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POETICAL.

CHILDREN PLAYING.

Laugh on—while yet the rosy blush
Of childhood's morning tints your cheeks;
Laugh on—while yet the kindling flush
Is on your cheeks, and in your eyes:
I would not tell, to make you grieve,
How soon that flush shall pass away—
That morn'g face and only leave
The broad dull light of common day.
It makes my very spirit glad
To see our glad and careless joys
And may ye never be more sad
Than ye are now, my bright-eyed boys!
But I can read on every face,
A something upon every brow,
Which will not pass without a trace
Of things ye are not dreaming now.

First, passions wild and dark and strong,
And hopes and powers and feelings high—
Then, manhood's cares, a rushing throng,
Shall sink the cheek and dim the eye:
And lips shall grow all pale with care,
And lips shall writhe in scorn or pain,
And age come on with hoary hair,
And sadly tend to earth again.
And cherish'd fancies, one by one,
Shall slowly fade, from day to day—
And then, from weary soul to sun,
Ye will not have the heart to play:
But oft amidst the shifting scene
Ye'll smile on childhood's thoughtless joy,
And wish, you had forever been
The careless, laughing, happy boy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

We give below an extract from this work, comprising the awful catastrophe of the death of Darnley, husband of the beautiful and unfortunate Queen, which we have no where seen better described.

The book altogether is written in a chaste and classical style, and the writer's references to various authors, and his depth of research, strongly remind us of Scotland, by Doctor Robertson.

Darnley, meantime, little aware of his impending fate, had gone to bed within an hour after the queen had left him. His servant, William Taylor, lay, as was his wont, in the same room. Thos. Nelson, Edward Simmons, and a boy, lay in the gallery, or servant apartment, on the same floor and nearer the town well. Bothwell must have been quite aware, that from the mode of death he had chosen for Darnley, there was every probability that his attendants would also perish. But when lawless ambition once commences its work of blood, whether there be only one or a hundred victims, it is to be a matter of indifference.

The conspirators waited for upwards of a quarter of an hour without hearing any noise—Bothwell became impatient; and unless the others had interfered and pointed out to him the danger, he would have returned and looked in at the back window of the bedroom to see if the light was burning. It must have been a moment of intense anxiety and terror to all of them. At length every doubt was terminated. With an explosion so tremendous that it shook near the whole town, and startled the inhabitants from their sleep, the house of Kirk-of-Field blew up into a thousand fragments, leaving scarcely a vestige standing of its former wall. Paris, who describes the noise as that of a storm of thunder condensed into one clap, fell almost senseless through fear, with his face upon the earth. Bothwell himself, though "a bold, bad man" confessed a momentary panic. "I have been at many important enterprises," said he "but I never felt before as I do now." Without waiting to ascertain the full extent of the catastrophe, he and his accomplices left the scene of their guilt with all expedition. They went out at the Convent-gate and having passed down to the Cow-gate they there separated, and went up by different roads to the Netherbow-port: They were very desirous to avoid disturbing the porter again, lest they should excite his suspicion. They therefore went down a close, which still exists, on the north side of the High street, immediately above the city gate, expecting that they would be able to drop from the wall into Leith Wynd; but Bothwell found it too high, especially as a wound he had received at Hermitage Castle, still left one of his hands weak. They were forced, therefore, to apply once more to John Galloway, who, on being told that they were friends of the Earl of Bothwell, does not seem to have asked any questions. On getting into the Cannongate, some people were observed coming up the street; to avoid them Bothwell passed down St. Mary's Wynd, and went to his lodging by the backroad. The sentinels at the door of the Queen's garden again challenged them, and they made the usual answer, that they were friends of the Earl of Bothwell, and were going to patches to him from the country. The sentinels asked "if they knew what noise that was they had heard a short time before." They told them they did not. When Bothwell came home he called for a drink, and taking off his clothes, went to bed immediately. He had not lain there above half an hour, when the news was brought him

that the house of the Kirk-of-Field had been blown up, and the king slain. Exclaiming that there must be treason abroad, and affecting the utmost alarm and indignation, he rose and put on the same clothes he had worn when he was last with the queen. The Earl of Huntly and others soon joined him, and after hearing from them as much as was then known of the matter, it was thought advisable to repair to the palace to inform Mary of what had happened. They found her already alarmed, and anxious to see them, some vague rumours of the accident having reached her.

