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AND

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POETICAL.

TO A LADY.

[illegible] silken shade,
Let every sorrow be,
That grief, or care, or hope delayed,
May ever cast on thee.

And let each joy be pure and bright,
As dew on infant flower—
A tender theme of new delight,
To cheer thy lonely bower.

And gently glide thy life away,
As music from the string,
Of woodland lyre, while o'er it stray
The wandering sweets of spring.

And as a soft melodious lay,
Dies on the still of even,
[illegible]
And wings [illegible]

SKETCHES OF CHARACTER.

From the London Literary Gazette.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE—EXECUTION OF LOUIS XVI.

[The history of this interesting fragment is as follows; and we leave our readers to form their own judgment as to its authenticity. It appeared in a work which was immediately suppressed in France; and since that period no trace of it has been discoverable; so that this MS., copied from it at the time, has very nearly the value of an original. It purports to be part of a letter written by [illegible] XVI, and must be perused with peculiar feelings at this eventful moment.]

"I shall now, my friend, become concise: I do not like the unfolding of funeral crape. The King was condemned to death! and if the 21st of January did not forever affix an odium on the French character, at least it added a glorious name to the list of [illegible]! What a town was Paris on this awful day! The populace appeared in a state of stupefaction: it seemed that the people assembled only to exchange gloomy looks, and to fly from each other without speaking. The streets were deserted, and houses and palaces wore the appearance of tombs. *The air even seemed to smell of the executioner.* To be brief, the descendant of St. Louis was led to death, through files of mournful automata, but lately his subjects.

"If any one be near you, my friend, when you read this despatch (even were it your father,) conceal from him what follows—it is a stain on the stuff of which my character is made. That Napoleon Bonaparte should be sensibly affected at the destruction of a human being, and constrained to keep his bed from the consequences of this impression, is a fact scarcely to be believed, though true, and one which I cannot avow without blushing with contempt for myself. Yes, I experienced a feeling, which, however admirable in another, was disgraceful to one who had disavowed all the weaknesses of the human heart. The night preceding the 21st of January I had not closed my eyes; yet I was unable to account to myself for the cause of [illegible] agitation. I rose early, and eagerly ran wherever the crowd was assembling. I wondered at, or rather despised, the passive imbecility of 40,000 National Guards, of whom nine-tenths were only mechanically the agents of the executioner. At the Porte St. Denis I met Santerre: he was followed by a numerous staff. I should have liked to cut off his ears. I spit at him, not being able to do more. In my opinion, his post had been better filled by the Duke d'Orleans: his object was a crown; and we all know that such a motive overbalances many considerations. Proceeding along the Boulevards, I reached the Place de la Revolution. I was ignorant of the invention of the guillotine, a cold perspiration crept over me. A stranger who stood near me, attributed my agitation and paleness to a peculiar interest in the King of France. 'Be of better cheer,' said he, 'he will not perish, the Convention is only desirous of proving its power, and he will meet his pardon at the foot of the scaffold.' 'If that be so,' replied I, 'the gentlemen conventionalists are not themselves far from their fall, and never would culprits more richly deserve their fate. He who attacks a lion, and would avoid being destroyed by him, should not wound, but throw him dead upon the spot.' A low and confused noise was heard—it was the royal victim! I hurried forward, elbowing and elbowed. I approached as far as I could—all my efforts to get near were vain: the scaffold was hid from me by an armed force. The rolling of drums suddenly interrupted the mournful silence of the assembled multitude. 'It is the signal of his release,' said the stranger. 'And it will rebound on his murderers,' I replied. 'In such a case, half a crime is a weakness.' A momentary silence ensued. Suddenly something fell heavily on the scaffold: the noise struck at my heart. I inquired the cause of a gendarme. 'It is the falling of the axe,' he replied! 'The King is not then saved!—he is dead—he is dead!' I pronounced at least ten times these words—'he is dead!' I became insensible for some minutes, and, without knowing by whom I had been taken from the crowd, found myself on the Quai des Theatins; there I recovered some degree of recollection, but I could utter no word except 'he is dead!' In a state of distraction I reached home, but at least an hour elapsed before I had perfectly regained my senses."

From the Boston Palladium.

MISS M'CREA.—All our readers are familiar with the melancholy story of this young lady, as related in the history of our revolution. To this day, her untimely and cruel fate is the subject of universal sympathy. Travellers visit the scene of her suffering, and drop upon her grave, the memorials of their tears. Her unhappy history has not, however, been fully and truly recorded. It is related of her, if our memory serves us, that she was betrothed to a British officer, at the time when Burgoyne's force, to which he was attached, had reached, in their daring expedition, the neighborhood of Saratoga. The country was full of [illegible] then, both [illegible] and American armies, and every day witnessed scenes of carnage and combat, between their advanced posts and skirmishers. The lover of the lady, was stationed at Fort Edward, and becoming apprehensive of her safety, sent a party of Indians to her residence, Sandy Hill, only four miles distant, to convey her safely to the fort, promising to them a reward [illegible]. Some hours having elapsed, he became impatient and alarmed at the delay, and despatched another party of Indians, on the same errand, with a similar promise of reward. The former had succeeded in escorting her and her companion safely to a spring, under a pine tree, midway between Sandy Hill and the Fort, where they met the second party. A contention according to the story, arose between the two parties, for the honor and reward of conducting her to the Fort, and the dispute becoming angry, was settled by putting her to death, each party throwing their tomahawks at her head, as she stood near the pine tree. It has even been pretended that the marks of the tomahawks were still to be seen in the tree. This account, as we learn from a friend, who recently visited the spot, is chiefly fabulous; and to the Indians is extremely unjust. But one party of Indians was sent for the lady, and they had conducted her on horseback, to the spring under the pine, where they halted. At this moment a skirmish was going on, in the neighborhood, and Miss M'Crea received a rifle ball in her side, fired at the party, by some one of the American troops. She was mortally wounded, and the Indians, being alarged to retreat hastily, and finding her an impediment to their progress, tomahawked her and placed her under the tree. The Americans came up in a few minutes, and, among them, was Mr. Baker, who is still living at Sandy Hill, and who formerly knew Miss M'Crea. He states that Miss M'Crea was breathing when he came up, and the gun shot wound, in her side, was mortal. She was buried under the tree, together with a young American Lieutenant, who was shot in the skirmish. The female attendant of Miss M'Crea is also still living at Sandy Hill, and her statements accord with this. Miss Jane M'Crea, is represented as having been very beautiful. According to Mr. Baker and the attendant referred to, she was about 19 years of age, tall and well formed, with auburn hair, blue eyes, and fresh complexion, slightly freckled. About three years ago, her remains were disinterred and carried in funeral procession by the maidens of the neighboring country, to Fort Edward, where they were buried, and a monument erected over the spot. The pine tree is still a striking object, from its age and immense size, but the spring, which it formerly designated, is dried up.

The Albany Daily Advertiser gives us a biography of Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg. It seems the Princess Charlotte had intended to present him with a snuff-box ornamented with his own portrait. The Advertiser informs us that the following lines were written by the Princess, to be inscribed on the box:

To Claremont's ferny'd heights and Esher's groves,
Where to the sweetest solitude embraced,
By the soft whisperings of the silent Mole
From courts and cities, Charlotte finds repose,
Enchanting vale! beyond whate'er the muse
Has of Arcadia or Hesperia sung,
A vale of bliss! O softly swelling hills,
On which the Power of cultivation lies
And joys to see the wonder of his toil.

The Advertiser very justly remarks that these lines "give evidence of poetic talent of a very promising kind."

There can be no doubt of it; the lines were written by one James Thomson, a Scotchman, the author of a work called "the Seasons" where they may be found in the poem called 'Summer.' [*Baltimore American.*

EVENTS IN EUROPE.

By late arrivals at New York, bringing Liverpool dates to the 27th of August.

FRANCE.

On the 18th August, in the Chamber of Deputies, M. de Tracy brought forward a proposition for the abolition of the punishment of death. It was supported by Gen. Lafayette, who said he should ask for its abolition as he had the infallibility of human judgment demonstrated to him." The proposition was ordered for consideration.

The London Times of August 21st says—"It is understood that General Baudcand is the bearer of a letter from Louis Philip, the King of the French, announcing his accession: he will be speedily followed by a regular Ambassador. There cannot, of course, be a moment's hesitation on the part of our Government to recognize the constitutional Sove[illegible] of France."

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Letters received in London from Vienna, announces that the news of the revolution which has taken place in Paris was received with such enthusiasm that the government might very well perceive that even in Austria the liberal party is numerous. It is said that Prince Metternich advised the Emperor to send [illegible] to the [illegible] but the Emperor answered—"Stop there! I will have no more to do with wars.—The French have cost me money enough; if they don't come out I wont go in; all may be settled by negotiation, provided they name a King; I don't care for the rest."

At Munich, the admiration was the same. Subscriptions have been opened for the wounded, and the general tenor of conversation is as follows:—"The power of Metternich is at an end; let him go to the Devil." Some old nobles and the congregationists are outrageous; they are laughed at. One may easily perceive that the spark will be felt all over the world.

ALGIERS.

A private letter from Toulon gives important information from Algiers. According to it, Bourmont has refused to strike the white flag, and Duperre has hoisted the tri-coloured flag, so that all communication between the army and fleet is suspended.

The following (from a private letter) are some particulars of the conspiracy which has just been discovered here: "The posts placed at the gates of Algiers had, for some time past, observed moles laden with filth, and driven by Algerines, pass out of the city.—Our people took it into their heads to examine some of them, and found a great quantity of ammunition, which they were taking to Arabs to arm them. The news of this discovery was immediately spread, and about fifty French who were scattered in Algiers, were cruelly massacred. The whole garrison was immediately under arms; a good many of the infamous conspirators were arrested, and, happily, among them were the principal chiefs. They were all Turks, and orders have been given to make an immediate and rigorous search for all of that nation remaining here. This search has placed in our hands two thousand Turks, who will be sent, without loss of time, to Smyrna, on board some frigates. One has already sailed, and we hope that this measure will restore tranquillity.

SPAIN.

It appears from the French papers, that symptoms of an approaching revolution, or great political change in Spain, are too unequivocal to be mistaken. The following is an extract:

BARCELONA, AUG. 11.

"The news from Paris has given a great impulse to public spirit in our town, and much more to the persons that dwell on our sea coast, who are already in a state of ferment. Since the arrival of this news, all our authorities—military, civil, and ecclesiastic, are in constant deliberation, and they have reinforced the garrisons of our citadel, of Astarazanas, and of the fortress of Montjui. The military chiefs had, at first, the intention to command that domiciliary visits should be made, and that all our arms should be taken away from us; but it afterwards occurred to them that this measure might be a signal for a general explosion, such as that of Paris, and they accordingly changed their minds."

Ferdinand has issued a new decree against the press in Spain, by which imprisonment for two years is declared against minor offences, and the punishment of death awarded to authors and printers who shall publish books containing treasonable or sacrilegious expressions.

The Brittannia store ship has sailed from London for Gallicia, with cannon, 9000 stand of arms, gun powder, &c. Gen. Quiroga departs soon for the same province, where his brother has already arrived and commenced his operations.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.—At the public dinner at the Freemason's Tavern, London, in celebration of the triumph of freedom in France, Sir Francis Burdett, the Chairman, made an excellent speech, in the course of which he thus eulogized the patriotic veteran, Lafayette:—

"There was one individual that stood foremost at the present period, and demanded of them the highest tribute of their admiration; he meant the brave, the generous, the humane Lafayette. His name stood foremost in history, as a great and good man. He seemed as if he had divested himself of every unsocial feeling. He reminded him (the Chairman) of what Cardinal Wolsey said when addressing his faithful follower, Cromwell, 'Love thyself last.' This appeared to be the principle upo[illegible] which the gallant General to whom he referred, constantly acted. Again, Wolsey says to Cromwell, 'That corruption wins not more than honesty.' So appeared to think Gen. Lafayette. His first acquaintance with the name of this gallant and humane man, was while reading an anecdote relative to the American war, in which he was represented as saving [illegible] soldier from the effects of the American soldier's fire, when his (the soldier's) comrades had fled, and when he himself was unable to make any resistance. He really believed that the character of Lafayette was the most perfect in the world."

PRINCE POLIGNAC.

At the sitting of the French Chamber of Peers, August 21st, the President informed the Chamber that the Minister of the Interior had just sent him a letter from Prince Polignac, the Ex-Minister, stating that he (Polignac) has constituted himself a prisoner in the custody of the Provisional Prefect of the Department of La Manche; but that, as he was desirous to leave France, he begged the Chamber of Peers would order him to be set at liberty. In case, however, the Chamber did not think it its duty to give this order, he expressed a wish to be confined in a more commodious and spacious Prison. He was arrested, it appears, at Granville, on the night of the 15th or 16th, accompanied by a second person, supposed to be Montbel. He was then sent to St. Lo and imprisoned. At the suggestion of the President, a committee of seven Peers was appointed to take the case into consideration, and make their report at the next sitting. The Duke of Orleans was present, and seemed to take much interest in the proceedings. The following letter is said to have been addressed by Polignac to the Minister of Foreign Affairs: *My dear Colleague: I beseech you to send me immediately the clothes which were in a closet of my bed room; I am in great want of them. Put an end to this improper arrest. I only wish to retire to my estates, in order to forget political affairs entirely.*—DE POLIGNAC. "We can hardly believe," says the London Courier, "that Polignac wrote so silly a letter." The following is his communication to the Minister of the Interior.

