

# Virginia Free Press

## AND FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXIV.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1831.

NO. 23.

### POETICAL

**ANNIVERSARY HYMN.**  
The song you crown us with, have been  
written for the last American Anniversary by  
Mr. J. Q. ADAMS, Ex-President, and to have  
been sung at the celebration at Quincy.

Sing to the Lord, a song of Praise,  
Assemble ye who love his name;  
Let congregated millions raise  
The voice of praise and thanksgiving.

Come greet your Maker and your King,  
With harp, with timbrel, and with drum,  
His praise let Hill and Valley sing.

Your praise, the Lord will not disdain;  
The humble soul is his delight;  
Sings on your couches swell the strain;  
Break the dull stillness of the night.

Go forth in arms! Jehovah reigns!  
Thou! graves let all oppressors find;  
Bind all their scepter kings in chains;  
Their peers with iron fetters bind.

Then to the Lord shall praise ascend;  
Then all mankind, with one accord,  
And Freedom's voice till Time shall end,  
In pealing Anthems—Praise the Lord.

### THE LATE CABINET.

From the National Intelligencer, July 23.  
**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
Circumstances beyond my control  
have placed me under the necessity of  
presenting myself to your notice. I  
assert no claim to your attention, which  
does not belong equally to every free  
citizen of the Republic. But I ask,  
and I feel that I have a right to expect,  
your candid consideration of this  
address. Its subject is one of awakening  
interest to us all. The position in  
which I find myself has nothing  
inviting in it. It is one which I have  
not sought, but which has been forced  
upon me, and one in which I am called  
upon to vindicate not myself merely,  
but the cause of truth, and the best  
and dearest interests of the community,  
at a hazard to which fatuity alone could  
be insensible.

The misrepresentations of a public  
journal, professing to speak the language  
of the President of the United States,  
and published under his eye, have  
presented to me the alternative of  
submitting to an imputation, or of  
meeting the issue which has been  
tendered to me under the alleged authority  
of that high officer. If I do not shrink  
from this unequal strife, it is because I  
have a confidence which has never  
wavered, in the intelligence of my  
countrymen, a firm and unshaken  
reliance in the justice of that tribunal,  
whose high prerogative it is at all  
times, and under all circumstances, to  
vindicate the cause of truth.

I have studiously abstained from  
any effort to excite public feeling in  
relation to the dissolution of the Cabinet.  
I have felt that the question of  
its propriety was one, the decision of  
which belonged to the American people.  
Personally, I have not been disposed  
to deny the right of the President  
to exercise his own free will, as  
well in the change, as in the original  
selection of his Cabinet; and with a  
perfect sense of the delicacy of my  
own situation, I would have been at  
all times a reluctant witness in the  
investigation of the causes which led  
to the recent events. It was not, however,  
enough that I should submit myself  
to his will, although the principle  
by which it was avowedly regulated,  
was not in my view, a just one.

This I have unhesitatingly done. But  
I have been required silently to witness  
the entire misrepresentation of  
occurrences which the public were  
well aware must have come under my  
observation; nay, to be publicly vouch-  
ed as authority for that which was directly  
in conflict with my convictions  
of truth—and finally to be called to  
vindicate my own claim to veracity,  
assailed as it is under the alleged authority  
of the President of the United States,  
or to submit to an imputation which  
no honorable man may bear. I mistake  
the character of the American  
People, if they would require this. I  
am totally ignorant of my own, if, under  
any circumstances, I could yield to it.  
If, in this great community, the  
cause of truth can be prostrated by  
the arm of power, at least the privilege  
of vindicating it, shall not be so  
tamely surrendered in my person. I  
will bow to the decision of my country-  
men—but whatever that decision  
may be, the high consolation of having  
faithfully discharged my duty to them,  
and to myself, shall not be taken from  
me.

The disingenuous and unworthy  
suggestion of my desire to remain in  
the Cabinet of Gen. Jackson, notwithstanding  
the occurrence which produced  
my retirement, will be my apology for  
advertising publicly to the origin of  
my connexion with it, and to the  
circumstances which induced its continu-  
ance.

It was without any solicitation on  
my part, that I was invited to accept  
the office of Attorney General of the United  
States. There were circumstances,  
temporary in their nature, but still  
strongly operative, which rendered it  
not desirable to me. I felt, however,  
that I was called to decide upon the  
question, as an individual, but as a citizen,  
and especially as a citizen of Georgia.