They disclosed the whole melancholy truth as gradually as possible, attributing Darnley's death either to the accidental explosion of some gunpowder in the neighborhood, or to the effects of the lightning. Mary's distress knew no bounds; and seeing that it was hopeless to reason with her in the first anguish of her feelings, Bothwell and the other lords left her just as day began to break, and proceeded to the Kirk-of-Field. There they found every thing in a state of confusion; the edifice in ruins, and the townspeople gathered round it in a state of dismay. Of the five persons who were in the house at the time of the explosion, only one was saved. Darnley and his servant Wm. Taylor, who slept in the room immediately above the gunpowder, had been exposed to its effects, and they were accordingly carried through the air all over the town wall, and across the lane on the other side, and were found lying at a short distance from each other in a garden to the south of this lane, both in their night dress, and with little external injury. Simmons, Nelson and the boy, being nearer the town wall, were only laterally affected by the explosion. They were, however, all buried in the ruins, out of which Nelson alone had the good fortune to be taken alive. The bodies were by Bothwell's command removed to an adjoining house, and a guard from the palace set over them.

The following summary we quote as an illustration of the author's style and power of narrative writing.

"Should a still more comprehensive view of this subject be taken; and the whole life of the Queen of Scots reviewed, from her birth to her death, it will be found that however great her advantages, they were almost always counterbalanced by some evil, which necessarily attended or sprung out of them. She was a queen when only a few months old; but she was also an orphan. She was destined, from her earliest childhood, to be the wife of the future monarch of France; but she was in consequence taken away from her native country, and the arms of her mother. The power and talents of her uncle of Guise were constantly exerted in her behalf, but she shared, therefore, in the hatred and jealousy in which they were held by a numerous party, both at home and abroad. Her residence and education at the Court of Henry the 2d—insured the refinement of her manners and the cultivation of her mind; but it excited the suspicions and fears of the people of Scotland.

She was beautiful even to a proverb; but her beauty obtained for her as much envy as praise. She possessed the heart of her husband Francis; but she felt his loss more acutely. She returned to her own Kingdom as the Queen-dowager of France; but her power and her pretensions made the English dread, and did not prevent her heretical subjects from openly braving her authority. She married Darnley in the hopes of brightening her prospects and securing her happiness; but he was the main cause of overclouding the one and destroying the other. She was freed by his death from the wayward caprices of his ill-governed temper; but she escaped from one yoke only to be forced into another a thousand times worse. She loved her brother and treated him with favors; but he repaid them by placing himself upon her throne, and chasing her from the country. She escaped into England, but there she met with reproaches instead of assistance, a prison instead of an asylum, a mortal enemy of a sister, an axe and a scaffold, instead of sympathy and protection."

Beat this!—The Oxford Observer (Mo.) states that the wife of James Buchanan, of Franconia, (N. H.) has had, since the year 1824, NINE children at three births—three at the first, two at the second, and four at the last! They are all boys, and are all living and doing well.

A man's own good breeding is the best security against other people's ill manners.—Chesterfield.

THE SPY—HARVEY BIRCH.

Mr. Cooper's "Spy" has just been republished in London, as the 3d No. of the new series of SWANN'S NOVELS of Collins and Bentley. It is furnished with a new preface by the author, in which he sets the curious at defiance by stating that none of the various suppositions as to the original of Harvey Birch are correct. What is to be done with the case of Zane's Comedy?

We annex Mr. Cooper's own account of the matter.

