



FOREIGN

INTERESTING LETTER. The eldest son of Louis Bonaparte, a resident of Florence, has sent a note to the editor of the French Courrier, the contents of which are, truly noble.

From the Courrier Francais. FLORENCE, AUG. 10. Mr. Editor—I have this morning received three numbers of the Journal of 20th July and 2d August. The great news they brought me, have thrown me into a state difficult to be described. How happy and proud I am to be a Frenchman! I write to you in haste, and am still deeply affected. The object of my letter is to request you to distribute among the indigent families of those heroes of 22th, 28th, and 29th of July, the humble sum of 60 Louis, which I send you herewith, being all that I possess at this moment.

The revolution which has taken place is unexampled in history. This is a revolution of respectable people; 32 millions of men, without any other leaders but honor and justice, arm themselves spontaneously to sustain their rights; they fight with unexampled courage, and when they conquer, left off perfectly pure of all crime. The most noble and generous of all revolutions, how to pardon. Its very moderation in success is one of its brightest trophies. The idea of revenge is far from them. It protects or assists the flight of its enemies, and condemns them to see from the extremity of their retreat, that France, which they would oppress, is free in spite of them.

"Virtutum ut videantur contabescuntque relicta." The regret I experience at not having been able to shed my blood for so sublime a cause, haunts me with remorse. But the triumph of my country softens materially the bitterness of my exile. Receive, &c.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, Eldest son of Louis Bonaparte, Count de St. Leu.

LATE FROM EUROPE

By the arrival of New York of the ship Salem, Capt. Richardson, we have London papers to the 5th, and Liverpool to the 10th. The news is truly interesting. U. S. Gazette.

NETHERLANDS

The former state of things has not yet been restored in Belgium, though the prospects are favorable to the expectation of such a result. The Prince of Orange had reached the Hague; he left at Brussels a document signed by himself, the commanders of the Garde Bourgeoise, and many of the most respectable inhabitants, assuring the safety of the town, that there should no change in the dynasty during the absence of the prince. We find the following in the London Herald of the 8th of September:

We received this morning, the Hague Extraordinary Gazette, of the 4th September. At the Amsterdam papers of the same date. They announced the arrival of the Prince of Orange at the Hague, and dwell on his favorable reception. Nothing is yet said as to the acceptance of the conditions of which the Prince of Orange was bearer; but one fact is stated to have taken place. Mr. Van Maanen, who is stated to have served his country faithfully for 35 years, has solicited his discharge, and his majesty gave him his discharge, expressing his gratitude for his long and faithful services. We may infer much from this. The King would not have sacrificed his Minister if he had been determined to hold out.

His Royal Highness appears to have left Brussels satisfied with the result of his efforts. The people declared that they desired every thing to be done according to the fundamental law, and solemnly protested that they desired no other dynasty than that which governs the kingdom; on condition, however, as it is said, that the two parts of the kingdom, shall have distinct administrations under the same head. The Orange cockade is to be immediately worn, and the Orange flag hoisted on the towers. Shortly after the arrival of His Royal Highness in this town, a Cabinet Council was called, which is now sitting.

It is understood at Paris that the Emperor of Russia has determined not to acknowledge the government of Louis Philippe and the French people. London papers speculate on the disadvantages that are likely to result from the resolution of Nicolas, while the Parisian editors think the determination formed without a knowledge that the new government was settled.

For several days a report had been spread that an order of the Russian Ambassador enjoins all the subjects of the Emperor Nicholas now in France to return to their own country. We find the following in a Paris journal: "We believe we can state for certain, that the Ambassador of Russia has desired all Russians and Poles to prepare to quit France. Females are not included in the orders received from Petersburg and Warsaw. It is said that the Emperor Nicholas fears that the contagion of ideas of liberty may spread to his subjects. This measure has nothing which implies any intention on the part of the Russian Cabinet to refuse the recognition of our Government. What difference never may exist between the institutions of the two countries, France and Russia have so many common interests with respect to commerce and the general politics of Europe, that

their governments must go on with a mutual good understanding, if they be wisely counselled.