ST. LO, AUG. 17.

MON. LE BARON—Having been arrested, at the moment of flying from the late deplorable events, and when I was endeavoring to emigrate into the Island of Jersey, I surrendered to the Provisional Committee of the Prefecture of LaManche, as the Charter did not allow the Procureur du Roi of the Arrondissement of St. Lo, nor the Judge d'Instruction, to issue a warrant against me. Supposing that the government had given orders for my arrest, it must be remembered that the Chamber of Peers alone, according to the new as well as the old Charter, has a right to arrest a Peer of the realm. I do not know what the Chamber will do in that respect, and it will put to my account the untoward events, which I regret more than any one else—events which struck us like a thunder bolt that no one could foresee or avert; for in that terrible moment it was impossible to know how to listen to, whom to apply to, and all we could do was to defend life.

I should wish, M. le Baron, to retire to my own house, there to resume those peaceful habits which coincide so much with my inclination, from which I was called against my own will, as is well known by those who are acquainted with my character. Too many vicissitudes have filled my life—too many misfortunes have passed over my head in my tumultuous career. At least, in the days of my prosperity, no one can accuse me of having harbored any spirit of revenge against those who, perhaps, took advantage of their fortune to persecute me in adversity, and indeed, M. le Baron, what would be my fate if, in the midst of the turbulent age in which we live, the political opinions of those who are borne down by the tempest are considered as treason by those who embrace the opinions of an opposing party?

If I am not allowed to retire to my own estate, I should be desirous of going to a foreign country with my wife and children. If, after all, the Chamber of Peers issues a warrant against me, I should wish to be imprisoned in the fort of Ham, in Picardy, where I was detained during the long captivity which I supported in my youth, or in some spacious and convenient citadel. I prefer Hamburg to any other, as being most favorable to my bad state of health, not a little increased by the late unfortunate events. The misfortunes of an honest man are entitled to some consideration in France; but, at any rate, M. le Baron, it would be barbarous to drag me [illegible] at a moment when so many passions are in ferment against me, which time alone can appease. I have long been accustomed to see all my designs construed into the most odious colors. I have exposed to you all my wishes, Monsieur le Baron; and I beg of you to communicate them to those who ought to know them, and to believe me, &c.

(Signed) PRINCE DE POLIGNAC.

P. S.—I beg of you to let me know when you received this letter."

The following are the particulars of the arrest of M. de Polignac:

"SAINT-LO, AUG. 17.

"The Marchioness de St. Fargeau arrived at the house of Piquenard, the principal inkeeper at Granville, and during the 16th inst. she was seen to go three times into a low cabaret and speak to a man dressed badly enough, but whose manners possessed too much ease for a livery servant, such as he appeared to be. The suspicions of some men of the National Guard were excited at the circumstance. One of them demanded of the stranger who he was, and presenting a pistol at him, forced him to sit down.

M. de Polignac at first wished to deny the right of the person to question him, but he was compelled to explain; and he said that he was the servant of the Marquis de St. Fargeau, who sent him to accompany his wife to England. M. Polignac was asked by what route he came. He answered, that he travelled *en poste* with the Marchioness from Caen; that he was but a few days in the Marquis's service, &c.

The Marchioness, on being questioned in her turn, gave a different account, both of the length of time he had been her servant, and of the place from which she had come. It ended in Prince Polignac's being committed to prison, at ten o'clock, on the night that he was arrested.

Yesterday morning he was conducted before the Mayor, when after some minutes spent in interrogating, he requested to speak to the Mayor in private. In his conversation, he stipulated for personal protection, and admitted himself to be Prince Jules de Polignac.

Preparations were instantly made to hand him over to the departmental commission. He was placed with the Marchioness in a diligence, and escorted by from 20 to 30 of the National Guards, towards St. Lo. They passed through Contances with infinite difficulty. The people wished to see Polignac, and but for the Mayor and some of the Gendarmes, the National Guards might, perhaps, not be left masters of their prisoner. At one league and a half from St. Lo the diligence halted, and the Prince partook of a hearty repast.

Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon the diligence arrived at St. Lo, and the Prince was conducted to the Prefecture, where he was fully recognized by many persons, although his outward appearance was that of a mendicant.

After a long examination, he was transferred, under a strong escort, from the Prefecture to the prison. If the distance had been long, the military force could not have preserved him in their custody. A crowd of workmen and enraged women threw themselves on the ranks and cried out, 'Qu'on le pende! a la güillotine! c'est lui qui a fait bruler nos maisons.' The Ex-minister was pale and downcast.

From the Gazette de France, dated Saturday, August 21.

Extract of a letter from St. Lo, of the 16th August: "M. Polignac was arrested yesterday evening at nine o'clock, on the port at Granville, and had just been brought to St. Lo. He is calm and has a cheerful countenance. He is a man of five feet four or five inches, with grey hair, blue eyes, and an aquiline nose.

While the clerk was writing the heading of the *process verbal*, M. Polignac looked over the new charter which was upon the desk. As nobody here knows him, one of his portraits was sent for, in order to compare it with the original. He himself desired to look at it, and holding it in his hand, said, 'It is one of my old portraits.'

I write to you from the prefecture, where I am present at the examination, as officer of the National Guard. The following is the examination:

"What are your name, Christian name, age, quality, and birth place? Auguste Jules Armand Marie Prince de Polignac, Peer of France, aged 50 years, born at Paris, settled at Paris.

You are arrested at Granville; what were you going to do there? I was going to pass over to Jersey.

Are you not the last President of the Council of Ministers, and as such, [illegible] the Report to the King and the Ordinances of 25th July? Yes."

A National Guard, who has this moment arrived from Granville, announces that another individual has just been arrested there, who is supposed to be either M. de Montbel or M. Capelle. [*Courier des Tribunaux.*

CHARLES X.

This unfortunate despot, with his suite, left Cowes on the 23d August for Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, which is to be his place of residence during his stay in England. Lulworth Castle, it is said, was formerly the residence of Sir Robert Peel; from which it was erroneously inferred that the government had an agency in appropriating it for the use of the royal visiter. The government receives him only in his private capacity. The American ships Great Britain and Chas. Carroll, which had conveyed him and suite to Cowes, sailed for Cherbourg, in company with the frigate Seine, the same day that he left for Lulworth Castle. He was conveyed to Poole in the steamboat Meteor, where he arrived about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.—He then, accompanied by the Duke of Bordeaux and the Duke d'Angouleme, immediately set off in a carriage and pair for Lulworth Castle. "He looked very well and was very affable."—We see no indications that His Ex-Majesty intends visiting the United States. A correspondent of the Times, under date of Aug. 22, says, "I have seen the Ex-King once more. He has been much misrepresented in regard to his person; he is agreeable in his aspect and manners. The Great Britain is provided with a large stock of [illegible], cattle and poultry, which makes it evident that a longer voyage was originally contemplated. It appears that they were plundered at Cherbourg even of their wardrobe, and the ladies have been obliged to fit themselves out with necessaries from this place. Some differences of opinion has prevailed among the party as to their ultimate destination."

It is stated that the ex-King desired an asylum in Austria, but that the Duchess de Berri preferred the United States. Lulworth Castle, which Charles had gone to occupy, is the seat of the opulent Catholic family of Weld, of which a member has been created a cardinal by the present Pope.

EMBARKATION OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Charles X. and his family left Vologue on the 16th, at nine o'clock in the morning; they arrived at one o'clock at Cherbourg, and without stopping in the town, they proceeded towards the great port, where they were expected by two American ships, chartered for the purpose of carrying them away from France. They were escorted by about 800 horses, both Gardes du Corps and Gendarmes de Chasse.

The population of Cherbourg went to meet the cortege on its passage, and preserved the most profound silence. Not a single cry afflicted this family, which had fallen from so high a station. The Commissioners of the Government awaited the arrival of the family at the entrance of the bridge leading from the quay to the royal packet.

This Court ceremony and pomp, the last farewell of a useless guard, this silence of the numerous spectators, all these circumstances gave to this scene a quite theatrical and tragic appearance.

From the first carriage alighted M. de Damas, M. de Mesnard, Madame de Gontaut, and the Duke de Guiche. They quickly stepped on board the ship. Madame de Gontaut stepped before Marshal Maison, and said to him, "Oh, how cruel a thing it is, Monsieur

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"la Marechal, to leave France." Her eyes were suffused with tears, and her whole countenance betrayed the deepest grief.

The royal carriage contained Charles X. dressed in a plain blue frock coat; the Dauphin wore an olive coloured great-coat, and a gray hat on his head; the Dauphiness was dressed with extreme simplicity. The Duke of Bordeaux, Mademoiselle, and the Duchess of Berry, who wore a [...] amazon. The Duke of Bordeaux was the first that alighted; the Dauphin led him by the hand, and gave his arm to the Dauphiness, whose features were inexpressibly changed. The countenance of Charles X. was dejected; his eyes seemed fatigued, but he preserved his calmness.

The expression of despair imprinted on the countenance of the Duchess of Berry, baffled all description. She remained for some time motionless on the edge of the bridge, pressed the hands of an old officer of her household, and then suddenly flung herself into the packet.

The maritime authorities of Cherbourg, and the Commissioners of Government preserved, [...] a respectful but firm deportment towards the fallen Princes. This family, which, in its slow progress towards the end of its voyage, and by the choice of the places it traversed, seemed to retain some hopes, could now carry away the conviction that it was plainly and unanimously rejected by the whole population, without any fury or violence on the part of the latter. A nucleus of the Guard, resembling an army, might, in case of need, have served as a rallying point to partizans of Charles the Tenth's authority, if he had had any partizans. But nothing moved the inhabitants of those provinces in their favour, where they had formerly sown the seeds of civil war. Four Commissioners, without an escort, supported only by the moral force of public opinion, and, of their grand mission, sufficed to maintain the most profound tranquillity every where. The family of Charles the Tenth was thus enabled, before its departure from France, to contemplate the degree of degradation it had fallen into.

Amongst the individuals who accompanied the ex-King, were observed the Duke of Ragusa, Duke Armand de Polignac, the Duke of Guiche, Madame de Bouille, and some officers of the household. There are, in all, sixty persons of distinction. General Salon, who ordered their lodgings to be prepared, set out for Paris immediately after the embarkation.

The ships put to sea exactly at two o'clock. The pilot who carried the packet out of port, returned about seven o'clock, and reports that at the moment when the Princes saw the shores of France recede, they abandoned themselves to the most violent grief, and shed abundance of tears.—Charles X. showed the most resignation of them all.

The two packets, under the command of Captain d'Urville, steered for the road of Portsmouth, to Spithead. There Charles X. is to await the answer to an autograph letter he wrote to the King of England. If it is favourable, his family will proceed to Scotland; and in the contrary event they will go to Palermo.

None of the Ministers are said to be with the Royal Family.

The countenance of the Dauphin was remarkable by the contrast it presented, compared with the painful expression of the other members of the family. His eyes twinkled—his mouth and nose being in a perpetual state of contraction, imparted to his physiognomy an air of joy that was incomprehensible to the spectators. An officer arriving from Paris, approached him: 'Well,' said he, 'are they quiet, Leander?' 'Yes, Monseigneur, perfectly quiet.' 'Ah! ah! ah!—and the Barrades?' 'No trace of them remains to be seen.' 'Ah, ah, ah! they are not afraid, then?' The Dauphin then jumped about, and twirled as if the news gave him the greatest pleasure. The Dauphiness, who was no doubt aware how painful such interrogatories must have proved to the King and the other members of the family, abruptly dismissed the officers.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on *Thursday the 28th inst.* at the residence of the late John Welsh, dec'd, near Leetown, the PERSONAL PROPERTY belonging to the estate of Richard Welsh, sen. dec'd, consisting of Horses and Cows, two good plantation Wagons, one Cart, one Wheat Fan, *Farming Utensils of every description*, Household & Kitchen Furniture, amongst which are some good Beds. Also, a quantity of old Corn, and a great variety of articles too numerous for insertion.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving bond with good security; for all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required. No property to be removed until the terms of sale be complied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given by

BENJAMIN B WELSH,
Adm'tor of Richard Welsh, sen. dec'd.

Oct. 6, 1830.

N. B. All persons having claims against the above estate, are requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, for settlement. Those indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment. B. B. W.

WEST INDIA PORTS OPEN.

From the New York American.

By the Napoleon, despatches are received relative to an arrangement of the long mooted question of the [British] West India trade, which there is no doubt is to be re-opened to us upon sufferance, and substantially upon the terms mentioned in the subjoined extract of a letter from Liverpool:—

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the New York American, dated

LIVERPOOL, 26TH AUGUST, 1830.

"MY DEAR SIR:—It may be worth the postage of a letter to you, to know that the West India question is settled. The President is to issue his proclamation in conformity with the last act of Congress on the subject, and on its appeal to this country, the Order in Council of the 27th July, 1827, issued, you recollect in Gallatin's teeth, will be abolished, and the act of Parliament of 5th July, 1825, which opens the West India trade to other countries, will be extended to the United States, and all discriminating duties will be abolished."

There is *no* treaty come, or probably to come; but as we understand it, a communication from the British Government importing that if, on the receipt of the despatch here, the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation, giving effect to the act of the last Congress, the direct trade between the United States and the British West Indies shall be renewed, upon the terms stated in that act, which, for the better information of our readers, we subjoin.