On certain principles of general policy,  
some of which were particularly inter-  
esting to the people of that State,  
the views communicated to me by the  
President, were in accordance with  
my own; and I felt it my duty, not to  
withhold any assistance which I could  
give to carry them into effect. The  
announcement of the names of the in-  
tended Cabinet seemed to me, however,  
to present an insuperable bar to the  
acceptance of the office which was tendered  
to me. I thought I foresaw clearly  
the evils which have too obviously  
resulted from this selection. A stranger  
to Gen. Jackson, I could not with propriety  
discuss these objections with him. I  
knew, moreover, that some of his  
confidential friends had faithfully  
discharged their duty to him, and to  
the country, by a frank communication  
of them. In the state of things, I  
sought the counsel of those around me.  
To a gentleman high in the confidence  
of the President, and to a distinguished  
citizen of my own State, I submitted  
the inquiry, whether, with this view  
of the Cabinet which the President  
had selected, I could with propriety  
become a member of it. The  
former expressed his decided conviction,  
founded on a long and intimate  
knowledge of the President's character,  
that he would himself speedily see  
and correct the evil. The latter urged  
the peculiar relations of Georgia with  
the General Government, as presenting  
a strong claim upon me not to refuse  
the invitation which had been given to me.

I yielded to these suggestions,  
and took my place in the Cabinet,  
with a firm determination to avoid the  
recurrence of similar outrages. I be-  
lieved it therefore to be my duty to  
steadily adhere. Associating on terms  
of courtesy with my colleagues, my  
official intercourse with them was never  
interrupted by discord.

If there were any combinations growing  
out of the supposed conflict, between  
the interests of Mr. Calhoun and  
Mr. Van Buren, I had no part in them—  
and as little in the supposed  
measures of that character, having for  
their object to coerce Major Eaton to  
retire from the Cabinet—or to exclude  
his family from the society of Wash-  
ington. With mine they did not  
associate; but no advance had been  
made on either side, and their actual  
relation seemed therefore to furnish no  
just ground of offence to either party.  
In this posture of things, and shortly  
after I had given an evening party to  
which Mrs. Eaton had not been invited,  
I received and heard with infinite  
surprise the message of Col. Johnson.

I could make no mistake as to its  
character, for there was a direct and  
repeated reference to the large parties,  
which had been then recently given by  
Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself.  
Such a mistake, if it had been  
made, would have been instantly cor-  
rected, from the nature of my reply.  
The complaint had been of a com-  
bination to expel Major Eaton from  
office, and not to exclude his family  
from society, the reference to these  
evening parties would have been idle;  
and my declaration that I would not  
permit the President to control the  
local intercourse of myself and family,  
would have been instantly met by an  
explanation, which would have removed  
the impression from the minds of  
Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself.  
Yet we all parted with Colonel  
Johnson, with a clear conviction that  
such a proposition had been made, and  
feeling as we all did, that an indignity  
had been offered to us, there was, as  
I believe, no difference of opinion be-  
tween us as to the course we ought to  
pursue, if this proposition should be  
avowed and expressed by the President.

This conversation took place on  
Wednesday evening, and the rumor  
of our intended removal speedily be-  
came general. On the succeeding day,  
the personal friends of Gen. Jackson  
interposed, and he was awakened to a  
sense of the impropriety of his projected  
course. It was then, according to  
Col. Johnson's statement to Mr. Ingham,  
that the paper spoken of by the  
Editor of the Globe was prepared.  
My two colleagues had their interview  
with the President on the succeeding  
day, (Friday) and as Mr. Ingham's  
statement, on the subject, is not  
at the time, proves, no paper was shown  
to him on that occasion. Owing to a  
mistake in the communication of the  
President's wishes to me, I did not

exclude her from society; referred  
to the large parties given by Messrs.  
Ingham and Branch, and myself, and  
told me that if he could have been  
convinced that there was a combina-  
tion between these gentlemen and myself  
to exclude her from society, that he  
would have required our resignations.

He immediately added, that he was  
entirely satisfied that there had been  
no such combination, and again referred  
to those large parties, and to the  
rumors to which they had given rise,  
as having produced that impression.