Hamburg papers mention on the authority of private letters from Berlin, that Count Lobau, the bearer of a letter from King Louis Philippe I. was received in the most gracious manner by the King of Prussia, and that the Count had expressed himself highly gratified with the gracious manner in which his communication was received. It was asserted that equally satisfactory accounts had been received at Berlin from St. Petersburg.

Prussia, it is said, is on the eve of acknowledging the French Government. News from Berlin announces that it will very soon follow the example of England.

The recognition of the new American states, has been signed by the French Cabinet Council.

From the Courrier Francais. Some troubles have broken out at Nimes, the National Guard of Lyons offered its assistance, and 8000 men marched with four cannon. Every body wanted to march, and it was necessary to take 40 men from each company. The 10th regiment of the line, which is appointed with the best soldiers, marched with the National Guard. The disturbance was quieted on the 2d September.

A letter from Vienna of the 25th of August, states that M. de Metternich is said seriously to intend retiring from public affairs, and that the Archduke Charles, will take the supreme direction.

Monsieur de Polignac, has confided his defence to MM. Mandaroux-Verdian, Advocate of the Court of Cassation; Honequin, and Berryer, the son. The latter will attend the trial in the Chamber of Peers. The former is specially attached to the ex-minister as counsel.

FROM EUROPE

LATE AND IMPORTANT. By the ship Pacific, Capt. Crocker, the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser have received London papers of the 10th September, and Liverpool of the 17th, the day the packet sailed.

The contents of these papers possess a high degree of importance. The condition of the Netherlands, the disaffection spreading into Germany, and the troubles evidently brewing in Spain, exhibit a state of feeling among the people, which must make royalists tremble, even upon the iron throne of the Muscovite. In England, the most striking event is the melancholy and awfully sudden death of Mr. Huskisson, the great commercial member of Parliament for Liverpool. This distinguished statesman expired on the evening of the 15th, in consequence of wounds that he sustained by being run over by one of the Liverpool and Manchester railway carriages. The particulars are related at great length in the Liverpool Journals, and some passages of their accounts are placed among our extracts. Our readers are aware that great preparations had been made for the opening of the great railway between Liverpool and Manchester, which is now near enough completion for all purposes of commerce and travelling. The 15th of September was the day appointed for the ceremony, and the Duke of Wellington, Prince Esterhazy, and a great number of the most distinguished men of the kingdom, had assembled at Liverpool by invitation, to be present on the occasion. The ceremony was conducted with great splendor, and was witnessed by an immense multitude. The carriages prepared for the procession were twenty-eight in number, and were capable of accommodating eight hundred persons. At seventeen miles from Liverpool, the engines were stopped to take in a fresh supply of fuel, and during the delay several gentlemen descended from the carriages, with the purpose of walking on the road, and examining its construction. Among the number was Mr. Huskisson. He was returning to the carriage, and had approached that part where Mrs. Huskisson was sitting, when catching the eye of the Duke of Wellington, a recognition followed, and Mr. Huskisson advanced to take the other's extended hand. "While in the act of shaking hands, herald sounds announced the approach of the Rocket engine on the opposite rail. A cry of danger was instantly raised, and Prince Esterhazy was helped into the carriage. Mr. Huskisson remained outside, and several voices exclaimed "come in," "take care, Mr. Huskisson." The unfortunate gentleman became flurried, and rapidly caught hold of the door; but unhappily, in endeavoring to ascend, he missed his footing, and falling to the ground, part of his person extended on the other rail. The Rocket coming up at the instant, went over his leg and thigh, and fractured them in a most dreadful manner. The whole was the work of a moment. An instant previous, he was in the full possession of health and spirits; he now lay bleeding and mangled before his friends. To portray the scene that followed, would be impossible. Medical gentlemen immediately flew to his assistance, and he was conveyed to a neighboring house, where every attention was bestowed. But the wounds he had received, were of such character

as allow no hope of his recovery, and he expired the same evening about 9 o'clock. A great dinner was to have succeeded the railway banquet, and it had been confidently anticipated that their meeting at that festival might be the means of effecting a total and cordial reconciliation between the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Huskisson. In the death of this distinguished individual, England has lost an intelligent, honest, and intrepid statesman, and the cause of free trade an able, consistent, intelligent, and indefatigable advocate.