We shall take occasion to-morrow to shew why, in our judgment, this much talked-of arrangement is not, and cannot be, *on the terms on which it is made*, of real benefit to the commerce or navigation of the United States.

AN ACT to amend the acts regulating the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain colonies of Great Britain.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That, whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Government of Great Britain will open the ports in its Colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Chicos, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, to the vessels of the United States, for an indefinite or for a limited term; that the vessels of the United States and their cargoes, on entering the colonial ports aforesaid, shall not be subject to other or higher duties of tonnage or impost, or charges of any other description than would be imposed on British vessels or their cargoes, arriving in said colonial possessions from the U. States; that the vessels of the United States may import into said colonial possessions from the U. States any article or articles which could be imported in a British vessel into the said possessions from the United States; and that the vessels of the United States may export from the British colonies aforementioned, to any country whatever, other than the dominions or possessions of Great Britain, any article or articles that can be exported therefrom in a British vessel, to any country other than the British dominions or possessions as aforesaid: leaving the commercial intercourse of the U. States, with all other parts of the British dominions or possessions, on a footing not less favorable to the United States, than it now is; and that then, and in such case, the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized, at any time before the next session of Congress, to issue his proclamation, declaring that he has received such evidence: and, thereupon, from the date of such proclamation, the ports of the U. States shall be opened indefinitely, or for a term fixed, as the case may be, to British vessels coming from the said British colonial possessions, and their cargoes, subject to no other or higher duty of tonnage or impost, or charge of any description whatever, than would be levied on the vessels of the United States, or their cargoes, arriving from the said British possessions; and it shall be lawful for the said British vessels to import into the United States, and to export therefrom any article or articles which may be imported or exported in vessels of the United States; and the acts, entitled 'An act concerning navigation,' passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen: an act supplementary thereto passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and an act, entitled "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British ports," passed on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, are, in such case, hereby declared to be suspended, or absolutely repealed, as the case may require.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever the ports of the United States have been opened under the authority given in the first section of this act, British vessels and their cargoes shall be admitted to an entry in the ports of the U. States from the islands, Provinces, or Colonies of Great Britain, on or near the North American Continent, and N. or East of the United States.

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 I. 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 I. 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 CLEVELAND.

Oct. 6, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Jas. S. Roach, are requested to come forward and settle the same immediately. They will find their notes and accounts, at the store of Neer & Co. Kable's Mills.

JOSEPH L. RUSSELL & CO.

Oct. 13, 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at the late residence of Adam Moler, dec'd, in the county of Jefferson, on Monday the 25th of October next, the greater part of the personal property left by the said deceased, consisting of

One Negro Woman and Five Children,

household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, &c. &c. A credit of 12 months will be given on all sums above five dollars, upon the purchasers giving bonds with good security for their respective purchases—for all purchases under five dollars, the cash will be required. No property to be removed, until the terms of sale be complied with.

G. W. MOLER,
Ex'r of Adam Moler, dec'd.

All persons having claims against the estate of Adam Moler, dec'd, are requested to bring them forward for settlement, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment as speedily as possible, as no indulgence can be given.

G. W. MOLER,
Ex'r of Adam Moler, dec'd.

Sept. 29, 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on Friday the 15th day of October, 1830, at the subscriber's residence in Charlestown, all his

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

consisting, in part, of an eight-day clock, a mantel clock, several feather beds, two acorn and other bedsteads, bedding, tables, chairs, two stoves, &c. &c. Also, hay and oats, two barrels of bounce, one barrel of home-made wine, two barrels of vinegar, an excellent milch cow, various garden-flowers, (among which is the night-blooming cereus)—a rifle and shot-gun, and a variety of useful articles not necessary to enumerate. Six months' credit will be allowed on all sums above $5, the purchaser giving note and approved security—all sums of and below $5, must be cash. No property to be removed until settled for. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL HOLL.

A valuable MULATTO GIRL, about 16 years of age, will be sold at private sale.

Sept. 29, 1830.

BAR IRON.

THE undersigned has received an assortment of excellent BAR IRON, from Mount Alta Iron Works, Pennsylvania; also, Bolt, Strap, Spike, and Nail IRON, all of which will be sold very cheap.

DAVID HUMPHREYS.

Charlestown, Oct. 13, 1830.

OCTOBER ELECTION.

To the Voters of the County of Jefferson.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A paper has just been placed in my hands, by a friend, which directed my attention to a piece under the signature of "Many Voters," propounding a series of seven questions to Mr. Opie and myself by name, in relation to the "course and scope of principle, and policy" which we will respectively support in the event of our election to the Senate of Virginia.

Having never sought any concealment of my views of national policy, I hoped they had been so generally presented to my fellow-citizens of this district, that I should have been spared the necessity of a publication, which, by partizan opponents, will be misconstrued and perverted. The call, however, I deem imperative, and I will promptly obey it, disregarding consequences.

To all the questions put, I give one general answer in the negative, reserving the liberty of subjoining explanations to each. The character of the questions may be inferred from the several answers.

Answer to 1st question.—A system avowed in advance, by an official paper, of rewarding the adherents and punishing the opponents of an administration, and since acted upon by the Executive of the United States, deserves to be reprobated by every friend to his country. The obvious effect of such a system, is, to throw fetters around public opinion—to circumscribe the elective franchise—and to hold out temptations to needy or ambitious adventurers, to prostitute their opinions for the sake of office. I concur with the supporters even of Jackson, in Virginia, in thinking that his prescriptive policy is the most odious feature in the general outline of his administration.

Permit me here to say, that while a member of the Virginia Assembly, seven years ago, I voted in caucus in Richmond, for John Q. Adams. I had received no instructions from my constituents in Frederick, and I was left to obey the honest suggestions of my own best judgment. I voted twice since, at the polls, for Mr. Adams. I thought him a patriot, a statesman, and an honest man. I still think so, and that succeeding generations will concur with me in opinion, and impartial history accord to him that justice which the party journals of the day have hitherto denied him. Decidedly opposed as I was to the election of Jackson, I thought him honest and patriotic, and since elected, I was disposed to approve where I could, and not unnecessarily to cavil at any of his judicious measures. In the course I pursued in reference either to Jackson or Adams, I was prompted by no selfish motive. I was a seeker of no office from the general government, and there is no office which it could bestow, which I would accept. By my support of Adams, I forfeited my claims to popular favor in Frederick. The honesty of my preference for Adams, cannot therefore be doubted.

Answer to 2nd.—I disapprove of the appointment, to the extent gone, of editors of newspapers who supported Jackson's election. While no class of the community should be excluded from office, special marks of favor bestowed upon a class which signalized itself in its aid of an individual in his aspirations for power, tend to demoralize and corrupt, and convert our public journals into vehicles of party slander. The press, the boasted palladium of our liberties, thus becomes an engine which works a despotism galling and oppressive.

Answer to 3d.—There is much contained in the *Veto Message* to approve or disapprove, according to the different tastes of individuals. It is a kind of *salmagundi* dish, containing much that is pleasant and palatable, and much that is bitter and nauseous. I will select such ingredients from this *ragout* as please my palate, and invite the public to partake with me of the banquet, while we will throw the offensive parts away. I like Jackson's admission of the constitutional powers of Congress to appropriate money for internal improvement. 2d. His recommendation of an amendment of the federal constitution, so as to place those powers beyond the doubt of any of the States. 3d. That works of improvement should be *national* in their character. 4th. That a *judicious* economy should be maintained in the application of public funds to public words [works]. 5th. His promise to support domestic manufactures.

Answer to 4th.—I do not approve of that seditious spirit manifested by some of the Southern States, against the Tariff and other acts of Congress.

Answer to 5th.—I believe Congress has power to appropriate funds from the revenue of the Union, to improve our country by means of *national roads, canals*, and other public works, to facilitate internal commerce and intercourse. The policy of promoting internal improvements has always been a favorite one with me. I find a guarantee of the correctness of my opinions on this subject, in the recommendations made to Congress, and of bills approved by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, John Q. Adams, &c. In resolutions passed by the Virginia Assembly, in 1801, in 1810, and in 1816 and 17, when, by a vote nearly unanimous in the house of delegates, with but one dissentient in the Senate, the general government was urged to appropriate money to unite the Potomac with the Western waters, the James river with the Kenawha, &c.; *and to aid this State in the wise and benevolent plan of colonizing the free people of colour.* Mr. Giles himself, ably supported this power of improving the country, when he was in the full vigour of his intellect. At a later day, with impaired faculties, he was the author of certain resolutions which insulted the intelligence of this community. I like Mr. Giles' first opinions better than Mr. Giles' last.

Answer to 6th.—I approve of the policy of a tariff system, by which the *productive industry and manufactures of the country may be encouraged and protected, and thereby rendered wholly independent of foreign nations.* Mr. Jefferson, in 1817, uses this language in favor of the encouragement of domestic manufactures: "The history of the last twenty years, has been a sufficient lesson for us all to depend for necessaries on *ourselves alone;* and I hope that twenty years more will place the *American hemisphere under a system of its own*, essentially peaceable, and industrious, and not needing to extract its comforts from the eternal fires raging in the old world." I hope so, too, not merely as a politician, but as an individual extensively engaged as a farmer, and having interests to promote in common with my brother farmers, by the establishment of manufactories which will create a market at home and render us independent of the capricious and fluctuating policy of foreign powers. Experience has shewn us, that upon many articles most used by the farmer and mechanic, *increased duties* have had the effect of producing *decreased prices.* Take for example, iron—that article has fallen in price, since the duty was imposed. So with cotton fabrics and inferior woollen goods.

Answer to 7th.—This government will not long exist without the right of some supreme judicial tribunal to declare null and void, laws and acts of a State, or laws of Congress which conflict with the federal constitution. Virginia herself thought so in 1810, when she responded to certain resolutions of the legislature of Pennsylvania, which denied the power assumed by the Supreme Court.

Thus, fellow-citizens, have I answered the several questions put to me by "Many Voters." Excuse the haste with which the answers have been prepared. I have confined myself strictly to the subject matter of the enquiries in the public papers, and frankly avowed opinions which I have ever entertained, and for which I have often been put under the ban of popular displeasure in my own, much-loved, native county of Frederick. I now resign myself to the disposal of the people of Jefferson.

Your fellow-citizen,

RICHARD W. BARTON.

Shepherdstown, October 9, 1830.

P. S. Two friends, who have returned from Winchester, inform me that certificates have been manufactured there, for the purpose of influencing the vote of this county. Be it so. I shall be prepared to answer them, should they be forthcoming. There is no *gentleman* in Frederick county, who does not know that all the opinions I have expressed above, I have consistently adhered to throughout life; and there is no *gentleman* who will certify that I have ever said I preferred Jackson to Clay at the next election. I have uniformly, in Frederick and Jefferson, expressed myself favorable to a material reform in the Chancery Court.

R. W. BARTON.

Charlestown, Oct. 11, 1830.

For the Free Press.

TO THE PUBLIC.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Suspecting, as I do, the source of the communication signed "Many Voters," and not doubting that the design of the author is to arouse party spirit, to prejudice my prospects in particular, as a candidate for the House of Delegates, I have hesitated whether it would be proper for me to respond to the call or not: But as I hold no principles, and entertain no sentiments or opinions, I am ashamed or afraid to avow, I shall do so, without reference to the author or his design; although I must be excused for saying, I neither expect, seek, nor wish the support of the writer of that communication.

I answer, then, to the several questions he propounded, as follows:

FIRST QUESTION—Are you a supporter of the Administration of Gen. Jackson, *in relation particularly* to his system of proscription?

ANSWER.—*I am*, an humble supporter of his administration, generally; and if, by "his system of proscription," is meant his system of reform, I am too, and even particularly, a supporter of what is thus called a "system of proscription." Whilst I approve of proscribing no man, for opinion's sake merely, I do certainly wish to see a general proscription, or reform, of all abuses. In this sense of the term, I am the approver of what one set of politicians call one thing, and another set another. The freedom of opinion I advocate, and of course condemn *all* removals, made for such cause only; but I am also an enemy to all prostitutions of trust; and therefore the avowed approver of all dismissions for such causes. Then, if General Jackson has removed incumbents, for only independently maintaining their opinions, or for any cause, other than unworthiness, I unqualifiedly condemn each and every such removal. On the contrary, if he has, as I believe is the fact, dismissed only, for violated confidence, for abuse and prostitution of trust, I equally applaud him, in every instance, for so doing. And to come to the point, whilst I admit I may not be so particularly informed of the facts, in every instance of a removal, as to enable me to judge correctly, in all cases, by these tests, I do say, undoubtedly and without fear, that, judging from those in which the causes *are* known to me, I am prepared to approve generally.

2nd—Do you approve of his appointments, to the extent he has gone, of editors of newspapers who supported his election?

ANSWER.—I may not be fully aware of the extent he *has gone.* He may have gone further, and perhaps not so far, as I have been led to believe. But candour, if I am correctly informed, induces me to admit, that I cannot altogether approve of the appointment of so many of this class of his fellow-citizens,—considering the unworthiness, not to say recklessness, of editors generally, compared to the common mass. Yet who would preclude the entire profession, from common rights and common privileges.—Many of the type, we know, *are honest*, able, and deserving. At the same time, I must add, in justice to Gen. Jackson, that I do not believe he has conferred office upon any individual, printer or other citizen, as a reward for services rendered him, in his election. This is a slander—I believe there does not breathe an honester man than Andrew Jackson.

