

Virginia Free Press

AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

NO. 31.

VOL. XXIII.

POETICAL.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL ALBUM.
THE ANT AND THE CRICKET.
The Bankrupt and the Banker.
 A silly young cricket, accustomed to sing
 Through the warm sunny months of summer
 and spring
 Began to complain when he found that at home,
 His cupboard was empty and winter was come.
 Not a crumb to be found
 On the snow-covered ground.
 Not a flower could he see,
 Not a leaf on a tree.
 'O! what will become, says the cricket, 'of me
 When the snow shall be melted?
 At last, by starvation and famine made bold,
 All dripping with wet, and all trembling with cold,
 He creeps off in a miserly Ant.
 He sought for a little, but found not a grain,
 He wished only to borrow,
 He'd repay it to-morrow.
 If not he must die of starvation and sorrow.
 Says the Ant to the Cricket, 'Oh your servant
 and friend,
 But we Ants never borrow, says the Ant never lend;
 But tell me, dear Cricket, did you fay nothing by
 When the weather was warm? quoth the Cricket,
 'Not I!
 My heart was so light,
 That I sang day and night,
 For all our work 'd say,
 'You sang, air, you say
 Go, then,' says the Ant, 'I dance winter away.'
 Then, saying, he hastily lifted the cricket,
 And out of the door turned the poor little Cricket.
 Folks call this a fable; I'll warrant it true,
 Some crickets have four legs and some have but
 two.

REVIEWS OF CHARACTERS.

THE ACTORS IN THE SCENE—No. 5.

EDWARD, BARON BIGNON.
 Baron Bignon is now minister of foreign affairs. He is a native of Normandy, and is sixty eight years of age. He commenced his career as a private soldier, and after using various grades of military rank, he became, in 1805, secretary of the department of education during that year, recommended in his official capacity, that the common people should not be allowed to learn either to read or write! If there was no other cause for a revolution than this, we should justify the French people in changing their battle cry of *maria St. Denis*, for the more appalling one of down with the *Ysaant!* Napoleon boasted of having made education so cheap in France that a peasant might be educated, if he would, gratuitously, and above all, that the museums, those splendid collections of art, were first thrown open to his reign to all classes of people. This is highly to his credit, and should be borne in mind when we feel inclined to visit his faults upon his memory.
 — Mons. Guizot was born at Nismes in 1787, and he was educated at Geneva. He returned to Paris, and there met in society a learned lady, Madame Moisselle Pauline de Meulan, who married him. Together they conducted several public journals, among which were the *Mercury* and the *Gazette* of France. In 1814, when the *Abbe Mousquin* came into power, and was engaged in drawing up the famous report on the state of France, which passed over in silence the recent improvements of the Emperor, Guizot was made secretary general to the minister of the interior, through the *Abbe's* influence. He afterwards occupied a similar post under the minister of justice. He was also censor until the office was abolished. He has published a dictionary of Synonyms. A work on the state of the fine arts. The annals of education. Lives of the French poets in the reign of Louis 14th. Ideas on the liberty of the press, and a variety of other productions, all of a high class. We have no account of his peculiar political sentiments, but from his signature being annexed to the protest of the deputies, we presume that as to his being a liberal there can be no mistake.

NO. VII.

BARON SEGUIER, Late Chancellor of France.

We select among the late ministers of Charles 10th, one who is a fair specimen of the character of the others. There are exceptions, however. Polignac, who has exhibited equal want of discernment and discretion in his public career, has at least the merit of consistency. In his private life, he is said to be an amiable and agreeable man, and in a future number we will give a sketch of the Count Jules, with the hope that it may find the favor with which our former sketches have been received by the public.
 The Baron Segulier, as far as we can judge from the facts in our possession, is the fit instrument of a tyrant.
 "The fattener of the fatal hour,
 The heartless parasite of present power."
 He is essentially a disciple of the Talleyrand school—one of those who can turn and turn and yet go on, and if fortune sometimes deserts him, it is only the just retribution of his subject sympathy. He was born in 1766, and is the descendant of an illustrious family.

with renewed zeal to the shrine of the departed great. *The faults of Napoleon have by no one been more severely criticized than by himself, and in spite of the efforts of Scott and Lockhart to impress history with English prejudices, we may see with change of circumstances, some more honest writers, who will dare do justice to those actions which must ever form a theme for romance and a subject of reflections for philosophy.*
 We forgot to mention that the "Exposition Comparatif" was published by Bignon, in 1814.