The crusade of the Parisian Printers against machinery, has set the English printers in motion. For this, says the Morning Chronicle, we were prepared. The erroneous notions of the French mechanics are very generally shared by the mechanics in this country. Indeed, it is impossible for an individual, who does not view the industry of a country as a whole, to escape from the errors into which the printers fall; and the proceedings in Paris have not misled our own mechanics, but only encouraged them to give expressions to opinions previously entertained. The Printers have organized themselves into a body, and are about to petition the Government, and to petition against the printing machines.

DISTURBANCES IN HAMBURG. A series of riots have broken out in the free city of Hamburg, the original cause of which does not distinctly appear. The cry, however, was "No Excise." Several times the cavalry were brought into use to disperse the mob. On one occasion the troops were ordered to charge the rioters, and to break down the barricades of chairs and of other articles of furniture, with which the street where they were to pass was barricaded. It being dark, the horses stumbled and threw their riders. Ultimately the crowd was fired upon, and ten or twelve killed, and thirty or forty wounded. About one hundred prisoners, principally young men, have been taken by the Government, and thrown into confinement. A proclamation for the enforcement of strong measures, had been issued by the Government.

We have seen a letter from Bremen, of the 10th September, which brings accounts of disturbances having taken place at Hesse Cassel. The Hessian troops are in motion. The Elector is still at Carlsbad. Upsetting of the Duke of Brunswick.—It will be seen by the following account, that the people who have so long been misled by the half crazy cock-sparrow Duke of Brunswick, have risen upon their Sovereign, and that he has been compelled to fly from his dominions. "There is nothing in this to astonish us, says the London Courier, for the conduct of the Duke had for some time been such as none but the most patient people on earth could have endured. He had been, however, been attended with some excesses which appear to have been completely wanton; but it is thus in all countries where there is no medium authority between the Sovereign and the people, when the latter, rendered desperate by oppression, cease to acknowledge a ruler to whom they had long and patiently submitted."

The Netherlands.—The papers contain a great mass of intelligence from the Netherlands. The King on the 3th of September, issued a Proclamation, announcing that he should consent to the States General before he gave definite answers to the demands of the Belgians. At the Hague the Proclamation was received with universal enthusiasm. "When it was read, the hearers said aloud, 'the King has spoken.'" The intelligence from Brussels, the seat of the revolt, is of a dubious and unpleasant character. The Proclamation was burnt, and it was supposed the speech would share the same fate on its arrival. On the one hand, it is stated that the inhabitants are determined to assert their rights at the hazard of their lives; whilst, on the other, it is considered, and that the tumults are fomented by a handful of the discontented, and that the respectable inhabitants have no desire for any political changes, and are only anxious to put an end to the anarchy which at present prevails.

Hanover.—There has been a mutiny in Hanover, where the populace ran through the streets, crying "Down with the Nobility!" It is a singular fact, (says the London Court Journal), but one which we know to be true, that at the moment when the application for permission to reside in Austria is being made to the Emperor by Charles X, another proposal is under consideration for marrying young Napoleon to one of the daughters of Louis Philippe, and, in such event, recommending his nomination as King of Greece, with a regency for three years. This contemplated policy has, however, been kept as secret as possible.

TALLEYRAND, who keeps in under all administrations, has been appointed by the new King of France, his Minister to England.

THE MARKETS.

The price of FLOUR, in Baltimore, has been, during the last week, from \$1 75 to \$1 87 1/2. Whiskey from 25 to 32 cents. In Alexandria, Flour from \$1 80 to \$1 82.

DOMESTIC.

From the Frederickburg Argus. Commonwealth vs. Charles Young. On a bill of indictment for the murder of P. O. 223 1/2 Street, Frederickburg, June 12th, 1830.