So far from then suggesting that in-  
formation had been received from any  
member of Congress, when I claimed  
the right of having the names of any  
persons who had made to him represen-  
tations unfavorable to my conduct,  
he still referred to the thousand  
rumors which had reached him as the  
origin of such impression which had  
been made upon his mind. He showed  
me no paper—spoke to me of none—  
intimated to me no terms which he would  
hereafter require. By his declaration  
that he did not intend to press the re-  
quisition which he had made through  
Col. Johnson, I considered the object  
of the interview to be to explain to me  
the motives under which he had acted,  
and to announce the change of his de-  
termination. He accompanied this  
with expressions of personal kindness,  
which I thought were intended to  
soothe the feelings which he must have  
been conscious of having excited.

Still I thought it improper for me long-  
er to remain in the Cabinet. Admit-  
ting that sufficient atonement had been  
made for the indignity offered by the  
message sent through Col. Johnson,  
there was a perpetual liability to the  
recurrence of similar outrages. I be-  
lieved it therefore to be my duty to  
retire.

My friends thought otherwise, and  
my own sense of what the interests  
of Georgia at that particular crisis  
required, induced me to repress my  
feelings.

When at a subsequent period, the  
controversy occurred between the Pres-  
ident and Vice President, I thought  
I saw in this, the evidence of an in-  
trusion into the agency of the personal  
friends of General Jackson, had been  
before happily repressed. The con-  
nection of Mr. Crawford with this  
controversy, and my relation to Gen.  
Jackson, forbade me to take any part  
in it, and I studiously avoided all  
interference, except to deprecate Mr.  
Calhoun's publication. I left Wash-  
ington on the fourth day of April, one  
day after Major Eaton had announced  
to the President his determination to  
resign, according to the statement in  
his (Major Eaton's) letter of resigna-  
tion, and not the slightest intimation  
was given to me of the intended change  
in the Cabinet. But when I saw the  
correspondence between the President  
and the several Heads of Departments,  
I could not doubt for a moment how,  
and by whom, the dissolution had been  
produced. I did not feel at liberty to

express my views publicly, until my  
return to Washington should enable me  
to dissolve my connection with the  
President; but to a few friends  
who had the right to understand my  
actual position, I stated the utter im-  
possibility of my continuance in the  
Cabinet, unless the President could  
place the retirement of my colleagues  
on other grounds than those which I  
believed to have occasioned it, and  
such as I could approve. In full view  
of the speedy dissolution of all con-  
nection between the President and myself,  
I availed myself of the occasion  
afforded by the kindness of my fellow-  
citizens of Savannah, to do an act of  
justice to his public conduct, on a  
question vitally interesting to the  
people of Georgia. If there be any man  
who is incapable of understanding, or  
of appreciating the motive which  
prompted this act, I cannot envy his  
feelings, and will not attempt to en-  
lighten his understanding. I returned  
to this city, had a conversation with  
the President, of which the prominent  
points are adverted to in my letter of  
resignation, which immediately follow-  
ed it, and having brought up the public  
business, which was in arrears, retired  
from office.

While these occurrences were in  
progress, Major Eaton addressed to  
me a letter of like import with his first  
communication to Mr. Ingham. He  
called upon me to sanction, or disavow  
the statement in the Telegraph, that  
my family had refused to associate

with him. I answered by detailing the  
conversation which had passed between  
myself and Col. Johnson, and stated  
that I had subsequently expressed the  
same views to the President, who had  
disclaimed any disposition to press this  
requisition, referring to that which I  
had previously stated to have been  
made through Colonel Johnson. The  
President, or any other individual, to regulate  
the social intercourse of myself or family,  
and if such a requisition was persevered in,  
I would retire from the official situation which  
I held. In the interview to which I was in-  
vited by the President some few days after-  
wards, I frankly expressed to him my views  
on this subject, and he disclaimed any dispo-  
sition to press such a requisition. I am not  
aware that any other occasion has occurred  
in which the question of an intercourse be-  
tween your family and mine has been pre-  
sented to me as my family.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,  
JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN,  
To J. H. EATON, Esq.

MONDAY MORNING, 8 o'clock.  
SIR: I have received your note of the 18th  
instant. It may become necessary for me to  
offer something in reply. For the present I  
have engagements which prevent me from  
doing more than to acknowledge that it has  
been received. Very respectfully,  
J. H. EATON,  
20th June, 1831.