NO. VI.

Of the Department of Education.

Education was confessedly neglected in France prior to the time of the revolution. The great men who have shone in the ages of Henry 4th, Louis 14th, 15th, and 16th, were more indebted to their natural genius for their superiority than their early education. The French University was first fairly organized under Louis 14th, and since that period has been constantly under the care of the government for the time being. It consists of six colleges and a general office for the direction of the whole. Besides these, there are an immense number of schools called primary, central, and special schools, in a great measure supported by the government, where young ladies receive the same elementary instruction as the boys.

His father, Anthony Louis, was the advocate general of the parliament of Paris. The predecessors of Anthony were distinguished alike for their eloquence and legal attainments, and the French biographer claims for them the grateful admiration of their country. A sad contrast we are obliged to draw between the past and the present.

The subject of this sketch was from his youth educated for the law, and was ascending the ladder of promotion, as deputy attorney general, when the revolution drove him and his father out of the country. Under Napoleon's consular government, many emigrants were obliged to take refuge in this country. Among them was Segulier, who received an appointment, connected with his profession. In 1802 he was created president of the Court of Appeal, and in 1810 president of the Imperial Court. On this occasion, he was made a Baron, and a member of the Legion of Honor. In the days of promotion, he was the most servile of the servile. He addressed his master in words like these on one occasion: "Napoleon is beyond history, he belongs to the heroic ages, he is beyond admiration, there is nothing but love which can elevate itself to the contemplation of his character." This was said in 1807. In 1814 the Baron began to talk of the tyranny of his benefactor, and went over to the King. He was made a peer of France for his desertion of royalty. When the Emperor returned from Elba, Segulier was expelled the country; but on the re-establishment of the Bourbons, he resumed his place, and was made a Peer of France.

retained his seat, and we perceive in the Journal of Debates, that he has not hesitated to express his opinions fearlessly on all subjects coming up for discussion.

When Napoleon abdicated for the second time, about five millions of francs were deposited with LaFitte for his benefit. The Emperor told him he believed he was an honest man altho' he had been opposed to his government, and he should not take any receipt for the sum. So, too, when Louis 18th was obliged to depart for Ghent, he made LaFitte his banker, for a considerable amount, which Napoleon on his return to his island, had deposited in his hands. The point which we alluded to in the first part of this sketch, as being unfavorable to him, is this: LaFitte refused to pay over to the Emperor's legatees the amount in his hands, bequeathed in his will, and a law suit was of necessity commenced by some of them to obtain their rights. We have an idea that some compromise had been made, but the first refusal to pay over the sacred deposit, discredited him with all honorable men. We have never heard of any satisfactory reason for LaFitte's singular conduct.

CHARACTER OF LAFITTE.

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In relation to this deposit, Mr. LaFitte was placed in a very delicate situation. It was a secret, sacred deposit. But when by Napoleon's will it became public, the indiscretions of Menotholon; and his attempts to over-reach LaFitte, rendered it improper for him to act with great precaution. It was necessary to go through certain forms of law before the money could be paid over to the legatees with safety. The legatees wished to avoid them, fearing the government might seize the fund. Although Napoleon had acted with generosity towards Louis 18th, in the deposit the latter made with this banker, LaFitte had also his fears that the king would not act with the same moral feeling toward the emperor. Great caution was therefore necessary on his part. He admitted the funds were in his hands, but he would not admit the claim of interest, as he was liable to pay them out at a moment's warning; had the emperor called for them, and therefore he was obliged to keep them in fact. It was not, therefore, from the consideration of any advantage which might arise to him, that he was induced to withhold them one hour from the legatees. To be permitted to pay them legally and in safety to himself, was all he asked. I agree with the author of these sketches, that on LaFitte's first refusal to pay, numerous reports were raised against him, arising principally from his refusing to allow interest on the deposit, (from which the tribunals finally exonerated him.) But when the affair was explained, public sentiment fully justified the course he had taken. No banker of eminence could have acted otherwise than he did. The affair has long since been adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties, and the honor and integrity of LaFitte remains pure and unscathed. As a stranger who has shared in that hospitality for which he is distinguished, I am rejoiced to find him among the most active, as he is one of the most intelligent of the leaders in the expulsion of the fanatical papists. He is an elevated, noble, patriotic gentleman, ready to sacrifice the bulk of his immense riches for the good