This trial came on last week, before the Superior Court of Law, for the county of Caroline—Judge Brockenbrough presiding, and occupied the whole session of the day. In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the Court did not convene until Tuesday; the bill of indictment sent up to them, was, in a short time, returned a "True Bill." The prisoner was then arraigned upon the indictment, and pleaded not guilty. A motion for change of venue was then made by his counsel, and resisted by Commonwealth's attorney—many witnesses were examined, and after a long argument, the court rejected the application. A motion was then made, which was acquiesced in by the prosecutor, to set aside the venire summoned, on the ground that the summoning officers were nearly connected by blood or marriage with the deceased. This motion was sustained by the court, and the prosecutor having taken the precaution of having two impanelled, as usual at the last county court, as special deputy sheriffs, the court directed them to summon seventy-two good men, and true, by the next morning. The whole of Wednesday was occupied in attempting to procure a jury. During the day, fifty-three persons were examined, six of whom were elected by the prisoner, and seven challenged peremptorily—the balance set aside having formed and expressed an opinion of the prisoner's guilt or innocence. The greater part of Thursday was passed in procuring the remaining half of the jury, which was at length empanelled and sworn. The examination of witnesses occupied the remainder of that day, the whole of Friday, and part of Saturday. About 12 o'clock, the argument of counsel commenced, and at 10 o'clock, P. M. the jury retired, and, after an hour had elapsed, returned with the verdict, "guilty of murder in the first degree."

We have seen more interest excited by any trial. To this interest the high standing of the deceased, and the character of the evidence against the prisoner, mainly contributed. The evidence was, throughout, purely and exclusively circumstantial. There was not a single positive proof adduced, and yet we have never seen testimony of all who heard it, stronger convictions of the guilt of the accused. The late hour, on Saturday night, at which the verdict was rendered, induced his honor to adjourn the court until Monday morning, when sentence of death was pronounced in a feeling and impressive manner.

The prosecution was ably sustained by Carter L. Stevenson, Commonwealth's Attorney in the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and Festus Dickinson, prosecutor in the county court of Caroline. The prisoner was ably and zealously defended by John L. Marye.

Christianity in North Carolina.—We learn from the last Pittsburg (Pa.) Gazette, that C. Weirich, the mail robber, was tried and convicted, during the last week, before Judge Wilkins, upon two indictments, charging him with abstracting letters containing money from the mail. In one case he was sentenced to eleven years, and in the other case to ten years confinement in the Western Penitentiary of that state.

The case of Ira Woodman, former Postmaster at Bathchem, N. H. for an alleged robbery of the post office, in taking money from a letter committed to him as postmaster, at the late term of the U. S. Circuit Court in New Hampshire, was continued, in consequence of the U. S. attorney not being prepared to prove that there was such a corporation in existence as the Brighton Bank. A continuance was entered "by consent," and Woodman was recognized, by agreement of the U. S. attorney and his counsel, in the sum of one hundred dollars and one surety to a like sum. The former recognizance was one thousand dollars and two sureties.—Boston Patriot.

Indian Murder and Execution.—We are indebted (says the Sandusky Clarion) to a gentleman from this town for the following extract of a letter from the Post Master at Upper Sandusky, dated Oct. 9th, 1830: "Yesterday a Wyandott was executed for murder, committed on another Wyandott on Monday night last. On Thursday the sentence was pronounced, and on yesterday, (Friday), in the presence of a large concourse of both whites and Indians, he was executed, at a quarter past 4 o'clock, P. M. He was shot (kneeling by his grave) by 6 men, appointed for that purpose. He was condemned by the voice of the nation. Three Christian men and 3 pagans were chosen as executioners."

The Philadelphia Gazette of Oct. 25, says: "Wilson, the mail robber, was this morning sentenced to ten years imprisonment."

Mr. HAYWARD, the new Commissioner of the General Land Office, entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office a few days ago.—[Int.]

Rail-road Engineers.—Charles W. Weyer, Esq. superintendent, has been employed with a corps of engineers for some days past, in making surveys of the ground intervening between this city and the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road, where it will pass the river Monocacy, with a view of determining upon the most eligible route for the location of the lateral way, by which Frederick is to be put in connexion with the main work. We have not learned any thing with respect to the progress of the survey, or the opinion upon the question of location. [Fred. Herald.]

Petersburg Rail Road.—We are authorized to state, that Messrs. R. ROY, Esq. has been appointed Engineer of the Petersburg Rail Road Company, and that the location of the Rail Road to the Roanoke will be commenced during the present month, (October). [Times.]

A letter from the Postmaster at Shawanestown, Illinois, announces the painful intelligence of the death of the Hon. JONAS McLENNAN, one of the Senators in Congress from that State. He died on the morning of the 14th ultimo, after a painful illness of one week.