"Mr. — had occasion to employ an agent whose services differ but very little from those of a common spy. This man, as will easily be understood, belonged to a condition in life which rendered him the least reluctant to appear in so equivocal a character. He was poor, ignorant, so far as the usual instruction was concerned, but cool, shrewd, and fearless by nature. It was his office to learn in what part of the country the agents of the crown were making their secret efforts to embody men—to repair to the place, infected, appear zealous in the cause he affected to serve; and otherwise to get possession of as many of the secrets of the enemy as possible. These he of course communicated to his employers, who took all the means in their power to counteract the plans of the English, and frequently with great success. It will readily be conceived that a service like this was attended with great personal hazard. In addition to the danger of discovery, there was the daily risk of falling into the hands of the Americans themselves, who invariably visited sins of this nature more severely on the natives of the country than on the Europeans who fell into their hands. In fact, the agent of Mr. — was several times arrested by the local authorities, and in one instance he was actually condemned by his exasperated countrymen to the gallows. Speedy and private orders to his jailor alone saved him from an ignominious death. He was permitted to escape, and this seeming, and indeed actual, peril, was of great aid in supporting his assumed character among the English. By the Americans, in this little sphere, he was denounced as a bold and inveterate Tory. In this manner, he continued to serve his country in secret during the early years of the struggle, hourly environed by danger, and the constant subject of unmerited opprobrium. In the year — Mr. — was named to a high and honorable employment at a European Court. Before vacating his seat in Congress, he reported to that body an outline of the circumstances related, suppressing the name of his agent, from policy, and demanding an appropriation in behalf of a man who had been at so great personal risk. A suitable sum was voted, and its delivery was confided to the chairman of the secret committee. Mr. — took the necessary means to summon his agent to a personal interview. They met, in a wood, at midnight. Here Mr. — complimented his companion on his fidelity and adroitness, explained the necessity of their communications being closed, and finally tendered the money. The other drew back, and declined receiving it. "The country has need of all its means," he said, "and for myself, I can work, or gain a livelihood in various ways." Persuasion was useless, for patriotism was uppermost in the heart of this remarkable individual; and Mr. — departed, bearing with him the gold he had brought, and a deep respect for the man who had so long hazarded his life, unrequited, for the cause they served in common.

The writer is under an impression that, at a later day, the agent of Mr. — consented to receive a remuneration for what he had done, but it was not until his country was entirely in a condition to bestow it."

Mr. Cooper himself is ignorant of the Spy's real name.

Hydrophobia.—Dr. Hamilton, after a laborious research, fixes the 10th day after the infliction of the wound, as the earliest period at which this disease has appeared, and 19 months as the latest. Between these periods the times of attack are very various. Of 151 cases, 17 were seized before the 50th day; 63 between the 50th and 59th; 23 from 60 to 90 days; 9 from 90 to 120; and 14 from 5 to 19 months. The Dr. afterwards mentions the case of a boy bitten in the toe by a cat, on the 14th July, 1737, in which the poison lay dormant until the 12th Nov. 1800, a period of three years and 4 months. Dr. Hatcher's work on Hydrophobia contains a minute description of several cases, almost too horrible to read or think of.

Parents who are ignorant of their duty, will be taught by the misconduct of their children what they ought to have done.

There is nothing more worthy of a man than youth, nothing sakes him less so deplorable as age.

ORATION.

The following Oration was delivered by THOMAS VAN SWANBERGEN, Esq. at the late celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence, at Shepherdstown, Va.

Friends and Fellow Citizens: We have assembled to commemorate that brilliant era, in which our national existence, our independence, and our glory, were achieved. We have convened to celebrate the anniversary of that glorious day, the incident of our political life, the birth-day of our honor and of our greatness. We trust that we all meet as friends and as brothers; that we here, on the altar of our common and beloved country, sacrifice the last remnant of political animosity, the misguided parent of the keenest bitterness of spirit; looking up with unmingled joy and admiration to the star-spangled and striped banner, the glorious insignia of our independence and of our union.