of his country. Though the architect of his own fortune, to small and sordid views he is a perfect stranger. At the head of the banking system of the continent, in his financial operations, he is as great a Napoleon as ever was. Magnanimous and munificent, nothing can exceed the liberality and justice of his views, both in his private and public character. While we find such men at the head of the late glorious revolution, France has nothing to fear.

INTELLIGENCE.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PARIS.

Unobstructed, I traversed that quarter of the town in my way to the Boulevards. The people were carrying off in barcads killed or wounded bourgeois; whilst here and there you turned aside to avoid a puddle of blood, or the stark corpse of some unhappy veteran that lay covered only by the grey military cloak. It is said that in the pockets of the slain soldiers was found a quantity of money much greater than the private can at ordinary times command; which countenances the report that the *Garde Royale* and the *Swiss* had been presented with a gratuity of ten francs a man on the morning of the strife—a paternal way of disposing of the taxes paid by the people. I noticed a deserted corpse that lay in a gutter, and was attached to the breast. It was evidently one of the humblest citizens, and the address was "Rue St. Antoine." Honour to whom it is due! The *Hampdens* who saved Paris and probably all France from paternal ordinances of his Most Christian Majesty, were the canaille of St. Antoine, St. Denis, and St. Martin—men whom Sir Walter Scott would term the "brutal populace of a great town." His "high-born and high-bred" warriors never achieved a victory more beneficial to mankind. The freedom not only of France, but of all the Continent, was weighed in the balance against despotism, and prevailed by the efforts of soiled and warthy artisans.

prescribes a residence *aupres du Roi* more than the interests of his fifteen thousand countrymen, should leave Paris to rejoin Charles Dix at Compeigne or St. Cloud, or wherever else this second *Jama*, the Second is at present in hiding. I have not heard what the Ambassadors intend to do. The Prussian and Austrian will not improbably act as becomes the envoys of despotism; but a British Ambassador, under the liberal *William*, whose Parliamentary speech has conciliated even the French, in spite of "Villington," ought to know that his place is with the upholders of constitutional government, and not with the violent partisans of *charivari*.

Reports of arms continued to be heard from time to time till midnight; which with the deep knell of the tocsin that sounded at intervals were threatening intimations that the mischiefs only slumbered till day-light. In fact, at 4 o'clock the business was as brisk as ever; and the firing began again, and continued for hours, loud and incessant; but with what success on either side, was not clear, till, on issuing from the Hotel, a scene that plainly told that the cause of the oppressed was triumphant. Two or three bodies of citizens were drawn up in something like order, armed with gun and bayonet, pike, sabre, or bludgeon. I having each a tri-coloured flag at its head. Among these I observed some muskets, not rusty like the rest, but bright and in good condition. This was a favourable omen. But a transaction going on in a career of the most convincing nature. A detachment of the *Garde Royale* were busy handing out from their caserne, muskets to the populace below. Twenty hands grasped at each in succession. It affected me somewhat to see stout veterans taking the bayonet from their sides, to deliver it to striplings that had clambered up to the window, then, with hands pressed on their breasts, protesting in dumb-show to the still unsatisfied multitude, that more were not forthcoming. An officer from a window above, with a face worn with fatigue, looked down on the transaction. When I considered that the armed men below were in number sufficient to exterminate the whole detachment, it was no slight indication of a moderate spirit, that no violence was offered to disarmed soldiers, who the day before had been firing on the friends and brothers of the multitude. The tri-coloured detachments moved off, headed by young men of the Ecole Polytechnique, and preceded by a cart conveying sundry barrels of powder. The Louvre was understood to be their destination. In fact, the troops having been dislodged from the Hotel de Ville, had found it necessary to evacuate the quarters they had occupied the day before in St. Denis, St. Martin, St. Antoine, and retire to the Louvre, which, in its turn, was fiercely attacked by the people, who fired from the Pont Neuf, and the quays and streets fronting either side of the building. The facade of the Institut testified that the besieged of to-day and the besiegers of yesterday were not idle. I found a station nearly fronting the Louvre, in a sort of piazza, where, encoined behind a column, I could with safety observe what was going on. The firing at length grew so slack on the part of the besieged, that the assailants were emboldened to plant a rude sort of ladder against the building, by which one of the windows was scaled. A moment after, one large body with sword and bayonet glittering in the sun, forced its way by one gate of the Louvre, whilst another hastened round and entered by that which fronts the river. The enemy fired his retreat, for a boom! boom! resounded from the interior of the court; and the entering multitude bore precipitately back, and communicated the panic to such of the spectatores as had advanced on the Pont des Arts, on the strength of the tri-coloured flag seen waving from a window. I noted the progress of this flag, accompanied with the waving of hats and swords from window to window. The same signal at last announced the occupation of the Tuilleries.