3d—Do you approve of his *Veto Message?*

ANSWER.—*I do. With me, the payment of the public debt, and the reduction of our taxes, are primary measures, in the administration of the general government,* and a first duty to the country, incumbent upon all charged therewith. Besides—taking the facts as I understand them—the roads designated in the bills, rejected, are not of a national character, and therefore, [...] any fair interpretation of the constitution, even according to its most liberal, or latitudinarian expounders.

4th—Do you approve of the hostility evinced by his supporters in and out of Congress to the Tariff? &c.

ANSWER.—I am against a tariff, that looks beyond the ordinary revenue required by the common exigencies of our country, for the support of government. Beyond this, I doubt, as well the constitutional right to impose it, as the expediency and justice of it. At the same time, I admit the questions involved for solution under this head, are profoundly deep, and in their nature very perplexing,—requiring a more thorough knowledge of the federal constitution than I profess, to decide the right—a far more extensive acquaintance with the state of the commercial world, and with the restrictive systems now in practice, and in progress of extension, and the peculiar relations sustained by us, towards those various nations of the earth, with whom we trade, also, than I have, to judge of its expediency as a measure of general policy. And yet, admitting the constitutional right, and *general* expediency of a tariff, in reference to these considerations only, I am still not sufficiently informed of its internal operations, upon every section of our common country, as to say, advisedly, with any assurance, from a positive conviction of my own mind, that it does not so oppress and wrong so large a portion of the mass of our population, entitled to equal rights and privileges, not to say equal protection and consideration in legislation, with a majority, profiting, if you please, by that oppression, as to make it inexpedient in this,—as being unequal and unjust, and thus to justify the hostility evinced by a portion of General Jackson's supporters, in and out of Congress; for I certainly deny that the mass, or even a majority of his (Gen. Jackson's) supporters, in or out of Congress, *are opposed* to the tariff: This is another mistake, which I beg leave to correct. Under these circumstances, did we *not* doubt the constitutional right to impose a tariff, as a protecting measure, I conceive that I, and others better informed than myself, and my friends and neighbors, who [...] might well doubt its general expediency and justice. The mere question itself, how far the majority have the right to oppress the minority, for their own benefit, is a delicate one, and certainly as difficult as important to decide—written constitutions being mainly designed for the protection of the minority. For myself, I feel *all* these difficulties opposing me, in every step I take, in approaching this all-absorbing question. I admit, however, more light and reflection may remove these difficulties, and dissipate my doubts. I am as free and impartial, upon this subject, and as open to conviction upon it, as upon all other subjects, upon which I am at all liable to doubt. And I am certainly disposed, with some little modifications perhaps, to give *the present tariff a fair trial.* Certainly, I have not, and will not, join in the cry against it, till *experience* constrain me to condemn it.*

5th—Do you deny the right of the general government to appropriate funds, from the revenue of the Union, to the improvement of our country by means of *national roads, canals, and other public works?*

ANSWER.—Yes. I am not entirely satisfied this right exists in the general government, although I think it should. I can find no clause in the constitution granting it. I am, however, decidedly in favor of conferring it by amendment. I have never questioned the expediency of Internal Improvements, of any description, and the States severally, being incompetent to the construction of those of a national character, I acknowledge the propriety, not to say necessity, of placing this power in the hands of the general government. Where else should it be confided? But though convinced, as I am, of the great utility of national roads, canals, &c. and of the propriety of conferring the power to construct them upon Congress, yet as I can find no special grant of this right in the federal constitution, I am opposed to its exercise, as I am to the exercise of any power by Congress, for which there is no express power in the constitution, either by express grant or necessary implication as incidental to some power expressly given.

The general government being, from its very origin and nature, as by admission, and by its own emphatic language, a government of special and limited powers, possessing of necessity none others than such as are expressly conferred, and such as are incidental, as before mentioned, and necessary and needful for carrying the expressed ones into execution; and the original parties to the compact since the original formation and adoption of our federal constitution, out of extreme jealousy and caution, and to guard against usurpation by implication, having by express amendment gone through, in due and solemn form, made that sacred instrument itself declare, in so many words, that all powers not herein granted to [the general government, nor prohibited] by it, to the States, to be retained, and to belong to the States respectively, or to the people, I can but think and hold, that the general government usurps, if it assume to exercise any others, by implication: I mean any others than are thus expressly conferred by the Constitution, and those incidental, necessary, and needful for carrying them, and them only, into execution.

And my reason tells me, this rigid construction of the federal constitution, and the confining of the general government strictly to the salutary exercise of *these powers* only, is necessary for the preservation of this Union. There must be certain fixed rules of construction, from which Congress shall not be at liberty to depart,—or *all* will be uncertain, and this republic in danger.—And yet I do say, if implication be given into at all, beyond the claim to exercise such incidental powers only, as are necessary and needful for carrying those expressly granted into execution, there will and can be no stopping place on this side of consolidation. If by straining inference and implication to the furthest extent, reasoning only from necessary and needful powers, for the execution of express ones, will carry us, Congress will be permitted to exercise one other power than what is really necessary for this purpose, who does not see they may thus imply and assume to exercise, all and every other power. The ingenuity of man is boundless—sophistry, in spite of sense and honesty, will o'erleap all limits settled by reason, and know no restraint. If we admit Congress may imply and exercise any power at all, but such as is expressly granted, or necessary and needful for carrying those into operation, we must forego the settled, and you go for unlimited powers.—There is no intermediate boundary. And then of what avail or advantage is a written constitution? Might we not as well have an unwritten one, like England, under whose undefined powers without grant, other than as is claimed by prescription, and precedent and usurpation hallowed by time, the British parliament claims to be omnipotent? for such is the pretension and the words of British jurists and British [...] in safer [...] government. And what then is to become of the state governments? Did I, indeed, gentlemen, see or know of any limits and land-marks to regulate and restrain the action of Congress under the general government, other than those prescribed in and by the constitution itself, sacred as I hold that glorious charter of our liberties, and which I can but revere the more, as the work of the Fathers of the Revolution, I confess I should feel less scrupulous about the assumption and exercise of powers by Congress, which I in no wise grants or sanctions. But I really cannot.—And if these be removed, and by denying their inviolability this is already virtually done, I can really see no barrier at all between the general and state governments.—What else, in the name of all we hold dear, but an honest and faithful adherence to these prescribed boundaries, these limits, can stay the action of each within its proper sphere, I ask, to be informed? And if not so restrained, will they not come in contact—and coming in contact, will not collision stop the present free, harmonious, and rightful revolutions of these dependent, yet independent governments? And then what is to be the consequence? Does any doubt discord and disunion—than which, what greater calamity could befal our happy country, when all the worst of evils are involved in such catastrophe? But I will not pursue these thoughts: My train of ideas would lead me to too gloomy a period. My "doctrine," then, is to restrain the action of the general government within its constitutional powers, as expressly granted, or as necessarily incident to them, for their due execution, and [...] Within these rightful boundaries, as marked out and limited by the patriots and sages of '76, it must do well and be preserved. Refractory States must dread its greater power—obey its mandatory laws. For keeping within its rightful sphere; any rebelling member of this Union must be overawed, as in such event the general government will have all the other States on its side, backing and sustaining its authority, whilst such recreant daughter will be without hope of any aid but her own, will see no alternative but submission—so must return to duty, to allegiance to the union, as the ark of safety. On the other hand, if the general government usurp ungranted powers, from its being the greater power, from its having so many more of the means with which to maintain its usurpations—its overstriding pretensions—I fear if it do not grow omnipotent, that its attempts to maintain these extended grounds of jurisdiction and power over the States, will prove of themselves the means—the fatal means, of disunion. Grant that it may be more probable, which I am not disposed to admit, that States will rebel, than that the general government will usurp, for the purpose of oppression; yet if there be greater probability of the one case, there is certainly more danger in the other, should it happen. I think the construction I contend for, will be the surest; perhaps the only one, to save the country from either of these catastrophes. Hence, I adopt it.

6th—Do you deny the policy and necessity of the Tariff System? &c.

ANSWER.—I have already answered this, under the head of question 4th.

7th—Do you deny the right of the Supreme Court of the Union to declare void, laws and acts of a State, which conflict with the Federal Constitution, or laws of Congress, inconsistent with that Constitution?

ANSWER.—I deny neither branch of this proposition. I admit both. But some may ask, as perhaps the author intended, how if the Supreme Court declare laws and acts of a State which do not conflict with the federal constitution, and laws of Congress obviously compatible with it, null and void—What then? Is this decision obligatory upon such State, and will it also be obligatory upon every subsequent Congress? Is there no course but submission? No alternative but acquiescence forever? This is the agitating question which brought into such warm encounter the mighty Giants of the Senate of the United States, last winter.

It is one of awful import; too momentous to sleep, though perhaps best permitted to slumber, until that enlightened and august body shall decide it. Till then, too, it is perhaps more becoming humble individuals, like the author of the communication, "many voters," and myself, to be modest in the

* In saying I am for giving the present tariff a fair trial, after declaring myself against one beyond the support of government, to prevent direct taxation, because doubting as well the constitutional right to impose it, as its expediency and justice, my reason, of course, will be understood to be, that the present tariff being imposed by a majority of the representatives of the people, in Congress, I am on this account willing to wait till time develope its operations, that the experiment be fairly made. After which, I will be for or against granting the constitutional right, or not, by amendment, as time shall prove it expedient and just, or the reverse.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

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expression of any opinions upon the subject. Not that our opinions can affect that decision [illegible] of any weight. [illegible] not presume; at least, I will not. But distrust, diffidence, and prudence, perhaps should rather restrain. The angry character of that memorable debate, the most able as well as the most angry part of which I heard, and never shall forget; and the heated and boisterous manner in which that discussion was conducted, is ever to be regretted. Yet as it poured a flood of light upon this and many other interesting subjects, it had its use. And only let these great constitutional lawyers and eminent statesmen, renew the contest in a [illegible] manner, and we need not yet despair of the Republic. In the meantime, whilst they so widely differ among themselves, in opinion, I must be excused if I am not disposed to follow any one of them, as an infallible guide. I might lose myself, if not in the labyrinths of their reasoning, perhaps in the mazes of their sophistry. In concluding this head, I will only add, I have always had confidence in the Supreme Court, and that I still have, and should like to hear their own opinion upon this momentous question—that in the present state of affairs, I will neither join in the cry for the tariff, nor in that for nullification, state-rights, and resistance—and if a more portentous crisis arise, I will then, as ever, be found for UNION, on the side of my country, her constitution and laws—unless conscience, reason, and the best lights of my poor judgment, misguide me.

I have now answered each of the questions propounded, severally, in their order, as stated, and at greater length, perhaps, than was necessary, or expected of me. For I fear not the responsibility, or any consequence, that can result from the fullest and freest expression of my principles, sentiments, or opinions, upon these or any other subjects. I entertain, as I have said, *none* I am either ashamed or afraid my fellow citizens should know. Yet, these questions *did*, all of them, from the first, as now, *seem* to me, to be altogether foreign to the Legislative duties that will devolve upon me as a member of the Virginia Legislature, if elected; and only intended to stir up party prejudice and angry political animosities against me, in particular. I know not, nor recognize, any power vested in the Legislature, by the amended constitution, any more than there was under the old, to authorize any legislation upon any of the subjects embraced in these questions, or upon any they may involve. Resolutions, indeed, *expressive of the opinion* of the Legislature—rather of a majority of its members—as to the power of the general government to pass such a tariff, as that now in force upon the American people; and of its right to appropriate the public revenue of the Union, to works of Internal Improvement, [illegible] may be introduced, debated, and passed, *denying* this right, either in the one case or the other, to exist in the federal government.—But *such* resolutions will only be declaratory of the opinion of those passing them—they will not be *legislative* in their character—will *not* have the force and operation of law—will neither be binding, on our own people, upon the general government, nor upon our representatives in Congress. They will, in fact, fellow-citizens, be no more, nor of more avail, than would be the similar expression of the like opinion, by so many private individuals. Those passing them, having no authority under the Virginia Constitution; under which they are sworn to act, and must act, in their *legislative* capacity, can derive none from any other source. The mere circumstance of their being *members* of the legislature, and their *assuming* to act in *that capacity*, can give them no such authority, nor colour.—You, my fellow-citizens, to whom I am addressing myself, might assemble yourselves and do the same thing—that is, pass a similar set of resolutions, plead the same right, and claim the same obedience from the general government, to your assumed authority. And I do not, and cannot, suppose any voter of Jefferson so ignorant, as not to know it. And *this*, indeed, the author himself admits, in this same communication, (as published in the Free Press,) unless I am to infer that the *Editor*, having more candour and discretion than he, has done so for him. Yet this *said* author, over an imposing signature, to-be-sure, well assumed to further *his* object, for the sole purpose of stirring up party spirit, which, in being brought out under the circumstances I was, by both parties, I had been led to suppose and expect [illegible] me, presumes to say, that the candidates for the Senate and House of Delegates *should* answer these questions, unconnected as they are, and as he himself admits them to be, with the legislative capacity with which I shall be clothed, and the duties with which I shall be charged, if elected, "or some of their neighbors and friends cannot support them at the election." This is a modest threat, I confess, and would seem candid, indeed, in a gentleman pretending to intelligence, and to be acting from principle. But, my fellow-citizens, to you who might be disposed to "*support*" me, but for the fears this partizan would excite prejudicial to me, in bosoms where none should exist, nor existed before, by inducing you to believe, I do entertain principles and opinions different from your own, which I shall be called upon to exercise, to the injury of what you may deem your best interests, I can say, and appeal to the past to sustain my sincerity, that I have always entertained the same opinions and views, I have just expressed, relative to all such inofficial, as I consider all declaratory resolutions, or opinions, as those alluded to. Yes, I can assert, without fear of contradiction, that I have solemn acts to oppose to these insinuations, and to repel them—official acts, if you please, recorded in the Journals of more than one former House of Delegates—years ago, as your representative in the Virginia Legislature, for three successive sessions, I voted against similar resolutions, because I then thought, in conformity to what I have just stated, that I had been elected for different purposes—to discharge *duties*, not to declare inofficial acts and opinions—that such legislation, if legislation it may be called, was, to say the most of it, useless, if not a wanton waste of time and money,† no crisis having then arisen, in my opinion, calling for such expression of opinion on the part of the Delegates of Virginia. How I shall again act, if elected, will be time enough to determine when the time arrives, if it arrive at all. And till then, I only offer these, my past and present opinions, and former acts, as the best assurances I can give, for the regulation of my future conduct. And as *I* know not, as no man knows, *what crisis* may arise, requiring me to vote, under circumstances I can now neither foresee nor anticipate, I make no formal pledges of conduct, in conjunctures to arise or not to arise, as known to Heaven only. It would be imprudent in me, and supererogation—what I know my fellow-citizens ought not, do not, and cannot expect or require of me. But I do say, and my fellow-citizens may be assured, that in whatever exigencies I may be required to act, I will never fear to meet the worst—to do the best for my country. And I shall always hold myself bound, on all occasions, in all things pertaining to my trust, to do the will of my constituents, rather than my own; for I recognize, and advocate, the right of instruction, to the fullest extent, in its broadest sense.