More than half a century has rolled out its course, and the return of this day has found us in the unimpair'd possession of the ample benefits it hath conferred. The sun of America's grandeur stands full high advanced in all its meridian splendor; that brilliant star, which shone in successful brightness over her fortunes, is still fixed in its glorious orbit, bright and unobscured, and maintains its exalted station in proud and predominant triumph. The benignant eye of Heaven still watches over her infant existence; the bounteous hand of its providence dispenses countless blessings to her sons, and may it interpose its omniscent arm forever in her behalf, guard her from impending danger, and maintain the thrice-transcendent and ennobled bulwark of her greatness in all its original splendor, unharmed and untouched! This is an august and a hallowed day; it stands the bright and exultant memorial of the distinguished triumph of republican principles over the haughty and domineering spirit of high-handed oppression and tyranny. This day is the consecrated monument of glorious example to succeeding nations; it is the standard around which oppressed humanity hath rallied; the glorious lesson which it inculcates, will teach the victims of oppression to burst their fetters and to fly for disentanglement to those means with which the God of Nature hath entrusted them.

The declaration of our independence, which was read to you by the honorable gentleman selected for that duty, is the endeared memento of our enfranchisement from foreign dominion. Amid the dreadful time of adversity and discomfiture, his cheering voice sustained the sinking spirits of our country. It braced the relaxed and enfeebled energies of her government; it constituted the glorious standard around which she rallied from defeat; it was the fountain from which streams of redoubled vigor burst forth afresh, which, rolling onward its resistless torrents, buried far within its bosom the last despairing hopes of England's success. It was the brilliant pole-star which guided her bewildered steps in days of trial and perplexity; it was the bright beacon-fire, shining from the inextinguishable height of America's destiny, which illumined her councils, and lighted her embattled forces to unerring victory when the domineering spirit of Britain menaced the subversion of her liberty. Over it the eagle of America's destiny hovered in grand reliance; from it she darted the lightning of her vengeance, which shivered the proud front of the British Lion, and tolled the knell of death to the last remnant of England's sway. Led onward to the combat by the undaunted and invincible spirit of the father of our country, the heroic valor of Columbia's sons, like the besom of destruction, swept from the face of her devoted land that relentless oppression which had goaded her with insupportable torture, which subjected her to the noble alternative she adopted, on which was inscribed in bright and living characters, as the motto of freedom, "liberty or death."

We will not advert for a single moment to that measure which chiefly conspired to array in open and undisguised hostility the manly determination of opposition of every individual who felt an uncompromising devotion to the welfare of his country. The stamp act, that selfish offspring of a contracted understanding, and of a misguided policy, a fell instrument wielded by the hand of despots for purposes of oppression and enslavement, may justly be regarded as the impelling cause which awakened the apprehension and enlisted the resentment of every patriotic bosom. They say, beneath the disguise with which it was cloaked, a long extended and a dark catalogue of subsequent tyranny, and beheld with horror the deformed mon-