We learn from the New York Courier and Enquirer, that Ex-President MONROE arrived in that city on Tuesday last, from his late residence in Virginia; and that he intends to make that city his residence at least during the ensuing winter.

From the Philadelphia United States Gazette. Visiting the new room of the United States District Court yesterday, we were struck with an elegant marble slab, placed in the rear of the bench, to the memory of the late presiding Judge, bearing the following record:

THIS TABLE RECOGNIZES the affection and respect of the members of the Philadelphia Bar, for BUSHROD WASHINGTON, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, alike distinguished for the simplicity of manners, the purity of life, and the influence of his example on the minds of his countrymen. He died in Philadelphia, a zealous patriot and a pious Christian. He died on the 26th of November, A. D. 1829, leaving to his professional brethren a spotless name, and to his country the learning, labor, and wisdom, of a long judicial life.

RELIGIOUS.

WINCHESTER, Oct. 29. The Synod of Virginia convened in this town yesterday, at 12 o'clock, in the Kant-street church, agreeably to appointment. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Wm. Hill, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, James iii. 17. The number of attending clergy and laity is less than was expected, owing to the late inclement weather. As far as we can learn, there are but 3 delegates attending from the East Hanover Presbytery, 3 from the West Hanover, 10 from the Lexington, and 15 from the Winchester. There will be preaching daily in the two Presbyterian and the Methodist churches, during the sessions, which will probably continue until Tuesday.—[Republican.]

ECCLIESIASTICAL STATISTICS. In France, the whole expense of supporting the Catholic clergy, in 1828, was 62,845,000 francs. In Spain, the whole number of regular and secular clergy, in 1821, was 180,242. These persons possessed property valued at \$28,060,000 00 besides tithes, taxes, and dues. The Arch Bishops and Bishops of Spain have larger incomes than any other prelates in the world.

The Latin Catholic Church in Hungary has about 4,000,000 hearers, and 3,250 places of worship, and 5,469 clergymen, with an income of \$2,078,000 00.

The Calvinistic Church of Hungary has 1,050,000 worshippers, 1,351 houses of worship, and 1,384 clergymen, with an income of \$370,378 24.

In Italy, there are 19,391,300 worshippers, all Catholics, with 16,170 places of worship, and 20,400 clergymen, viz: 1 Pope, 46 Cardinals, 38 Arch Bishops, 62 Bishops, 853 other dignitaries, 19,400 working clergymen; having an income of \$333,434.

The Russian Church has about 55,000,000 worshippers, and 230,000 clergymen. The high orders of the clergy are richly provided for, but the lower clergy are very poorly paid.

The Presbyterian Church of Scotland has about 1,500,000, with 1000 places of worship, and 1000 clergymen, with an income of \$916,236 40.

The established Church in England has about 6,000,000 hearers, with 11,745 houses of worship, and 18,000 clergymen, with an income of \$35,520,000.

The established Church in Ireland has about 400,000 hearers, 750 houses of worship, 17,000 clergymen, and an income of \$5,772,000.

There are in Scotland, who do not pay in the established church, 500,000 persons, with 533 houses of worship, 400 clergymen, with salaries amounting to \$195,360. In Ireland, 6,600,000 persons, of whom 7,500,000 are Catholics, 3378 houses of worship, 2378 clergymen, with an income of

\$1,173,160. In England and Wales, not belonging to the regular church, there are 6,600,000 persons, 8,000 houses of worship, and 2,000 clergymen, with an income of \$33,200,000.

IN CHRISTENDOM, 124,673,000 Catholics, \$37,110,640 00 pay their clergy \$37,110,640 00 \$4,056,000 Protestant, \$2,769,640 00 \$1,800,000 Greek, \$374,400 00

Total annual expense of supporting clergy \$33,047,680 00 This is probably a low estimate with respect both to numbers of clergy and amount of remuneration. The tables which we here use, are found in the Encyclopedia Americana; they are not sufficiently comprehensive to allow of a satisfactory calculation, with respect to the number of clergymen generally. It has been remarked, that the Catholics have more clergymen in proportion to their lay members, than have the Protestants; yet the former pay about 20 cents per annum, and the latter nearly one dollar per annum, to support their clergy.—[U. S. Gazette.]