The people on my side of the water were emboldened to advance along with the flag, till it reached the Pont Royal; across which the spectators ventured, after having been sent back precipitately by one or two false alarms. As I traversed the bridge, a flight of papers from the windows of the Tuilleries that look on the bridge, showed that the sanctuaries of Majesty was in the act of being invaded. The gate of the garden was open—I ventured in with the rest. The smashing of glass and window-panes gave me to fear that the work of destruction was beginning. At last, I found myself in the hall

June 23d. 1830.
 holders of the Harpers Ferry and Smith-Company, are hereby notified that the 1st instalment of two dollars and share of the stock of said the 1st instalment) is to be paid to Humphrey Keyes, Esq., at the Company's office on the 1st next; and a further sum of fifty cents per share, (the second instalment) in like manner on October next.
 Board of Directors,
 LEW HUNTER, Secy.
 1830.

Ribbands, at Cheapside.
 just received two entire
Leghorn Flats, (cheaper
 ever had the article)
 of equal quality at from 50 to 75 cents each. La-
 ther sort of bonnet, would
 interest by calling and ex-
 charge and handsome supply
 Shepherds, where we
 within the last few weeks
 a new assortment of fancy
 SUMMER GOODS, and
 every article required
 for the season.
 and need that you cannot help
 with the variety and cheap-
 ness.
 Thomas C. Lane & Co.
 June 30.

NOTICE.
 heretofore exist-
 the name of JEFFERSON;
 has been dissolved by mu-
 All persons indebted to said
 manner, are requested to
 at payment to either of the
 H. JEFFERSON,
 WM. CLEVELAND.
 June 30.

CLEVELAND
 perfectly informs his friends
 in the mercantile business,
 future to be conducted under

and Crigh.
 heretofore occupied by
 person & Cleveland.

STOCK OF GOODS.
 comprising almost every ar-
 and comfort, and shall be
 as any goods in the Valley.
 1830.

NEW GOODS.
 TER respectfully informs his
 and the public, that he is in-
 substantial supply of

DRUGS MEDICINES.
 L. N. CARTER
 returned from market with an
 supply of Drugs and Medi-
 makes his assortment again com-

JOURNEYMAN
LADY-MAKER.
 of taking charge of, and man-
 Shop, will find a good situa-
 THOMAS RAWLINS,
 11, Aug. 14, 1830.

M. CHILTON,
JURNEY AT LAW.
 regularly attend the Superior and
 Courts of Jefferson and Freder-
 and the Shenandoah Counties Win-
 Charlestown, July 28, 1830.

FOR SALE OR HIRE,
GRATE FEMALE COOK;
 of age, and without children. In-
 Printers.

IN MARKET.
 to purchase forty or fifty young
WIVES, from the age of 12 to 25,
 certificates to suit Louisiana, will
 and I will give as high a price
 in market.

T. GRIGGS.
 11, Aug. 11, 1830.

ONS & CARTS.
 designed bas for sale, at his Shop
 Charlestown, the wood-work of four
 well seasoned; a *Wagon* for one
 solely finished; also, three or four
 or three of which are now com-
 THOMAS RAWLINS,
 11, Aug. 11, 1830.

BE TREES FOR SALE.
 OF graded Orange Trees,
 of them now bearing, will be dis-
 Inquire of the Printers.
 1830.