ster of servile bondage and enthralment, that lurked under the veil with which it was masked. They knew full well the rapacity of the monster when released from his chains, and wisely adopted those measures best calculated to thwart its insidious purposes and to frustrate its treachery. They felt a deep, a sad, and an unmitigated conviction of the oppression it indicated, to detect which, they planted firmly the foot of resistance, and offered up, on the shrine of the welfare of their country, their fortunes and their lives. Lightly conceiving the stamp act to be but a portion of a general scheme to assume unwarrantable dominion over them, they denied the principle on which such authority was exercised, as in direct violation of their immunities as freemen. Disdaining to submit to the imperious dictates of tyranny, which violated their charters and sought their enslavement, believing that taxation without representation was an assumption of power not warranted by the dictates of legitimate justice, but a political change fraught with pernicious innovation, they quickly severed the ties which bound them, and launched the vessel of their destiny on a voyage of peril and uncertainty. Unrepresented in the councils of the mother country, holding no channel through which they might raise the cry of remonstrance to oppression and tyranny, our fathers in the noble spirit of forbearance descended to the humble condition of supplicants. They portrayed in vivid colors the flagrant injustice which such measures entailed on them, and conjured their sovereign by all the ties of justice to avert the imminent calamity. A deaf and unfeeling ear was turned to their petitions; they were spurned contemptuously from the very foot of the throne, and denounced as the misguided offspring of rebellious ingrates. Still they clung with eagerness to the expiring hope of redress, and grasped the last sinking anchor of Britain's justice. When she extended to us the fostering tenderness of a mother, when she looked on our rights and immunities with an affectionate eye, when impelled by the irresistible dictates of justice, she respected our privileges, we acknowledged her kindness; but when she trod them under foot, and sought to enslave us, we nobly defied her power, and laughed her menaces to scorn. Every avenue to justice was closed forever, and the proud structure of the British empire tottered to its foundation. She drove to a resistless confederacy a nation of friends and brothers, loyal to their king, and struck from the list of British dominion a noble appendage.

Scarce was the manifesto of hostilities proclaimed, when the clarion of battle was sounded, and the clash of conflicting arms was heard on the plains of Lexington. Diversified success followed the contending arms of either party; till the consummating blow to the discomfiture of British power was struck by the aviator of his country, the immortal Washington, on the plains of Yorktown. The dire conflict was over! America, like the strong man, had shaken off the fetters with which tyranny had bound her, and, flushed with the pride of victory, took her stand among the nations of the earth. The gracious eye of that Providence which watched over her infant energies, which fostered their

advancing development, and its protecting hand to sustain the glorious fabric. America, our common country, still lives the proudest monument of glory, which the annals of the world have ever developed. She grappled in deadly strife with the tyrant, which dared to touch the jewel she so highly prized, with a hostile arm, and cried vengeance on that power which threatened to destroy that opening dawn of liberty which at noon-day was destined to shine with unequalled lustre throughout her persecuted land. Our country, in all the pride of republican institutions of unequalled greatness, hath reached the most exalted summit of prosperity to which the finite energies of mankind have ever attained. Enfranchised from the fetters of foreign sway, she hath planted on that gorgeous summit a banner of liberty and union, so transcendent in its brightness, that all mankind look up to it with the eye of wonder and admiration. Her glory is like the blazing fire-kindled on the highest summit, as a beacon of safety to the ship-wrecked mariner.

Let oppressed humanity look to the bright example of our union, and of our liberty; our united and inseparable, and when the destiny of his country is wrecked by the billows of tyranny and persecution, that example will light him amid the tempest, and conduct his shattered bark into the haven of safety. There lives a name

among us, identified with the existence and glory of our country, that of the immortal Washington. The undaunted spirit which led onward her sons amid the dreadful calamities of war, whose mind was the talisman which guided the resources of his country in the halcyon days of peace, hath "gone to that bourne from which no traveller returns." His fame is the watchword of liberty, the richest and the most endeared inheritance which was ever transmitted to posterity. His beloved name is encircled by a halo of glory, so dazzling in its lustre, that neither the ravages of time nor the vicissitude of circumstances can obliterate or sully it. It rises superior to extinction. It will not, like the vague memory of a vision, disappear or be lost in the interminable vortex of time. The whirlwind of faction can never blight its immaculate purity, nor the burning siroc of calumny blench its radiant brightness. Its image is sealed on the hearts of every lover of his country; it stands emblazoned in bright and living characters on the imperishable tablet of immortality.