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, from Daniel W. Griffith to the subscribers, for a certain lot of ground, in Charlestown, now in the occupancy of Peter Johnson, with the buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging, which deed bears date 1st October, 1828, and has been duly recorded; and by which deed, we are required to sell the said property, if the said Peter Johnson should fail to pay the amount of certain obligations executed to the said Daniel W. Griffith, we will, on the fourth day of November next, before the court-house door in Charlestown, sell the above mentioned lot of ground with the appurtenances, to the highest bidder. The sum of about seventy dollars will be required in hand, and the balance in instalments corresponding with the times certain obligations described in said deed will become due. The purchaser giving bonds with security, and a deed of trust on the premises, to secure the deferred payments. CHARLES G. STEWART, WILLIAM CHEVLEARD, Oct. 6, 1830.

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at public auction, on the 6th of November, in Middle-Jefferson county, on 22d street, near the centre of said town and said street, an excellent lot of ground, with a dwelling house and shop. The shop is large and suitable for a weaver, blacksmith, wagon-maker, cooper, or any other art. The said lot contains several kinds of fruit trees. Any persons wishing to purchase real good property, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, as it will be sold on a credit of 9 months, by giving living security, or a deed of trust on the property, to suit the purchaser. Terms made known on the day of sale. An indispensible deed made, and immediate possession given. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. JOHN GAMES, Esq., of Robert Games, dec'd, Oct. 27, 1830.

N. B. This sale was postponed 27th March last, also on the 15th Oct. on account of a heavy rain.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, at my residence at Harpers Ferry, on Saturday the 6th of November next, a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Consisting, in part, of one elegant mahogany Sideboard, two half round mahogany Dining Tables, two tea-table Stoves, (one of them small, and calculated for an office or dining room), three Beds and Bedding, (two of them quilted), two sets of Chairs, Carpeting, Andirons, Looking Glasses, and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate in an advertisement.

A credit of three months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, on all sums of five and under. The cash must be paid. Also, will be sold, at the same time and place, an one-horse CARRIAGE, quite new, and one share in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, on which there has been paid \$5 dollars.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when due attendance will be given by

FERRIS AND W. STEPHENSON, Harpers Ferry, Oct. 27, 1830.—2w

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the undersigned, by John Packet and Joanna his wife, to secure a debt made payable to Lydia Fry, executrix of Daniel Fry, dec'd, and assigned to John Hutton, trustee of said deed, which deed has been duly recorded in the clerk's office of the county court of Jefferson, shall proceed to sell, on the premises, on Wednesday the 13th day of November next, to the highest bidder, for cash, a certain tract or parcel of LAND, lying in said county of Jefferson, containing, as by said deed, 76 ACRES, more or less, adjoining the lands of John Grantham, William Grantham, and others. The subscribers will convey such title as is vested in him by the deed aforesaid. JAMES SHIRLEY, Jr., Trustee, Oct. 27, 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.

HAVING rented out more of my land, and concluded to farm less than heretofore, I can spare, and will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at my residence near Charlestown, on Tuesday the 9th of November, if fair, if not the next fair day, some valuable stock, consisting of work horses, work oxen, head of cattle, a fine imported Saxony ram, marine ewes that have pastured with him, sows, young hogs and pigs. Also, wagons, ploughs, and other farming implements—a cask, some corn, and many other articles valuable for farmers. Purchasers to an amount less than \$5, must pay cash—purchasers over that amount, may have a credit of nine months, on giving bond with approved security. Oct. 27. JOHN YATES.

AN APPRENTICE.

WILL be taken at the office of the Virginia Free Press. A lad of from 13 to 15 years of age, who has a pretty good English education, and is of an industrious and attentive disposition, will find a good situation. Sept. 20, 1830.

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MORE NEW & CHEAP GOODS. I HAVE received in part my Fall supply of GOODS...

WILLIAM F. LOCK. Charlestown, Oct. 27, 1830.

CHARLESTOWN LIBRARY. THE President and Directors of the Charlestown Library Society...

TIMELY NOTICE. I HAVE undergone having positively determined on leaving Harpers Ferry...

ISAAC N. CARTER. Harpers Ferry, No. 1, Chesapeake, 7, October 13, 1830.

