an obstinate resistance from the Dutch troops. A fresh body of volunteers entered by this gate, and among them were the Chasseurs of Chasteler. The whole of the Dutch troops retired into the citadel, warmly pursued by the Burgers, in whose hands the whole town then remained. The Prince of Orange left Antwerp for London on the 25th October. His Majesty's address to the Belgians, that he goes to await elsewhere the issue of their political commotions.

Further particulars are given in the annexed letter from Antwerp, 27th Oct. 7 o'clock in the evening.

We are just arrived. They are bombarding Antwerp. Hot shot and grenades are flying every where. Already several houses are on fire. I am writing from the hotel of the late Governor, and by the light of a fearful fire. It is General Chasse who thus takes leave of us; he is anxious that the Dutch name be blessed to the last. The Dutch are in the citadel. We have only field pieces to oppose their heavy cannon. The condition of Antwerp is horrible. The ships of war in the Scheldt have also commenced a cannonade; Congreve rockets are flying; new flames are bursting out every instant, and our soldiers can only be lookers-on, and aid those whose buildings are in flames. We are obliged to leave the government house; the fire pursued us; the houses seem to have caught fire, and the most awful crime is consummating, without our being able to move or pull down the buildings of Brussels.

Prince Norky, minister of the house of the Emperor, has been appointed Russian Ambassador to Paris, in place of Pozzo di Borgo.

SPAIN. Mina has marched into Spain, and was commencing the work of revolution. The constitutional flag was flying at Cadix, Corunna, &c. Valdez had been obliged to retire from Spain back into France.

The Revolution in Spain.—Letters from London, of Oct. 30th, announce that the standard of liberty was raised at Cadiz, Ferral, and Gerunna; and that Don Miguel had given positive orders to send troops to assist the Spanish royalists.

Bayonne, Oct. 28.—The forces of General Mina are divided into two columns, one of which, commanded by himself, marched on the 26th for Erantz and the other, under Valdez, took the road of Vera. The latter was attacked by six thousand troops, and driven back into France, where they were dispersed. Mina has proceeded on to the interior, against the centre of the royalist line. Valdez's defeat is ascribed to his disobeying the orders of

the Duke of Wellington, on his return from the House of Lords on Tuesday, was assailed by a mob of ignorant and misguided persons with marks of popular indignation, too unequivocal to be misunderstood. All this is in the highest degree disgraceful.

LONDON, Oct. 29. The situation of Ireland continues to be the subject of general conversation. Many reports are in circulation, and many conjectures are hazarded concerning the results of this situation. The general opinion is, that measures will be adopted to repress the sentiments which predominate in that country; and that tranquility will be restored.

FRANCE—CHANGE OF MINISTRY. A change has taken place in the French Cabinet or rather it has been dissolved. The party doctrine demanded the deposition of Mr. O. Barrot. The demand was presented by M. Guizot, and met with great opposition, particularly from M. Dupont de L'Eure. The embarrassment arose from the measure of the Chamber in favor of the ex-ministers. The King declared that M. Dupont was the last of his friends with whom he would wish to part. The resignation of Messrs. de Broglie and Guizot followed very soon after this interview, and that of M. Louis succeeded. All three were accepted.

A decree of King Louis-Philippe, dated Nov. 3d, appoints M. Lafitte to be President of the Council and Minister of Finance, in the place of Baron Louis, resigned. The Marshal Marquis Maison to be Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the place of Count Mole, resigned. Count Mounier to be Minister of the Interior, in the place of M. Guizot, resigned. M. Merilhou, to be Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, in the place of the Duke de Broglie, resigned. The other gentlemen composing the Council of Ministers, are M. Dupont (d' Eure) Minister of Justice; Marshal Gerard, Minister of War; Count Sebastian, Minister of Marine. It is said there will be no more Ministers without Port-folios. The most eminent men of the last Ministry have been attached to legitimacy. They contributed to two restorations. The new Ministry will not be afraid of the revolution; its feelings go with it. But Marshall Maison and Montalivet are not known as diplomats, and there are some doubts of their talents.

On the 31st of October, the King of France reviewed the National Guards of Paris on the Champs de Mars. Upon reaching the field his Majesty was received by Gen. Lafayette at the head of the staff, the artillery firing a salute of 21 guns. The troops, amounting to about 85,000 men, presented a fine appearance.

The committee of the Court of Peers are extending their inquiries respecting the measures of the late ministry as far back as Aug. 1829. The examination of the impeached Ministers had been finished, and many of the witnesses. The debates on the subject were not expected to commence before the 4th of Dec. The Chamber of the Peers will be filled up for that occasion.