The soldiers, too, of the Revolution have disappeared; they have been summoned from among us, time after time, till they are seen but as the last falling leaves of autumn before the destroying ravages of a winter's storm. Look, and behold arrayed before you the last remnant of the troubled days of '76. They beheld America, the land of your hopes, agitated by the shock of British arms; they have seen your plains floating in the blood of friends and brothers; and they too have seen the fast blow struck to England's sway. Their hairs, scattered here and there, whitened by the unstayed hand of time, tell us, in unmistakable language, the ravages of that stern messenger to which all humanity bows in unresisting and submissive acquiescence.

But do they die? Their deeds immortal, borne on the wings of time, live forever—forever claim the tribute of applause. Eternal honors wait their sacred shades, and from their ashes fresh heroes spring. Are they called away to that calm and peaceful haven where storms and tempests do not blow, the Genius of Liberty, which hovers over the destinies of America, borne on her golden pinions, receives them into her genial bosom, drops the tear of pity on their memory, and rapidly wfts them to the shores of immortality.

But can we contemplate that grandeur and prosperity to which our country hath attained, with delight and admiration, unmingled with unpleasing reflections and well-founded alarm for their permanency? When we draw the curtain, do we not see clouds fraught with threatening aspect lurking behind as if to enshroud the bright lustre of our union in one horrible scene of obscurity and night? Do we not behold a storm rising in the fairest portion of this hemisphere, which menaces to burst in the terror of its thunder, ere long, and to desolate this our country with all the horrors of civil dissension? Are these remarks the unmeaning chimeras of a disturbed imagination? Are they the idle phantoms of a troubled fancy? Would to Heaven they were so! Written in all the awful indications of ruin, they stand the dreadful realities of fact.

This country hath now arrived to a crisis of momentous interest to every patriotic bosom. The Rubicon of its destiny is already passed, and its fate is hid in the dark mysteries of futurity. Shall the dazzling esutcheon of its fame be stained by so foul a blot as civil discord? Shall one of its brightest stars be stricken out, and swept away to the vortex of ruin? Shall one dear stripe be erased forever, and consigned to the deep gulph of eternal oblivion? Shall the glorious compact of the Union, the vessel in which the destinies of our country are embarked, be swallowed up in the quicksands of destruction? Shall internal commotion, like the fatal present of the poisoned tonic, consume with unquenchable fire the wide-spread glory of our Union? Shall the war-hawk of civil dissension dart her burning talons into her vitals, and pierce her to death? Shall the sons which she has fostered, and reath the dagger in the best blood which animates her heart? Methinks the shade of Washington repines! Methinks that noble band of heroes who died on the field of battle, in the enthusiasm of devotion to their country, would rise and rebuke the fell spirit of civil discord; those wounds which poured out their heart's blood, would bleed afresh, could they behold the unhappy attitude of their country; they would, to redeem her from her condition, and to wipe off the foul stain from our national fame, die a double death! Shall that state, which marched by the side of Washington

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Harpers Ferry,
June 14, 1831.
I have received at this office
the 5th day of July next, for
of OAK WOOD, deliv-
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by the 1st of February

received, for cutting
some quantity, from the
on the south side of the
Shenandoah.
be charged with the
Shenandoah.
RUST, Jr. Sup'd.

arm for Sale.
commodating terms, my
Messrs. Frederick coun-
ty of Baltimore, contain-
land is first quality lime-
which are in timber equal
and the residue, which
cultivation, is laid off in
A never-failing stream
the centre of the tract,
could be watered. The
dwelling house, kitchen,
corn house, a merchant
3 miles from the She-
is almost always navig-
Apply to myself on
letter, direct to Battie-
county, Va.

GRIFPIN TAYLOR,
June 16, 1831.
JUDKINS
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and certain remedy for
seases, some of which
the skill of medical sci-
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steers of long-standing,
handicraft tumors, parti-
need tumors in the
times terminate in ulcers
at some people know by
of every description,
ains of the joints.
of every descrip-
particulars.
all kinds. In this com-
applying the Ointment,
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is made, exhibits feel-
character towards suf-
and is certainly well de-
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sponsible a remedy.
OBERT FULTON,
6, 1829.