EE PRESS.
 FRISMAN, MASTER, BY
HER & DAUGHERTY.

CONDITIONS.
 Prices is published weekly, at
DOLLARS & FIFTY CTS.
 PER ANNUM,
 yearly in advance; but Two Dollars
 received as payment in full, if
 in advance. Should payment be
 until the end of the year,
 same will be invariably charged.
 inserted at the rate of \$1
 for the three first insertions, and
 cents per square for each subse-
 quent insertion.
 advertisements presented for in-
 to be continued until forbidden, and
 accordingly, unless special directions
 are given.

of the Tuileries. Men, armed and armed, were rapidly ascending the staircase. I stood hesitating; the troops had just retired hastily to the Champs Elysees, and some were still...

knocked off the head of a bottle, and poured into his mouth as much as its wide capacity could contain, spit it out again with a wry face and many and vehement exclamations of disgust. I examined the label on the bottle—it was a little mischief I had seen done, but with great apprehension of what might ensue from the inordinate gratification of an unappeasable thirst.

address was delivered by the President to his Royal Highness: "Monsieur le Duc: The Chamber of Peers are come to present to your Royal Highness the Act which is to secure our future destiny. You formerly defended with arms our new and inexperienced liberties; today you are about to consecrate them by institutions and laws. Your exalted understanding, your inclinations, the recollections of your whole life, promise that we shall find in you a citizen's son."

the subject of the events of the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July. M. Burgos, the Spanish financial agent, has departed for Madrid with despatches. Extraordinary confusion prevails at Madrid in consequence of intelligence that several towns in the province of Andalusia have declared against the present government, and the inhabitants of Galicia are ready to rise en masse. The stone of the Constitution has been again set up in several places.

on board." The Consul was, however, advised by Sir Richard Birnie not to go on board. It is supposed that this individual is General — and that he was perfectly acquainted with the person and official character of the Consul. Each person on board (68 in number) was required to sign his name at length; and the same demand was made of a waterman named Weber, who in going down the river after the vessel was captured by the Swallow, discovered a brown paper parcel floating on the water, supposed to have been thrown over board by the Spaniards, when pursued, with a nine pounder shot attached to it for the purpose of sinking it, and containing two thousand circulars in the Spanish language, to be distributed among the Constitutional troops, and printed by Mr. Mathew Taylor, of Coleman street.

image was done to the crop of Pimento. At St. George and St. David's, the young people were blown from the trees. Peas are entertained for vessels on the coast, and two vessels had sailed to afford assistance. DOMESTIC. Country letters of Ecuador. At the country letter for the county of Botetourt, which commenced at this place on Monday last, the only criminal trial which took place was that of Agner Martin and Samuel D. Spencer, on charges connected with counterfeiting and passing base money.

The news from France receive, is of the most character. When we upon the horrors of the rivers of blood which country the operations the immense train of all Europe, we freshly from France, after we the late revolution. He and are justly entitled GRAND NATIONS. The strength, and with out just the power which ral slavery. By another a few days have accompan revolution to be fations. They have ben tions have arisen among to weaken and divide th establish more to be sudden and universal to by the tyranny of a most determined brave monarchic wisdom. The action has been government is happily, blished, and France in years of prosperity and CENSUS OF JEFF. We have just recd Kansas, deputy Marsh of the population of the Country: Southampton Middleway Charleston Harpers-Ferry Bolivar Virginia Total The census of this The details will be g The WEATHER. cause to complain of referring the dry, hasting fountains, m pastures. The young GURE F One grain-white an fine flour, infinitely the sors in the form of (The above was form of respectable and wealth on whose veracity the pl esd. He says that completely eradicated some, drawing out th with the sore. It is tion.—En. Free Press To the Editor Sir: I have seen y publish the communic and myself to be the mine." Its insertion w June. And if, in y the effect of treach would respectfully b next week's paper. © see it. Respect Sept. 27th, 1830. We cannot compl in the foregoing not Consent to its p who might be injur of "Honesty," w which have been in insurmountable. We say, for his communication nature; that its r effects altogether, b be a victim of a which cannot be w which of consent of STEAM-BO The Steam-Boat New York and New positio Blackwall's last five of the m badly scalded, and Two passengers ju was taken up, but missing. A boy, missing. The Steam-Boat into the water, bu burst fire boiler, b were stated to be severely scalded. It has been Courier, to the Congressional QUINCY ADAMS gress at the ne give him an ap measures of his councils of the The barn of near Clear Sp ty, Md. was g Tuesday after ground. It w his loss is esti A fire occur eachussets, in which destroy and two vesel We regret York Gazette this city from low fever pri Rose, of the communicatio the shore.