FRIDAY NIGHT, 18th JUNE, 1831.  
SIR: I have studied to disregard the abusive  
slanders which have arisen through the  
debauched source as the U. S. Telegraph. I  
have been anxious to do so, for the sake of  
reputation of what he had to say, and until  
persons of a responsible character should be  
brought forth to endorse his vile abuse of me  
and my family. In that paper of this evening  
is contained the following remark of my wife:  
"It is proven that the Secretaries of the  
Treasury, of the Navy, and of the Attor-  
ney General, refused to associate with her."  
This publication appears in a paper which  
professes to be friendly to you, and is brought  
forth under your immediate eye. I desire  
to know of you, whether or not you sanction  
this statement, or disavow it. The relation  
we have sustained towards each other au-  
thorizes me to demand an immediate answer.  
Very respectfully,  
J. H. EATON.

WASHINGTON, 23d JUNE, 1831.  
SIR: Your note of yesterday was received  
in the course of the day. I was too much  
indisposed, however, to reply to it at the  
moment, and do so now merely to prevent mis-  
conception.

In your note of the 17th instant you called  
upon me to sanction or disavow the statement  
contained in a publication in the Telegraph,  
relating to your wife, and desiring me to  
state whether I will sanction or disavow  
the statement, or whether I will require you  
to make this demand, but for the rea-  
sons mentioned in my reply, I thought it was  
proper to state to you what I had done in  
relation to this matter. To do this was the  
only object of that note.

You are quite right, however, in believing  
that I had no agency in procuring the publi-  
cation of the statement referred to. And  
adverting to the spirit of your last note,  
I have no hesitation in thus confirming the con-  
viction which you have expressed.

I am, respectfully,  
J. H. EATON.

detached sentence of my letter, and  
has made an ineffectual attempt to dis-  
tort its meaning. The public shall  
judge of the whole correspondence for  
themselves. I had no disposition to  
publish this correspondence. Perfectly  
satisfied that it would at all times speak  
for itself, and not envious of reputa-  
tion to be acquired in such controver-  
sies, I have required the numerous calls  
which have been made upon me thro'  
different journals to give it to the  
public. But the Editor of the Globe is  
in possession of it, and by the publica-  
tion of an isolated extract, attempts to  
do me injustice. I exercise a right,  
therefore, which belongs to me, when  
I take from him, this unfair means  
of annoyance, by giving the whole  
to the public:

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SIR: I have received your note of the 18th  
instant. It may become necessary for me to  
offer something in reply. For the present I  
have engagements which prevent me from  
doing more than to acknowledge that it has  
been received. Very respectfully,  
J. H. EATON,  
20th June, 1831.

FRIDAY NIGHT, 18th JUNE, 1831.  
SIR: I have studied to disregard the abusive  
slanders which have arisen through the  
debauched source as the U. S. Telegraph. I  
have been anxious to do so, for the sake of  
reputation of what he had to say, and until  
persons of a responsible character should be  
brought forth to endorse his vile abuse of me  
and my family. In that paper of this evening  
is contained the following remark of my wife:  
"It is proven that the Secretaries of the  
Treasury, of the Navy, and of the Attor-  
ney General, refused to associate with her."  
This publication appears in a paper which  
professes to be friendly to you, and is brought  
forth under your immediate eye. I desire  
to know of you, whether or not you sanction  
this statement, or disavow it. The relation  
we have sustained towards each other au-  
thorizes me to demand an immediate answer.  
Very respectfully,  
J. H. EATON.

WASHINGTON, 23d JUNE, 1831.  
SIR: Your note of yesterday was received  
in the course of the day. I was too much  
indisposed, however, to reply to it at the  
moment, and do so now merely to prevent mis-  
conception.

In your note of the 17th instant you called  
upon me to sanction or disavow the statement  
contained in a publication in the Telegraph,  
relating to your wife, and desiring me to  
state whether I will sanction or disavow  
the statement, or whether I will require you  
to make this demand, but for the rea-  
sons mentioned in my reply, I thought it was  
proper to state to you what I had done in  
relation to this matter. To do this was the  
only object of that note.

You are quite right, however, in believing  
that I had no agency in procuring the publi-  
cation of the statement referred to. And  
adverting to the spirit of your last note,  
I have no hesitation in thus confirming the con-  
viction which you have expressed.