By the foregoing principles and opinions, I am willing to stand or fall; and in any event, will I be ever ready to bow to the WILL of the people.

Your Fellow-Citizen,
EDWARD LUCAS, Jr.

October 11, 1830.

† Though I deny the Legislature have the right, or ought to assume, to pass such resolutions, I admit they may, as citizens, at their own expense, as the mass of the people may, express their opinion, as and when they please. The people might call a convention for the purpose—which course I should prefer.

To the Voters of Jefferson County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Acknowledging the right of the electors to understand distinctly the opinions and views of the candidates asking their suffrages, I proceed to answer the queries of "Many Voters," submitted through the last "FREE PRESS" and "PIONEER."

1. I am not, as is well known, a supporter of the policy adopted by Gen. Jackson and his administration. Very few of his public acts have been of such a character as to meet my approbation. His system of proscription, particularly, I deem evincive of an intolerant spirit, and calculated to subvert and destroy that freedom of thought and action which constitutes the essence of republican government.

2. In relation to his appointments of editors of newspapers who supported his election, I can say, that I do not approve of them "to the extent he has gone." I would not disfranchise any citizen on account of his profession, but in the cases alluded to, Gen. J. has appointed an undue proportion of one class.

3. I do not approve of the Veto Message, because it is ambiguous, and susceptible of various constructions.

4. I do not approve of the hostility evinced by many of Gen. Jackson's "supporters," in and out of Congress, to the Tariff.

5. I do not deny the right of the general government to appropriate funds to works of internal improvement, of a national character. The frequent decisions of Congress upon that subject, have, in my view, settled the question, and clearly established the policy of the country in that respect. I would not, however, lavishly bestow funds upon every work which might be deemed *national* by over-zealous or interested men.

6. I am a decided advocate of the Tariff system, believing it to be the only sure means of perpetuating our independence.

7. I believe the Supreme Court of the Union to be the only constitutional tribunal, to decide upon laws of states or of Congress conflicting with the Constitution of the United States.

And here I may be permitted to add, that having honestly and zealously opposed the elevation of Gen. Jackson, I am nevertheless willing to judge of his administration by its acts. Whilst the contest lasted, I deemed it my duty to resist his pretensions; when the conflict was over, I grounded my arms for a season, determined to submit to the will of the majority, and to abstain from that species of opposition, "right or wrong," which had characterised the conduct of many of the editors who opposed Mr. Adams. My respect for the official heads of my country, forbid me to indulge in a course of abuse and scurrility [illegible] opposition shall be decent and dignified; and when the proper time shall [illegible] my present impression is, that I shall be found amongst the unwavering advocates of the great statesman of the West, who has been pursued, even into the retirement of private life, with the shafts of vindictive malice. I mean HENRY CLAY.

Many of the liberal-minded electors of Jefferson, with whom I have politically differed, well knowing that I have never been a political trimmer, nor disguised my sentiments for the sake of lucre, have magnanimously tendered me their support in the approaching election. This course evinces that they are willing to allow to me the exercise of those rights which they enjoy themselves. I can only say, that confidence thus bestowed, shall never be abused.

Respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
JOHN S. GALLAHER.

Oct. 13, 1830.

P. S.—Some of my enemies, lacking expedients to defeat my election, are industriously propagating a report that I am not a *freeholder*, and therefore not eligible. This is false, as a deed now on record in the Clerk's office of Jefferson will show. The fact of a name not being on the land book, is nothing. The commissioner of the revenue, in making his assessments, never enters lots or lands not on record on the 1st of January of each year. My deed, though dated in 1828, was not offered for record previous to that time, because the dower right had not been acknowledged. It is now complete and indisputable.

J. S. G.

To the People of Jefferson.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The election in Frederick, as most of you will have heard, resulted in giving to their candidate, for the Senate, a majority of only [illegible] over Mr. Opie—a result much more favourable to us, than we had any right to expect under existing circumstances. The belief, that Mr. Opie would, in the event of his being elected, advocate a change in the existing Judiciary System, which should give to each county an equal participation in *all* the Courts, except the one Court of Appeals, to be held at Richmond, operated materially against him, as did the rumour, busily circulated, that he had become a candidate for the purpose of running Judge Parker for our Judicial District, in preference to Mr. P. of Winchester—which circumstances, (though the latter was without the least foundation in fact,) in connection with his being prevented, by indisposition, from attending the polls, it is thought, lost him many votes. Yet, upon the whole, we have no grounds to complain of a want of liberality in the people of Frederick; for, it was but natural, they should prefer their own candidate. But for you, fellow-citizens, to support their candidate in return, would but be making them too greatly your debtor, in point of magnanimity, and is hardly to be expected, considering that from being the smaller county, you may seldom, if ever hereafter, have it in your power to furnish the Senator. And, indeed, without reference to sectional considerations, which ought not, perhaps, to influence you, it has rarely happened that any county above the Ridge, has had the good fortune to present a gentleman so deservedly popular as Mr. Opie is, not only in his own district, but throughout the State—which circumstance, in connection with his great experience and thorough knowledge of men—not to mention his intelligence and practical good sense—peculiarly fit him for the station.

To give you a better idea, however, of the estimation in which he has always been held, I will mention in brief, some of the public trusts which he has heretofore filled. He served in both branches of the Legislature about 20 to 30 years ago, previous to his becoming a resident of our county; and advocated and carried through the House of Delegates, as I have been told, the bill establishing the county of Jefferson—an evidence, were any wanting, of his liberality as a politician; for at that period, as since, the lower counties, one of which he then represented in part, were generally opposed to the erection of new counties above the Ridge. *Since* his residence in our county, he has been repeatedly solicited to become a candidate for Congress, and, as was then believed, would have been elected without opposition, but his modesty, together with some time family affliction, always induced him to decline, alleging, among other reasons, that he was only a newly engrafted scion. I believe, he has been uniformly consulted, to know whether he would consent to serve, by every gentleman that has been a candidate, either for the Senatorial or Congressional District, previous to their becoming so. He has actually, for years, represented us in the Board of Public Works; and all the aid this county has received from the Fund of Internal Improvement, was obtained through his exertions. *More recently*, he represented us at the Canal meetings, and served as an efficient member of the Central Committee of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company—a committee composed of gentlemen highly distinguished for intelligence, respectability and influence, as the success of their labours has already abundantly proved, and must, ere long, place their names among the public benefactors of the country.

So, the part he took, both as a member of the Board of Public Works, and of the Canal Committee, in furthering this great National work, which is well known to the writer, and may be seen by reference to the proceeding of those bodies, is fresh on the recollection of his fellow-citizens. And in fact, he has not only been an encourager of our roads and canals, by devoting his time and best energies, but his money. He is a large stockholder in several of the road companies, and has $1,000 in the stock of the Canal. And lastly, he was a member of the Convention, and to his credit, [illegible] measures promotive of republican principles, and the people's rights.

Though himself one of the largest land-holders in the county, he voted for the extension of the right of suffrage—which, if I am not greatly deceived, the *new voters*, especially, will not, readily, overlook—particularly, when it is recollected, that he has always treated all honest men alike, whether rich or poor—of which latter class, a large portion are now permitted, for the first time, (partly in consequence of his vote) to exercise the elective franchise—a boon which ought never to be denied to any freeman who contributes towards the support of our common country.

Fellow-citizens, I am aware, that a few would-be party leaders would, if they could, excite party feelings, but I have confidence in the intelligence and sound sense of the mass of the people. I *know*, that the plain farmers and mechanics, *will* frown this GORGON down. *All classes* indeed, at length, begin to deprecate, as they should, this *false* ground of preference, which ought *never* to be recognized to the exclusion of all other considerations. The period since the last presidential election, has most happily, with many, been one for judicious reflection, upon *this* subject. The absurdity of determining *all elections*, from Constables up to Governors, as is too much the case in many States, by reference to the candidate's preference for this or that man for President, is too glaring, and is beginning, every where, to be seen, as it should be, by all sensible men of all parties.

Can the evils of such a practice, to our common country, be calculated calmly? Can any man conceive their magnitude and extent, and not shudder? Yet, can any man assign a sensible reason why all elections should be made to turn upon the Presidential? When this practice shall become general, we must soon reach the crisis of this mad career! Already will the vortex that is to swallow up our liberties forever, begin to yawn! This surrender of one's self to party, without reserve, requires a sacrifice too great for contemplation. It converts the freeman into a slave! It is the height of folly—is dangerous—is criminal! But my *hope* is that this state of things will never arise. Though there may be leaders, base enough to *mislead*, the majority of the people are not blind and corrupt enough to follow. Good men suspect the motives of boisterous partizans. They will pause before they give themselves up to a blind spirit that tramples under foot, friendship, merit, principle, and every thing sacred!

JEFFERSON.

FREDERICK SHENER'S

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

TWILLED BAGS.

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

A HORSE WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a HORSE, four or five years old, which works well in shafts, and rides well. A liberal price will be given.
SAMUEL HOLL.
Charlestown, Oct. 13, 1830.

THE FREE PRESS.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1830.

We are requested, in behalf of Mr. OPIE, to state to the voters of Jefferson county, that his continued indisposition has prevented his replying to the several interrogatories, propounded in the paper of last week to the candidates to represent the Senatorial district composed of Frederick and Jefferson counties.

We have yielded up our editorial columns to the use of such of the candidates as have had an opportunity of replying to the queries put to them in the last week's paper. "Editors generally" will feel greatly indebted to one of the gentlemen, for the compliment which he has paid to their honesty. It is well for some of them, that Gen. JACKSON and the writer differ so materially, in opinion. Perhaps, however, the general has been fortunate enough to find *all* the honest ones in the country. We congratulate the lucky finder and the equally lucky foundlings.

The West India ports having been opened to the vessels of the United States, we were in great hopes we should be able, in this paper, to announce to the farmers the cheering news that FLOUR had risen. It will be seen that our hopes have been fallacious. We trust the "opening of the ports" may prove to be something more substantial than "a bait to catch gudgeons."

The President has issued his proclamation on the subject.

The elections in Delaware, as in Maryland, have resulted in a complete triumph of the friends of HENRY CLAY.

Revolution in the Netherlands.

Arrivals at New York bring news of a Revolution in the Netherlands. Details next week.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

FOR THE SENATE.

Richard W. Barton	524
Hierome L. Opie	474

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

James M. Mason	820
Wm. Castleman, jr.	808
Wm. Wood	[illegible]
John [illegible]	[illegible]

ROCKINGHAM.

SENATE.—Dr. Harrison 269, Dr. Cravens 324. Pendleton [illegible]

HOUSE.—Col. [illegible] Joseph Cline 264, Benjamin Miller 191.

HENRICO.

SENATE.—Gen. J. B. Harvie 512, Ed. C. Mayo 182.

HOUSE.—Benjamin Watkins Leigh 387, Wm. C. Mosby 342, John G. Williams 62.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

	ANTI-JACKSON.	JACKSON.
Annapolis city	2	0
Baltimore city	0	2
Baltimore county	0	4
Harford	4	0
Anne Arundel	4	0
Prince Georges	4	0
Montgomery	4	0
Frederick	4	0
Washington	2	2
Alleghany	3	1
Charles	4	0
St. Mary's	4	0
Calvert	4	0
Cecil	0	4
Kent	4	0
Talbot	4	0
Dorchester	4	0
Queen Ann's	2	2
Caroline	4	0
Somerset	4	0
Worcester	3	1
	64	16

Senate, elected in 1826, Jackson 11, Anti-Jackson 4. Majority on joint ballot against Jackson, 41. [*Balt. Pat.*

OBITUARY.