THE FREE PRESS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1850.

The news from France which we continue to receive, is of the most interesting and absorbing character. When we reflected for a moment upon the horrors of the French revolution, the

The French have been wise as well as valiant, and are justly entitled to the application of the name of liberators. They have arisen in their strength, and with one blow have levelled to the dust the power which threatened them with

government comparatively free, and thus in a few days have accomplished the most extraordinary revolution to be found in the history of nations. They have been firm and united. No factions have arisen among the friends of liberty

CENSUS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY. We have just received, from Mr. THOMAS G. HARRIS, deputy Marshal, the following statement of the population of this county.

CURE FOR CANCER. One grain white arsenic, and 20 grains super-fine flour, intimately mixed, and to be applied to the sore in the form of paste.

To the Editor of the Free Press. Sir: I have your reasons for declining to publish the communication of "Hoxarts," and

STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSIONS. The Steam-Boat United States, plying between New York and New Haven, burst her boiler, opposite Black Wolf's Island, on Saturday the 11th

It has been proposed in the Boston Courier, to the citizens of Plymouth Congressional District, to support JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as a candidate for Congress at the next election, and thus to

The barn of Mr. Rudolph Herr, near Clear Springs, Washington county, Md. was struck by lightning on Tuesday afternoon, and burnt to the ground. It was filled with grain and his loss is estimated at \$3000.

A fire occurred at Gloucester, Massachusetts, on Friday morning last, which destroyed about thirty houses and two vessels before it was subdued.

The venerable CANNON, of Carrollton, attained the full age of ninety-three years on Monday last. The 30th inst. The party which was seated at his hospitable board on the occasion, numbered

The ship Gen. Smith arrived this morning, having left there 3d of July. The captain states that there had been an action on the 15th April, between Gen. Smith and French in the neighbourhood of Concepcion, in which

On the 28th of August, after an illness of 21 months, Mr. ADAM MOHAN, aged about 70 years, died. The deceased was a highly respectable citizen of this county, and was born within a few feet of the place of his death.

At Front Royal, Frederick county, on Sunday last, the 22d of his age, Mr. JOHN W. SLEW, a son of Mr. SLEW, who was an

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

MIDSHIPMAN ALEXANDER L. DADÉ, attached to the U. S. Ship North Carolina, in ordinary at the Navy Yard, Gosport, was accidentally drowned from that ship on Tuesday night week, between 10 and 11 o'clock, by falling from the bow port, and striking his head against a camel, by which it

THE BURLINGTON (N. J.) Chronicle states that Joseph Buonaparte was making arrangements to return to France.

It is said that Sir Walter Scott will realize, for his interest, which is one half, in the revised editions of the Waverley, £60,000, and that Heath, the engraver, will make £30,000 by his illustrations.

A young lady, who is known to be rather fastidious in her expressions, being lately at a dinner party, a gentleman who was carving a couple of ducks, requested to be informed what part she preferred. His

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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.

WANTED, immediately, a MILLEIN, who understands the business, and can come well recommended. Inquire at the Charleston Mill. Sept. 29, 1850.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to the estate of Mr. MAHARRY MEEK, are requested to make immediate payment. Indulgence cannot be granted. J. T. DAUGHERTY, Sept. 29, 1850.

NOTICE. This 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 the old stand on King street, opposite the

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold, on Friday the 15th day of October, 1850, at the subscriber's residence in Charleston, all his

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NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. We would respectfully announce to our friends and customers, that we have, within the last week, commenced receiving our supply of Fall and Winter Goods, and shall be receiving from time to time until our

WANTED, immediately, a MILLEIN, who understands the business, and can come well recommended. Inquire at the Charleston Mill. Sept. 29, 1850.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to the estate of Mr. MAHARRY MEEK, are requested to make immediate payment. Indulgence cannot be granted. J. T. DAUGHERTY, Sept. 29, 1850.