I am, respectfully,  
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debauched source as the U. S. Telegraph. I  
have been anxious to do so, for the sake of  
reputation of what he had to say, and until  
persons of a responsible character should be  
brought forth to endorse his vile abuse of me  
and my family. In that paper of this evening  
is contained the following remark of my wife:  
"It is proven that the Secretaries of the  
Treasury, of the Navy, and of the Attor-  
ney General, refused to associate with her."  
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professes to be friendly to you, and is brought  
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Very respectfully,  
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in the course of the day. I was too much  
indisposed, however, to reply to it at the  
moment, and do so now merely to prevent mis-  
conception.

the opportunity to converse with that  
portion of his Cabinet, which he had  
interviewed with them, and in ac-  
quired—his interview, which I had with you  
resulted, in a better understanding, and in fact I considered it  
a reconciliation. Whatever came from me,  
upon the subject of a social intercourse,  
was the suggestion of my solicitude to re-  
store harmony among friends. My ob-  
ject never considered myself at liberty to say  
any thing about this interview except to a  
discreet and confidential friend. I cer-  
tainly should not think any of the parties  
justified in representing for publication  
in newspapers, what any of the other  
parties said, without submitting such state-  
ment for mutual examination; for the  
plain reason that such conversations are  
so easily misunderstood, I may well re-  
member what I have said myself, but not  
so easily represent what you have  
said, or intended to say. I have not my-  
self seen the necessity or propriety of any  
allusion in newspapers, to our interview,  
which was among intimate and bosom  
friends, where the conversation was free  
and unreserved, and for the object of  
peace and friendship. But if any should  
consider it necessary, then the great ob-  
ject should be, to state the conversation  
correctly; for there can be no motive to  
misunderstand the facts. For fear that  
allusion should have been made to myself,  
as the member of Congress, and believing  
it barely possible that I may have been  
misunderstood on the particular point al-  
luded to, I have felt it my duty, and due  
to that perfect friendship which has ever  
existed between us, to make known these  
views, that proper correction may be  
made, as a misunderstanding, without the  
necessity of any formal publication from  
either of us, and without even a disclosure  
as to what member of Congress allusion  
was made.

Sincerely and truly your friend,  
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,  
Messrs. Ingham & Branch,  
City of Washington.

The absence of Governor Branch has  
been the only cause why this letter was  
not also addressed to him.

Mr. Berrien to Col. Johnson.  
WASHINGTON, 7th JULY, 1831.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 30th ult. ad-  
dressed jointly to Mr. Ingham and myself has  
been duly received. I have noted your view  
of the occurrence in which it refers, with a  
careful attention, and as you have expressed  
in your letter, a desire to engage in con-  
troversy, I have no objection to your  
expressed in your letter. It is an evidence  
of my reluctance to engage in controversy,  
that I have abstained from going before the  
public, notwithstanding the multiplied mis-  
representations with which the newspapers  
are teeming. I still desire to avoid this  
controversy, but as it is indispensable, I ac-  
quiesce with the less reluctance, in the  
interchange of recollections which you propose.

I am to speak of what occurred at the  
interview which took place between you,  
Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself, at  
my house. You had, as I afterwards under-  
stood, held a previous conversation on the  
same subject with one or both of these gen-  
tlemen, but I was wholly unprepared for the  
interview, until the moment when you an-  
nounced its object at my house. The im-  
pression made by your announcement was such  
as not to easily be effaced from my memory.  
You began by expressing the friendly regard  
which you felt for those gentlemen and my-  
self, and by stating that this was the motive  
for your interference. You told us that an  
impression had been made upon the mind of  
the President that a combination existed  
between Messrs. Branch and Dranch, and my-  
self, to exclude Mrs. Eaton from the society  
of Washington—that he was excited by this  
representation, considering it as an attempt  
to wound him through Major Eaton, and that  
the President had seen with pain the want  
of harmony among the members of his Cabinet  
—that he was determined to have harmony,  
and that his determination would be an-  
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male, upon my mind is clear and distinct...

My remembrance of this conversation is...

Such is my understanding of the conversation...

Mr. Ingham to Col. Johnson...

Dear Sir, I have received a copy of your...

Upon the receipt of your letter, I immediately...

It is not probable that I could have been...

But I find an additional reason for publication...

of having shrank from doing what duty to...

male, any more than I can in the view of the...

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Mr. Ingham's Statement, a copy of which was...

On Wednesday, the 27th of January, 1830...

Dear Sir, I have received a copy of your...

Upon the receipt of your letter, I immediately...

It is not probable that I could have been...

But I find an additional reason for publication...

of having shrank from doing what duty to...

of what he had intended and expected...