Among the list of Revolutionary relics, who have lately been stricken from the muster roll of mortality, we have to [illegible] Major NATHANIEL BROADUS, of Harpers-Ferry, who expired on the 5th inst. after a very severe illness of about two weeks, in the 68th year of his age. Maj. Broadus, we believe, was a native of Culpeper county, in this state. Filled with the enthusiasm of the times, he entered the service of his country at the age of 16, and in a short time thereafter obtained a lieutenant's commission, and served under Col. Gibson, of the Virginia line, for several years, until Gibson's command had been so reduced as to render the full complement of officers unnecessary, when he retired as a supernumerary, subject to any new call which might be made upon his services. The war, however, soon closed, and gave him no further opportunity of engaging in a career of honorable devotion to his country. In his native county, he held the office of justice of the peace for a long period previous to his removal to Harpers-Ferry, and was for several years a very useful officer in the militia of the county, as a major of the line and brigade inspector. In 1824, he obtained from President Monroe the appointment of Paymaster at Harpers-Ferry, which post he held until his death, with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of the people generally. Maj. B. was amongst the revolutionary veterans who repaired to Yorktown, on the 19th of October, 1824, to join in the honors paid to Gen. Lafayette.

Maj. B. was a gentleman of great frankness of manner, and partook largely of those hospitable and social feelings which distinguish the Virginia character. He has left a large family, and many friends, to mourn the sad bereavement.—His remains were attended to the grave by a large concourse of citizens of the town and county, and interred with military and masonic honors.

DIED,

At his residence in Mercer county, on Sunday morning, 19th of September, Colonel GABRIEL SLAUGHTER, formerly Lieutenant Governor, and, for near four years, acting Governor of Kentucky; a worthy and pious citizen, distinguished in his military and political life.

On Monday the 27th ult. Mrs. SHOEMAKER, wife of Mr. Joseph Shoemaker, of Virginius, near Harpers-Ferry.

On Sunday last, after a severe illness of about a month, Mr. FRANCIS MOORE, son of the Rev. Francis Moore, of this county, aged about 19 years. He was a young man of great amiability of disposition, and of high moral promise. This is the second son which Mr. Moore has lost within little more than a year past.

On Saturday last, very suddenly, Miss CHRISTIANA, daughter of Mr. Charles M. Perry, of this county, in the 11th year of her age—a truly interesting and justly beloved child—remarkable for her sweetness of temper and propriety of deportment.

On Wednesday morning last, ADALINE, daughter of Mr. Michael Cook, of Harpers-Ferry, in the 10th year of her age.

On the same day, MARY JANE, infant daughter of Mr. Elias Thomas, of this county, aged 9 months and 3 days.

On Thursday last, an infant son of Mr. Jacob Haines, of Harpers-Ferry.

On the same day, an infant son of Mr. John J. Lelay, of Bolivar.

CHURCH NOTICE.

☞ In consequence of the absence of Joseph T. Daugherty, Esq. the Pew-holders in the Presbyterian Church will please pay the rents due on the 1st instant to CATO MOORE, Esq.

Oct. 13, 1830. THE TRUSTEES.

☞ The *Presbytery of Winchester* will meet in the Presbyterian Church in this town on Friday the 22d of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at which time a sermon will be preached by the Moderator of the last Presbytery.

The Synod of Virginia will meet in Winchester on Thursday the 28th of October.

Sept. 22.

THE MARKETS.

The price of FLOUR, in Baltimore, has been uniform during the last week at $5.

In Alexandria, $5.

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, among which are a great many entirely new style fancy articles. He considers it unnecessary to to particularize, but would invite all those wishing to purchase, to call and examine his stock.

Oct. 13, 1830.

NEW FALL GOODS.

J. J. FRAME has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he is now opening a very large stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,

to which he particularly invites the attention of a liberal public.

Charlestown, Oct. 13, 1830.

TIMELY NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having positively determined on leaving Harpers-Ferry, wishes to settle his business as speedily as possible. Therefore, all those indebted to him, either by bond, note, or book account, will do well to call and make suitable arrangements in *time*. Long indulgence has been given—further cannot and will not be granted.

He has on hand, a large and general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, together with a general assortment of *Groceries, Hardware*, and [illegible] which will be sold for cash and cash *only*.

He will sell or rent, his STORE HOUSE and DWELLING for the term of three years. Possession given on the 1st of April next.

ISAAC N. CARTER.

Harpers-Ferry, No. 1, Cheapside,
October 13, 1830.

FALL GOODS.

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

Oct. 13. HUMPHREY KEYES.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the County Court of Jefferson, rendered at March Term, 1828, will be offered for sale, at the Court House in Charlestown, *on Monday the 15th day of November next*,

ONE ACRE OF LAND,

upon which is erected a comfortable farm dwelling, usually known as the Parsonage, and a few years since occupied by the Rev. Alexander Jones. Terms, one third cash, one third in six, and the remainder in 12 months. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April; and such title will be conveyed as is vested in the subscriber as trustee, whenever the purchase money is paid or satisfactorily secured.

ELIZABETH WHITING, *Trustee.*

Sept. 22.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

At Market Square, Harpers-Ferry.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, consisting in part of

Superfine blue and black Cloths,
Medium do. do.
Superfine brown, olive, green, drab and steel mixed do.
Blue, black and fancy colored Cassimeres,
A large supply of CASSINETTS,
Baizes, sirge, flannels, bombazetts,
CALICOES, (choice patterns,)
Stripe and plaid ginghams,
Mourning do.
Merino, circassian, camlet, plaid,
Spotted flannel and circassian, table linen,
FRENCH LUSTRE, a beautiful article,
Bombazine, Irish linen, dimity kenting,
Linen cambric, jaconet and demi cambric,
Swiss, mull and book muslin,
Bishop Lawn, Swiss collars,
Ribbands, Belting, (rich and new style,)
Merino Long Shawls,
10-4 and 6-4 Prussian do. do.
Cashmere, cassimere and imitation do.
Cotton and crape do.
Merino, cashmere, barage and silk dress handkerchiefs,
Crape, bandanna and flag handkerchiefs,
Linen cambric and cambric do.
Velvet, silk, toilenet and swansdown vesting
Gentlemen's Stocks,
Gentlemen's hose and half do.
Ladies' silk, worsted and cotton hose,
Neat assortments of Ladies' *Gloves*,
Gentlemen's silk, beaver, buckskin, kid, wool and hoskin gloves,
A large stock of DOMESTICS,
Bed ticking, Canton flannel, checks, plaids,
Brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings
Spun Cotton, &c. &c.
Hardware, Queen's and Glass Ware, Tin Ware,
An extensive supply of SHOES, (cheap)
HATS,
Liquors, Groceries, &c.
Salt, Castings,
Family Medicines, &c.

All of which have been selected, from the late arrivals, with much care and attention. We therefore invite our customers, or any who may want *bargains*, to call at Market Square, and they shall not be disappointed.

JOSEPH L. RUSSELL & CO.

Oct. 13, 1830.

TWILLED BAGS.

FOR SALE BY HUMPHREY KEYES.

Oct. 13.

THE JEFFERSON TROOP.

IS ordered to parade on Saturday the 16th inst. before Edmonds' hotel, at 11 o'clock precisely. By order of the Capt.

Oct. 12.

To John Clinkinbeard, Lewis R. Clinkinbeard, Isaac Clinkinbeard, William Clinkinbeard, and Mary L. Clinkinbeard.

AS you are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, we take this method, pointed out by law, of notifying you, that we shall, at the time and place herein after mentioned, and by virtue of a commission from the district court of chancery held at Winchester, in a suit therein depending, in which we are plaintiffs, and Edward Lucas, administrator of Lewis Ronimus, deceased, and Edward Lucas (in his own and his wife's right) and Mary his wife, and John Koontz and Elizabeth his wife, and John Agar and Catharine his wife; and Ann Ronimus; the said Mary, Elizabeth, Catharine and Ann being children and heirs of Lewis Ronimus, dec'd, and yourselves, are defendants, take the depositions of William Caldwell, William Barber, Jacob Hoffman, George Schnelbecker, John Benedict, John Koons, John Quickel, Henry Stover, Michael W. Ash, and John Gardner, Esq. relative to the matters in issue in said suit. The said depositions will be taken on Thursday the 11th day of November, in the present year (1830,) at the Inn which, in June last, (1830,) was kept by John Koons, and which is supposed to be still kept by him, in the town of York, and county of the same name, in the state of Pennsylvania. And should we be in any manner prevented from taking the said depositions, or any of them on the said eleventh day of November, 1830, we will take the same, or such as shall not have been taken on the eleventh day, on the day following (the 12th) at the same place. And should we be in any manner prevented from completing the taking of the said depositions on the 11th and 12th, we shall complete the taking thereof on the 13th day of November, at the same place.

Valentine Wintermyer,
George Wintermyer,
Philip Wintermyer,
Catharine Wintermyer,
George Slagel,
Juliana Irvin,
Casper Unger,
Mary Ann Unger,
John Marks,
Susanna Marks.

October 13, 1830—5w

FOR SALE,

A [illegible] on the Capecapon river, one mile above the forge lately worked by Mr. E. H. Jordon. This place affords one of the best situations for Iron works, having two good sites, one of which is equal in point of water power and convenience, to any in this part of Virginia; the other is sufficient for a saw-mill, merchant mill, &c. The river has been cleared for the passage of boats and rafts to the upper site. There is about 100 acres of land in this tract, and about 1900 acres of wood land adjoining, and on it is a good saw-mill, frame dwelling house, barn, &c. The owner being unable to improve this property, would sell it at a great sacrifice. For further information, apply to Mr. E. H. Jordon, at Middleway, Jefferson county, or on the premises to WM. CAMPBELL,

Oct. 13. *Agent, for the owner.*

NEW STORE,

AT KABLE'S MILLS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are receiving a handsome stock of entire

NEW GOODS,

selected from the late arrivals, consisting in part of

Superfine blue, black, and fancy coloured Cloths,
Superfine blue, grey, and mixed Cassimeres,
Cassinets, baizes, flannels, bombazets,
Plaids, checks, ginghams, cambric, jaconet,
Swiss, mull, and book muslins,
A [illegible] assortment of very superior and handsome Vesting,
A large assortment of very cheap calicoes,
French lustre, (a handsome article,)
Merino circassian, figured do.
Italian lustring, senshaws, florence silks,
Silk velvet; nankin, canton, and Italian crape,
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 rose blankets,
3, 3½, 4, and 5 point do.
Linen cambric, Irish linen, dimity, dowlas,
Burlaps, and Russia sheeting,
Large merino, long cashmere, imitation and cotton shawls,
Bandanna, flag, and black silk handkerchiefs—Madras, Malabar, and cotton flag do.—Bobbinet, and bobbinet laces,
A neat assortment of fancy dress handkerchiefs—Silk braid and gimps,
Piping and cotton cord—Bed ticking,
Gauze and Gros de Nap ribbonds,
Beltings, new style,—Gentlemen's beaver, hoskin, buckskin, and silk gloves,
Ladies' castor, hoskin, kid, and silk do.
Gentlemen's hose, and half do.
Ladies' silk, cotton, and worsted hose,
6-4, 5-4, 4-4, 7-8, and 3-4 brown cotton,
5-4, 4-4, 7-8, and 3-4 bleached do.
Spun cotton from No. 1 to 17,
Hats, shoes, and boots,
Hardware, china, glass, tin, & queensware,
School books and stationary,
Family medicines—and an extensive supply of groceries, liquors, &c.

All of which they are determined to sell low. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. J. NEER & CO.

☞ Wheat, rye, corn, wool, and other country produce, taken in exchange for goods, at market price. J. N. & CO.

October 13, 1830.

ARCHIBALD PECK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Charlestown and its vicinity, that he intends to carry on the *Steam-scouring & Sponging Business.* He will attend to scouring coats, pantaloons, waist-coats, &c.—taking out grease-spots, paint, tar, or any other stains, so as to make them look as well as new. He is well acquainted with the business, having learned the new improved mode of steam-scouring and sponging in N. York.

October 13, 1830.

THE next question for debate, by the Literary Club of Charlestown, is as follows: "Is it desirable that the Turkish Empire in Europe should be annihilated?" Oct. 13.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

Charlestown, October 6, 1830.

THE Stockholders of the Smithfield, Charlestown and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company, are hereby notified, that an instalment of five dollars per share of the stock of said company (being the 3d instalment) is required to be paid to Humphrey Keyes, Esq. the Treasurer of the company, on the 1st day of November next; and a further sum of five dollars per share, (being the 4th instalment) in like manner on the first day of December next.