NEGROES.
ONE HUN-
ROBS of both sexes.
Age, Also, mecha-
tion. Apply at John
ed to us at this place
tion.

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through the trying scenes of the Revolution, undimmed by danger and by death, one of the brightest members of the old Federal compact, where flourished a Lawrence, a Pinckney, a Rutledge, a Marion, and a host of heroes, in all the glowing and patriotic days of the Republic, to her own ruin, and shake to its foundation the existence of her country? Shall the conspirators to destroy that infant gleam of glory, which already shines in unrivalled splendor over our Union? Shall it, like the bright but transient blaze of a meteor, shine for a moment, and then expire, and leave no memorial to tell of its existence?

Let us look back to the instructive example which the ancient republic of Greece affords, and derive from that example an awful but an expressive political lesson, and shudder with horror at the verge on which we are tottering. Where have gone the glories of Greece? The grandeur, the unshaken patriotism of soul, that untamed and invincible spirit, undaunted by danger or by death, which stood the conspicuous landmarks of her character in the bright days of her chivalric glory? They are gone to the dust, and the degradation! The noble luxuriance of her former fame had departed forever, and "like the baseless fabric of a vision, left not a wreck behind." They perished from the shock of internal dissension. Behold her institutions of unequalled grandeur and purity, on the nobleness of which was reared that gorgeous superstructure of glory to which she attained, moulder in dust, and the proud and towering records of her magnificence hurled to resistless ruin by the reckless assaults of internal commotion, the surest presage of a nation's ruin.

Behold the ennobled standard of liberty, which predominated over her once happy land, dragged from its transcendent height, and her cloud-capped towers, her lofty palaces levelled to the dust by the exterminating hands of a despotic Sultan and his sanguinary adherents. In the contemplation of the humbled condition of Greece, what a humiliating spectacle do we recognize! In her utter degeneracy, behold the instability of all human grandeur; in her tributary subservience, behold the insecurity of all terrene greatness.

Let us, then, as favored participators in the choice benefits of republican institutions, reflect on the flattering state of Greece in her halcyon days, and turn to behold what she now is. Let us look well to the causes which, with the unarrested rapidity of the torrent, hurried her to downfall, and, profling by her example, escape the vortex in which the vessel of her fortunes was swallowed up, and lost forever.

Let us be united; let us stand by the Union, as the imperishable ark of our safety, the key-stone of the political arch. Let us cling to it as the last resource from ruin, and cherish it as the jewel of inestimable value: it is the sheet-anchor of our political existence.

Toasts drunk at the late celebration of American Independence, at Swearingen's spring, near Shepherdstown.

- 1. They lay to celebrate.
- 2. The declaration of independence—A voice of freedom, thundering from the West, with the solemn and emphatic words, "we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor," to protect.
- 3. The Constitution of the United States—the only security to the Federal Compact.
- 4. The President of the United States.
- 5. The Heads of Departments.
- 6. The soldiers of the Revolution; their fame is an indestructible monument of glory, inscribed in bright and living characters on the imperishable tablet of immortality.
- 7. The Army of the United States—in defence of national rights, it knows no compeer.
- 8. The Navy of the United States—She has borne her flag with triumph and respect in every sea.
- 9. The Congress of the United States—The collected virtue and wisdom of a great and free people.
- 10. Our country—Blessed with all the enjoyments of liberty, and sustained by the virtue and patriotism of her citizens.
- 11. Liberty in Europe—The spark that has kindled, may its flames dispel the darkness of tyranny and illuminate the last vestige of royalty.
- 12. George Washington.
- 13. The American Fair—The blossoms opening to the day, The dew of Heaven refined, Can'tought of partly display, To emulate their mind.