At any rate, I have discharged my duty...

JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN...

FOREIGN.

By the packet ship President, Capt. H. L. Champlin...

It is said that the royal speech would contain a direct recommendation of a Reform Bill...

Letters from Paris state that the affairs of France may perhaps soon form the most prominent object of the public attention...

The public will now, I think, be at no loss to determine upon the true state of the facts in this case.

It was impossible, if such a paper had been shown, not to have demanded...

in number, and had 300 men killed; the remainder of the Russians were completely defeated...

The annexed private letter from Warsaw, which we find in the British Traveller of the 16th June...

WARSAW, June 6.—The last letter I wrote to you was under date of the 30th ult...

over the Russians near Narewka. The following is the translation of the official report of Gen. Skrzynecki to the National Government...

Milk pans of zinc are now made in the city of New York. It is said to be ascertained by careful experiments that the milk will keep sweet four or five hours longer in zinc than in tin pans...

TEA.—The present yearly consumption of this plant in Great Britain is 20,000,000 pounds. In 1710 it was only 300,000 lbs.

M. Fischer, of Vienna, has discovered a new process of bleaching straw. Instead of smoking it with sulphur, as heretofore, he steeps it in muriatic acid, saturated with potash.

Logwood Tea.—We learn from a correspondent, that tea made of the chips of Logwood, is a certain cure for the cholera morbus.

At a town meeting in Middlebury, several gentlemen were engaged in discussion upon the question of the Hall, but waxing warm, the peace officer died to them.

THE FREE P

The publication of Mr. Brien's report to-day, should be read in connection with the following article...

There are not fewer than 150,000 men, women, and children, in a state of actual starvation in the county of Mayo.

Funeral honors have been done at Lynchburg, to the memory of Gen. Mosnier.

By the following notice, which the Richmond Enquirer of the 25th has been the first to publish...

At the last term of the following Exchange of Circuit Judges...

AN ACT Concerning Charleston, in the year 1830.

Hydrophobia.—A child of a dog, several weeks ago, was seized with a disease, which was attended with convulsions and exhibited evidences of hydrophobia.

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THE FREE PRESS. THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1831.

The publication of Mr. BIANCHI, which we insert today, should be read with calm and sober reflection...

we have always heard that gentlemanly conduct, namely, blandness and delicacy of manner...

Mr. ANTONI, the Ex-President, will be in the House of Representatives; and his vote for Mr. CLAY will be among the singular...

By the following notice, which we copy from the Richmond Enquirer of the 27th ult., it will be seen that the first Terms of the new Superior Courts of Law and Chancery...

At the last term of the General Court, the following Exchanges of Circuits were made: 1. Between Judges Richard H. Field...

present yearly consumption of Great Britain is 1716,000 lbs. The reason or cause is unknown in regard to the universal use...

of Vienna, has discovered a process of bleaching straw, making it with sulphur, as steeped in muriatic acid with potash...

tea.—We learn from an article made of the chips of a certain cure for the tea. It is to be made as a sugar added, and warm or cold...

physicians administer, against intermitting bark of the Willow.—More powerful than Peoria Register states if salt manufactured, in the county of the quarter ending the 1831...

Washington being pressed to tell whether he was for Clay, answered, "Sir, I feel." He was a fence meeting in Marblehead...

It is said, in a letter from Washington, that the President felt himself called upon, by the statement of Mr. Berrien, to appear before the public...

The U. S. Gazette of the 27th ult. under the head of "more rumors," says: "We mentioned a few days since, the circulation of a rumor, that an exposition was about to be made..."

Remarking on certain rumors, that were about to appear, the U. S. Telegraph of Saturday says: "We know not what is about to appear. We presume that all that the worst will not appear before the meeting of Congress..."

The Washington Telegraph, in speaking of Gov. Hamilton's speech at the Nullification Dinner in Charleston, on the 4th, says: "General Jackson was in favor of the repeal of the 25th section of the Judiciary bill..."

Several friends who have lately been on trips of pleasure up the Canal, request us to mention the gratification which they derived from the excellent accommodations of the packet boat of Mr. Fenlon...

Another boat, the Washington, has commenced running daily, between Georgetown and Seneca, which is well spoken of as to speed, and the owners, we doubt not, will also endeavor to deserve the public approbation.