In making the above call, the Board of Directors deem it expedient by way of anticipating their annual report, to present to the Stockholders, a few considerations connected with the present progress of the very important enterprize committed to their direction, as well as the prospect of its speedy accomplishment. A contract for grading the division of the road lying between Charlestown and Harpers Ferry, has been closed with Messrs. Packard, Sterns & Co. a company of Northern gentlemen, who were understood to have been energetic and successful contractors on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The terms of the contract require them to commence operations by the first of the present month,* and to complete five miles of the distance before the first of March next. They have, however, intimated their intention of employing immediately in the work, such a force as to complete that distance before the commencement of the ensuing year. The price contracted to be paid per mile, for grading, is $960 00. From these facts, the company will perceive the necessity for calling in the instalments in rapid succession; nor can such payments be embarrassing to any, when it is considered how small is the number of shares held by the individual stockholders, with the exception of two or three whose deep interest in the speedy completion of the work, renders wholly unnecessary any appeal to their promptitude in meeting the call.

General reflections, in aid of a correct estimate of the importance of the undertaking, are surely uncalled for, by a community who see daily, that thorough-fare, which, it is universally admitted, conduces greatly to the value of property, diverted from its direct and natural course past our own doors, and through our own streets, to the doors and streets of our more enterprising and public spirited neighbours, both upon the right and the left. The board of directors therefore respectfully and earnestly request the stockholders to meet promptly the present and future calls; and more especially, to pay up the arrearages due upon former instalments. No one, more than themselves, would deprecate the disagreeable necessity in the discharge of their imperious duty, of resorting to their corporate powers to effect thus an object so intimately and essentially connected with the best interests of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ANDREW HUNTER, *Sec'y.*
Oct. 6, 1830.

*They have already commenced the work.

A Distressing Circumstance.

MY HUSBAND, *Christopher Jordan*, of Kingwood, Preston county, Va. in the Fall of 1829, purchased cattle in this place to the amount of 500 dollars, on a short credit, until he would return from the Baltimore market. On the 15th of October, he started with 50 head of good cattle, and when he drove on as far as Libertytown, within 40 miles of Baltimore, he sold 200 dollars worth to Messrs. Crumbaugh and Umstead, who were to pay him on his return. He drove the balance on to his intended market, where he sold them very readily.

About November 15th, he returned to [illegible] first cattle—received his money, and stated that he was on his way home—had sold his horse, and was travelling on foot, with a pair of saddlebags on his shoulders, which is, to my great surprise, the last account I have had of him. My friends, neighbors, and myself have made every sort of enquiry concerning his destiny, but all to no purpose. I am now not able to say whether he has designedly left me in a distressed situation, or whether he has fallen a victim to the murderer's hand. I am left with three small children, and the fourth near at hand—and the sum of 500 dollars still unpaid for the cattle. I now make use of these means to make further enquiry, and think it necessary to give a description of my husband. He is about 36 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, rather slender made, spare faced, black hair and eyes, some marks of the small pox, and came from Ireland about fourteen years ago, and still speaks very broad. He has three brothers somewhere in the United States, I know not where, whose names are Thomas, Jonathan, and John Jordan, single men when last heard from. My request is, that if any persons know any thing of the above named persons, that they forward such information to me, and thereby assist to relieve a distressed mother.

I shall be under strong obligations to all editors of newspapers whose notice my lamentable situation may meet, by their having the kindness to publish my advertisement.

Information will be thankfully received at Kingwood Post Office, Preston county, Virginia. SARAH JORDAN.

CHARLESTOWN LIBRARY.

The following books have been taken from the Library irregularly, and without being entered. Persons having them, are required to report and return them immediately to the Library, at the Clerk's Office.

Life of Marmontel, 2 vols.; Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, 1 vol.; Donald Adair, 2 vols.; Field of Waterloo, 1 vol.; Lake's Byron, 2d vol.; Lady of the Manor, 1 vol.; Ferguson's Civil Society, 1 vol.; Cicero's Orations, 2d vol.; North American Review, January, 1830; Southern Review, 1 No.; Wheaton's Journal, 1 vol.; Italy and Napoleon, 1 vol.; Edgeworth's Tales, 1 vol.

By order of the President and Directors.
Sept. 29.

BLANK DEEDS,

For sale at this Office.

Only Twenty-Five Cents.

Tried and highly approved valuable MEDICINES.

LEE'S unparalleled Antibilious Pills, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, costiveness, sickness at the stomach, removing colds, &c. The proprietor, from a great number, can only give the following recent unsolicited case of [illegible]. (None are genuine without the signature of Noah Ridgely.)

DEAR SIR—Having made use of the various pills in my family, offered to the public for the last twenty-five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them (as represented) a most valuable family medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

TWENTY YEARS.

LEE'S ELIXIR has, for twenty years, been a most successful medicine for colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, indicative consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely:

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold and severe cough, and pain in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours with respect, J. A. SMITH,
Market Street, Fell's Point.

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

Wonderful Tape Worm.—A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 8 feet long, and contains 300 joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's family medicine dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

LEE'S FEVER AND AGUE DROPS—warranted to cure. Price 50 cents.

SIR: We are now happy to inform you that the result (after a correct trial) of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops has been of the most flattering kind. Not only a few cases have been cured of that very disagreeable and irksome complaint; but, sir, every case, so far as our inquiries have reached, has been perfectly cured, and some indeed by a few doses only. We desire to remain, sir, yours, Respectfully,
O'NEAL, RICHMOND, & CO.
Middletown, Md.

To Mr. Noah Ridgeley, Baltimore.

Lee's Grand Restorative or Nervous Cordial.

Lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent pains in the head, back, loins and limbs, relaxation, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albus, [or whites] impotency, barrenness. &c.

Persons labouring under any of these symptoms should have immediate recourse to the above truly valuable Medicine.

Lee's Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

An infallible remedy for Bruises, Rheumatism, Sprains, Numbness, Chilblains, &c. &c. Extract of a letter from Dr. Benjamin Stubbins, dated Wellsburg, Brooke Co. Va.

DEAR SIR:—I have used your Essence of Mustard (in my practice) with great success; your other medicines I have found from experiment to be valuable. Yours, truly,
BENJ. STIBBINS.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.
Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or any pernicious ingredients.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.—The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth; improving the complexion.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific.—An effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops—Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth-Powder—Which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye-Water—A certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir—For the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn-Plaister—For removing and destroying corns.

Lee's Lip Salve.

The above highly approved Medicines are sold by
W. & J. LANE, Charlestown, and
F. W. SPRENGER, Harpers-Ferry.

☞ Please to take notice, none are genuine without the proprietor's signature.
NOAH RIDGELY,
Late MICHAEL LEE, & Co.

☞ Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly Medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it. May 5, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

I. N. CARTER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is just receiving an additional supply of

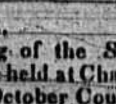
SEASONABLE GOODS,

some of which have not been ten days in the United States.
Aug. 18, 1830.

GROCERIES.

I. N. CARTER

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of the public to his assortment of GROCERIES. He has just received
15 bags of best Green Coffee,
5 do. old white (or Java) do.
6 barrels low-priced do.
5 do. Sugar,
A large quantity of TEAS,



Together with a general assortment of all other articles in this branch of business.
Aug. 18.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the *School Commissioners*, will be held at Charlestown on the first day of October Court.—If from non-attendance, the meeting should fail, the accounts and reports cannot be passed, and the county will not be entitled to its quota for the ensuing year. Teachers *must* close their accounts on the 30th of September, when the Commissioners' year ends. The Treasurer will attend in Charlestown, on the first and second Fridays in October, to settle with the teachers, after which no accounts can be received. Sept. 22, 1830.

FOR SALE,

AT private contract, two valuable work horses, both young, one 4 and the other 6 years old last spring. Also, two mules, broke to harness and draw well—two cows with young calves, of the Durham short horned breed, by Bergami—20 hogs that will average from 80 to 120 lbs. Also, an excellent second-hand Wagon. Apply to
WM. Z. SINCLAIR,
Near Myers' Mill, Jefferson County.
Sept. 22, 1830.—4t

WE HAVE IN STORE,

GOOD CHEESE,
Water and butter Crackers,
Sugar-house Molasses,
Loaf, lump, and brown Sugar,
Dupont's celebrated canister Powder,
Shot of all sizes, by the lb. or bag.

All of which we are selling very cheap, and invite our customers and the public generally to call and supply themselves.
CLEVELAND & CRAIGHILL.
Sept. 22, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL those who became purchasers at the sale of the personal property of Samuel Davenport, dec'd, are notified that their respective obligations fell due on the 19th of August past, and that prompt payment must be made. For the convenience of those that made purchases, I will attend at Charlestown, at Mr. Hains' tavern, on the 9th, and 19th of next month, (October.) Also, those who were indebted to the estate previous to the sale, are requested to make immediate payment, as I am determined to bring suit without respect to persons, at November Court.
CHAS. ORRICK, *Exe'r.*
of Samuel Davenport, dec'd.
Sept. 29, 1830.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell his property in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson County, Virginia, amongst which is his

TAN YARD,

With all its stock of Leather, Bark, &c.

This establishment is in a very fine situation for business, there being no tannery within a circle of ten miles each way, except those in Charlestown. It has a very extensive run of business, and may be much increased in its means of accommodation. He will also sell

HIS DWELLING HOUSE,

in said town, which is very commodious and convenient. It is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable in the town, and could be converted into a tavern with much success, as the town is improving very fast. Water can be raised at the stable door from a hydrant. There is attached to the premises the necessary out-buildings, and an acre of ground.

He will also sell all his undivided interest in the estate of Daniel Fry, dec'd, consisting of very valuable property in town and country—among which is his interest in **320 ACRES OF LAND** in Frederick county.

Persons wishing to purchase, will doubtless view the premises, and judge for themselves. The terms will be accommodating—payments easy and extended, if properly secured. CAMP BECKHAM.
Sept. 1, 1830.

ALL persons indebted to me, are requested to call upon Elisha H. Jordan, who is fully authorised to settle all my business.
Sept. 1. C. BECKHAM.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, Sct.

In the County Court, July Term, 1830.

Daniel Snyder . . . COMPLAINANT,
AGAINST
William Bodenhamer, Margaret Bodenhamer, and Sarah Bodenhamer, heirs of Jacob Bodenhamer, dec'd, and the above named William Bodenhamer, as administrator of said Jacob Bodenhamer, deceased, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS cause came on to be heard this 19th day of July, 1830, upon the bill and answers filed; and was argued by counsel; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants have been regularly served with a subpœna more than four months—Whereupon, the court doth adjudge, order and decree, that Master Commissioner Worthington do settle and state the administration account of William Bodenhamer, administrator of Jacob Bodenhamer, dec'd, showing what amount of assets came into his hands, how disposed of, what remained in his hands unadministered, and what amount of such assets have been applied to the payment of specialty debts of said Jacob, binding his heirs: And also, that he take an account as well of the debt due to the plaintiff as of all other debts outstanding and due by the said Jacob, and their dignity: And further, that he take an account of the whole and annual value of the real estate left by the said Jacob, in Jefferson county, descended to his said heirs, defendants: And other matters deemed pertinent, &c.; and report to this court.
A copy—Teste,
S. J. CRAMER, c. j. c.

Commissioner's Office, Charlestown,
AUGUST 31, 1830.

THE parties interested in the above-mentioned suit, as well as those having claims against Jacob Bodenhamer, dec'd, (who are requested to exhibit them before me, lawfully proven,) will please to take notice, that I have appointed *Friday the 15th day of October next*, on which day I shall attend at my office aforesaid, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of carrying the above recited order of court into effect, when and where they are requested to attend with the necessary proofs and documents to enable me to do so. R. WORTHINGTON,
Mas. Com.
Sept. 1, 1830.

LEGHORN AND NAVARINO BONNETS,

IRISH Linens, Flanders Sheeting,
New style Ginghams,
Pongee, Furniture Dimity,
Black Crape Royal,
White Cotton Hose,
Ladies and Gentlemen's superior Hoskin Gloves,
ALSO,
CUT NAILS, of every size, and a complete assortment of
Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Groceries,
Just received and for sale by
GEO. W. HAMMOND.
Aug. 18.
I will take in exchange for Goods, *Wheat, Rye, and Wool.* G. W. H.

DR. W. JUDKINS'
Patent Specific Ointment.

PAINS have been taken to make this supply very good. It may be had at the following places, viz:
Humphrey Keyes', Charlestown.
Adam Young's, Martinsburg.
F. W. Sprenger's, Harpers-Ferry.
Towner & Harris', Shepherdstown.

☞ The above Ointment is offered to the public as a safe and certain remedy for those obstinate diseases, some of which have baffled the skill of medical science.
1st. White Swellings of every description.
2d. Sore legs and ulcers of long standing.
3d. Schirrus or Glandular tumors, particularly those hardened tumors in women's breasts, which oftentimes terminate in ulcerated cancers.
4th. Felons, or what some people know by the name of Catarrhs, of every description.
5th. Rheumatic pains of the joints.
6th. Sprains and bruises of every description, or in whatever part situate.
7th. Tetters of all kinds. In this complaint the patient, in applying the Ointment, must keep the part out of water.
8th. Chilblains or parts affected by frost.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The following communication, addressed to the proprietor of Judkins' Ointment, from the Hon. John Taliaferro, member of Congress, is highly interesting. The [illegible] manner in which it is made, exhibits feelings of no ordinary character towards suffering humanity; and is certainly well deserving of public attention.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 22d, 1829.