STOVES. TWO ten plate stoves, well ironed, and a quantity of new pipes for sale...

A JOURNYSMAN FULLER WANTED. A person well versed in the fulling business...

BATTALION ORDERS. THE Court of Enquiry for the 1st Battalion, will meet in Shepherdstown...

TO PRINTERS. THE subscribers, proprietors of the "Potomac Pioneer" will dispose of the establishment...

NOTICE is hereby given, that an instalment of two dollars and fifty cents per share...

TWO MORE CASES. WE have just received from the Auction Rooms, two entire cases of Leghorn Hens...

CASH FOR NEGROES. WE wish to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age...

FALL GOODS. THE subscriber is now opening a large supply of Fall Goods...

HUMPHREY KEYES. Harpers Ferry, Oct. 27, 1830.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. THE undersigned is now receiving and opening his supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS...

DAVID HUMPHREYS. Charlestown, Oct. 13, 1830.

JOHN DAVENPORT, ATTORNEY AT LAW. TENDERS his professional services to the public...

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. WE would respectfully announce to our friends and customers...

ISAAC N. CARTER. Harpers Ferry, No. 1, Chesapeake, 7, October 13, 1830.

SWANS DOWN, TOLLINNET and Valencia Vestings, Bombazets and Bombazines...

Rich black Italian Silks, (very cheap) Gentlemen's black Italian silk Cravats...

THE Court of Enquiry for the 1st Battalion, will meet in Shepherdstown, on Friday the 5th of November...

THE Branch of the Bank of the United States at Washington. The Bank of Washington, at Washington. The Bank of the Metropolis, do.

WE HAVE IN STORE. GOOD CHEESE. Water and butter Crackers, Sugar-house Molasses...

WRITING PAPER. 32 REAMS superfine writing paper, 6 do. letter paper, 4 do. tea paper...

CASH FOR NEGROES. WE wish to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age...

NEW GOODS. THE undersigned is now receiving a new and full supply of SEASONABLE GOODS...

W.M. ANDERSON. Harpers Ferry, High St. 7, Oct. 20, 1830.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! HORTON W. WASHINGTON has the pleasure to announce to his customers...

Only Twenty-Five Cents. Tried and highly approved valuable MEDICINES.

LEA'S unparalleled Antibilious Pills, price 25 and 50 cents per box - famous for the cure of Bilious and other obstructive fevers...

Dear Sir - I was attacked with a most violent cold and severe cough, and pain in the breast, which continued for several days...

LEA'S WORM LOZENGES, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wanted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or any poisonous ingredients. LEA'S GENUINE PERSICARIUM - The Persian Sassafras medicine...

LEA'S GENUINE PERSICARIUM - The Persian Sassafras medicine, for the cure of Biliousness, Spasms, Numbness, Chills, &c.

Wanted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or any poisonous ingredients. LEA'S GENUINE PERSICARIUM - The Persian Sassafras medicine...

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NEW FALL GOODS. J. FRANK has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally...

W.M. ANDERSON. Harpers Ferry, High St. 7, Oct. 20, 1830.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. At Market Square, Harpers Ferry, Md. subscribers respectfully inform their friends...

Blue, black and fancy colored Cassimers, A large supply of CASSINETTS, Bazines, silks, bombazines, satins...

Blue, black and fancy colored Cassimers, A large supply of CASSINETTS, Bazines, silks, bombazines, satins, Cottons, &c.

Blue, black and fancy colored Cassimers, A large supply of CASSINETTS, Bazines, silks, bombazines, satins, Cottons, &c.

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WILLIAM ANDERSON INVITES the attention of his friends to his new Store, at the Sheanodush...

W.M. ANDERSON. Harpers Ferry, High St. 7, Oct. 20, 1830.

JUST received, and for sale, cheap, a supply of fashionable Hats, of various qualities...

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Fall and Winter Goods. JUST received, at the store of the undersigned, a fresh supply of SEASONABLE GOODS...

WILLIAM ANDERSON. Harpers Ferry, High St. 7, Oct. 20, 1830.

WILLIAM ANDERSON HAS on hand, and intends keeping, a supply of wagon and cart harness...

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including names and dates.