On the 21st of October, the King of France reviewed the National Guards of Paris on the Champs de Mars. Upon reaching the field his Majesty was received by Gen. Lafayette at the head of the staff, the artillery firing a salute of 21 guns. The troops, amounting to about 85,000 men, presented a fine appearance.

The House of Representatives met on the 21st of October, and devoted an hour to petitions and resolutions, after which the resolution which was adopted the preceding day, on motion of Mr. Hoffman, was again offered and agreed to. The House then determined to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow, and then went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Cambreling in the chair, and repaired to the Chamber of the Senate to attend the trial of Judge Peck.

On the 21st of October, the King of France reviewed the National Guards of Paris on the Champs de Mars. Upon reaching the field his Majesty was received by Gen. Lafayette at the head of the staff, the artillery firing a salute of 21 guns. The troops, amounting to about 85,000 men, presented a fine appearance.

On the 21st of October, the King of France reviewed the National Guards of Paris on the Champs de Mars. Upon reaching the field his Majesty was received by Gen. Lafayette at the head of the staff, the artillery firing a salute of 21 guns. The troops, amounting to about 85,000 men, presented a fine appearance.

On the 21st of October, the King of France reviewed the National Guards of Paris on the Champs de Mars. Upon reaching the field his Majesty was received by Gen. Lafayette at the head of the staff, the artillery firing a salute of 21 guns. The troops, amounting to about 85,000 men, presented a fine appearance.

On the 21st of October, the King of France reviewed the National Guards of Paris on the Champs de Mars. Upon reaching the field his Majesty was received by Gen. Lafayette at the head of the staff, the artillery firing a salute of 21 guns. The troops, amounting to about 85,000 men, presented a fine appearance.

On the 21st of October, the King of France reviewed the National Guards of Paris on the Champs de Mars. Upon reaching the field his Majesty was received by Gen. Lafayette at the head of the staff, the artillery firing a salute of 21 guns. The troops, amounting to about 85,000 men, presented a fine appearance.

THE I

WEDNESDAY

DOMESTIC. An article under the title of "The Telegraph," and request of one of the editors of that the South and too late because the City as its part of the measure protecting of an editor quite unnecessary by Niles' Register. The plain, clear and just presented undeniable facts of the present which he felt in the system, and, heretofore been of Mr. Niles' prejudiced, looked a long Review; to pro articles manifestly paid three p abroad, are not affords the most active is no argu While we can a sense as from foreign country prefer giving country? More from those in ex

MISSOURI.—elected a Sena succeed Mr. Messrs. Buckle, were the e votes were—B in relation to cleared himself off and of Int system of pro administration, a administration Mr. Buckner, "firm and un administration," election of G his competitor however, was result. It has friends will be station to Mr. KENTUCKY our next of this State, to rest in fact as parties (as usual) decided major

ACCIDENTS source, that e not recollect. Open on be with a horse rent and lodg some drifted and pig were tops of the formant left from his per state, by per for assistance merty in att fig been was

IT IS received, and returned to return N upon its own proportional week.

Our regularly by high give the pri and Alexan to the recep places by the change has

Hydro cure of friction of them when all attended manifest

The have resters to the Sta each M newspaper amount

An Govern dress Temper evening may be standing say, the merit of spirits, yet a h of fatig war?

A Clay w on the sons w







NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have received and finished opening their supply of Fall and Winter Goods...

CLOTHS! CLOTHS!

We have received a supply of Fall and Winter Supply of Goods, 50 pieces of broad CLOTHS...

LOOK HERE!

WE have a large supply of Rose Blankets, lower than we have ever had the pleasure of offering...

Rare and Desirable Articles.

WE HAVE IN STORE, MUSCAT WINE by the case or single bottle, Cordials by the doz. or single bottle...

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

WE are now receiving a very large and desirable stock of CHEAP GOODS, which will be sold unusually cheap...

STOCK OF SILK GOODS.

ONE of our subscribers informs his friends, &c. that he has just returned from market, with a very extensive assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

PRIME LIQUORS.

THE subscriber has on hand, a quantity of Old Whiskey, Peach and Apple Brandy, which has been in hogheads for upwards of three years...

NOTICE.

A BARGAIN can be had in a first-rate TRASHING MACHINE, for six horses, with all its apparatus...

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SMITH-FIELD, CHARLESTOWN AND HARPERS-FERRY TURNPIKE COMPANY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are receiving a handsome stock of entire NEW GOODS, selected from the late arrivals...

NEW STORE, AT KABLES MILLS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are receiving a handsome stock of entire NEW GOODS, selected from the late arrivals...