Sir—It has been my wish for a considerable time, to communicate to you the good effect with which I have used the Ointment invented by a Mr. Judkins, and which I now understand is made and sold by agents appointed by yourself. I have applied this ointment, during the last three years, to every species of tumour and wound, without failure to produce a cure in every instance. I consider it the most decided and efficient remedy in *all* cases of tumour, be the cause what it may, and I have found nothing so good for wounds of any description. It may be proper to add that the cure of a tumour called White Swelling, given over by the *most distinguished physicians* as *incurable*, and which they decided would, without amputation, prove fatal to the patient, was under my immediate notice effected by the use of Judkins' Ointment, and the patient is in *fine health*; his limb affected by the tumour being restored to a perfect state of soundness. Also, that the leg of an aged man, which had been wounded, and exhibited one *dreadfully ulcerated* surface from the knee to the foot, and which, for more than two years, had been considered incurable, was effectually cured by the application of Judkins' Ointment. I mention these two cases, which fell under my immediate notice and management, as a decided evidence of the efficacy of this remedy in cases of tumour and of ulcers. I have experienced as decidedly, the good effect of this remedy in the cure of Felons, and of every species of fresh wound. It seems to me that any one who will observe the operation of this Ointment, must be satisfied as to its beneficial effect. I can with the utmost confidence recommend the use of this valuable remedy.
I am, sir, very respectfully,
JOHN TALIAFERRO.

To MR. CHARLES HERSTONS, Proprietor of Judkins' Ointment, near Fredericktown, Maryland.
May 4.

MOUNTAIN GATE, Fred[illegible]
20th [illegible], 1829.

To CHARLES HERSTONS—I deem it a duty which I owe to my fellow beings, to inform them of the good qualities which your most valuable ointment (Judkins') possesses. In the early part of last fall, I burnt my leg in removing some plank, which in a few days inflamed and became so painful that I could not walk. I resorted to every remedy that I could hear of, but all was without the least effect; at last there were even symptoms of mortification, and I began to despair of ever getting well, when I was advised to procure your ointment and to try that. I did so, and from the first application my leg began to get better, and in a short time was perfectly cured. I have since tried it in several other cases, and it has always had the desired effect in every instance, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to the whole of mankind as one of the best ointments that the world can afford, and I would not be without it in my family for the world.
Your obedient servant,
JOHN N. T. G. E. KEENE.

I hereby certify, that I was for many months afflicted most grievously with the tetter upon both of my heels, causing openings large enough to admit a person's finger. I tried various remedies in vain, when I was induced to try Judkins' ointment, and was cured by the use of a single box. I am anxious that others, similarly afflicted, may avail themselves of so valuable a remedy.
ROBERT FULTON.
Charlestown, Dec. 16, 1829.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE wish to purchase **ONE HUNDRED NEGROES** of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Also, mechanics of every description. Apply at John Buckmaster's tavern.

Any letters addressed to us at this place will meet prompt attention.
S. C. FRANKLIN,
E. P. LEGG.
Charlestown, Aug. 25, 1830.

CASH IN MARKET.

I WISH to purchase *forty or fifty young likely SLAVES*, from the age of 12 to 25. Slaves with certificates to suit Louisiana, will be preferred; and I will give as high a price as any trader in market.
T. GRIGGS.
Charlestown, Aug. 11, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

WE are now opening a large and desirable stock of

NEW FALL GOODS,

embracing all the variety of style and fashion—all of which we are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices.
CLEVELAND & CRAIGHILL.
Sept. 15, 1830.

SALT AND FISH.

100 Bushels ground alum Salt,
4 Sacks fine do.
3 Barrels MACKEREL,
JUST received and for sale by
CLEVELAND & CRAIGHILL.
Sept. 1, 1830.

New Drug Establishment.

ISAAC N. CARTER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he is just receiving and opening the following *MEDICINES.* He will always keep on hand a full assortment, and assures the public that every attention shall be paid to putting up articles: the counter and scales for medicines being entirely separate from the others in the store. And further assures the public, that if quality and prices are any inducement, he has no doubt of success. So far the prospect is flattering. A practising physician will attend to compound any mixture that may be wanted.

Aloes; Assafœtida	Magnesia, Lump
Aqua Fortis	Mustard Seed, white
Antimonial Wine	Mercurial Ointment
Antimony, pow'd	Opium
Arrow Root Starch	Ochre, yellow
Aniseed	Oil of Vitriol
Æther Vitriol	do Spike
Alcohol	do Stone
Ague & fever powders	do Lavender
Angelica	do Cinnamon
Bark, Lima	do Cloves
do Peruvian	do Pennyroyal
Borax, refined	do Worm Seed
Balsam Copaiva	do Tar
Black Lead, pow'd	*Patent Medicines, viz:*
Black Snake Root	Bateman's Drops
Bottle Corks	Godfrey's Cordial
Black Oil Varnish	British Oil
Burgundy Pitch	Essence Peppermint
Blue Vitriol,	Stoughton's Bitters
[illegible]	Opodeldoc
[illegible]	Harlem Oil
Camphor	Turlington's Balsam
Cream of Tartar	Lee's Antibilious Pills
Cloves	Anderson's Pills
C'd press'd Castor Oil by the gallon, in bottles or less quantity	Fisher's Pills, Hooper's Pills, Mead's Antidyspeptic, Balsam de Maltha
Chalk, prepared	Pulvis Antimonialis.
do red	*Also*—Pearl Ash
Calomel	Prussian Blue, No. 1
Cinnamon	Pomatum
Cantharides	Pill Boxes
Copperas	Precipitate, red
Chamomile Flowers	Patent green
Chromic, Yellow	do yellow
Corrosive Sublimate	Paint Brushes
Court Plaister	Pink Root
Caraway	Putty
Cochineal	Pearl Barley
Camel hair Pencils	Rhubarb Root
Calcined Magnesia	do powdered
Henry's do	Roll Brimstone
Baltimore do	Rotten Stone
Colombo Root	Rochelle Salts
Cayenne Pepper	Soap, Castile
Cologne Water	do Windsor
Dover's Powder	do Variegated
Durable Ink	do Rose
Epsom Salts	Soda Powders
Extract of Cicuta	Seidlitz do
Elixir Vitriol	Sago
do Paregoric	Saltpetre, refined
Essence Burgamot	Sweet Oil
do Lemon	Spirits Turpentine
Flor. Sulphur	do Hartshorn
Fig Blue	do Lavender, com.
Fly Stone	do Nitre Dulc.
Fenugreek Seed	Sponges, coarse and fine
Flor. Martiall	
Gum Copal, scraped	Spanish Saffron
" Shellac	Salt of Tartar
" Myrrh	Soda
" Tragacanth	Super Carb. of Soda
" Amber	Sarsaparilla
" Gamboge	Seneca Oil
" Guaiacum	Syrup of Squills
Glauber Salts	Starch
Gentian Root	Syringes
Heel Balls	Sulphate of Quinine
Helebore Root	Mixture of do
Indigo, Bengal	Snuff, viz:
Ink Powder	Maccaboy
Ipecacuanha	Rappee
Itch Ointment	Scotch
Iceland Moss	Spanish Brown
Ivory Black	do Whiting
Jalap	Seneca Snake Root
Logwood, Campeachy	Smelling Phials
Litherage, powdered	Tartar Emetic
Long Pepper	Turmeric, pow'd
Lamp Black	Tamarinds
Linseed Oil	Tartaric Acid
Liquorice Ball	Trusses
do refined	Umber-Turkey
Laudanum	Varnish, Copal 1st qu.
Lamp Glasses	Venetian Red
Lip Salve	Verdigris
Mace	White Lead, dry
Manna, flake	do in oil
Muriatic Acid	Wafers, assorted
Madder	Wine Bitters

Any person wanting Medicines on Sunday or at night, can be accommodated by calling at the well-known stand, No. 1, Cheap-Side.
Harpers-Ferry, July 7, 1830.

WRITING PAPER.

32 REAMS superfine writing paper,
6 do. do. letter paper,
4 do. tea paper,
50 do. large size wrapping paper,
3 gross bonnet boards,
For sale, by the subscriber, at the manufacturer's prices.
Also—Prime twilled Bags—sperm. oil—old whiskey, apple brandy, cherry bounce, Holland gin, family flour—coarse and fine salt, for sale at the most reduced prices.
RICHARD WILLIAMS.
Charlestown, Aug. 4, 1830.

TWILLED BAGS.

WE have just received, three hundred prime twilled Bags, which we are selling very cheap.
CLEVELAND & CRAIGHILL.
Sept. 15, 1830.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next Legislature of Virginia, praying an act of incorporation for a company to erect a bridge from Virginius (the island opposite Harpers Ferry,) to the Loudoun shore, across the Shenandoah.
Sept. 1, 1830.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN, who is an accomplished Salesman and good Accountant, who can produce satisfactory testimonials of character, &c. Such an one will find a good situation in an active retail store, by addressing a line to Z. W. and leaving it at this office.
Sept. 22, 1830.

NEW MUSIC.

WE have just opened a large stock of new Piano Music.
CLEVELAND & CRAIGHILL.
Sept 15, 1830.

FRESH MEDICINES.

I. N. CARTER

HAS just returned from market with an additional supply of *Drugs and Medicines*, which makes his assortment again complete.
Aug. 18.

Office of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co.
WASHINGTON, JULY 24, 1830.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an instalment of two dollars and fifty cents per share (being the 18th instalment) on every share of Stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, is required to be paid on the 4th day of October next; and a further instalment of two dollars and fifty cents per share, (being the 19th instalment) on the third day of November next; which instalments must be paid to the credit of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to the Cashier, or other officer of either of the following Banks, viz:
The Branch of the Bank of the United States at Washington.
The Bank of Washington, at Washington.
The Patriotic Bank, do.
The Bank of the Metropolis, do.
The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, at George town.
The Bank of Alexandria, at Alexandria.
The Bank of Potomac, do.
The Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, do.
The Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, do.
The Hagerstown Bank, in Hagerstown, Md.,
And the Branch of the Valley Bank, in Charlestown, Va.
The Branch of the Valley Bank, in Leesburg, Va.
By order of the President and Directors:
JOHN P. INGLE, *Clerk*
Ches. & Ohio Canal Com.
August 4, 1830.—wt3N.

CHARLES G. STEWART

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received and is now opening, a very neat assortment of

Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Watches, and Jewellery,

of the newest patterns, all which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

N. B. A Journeyman Watch Maker, who can come well recommended, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.
Charlestown, Sept. 29, 1830.

A MILLER WANTED.

WANTED, immediately, a MILLER, who understands the business, and can come well recommended. Inquire at the Charlestown Mill.
Sept. 29, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mrs. MARGARET MUSE, are requested to make immediate payment. Indulgence cannot be granted. J. T. DAUGHERTY, *Executor.*
Sept 29.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to present his thanks to his old friends and customers for past favors, as well as to inform them and the public that he continues the

Flour and Grocery Business,

at his old stand on King street, opposite the Diagonal Pump, where all matters of business confided to him will be attended to with punctuality and despatch.

He has on hand a good supply of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Cotton Yarn, Ground alum and sack Salt, and Plaster Paris, which, for cash, or in exchange for Flour and Grain, he will sell at the lowest rates.

Liberal advances will be made, in money, on Flour and other articles received on storage.

A constant supply of *best Family Flour.*
B. E. HARRISON.
Alexandria, Sept. 29—3t

N. B. B. E. H. will be assisted in the prosecution of his business by JOSEPH EACHES, whose friends are invited to call.

BATTALION ORDERS.

THE First Battalion of the 55th Regiment of Virginia Militia, under the command of Lieut. Col. Lucas, will parade in Shepherdstown on Friday the 22d of October; and the Second Battalion, under the command of Maj. Briscoe, will parade in Charlestown on Saturday the 23d of October next. By order of the Colonel. WM. B. MAGRUDER,
Adj't. 55th Reg't, V. M.
Sept 22, 1830.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS

OF superior workmanship, and various prices, sold very low, or for gratuitous distribution at the Depository of the Jefferson County Bible Society.
ANDREW WOODS.
Charlestown, Sept. 22.

TWO MORE CASES.

WE have just received from the Auction Rooms, two entire cases of Leghorn Flats, in addition to the two cases received a short time since; those just received are of a beautiful quality, and are going off readily at $1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2 00, and upwards, for super quality; we can therefore with confidence of pleasing, invite all who may want the article, to give us a call before they purchase. Also, an additional supply of rich Ribbons, Straw Bands, &c. We would also invite the attention of the ladies to an extensive and splendid assortment of Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, of every shade and colour.
TH. C. LANE & CO.
Cheapside, Shepherdstown, Aug 25.

COLLINS & CO.'S AXES.

THIS superior and well tried article, made by Collins & Co., Hartford, Conn., of the best double refined casteel, can be had at the store of T. C. LANE & CO.
Cheapside, Shepherdstown, Aug. 11.

FEATHERS WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a quantity of good new *FEATHERS*, for which the highest price will be given in goods.
Sept. 15. *WM. F. LOCK.*

TO PERSONS BUILDING,
Or those having bad Locks.

I HAVE on hand, brass knobbed and plain Locks, window Fastenings, sash Springs, etc. etc. made by John G. Smith, of Winchester, which will be sold at the manufacturer's prices. *WM. F. LOCK.*
Sept. 15, 1830.

ORANGE TREES FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of grafted Orange Trees, some of them now bearing, will be disposed of. *Inquire of the Printers.*
Aug. 25, 1830.

FREE PRESS.
PUBLISHED, WEEKLY, BY
JOHN S. GALLAHER,
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per ann.

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