NOTICE. This 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 the old stand on King street, opposite the

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold, on Friday the 15th day of October, 1850, at the subscriber's residence in Charleston, all his

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ELECTION NOTICE. An election will be held, on Monday the 19th day of October next, at the Court-House in Charleston, and at the Town of Jacob Sheets, in Shepherds-town, for the purpose of electing a fit person to represent the district composed of the counties of Frederick and Jefferson in the Senate of Virginia, and two suitable persons to represent the county of Jefferson in the House of Delegates of Virginia. The votes of all persons qualified under the New Constitution will be received. G. CARVER, W. L. LANS, Sept. 22, 1850. Sheriff of Jeff. Co.

WE HAVE IN STORE. GOOD CHEESE, Water and butter Crackers, Sugar-house Molasses, Loaf, lump, and brown Sugar, Biscuits, Macaroni, &c. &c. All of which we are selling very cheap, and invite our customers and the public generally to call and supply themselves. CLEVELAND & CRAIGHILL, Sept. 23, 1850.

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 next, and that prompt payment must be made. For the convenience of those that made purchases, I will attend at Charleston, at Mr. Harris' tavern, on the 9th, and 18th 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, Esq., of Samuel Davenport, dec'd. Sept. 20, 1850.

NOTICE. THE Annual Meeting of the School Commissioners, will be held at Charleston on the first day of October. If from non-attendance, the meeting should fail, the accounts and reports cannot be passed, and the county will not be allowed to close for the annual year. Teachers are notified that the annual report of the month of September, when the Commissioners' year ends, The Treasurer will attend in Charleston, on the first and second Fridays in October, to settle with the several schools, who no accounts can be received. Sept. 23, 1850.

FOR SALE. A private contract, two valuable work horses, both young, one 4 and the other 6 years old last spring. Also, two mares broken to harness and drawn well—two cows with young calves, of the Durham short horn breed, by Bergamini—20 hogs that will average from 80 to 100 lbs. Also, an excellent second-hand Wagon. Apply to WM. Z. SINGLAIR, Near Myers' Mill, Jefferson County, Sept. 22, 1850—4t

FOR RENT. THE TAVERN STAND NOW occupied by the subscriber, one mile east of Charleston, on the Harp Ferry road. There is attached to the tavern, a clover lot of three acres, a goose garden, wagon yard, and other conveniences. There is fine water in the yard. The stand is an excellent one, and will be better shortly, as the new road is now in a state of forwardness. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. WM. I. McBEHE, Sept. 23, 1850.

RE-LETTING. Of the Eastern Section, of the extension of THE KANAWHA ROAD. WILL take place on the first day of October next, at the house of Mr. Daniel Rufener, near Charleston, Kanawha county, Va. Messrs. Robert Brooks & Co., the contractors for executing the work upon the above section, having failed to comply with the requisitions of their contract, will, upon the completion of the Writcher's Creek Bridge and Embankment, be permitted to withdraw from the public employment. The line is now a second time offered to persons disposed to contract for road-making, and the building of the bridges. The conditions of the letting and manner of executing the work, will be made known to the bidders on the 1st day of October next, at the house of Mr. D. Rufener, near Charleston, in Kanawha county, Va. It is expected that persons proposing to become undertakers, will make themselves acquainted with the location of the road and the several Bridge sites, previous to the day of re-letting. The distance of road now offered to bidders, is near 80 miles, and as no part thereof has been delivered, the whole will be offered and contracted for, in sections to suit the wishes of the bidders, subject to such sections for the work done by R. Brooks & Co. as shall be hereafter estimated in obedience to the provisions of their contract. P. SCALES, Sup't Extension of K. T. R. Sept. 23, 1850.

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, 1850.

THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION, IN connection with morals, a Paper, recited before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Hampden Sidney College, Va. at the Fifth Anniversary Meeting of the Institution, held in September, 1828. By DAVID L. BROWN. Just received and for sale, price 25 cents, at the Charleston Apothecary and Book Store, by JAMES BROWN, And at Harpers Ferry, by I. N. CARTER. June 23, 1850.