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

At Market Square, Harpers-Ferry. Friends and the public, that they have just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS...

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

At Market Square, Harpers-Ferry. Friends and the public, that they have just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS...

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

GEORGE W. HAMMOND has the pleasure to announce to his customers, that he has just returned from market, and is now receiving and opening a large and general assortment of British, French, India and Domestic Goods...

BLANK DEEDS.

For sale at this Office.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

THE CHARLESTOWN Apothecary and Book Store.

- Quassia, Pimento, Cloves, Nutmeg, Mace, Cloves, Cardamom, Vanilla, Sassafras, etc.

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed in the Jail of Jefferson county on the 8th day of October, 1830, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself DAVE...

ARTIFICIAL HAIR.

WE have a handsome assortment of Puffs and Curis, and a few Braids of Hair, which we are selling cheap.

SALT.

WE have one hundred bushels ground alum SALT.

600 Twilled Bags.

WE have received another supply of Twilled and Duck Bags, at reduced prices.

TWILLED BAGS.

WE have received another supply of twilled bags and bagging.

CALL AND SEE.

AN additional supply of our TWILLED A BAGS, just received.

COLLINS & CO.'S AXES.

THIS superior and well-tried article, made by Collins & Co., Hartford, Conn., of the best double refined cast-iron, can be had at the store of T. C. LANE & CO.

FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening a large supply of Fall Goods, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

NEW MUSIC.

WE have just opened a large stock of new Piano Music.

TIMELY NOTICE.

BEING extremely anxious to close my business, without too much trouble to those indebted, I give another notice...

BLANKS.

Various descriptions, for sale at this Office.

CALL AND SEE.

OUR splendid assortment of scarlet, black and white Merino long Shawls, Black, white and scarlet long Shawls and Handkerchiefs...

LOOK AT THIS.

WILL be sold, by direction of James Brown, a negro man, the property of said Brown. He is a first-rate blacksmith, and will be sold for cash on the first day of next Court, without reserve.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

CONSISTING of splendid heavy-hair, also, cheap and elegant patterns, also, cheap and elegant patterns, also, cheap and elegant patterns...

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE would respectfully announce to our friends and customers, that we have within the last week, commenced receiving our supply of Fall and Winter Goods...

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed in the Jail of Jefferson county on the 8th day of October, 1830, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself DAVE...

ARTIFICIAL HAIR.

WE have a handsome assortment of Puffs and Curis, and a few Braids of Hair, which we are selling cheap.

SALT.

WE have one hundred bushels ground alum SALT.

600 Twilled Bags.

WE have received another supply of Twilled and Duck Bags, at reduced prices.

TWILLED BAGS.

WE have received another supply of twilled bags and bagging.

CALL AND SEE.

AN additional supply of our TWILLED A BAGS, just received.

COLLINS & CO.'S AXES.

THIS superior and well-tried article, made by Collins & Co., Hartford, Conn., of the best double refined cast-iron, can be had at the store of T. C. LANE & CO.

FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening a large supply of Fall Goods, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

NEW MUSIC.

WE have just opened a large stock of new Piano Music.

TIMELY NOTICE.

BEING extremely anxious to close my business, without too much trouble to those indebted, I give another notice...

BLANKS.

Various descriptions, for sale at this Office.

CALL AND SEE.

OUR splendid assortment of scarlet, black and white Merino long Shawls, Black, white and scarlet long Shawls and Handkerchiefs...

LOOK AT THIS.

WILL be sold, by direction of James Brown, a negro man, the property of said Brown. He is a first-rate blacksmith, and will be sold for cash on the first day of next Court, without reserve.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

CONSISTING of splendid heavy-hair, also, cheap and elegant patterns, also, cheap and elegant patterns, also, cheap and elegant patterns...

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE would respectfully announce to our friends and customers, that we have within the last week, commenced receiving our supply of Fall and Winter Goods...

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed in the Jail of Jefferson county on the 8th day of October, 1830, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself DAVE...

ARTIFICIAL HAIR.

WE have a handsome assortment of Puffs and Curis, and a few Braids of Hair, which we are selling cheap.

SALT.

WE have one hundred bushels ground alum SALT.

600 Twilled Bags.

WE have received another supply of Twilled and Duck Bags, at reduced prices.

TWILLED BAGS.

WE have received another supply of twilled bags and bagging.

CALL AND SEE.

AN additional supply of our TWILLED A BAGS, just received.

COLLINS & CO.'S AXES.

THIS superior and well-tried article, made by Collins & Co., Hartford, Conn., of the best double refined cast-iron, can be had at the store of T. C. LANE & CO.

FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening a large supply of Fall Goods, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

NEW MUSIC.

WE have just opened a large stock of new Piano Music.

TIMELY NOTICE.

BEING extremely anxious to close my business, without too much trouble to those indebted, I give another notice...

BLANKS.

Various descriptions, for sale at this Office.

CAUTION.

BEING unwilling to submit longer to the impositions practiced upon me by fox hunters and others, throwing down fences and riding through my farm, I am therefore determined, for time to come, to notice such offences with the utmost rigor of the law.

STOVES! STOVES!!

THE subscriber has on hand from 30 to 40 Stoves, of all sizes, for the purpose of all sizes; Franklin do; Cooking, &c. He will sell them low, either finished, or the plates, unfinished. Stove-pipe had at the shortest notice, &c. I. N. CARTER, Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 10, 1830.

NOTICE.

PERSONS holding prize tickets in the Virginia Free Lot Lottery, sold by us, will please present them for payment, before it is too late. All persons indebted for the same, will please call and discharge the same immediately. J. E. HUSSELL & CO. Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 17, 1830.

FREDERICK SEEBER'S.

JUSTLY celebrated Chopping AXES, just received and for sale, by Oct. 13. G. W. HAMMOND.

HERRINGS, MACKEREL.

GROUND Alum and fine Salt, For sale by H. KEYES, Dec. 1, 1830.

BAR IRON.

THE subscriber has on hand, a large quantity of Bar Iron, which he will sell at a low price, by the purchase taking from 2 to 500 lbs. Also, Sheet of all kinds, Strip and Sheet Iron, Mouldboards, &c. I. N. CARTER, Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 10, 1830.

LUMBER.

The undersigned has on hand 80,000 FEET seasoned pine LUMBER, in lengths of 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 feet, and sizes of 1-9, 3-4, 1-1-4, 1-1-2, 2 and 3 inches thick. Scantling and Joists of 12, 14, and 16 feet. All which will be sold low. A SHEEKER, Falling Waters, Nov. 10, 1830.

HARRIS'S.

Balsamic Liquid Extract, For the cure of Colds, Consumption, &c. This preparation is perfectly mild and harmless, and rarely fails to cure the most obstinate cases of acute Catarrh, hoarseness, spitting of blood, and consumption. The proprietor has used it in a number of cases within the last six months, without failing to produce, but in one instance, the most salutary and beneficial effects. The following case will show its virtues: A young man about the age of twenty, was attacked with a violent cold, which threw him into a severe pulmonary affection. He made use of various remedies with little or no effect. His strength rapidly declined, his breathing became difficult, and he was attended with a bloody cough, and pain in his breast. He continued to grow weaker, and when his friends expected every moment the melancholy scene would be closed, he made use of some of this Balsamic preparation. His cough soon became relieved; the pain left his breast, and in a short time he was entirely restored to health. The dose of this preparation is a tea-spoonful twice a day. It is better to take it in a wine glass full of slippery-elm tea or gum arabic water. The above Extract can be obtained at the Charlestown Book and Apothecary Store. July 7, 1830. JAMES BROWN.

NOTICE.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SMITH-FIELD, CHARLESTOWN, AND HARPER-FERRY TURNPIKE COMPANY, are informed that Mr. THOMAS HUMPHREY KEYES is authorized to receive the amount of their respective instalments. HUMPHREY KEYES, Treasurer, Nov. 17, 1830.

TWILLED BAGS.

200 best quality double-seam Twilled BAGS, just received and for sale by Oct. 13. G. W. HAMMOND.

TWILLED BAGS.

FOR SALE BY HUMPHREY KEYES, Oct. 13.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Smith-Field, Charlestown, and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company, are informed that an instalment of five dollars on each share became payable on the first of this month. I. N. CARTER, Nov. 3, 1830.

FOR SALE BY HUMPHREY KEYES.

Nov. 3, 1830.

TWO PAIR OF SADDLEBAGS.

HAVE been loaned by me to some of my friends—to whom, not recollecting. They are much wanted at present. Please return them. Nov. 3. J. S. GALLAHER.

FOR SALE BY HUMPHREY KEYES.

Nov. 3, 1830.

CONDITIONS.

THE PRESS is published weekly, at TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM. Payable half yearly in advance, but Two Dollars will be received as payment in full if paid entirely in advance. Should payment be wholly deferred until the end of the year, the price will be increased to Three Dollars. All advertisements published for insertion, will be continued until forbidden, and charged accordingly, unless special directions to the contrary be given. \* \* \* All communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

VOL. X.

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, including 'VOL. X' and other marginal notes.