Horrid and unnatural Murder, from the effects of Intemperance! We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the particulars of a shocking Murder committed on Sunday of last week, in Naples, Ontario county...

We have received delinquent land lists for the counties of Cabell, Giles, Greenbrier, Grayson, Monroe, and Tyler—which are open for examination.

AN ACT Concerning Charlestown, in the County of Jefferson. (Passed April 1, 1831.) 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that the Trustees of Charlestown, in the county of Jefferson, be, and they are hereby authorized, to cause a correct plat and survey of the said town to be made...

WASHINGTON INVENTOR, Esq., Charge des Affaires from the United States of America, received the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law at the Convention at Oxford, England, on the 13th ult.

PEREMPTORY Sale of Road Stock.

IN pursuance of the act of Assembly, and an order of the President and Directors of the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers Ferry Turnpike Company, J. H. DAVENPORT, Esq., of the said County, do hereby certify...

By the polite attention of Mr. R. Worthington, we have been favored with the following statement: FREDERICK ELECTION.

Disgraceful Exhibition.—A fellow recently sold his wife at Long Moore Gate, Bolton, for 3s. 6d. and a gallon of ale. The purchaser was a man who lodged in the house. She was delivered up to the purchaser according to contract...

Miss Louisa Trefry, aged 26, died in Boston last Sunday morning, from drinking a solution of sugar of lead, which had been carefully left in the room overnight, and which she, being thirsty, mistook for a harmless beverage.

THE MARKETS. BALTIMORE, JULY 29. FLOUR.—The wagon price today is generally \$5 12 1/2. WHISKEY.—The wagon price of this is 30 1/2 to 31 cents per gallon, exclusive of the barrel.

DIED. On Sunday morning last, at her residence in Loudoun, Mrs. SARAH L. ANTHONY, formerly of this county, in the 44th year of her age.

On Friday last, two infant children of Mr. Daniel Moler, of this county—one aged about three, the other one year old.

WE are authorized to announce WELLES AMSTON, Esq., a candidate to represent the district composed of the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Hampshire, Morgan and Hardy, in the next Congress of the United States.

WE are authorized to announce EDWARD H. FAY, Esq., as a candidate to represent the county of Jefferson in the next House of Delegates.

WE are authorized to announce JAMES GREENBRIER, Esq., as a candidate to represent the county of Jefferson in the next House of Delegates of Virginia.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN S. GALLAHER as a candidate to represent the county of Jefferson in the next House of Delegates.

NOTICE. THE notes taken at the sale of the personal estate of the late Col. Benj. Davenport, dec'd., have been deposited since the 12th of June last. Those persons interested may call at the Branch Bank of the Valley at Charlestown, where they will be left for collection.

THIRD CLASS Virginia Free-Road Lottery. TO be drawn at the White Sulphur Springs Greenbrier county, on Wednesday 17th of August, 1831. 1 prize of 10,000 3 prizes of 500 1 5,000 3 500 2 2,000 4 300 1 1,000 5 200

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at the Court House of Jefferson county, on the first day of August Court next, TWO NEGRO GIRLS, belonging to the estate of the late Major Abraham Davenport, dec'd. The sale will be made for cash.

FOR the information of all persons concerned, notice is hereby given that the Estate and real estate, have been committed to the prompt payment in every instance excepted.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 25th day of August, (instant,) if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the White House, the late residence of John Lock, sen., deceased.

Tables, Chairs, and other articles in general use. Terms:—On the Wheat, a credit of ninety days; on all other articles above the sum of \$5, nine months' credit.

Also, at the same time and place, will be offered for rent, by the heirs, a valuable FARM, situated near Myers' mill, on Bullskin, containing about 200 acres, 180 or more of which are tillable.

THE undersigned will sell two Tracts of prime LAND in this county. The one on which he lives, contains 185 acres, one-third of which is in fine timber; the balance in a high state of cultivation.

THE other tract, within a mile of the first, (though nearer to the river,) contains 125 acres, about 45 of which are heavily timbered.—The only improvement on this tract, is a small log barn.

PERSONS indebted to the late firm of Joseph E. Russell & Co. are requested to call at the old stand and pay their respective dues, without delay.

BEES! BEES!! THE undersigned wishes to sell 30 or 40 pairs of Bees, of the best quality, cheap for cash, or on a credit to punctual customers.

WILL sell, at public sale, on Saturday the 15th day of August ensuing, on the premises, a number of valuable LOTS in the town of Bolivar, lying on Jefferson and Washington streets.

WILL sell, at public sale, on Saturday the 15th day of August next, at his late dwelling, one stove, three feather beds, and his other household and kitchen furniture, for real money, or as much thereof as will effect the purposes of the trust.

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CLARK'S OFFICE.

Baltimore, July 29, 1831. REPORT of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 5, for 1831. No. 10,816 (even number) the capital price of \$50,000

ON Wednesday, August 31, will be drawn in Baltimore, MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 5, for 1831. CAPITAL \$100,000.

SEALD proposals will be received until the 20th of this month, for putting up the walls of a Church, in Smithfield, either stone or brick; the size 45 by 60 feet, and two stories high.

TO the Farmers and Customers of the Charlestown Mill generally. THE subscriber having thoroughly cleaned his Mill-Race, and repaired his Mill, is now ready for the reception of Wheat; and, judging from present appearances, believes there will be a sufficiency of water to enable him to deliver FLOUR on demand to those who may please to favor him with their Wheat to grind.

TO be drawn at the White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, on Wednesday 17th August, 1831. Tickets \$5 00 - Quarters \$1 25 Halves \$3 50

TO ROAD MAKERS. SEALD proposals will be received until Friday the 5th day of August next, for constructing a road from Charlestown to Smithfield. Two routes have been surveyed, and contractors are requested to state their terms for each, and to give estimates for grading only, as well as for turpining in the common way, and MacAdamizing.

PUBLIC SALE. PURSUANT to the decree of the County Court of Jefferson, made at its last Term, in chancery sitting, in the suit of George Feaman, plaintiff, against Jacob Feaman and others, heirs of the late George Feaman, sen. dec'd., defendants, I shall sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 12th day of August next, in front of Mr. Daniel Emmer's tavern in Shepherdstown, all that certain real estate descended from the said heirs, consisting of three several Lots of ground, situate two of them in the said town, joining each other on Washington street, and known respectively in the Plat thereof by Nos. 182 and No. 184, containing 8652 square feet, each, and having thereon, one Dwelling House or more, a Hatting Shop and other conveniences. These lots are valuable. The third is an out lot of 9 acres, 2 roads, and 83 poles, just adjoining to the town on the west, rich and well improved.

PUBLIC SALE. BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by George Miller to John Baker and Avron Jewett, and of a decree of the county court of Jefferson in chancery sitting, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday the 20th day of this month, at Daniel Emmer's tavern in Shepherdstown, all that lot, parcel, or tract of Land in said town, lying at the intersection of Princess street and High street, designated in the Plat of said town as Lot No. 65, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the intersection of High and Princess streets, and running with the last mentioned street to John Emmer's line, thence with his line to Catherine Walheim's lot, thence with the line of her lot to High street, thence with said street to the beginning; Together with all the appurtenances, consisting of a good Dwelling House, a large Carriage-Makers Shop, &c. The property would suit a man who would carry on the Carriage-making business. Messrs. Miller, the late proprietor, (who had the reputation of being one of the best carriage-makers in the country), carried on this lot for many years before his death; and it is now the best stand in town for the business. Possession of the premises will be given on the first day of April next.

TRUST SALE. BY authority of a deed of trust executed by Archibald McClelland, dec'd., late of Harpers-Ferry, to the subscriber, bearing date February 20th, 1829, and duly recorded, I shall, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday the 20th of August next, proceed to sell, at his late dwelling, one stove, three feather beds, and his other household and kitchen furniture, for real money, or as much thereof as will effect the purposes of the trust.

BOLIVAR LOTS. I WILL sell, at public sale, on Saturday the 15th day of August ensuing, on the premises, a number of valuable LOTS in the town of Bolivar, lying on Jefferson and Washington streets. Conditions.—One fourth of the purchase money down, and the balance in three, six, and nine months, secured by personal security. Deeds made under the conditions are completed with. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. when due attendance will be given by.

Bolting Cloths. A GOOD assortment of Bolting Cloths for sale. Apply to William Cleveland, July 7.

A YOUNG MAN, who can come well recommended, as a Carpenter, and is desirous of employment, by applying to the subscriber at Harpers-Ferry. J. STEPHENSON, July 28, 1831.

CLARK'S OFFICE. Baltimore, July 29, 1831. REPORT of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 5, for 1831. No. 10,816 (even number) the capital price of \$50,000