VOLUNTEERS.
By Dr. G. B. Stephenson. Henry Clay—like a bright star in the firmament, long obscured by murky clouds—now shining in undisturbed dignity and splendour, heedless of the warring elements.
By Thomas V. Swearingen, Esq. Party Spirit—the base of republican institutions and of private friendship, its speedy extinguishment.
By Capt. W. B. Selby. The march of Civil and Religious Liberty—onward in their course—may they continue to roll until the imperial mandate goes forth, that Time shall be no more.
By J. S. Gallaher. The Union—the offspring of valor, cemented by the blood of heroes. Against its impregnable towers, the tainted breath of rebellion may blow in vain.
By Dr. J. W. Golden. Beropolis, Intrigue and Corruption—May the infernal directors of that infamous project sink into oblivion.
By Rev. Withers. The heroes of the Revolution—they have done the glorious deed, and hung on high the seal of our liberties.
By Richard Morgan. Thomas Paine—one of the founders of American Independence; his fame is too bright ever to be eclipsed by those who are so successful as to attack and so unsuccessful as to defend.

By F. A. Hanskamp. The memory of Simon Bolivar.
By John J. Brown. General principles and practical good sense—the bulwark of republican governments—May the people and their servants never mistake visionary theory for the one, or spiritless expediency for the other.
By John J. Brown. The American Colonization Society—May success attend its humane efforts, and all its hopes be realized.

By Dr. Henry Hotel. Mrs. Calhoun, Hon. Calhoun, and his wife, pass American nations. When Virtue has erected her throne in the female breast, nothing can expel the heavenly inhabitant.

By John H. Weber. May the services of Gen. Jackson as president of the United States be worthily commemorated the year 1822, and a War, Peace, and Fame, be forever kept beneath the feet of every inhabitant of America.

By a Stranger. The Hon. John C. Calhoun—one of the most brilliant stars in the political firmament, only obscured by the cloud of Nullification.

By Maj. Charles Harper. Thomas V. Swearingen, the orator of the day. The reader of the declaration of Independence.

By Dr. J. W. Golden. The memory of Col. Joseph Swearingen.

By Lewis Wisnall. Gen. A. Jackson—a happy issue out of all his afflictions.

By Minnie B. Brown. An army of principles will penetrate where an army of soldiers cannot. It will succeed where diplomatic management would fail. It is neither the Rhine, the Channel, nor the ocean that can arrest its progress. It will march on the horizon of the world, and it will conquer.

COMMUNICATED.
The 55th Anniversary of the Independence of the United States was celebrated at Harper's Ferry, by a national salute in the morning, accompanied by a large number of gentlemen and down to a splendid entertainment prepared for the occasion at the Harpers-Ferry Hotel, by Capt. M. Thompson, in his best style. JAMES B. WARD, Esq. presided, assisted by Mr. THOMAS KEENE and Mr. ROBERT KEENE, Esq. After the cloth was removed, P. C. MACCABE, Esq. arose, and after making a few pertinent and appropriate remarks, read the Declaration of Independence, after which the following toasts were drunk:

- 1. The day we celebrate.
- 2. The signers of the Declaration of Independence—our only survivors of that patriotic band.
- 3. The Constitution of the United States—the commentaries of Jefferson and Madison.
- 4. The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of '98.
- 5. Thomas Jefferson—His political principles: the only sure foundation of Republican government.
- 6. Gen. George Washington: Though dead, he liveth.
- 7. The President of the United States—Honest, brave, and patriotic.
- 8. Gen. Lafayette: In every patriotic heart will be found a monument of affection, and veneration for the Patriot of both Hemispheres.
- 9. The Army and Navy of the United States.
- 10. The Federal Union: It must be preserved.
- 11. Poland: Freedom or death. We hail you as our brethren: our prayers are for your freedom.
- 12. Party Spirit of the present time: The destroyer of every social and friendly feeling.
- 13. The Rights of Man: They are not to be trampled upon by the feet of the oppressor.

By the President, J. B. Wager. Internal Improvement: We hail the day when the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shall reach us.

By the 1st Vice President, Mr. Th. Keyes. American Manufactures: May they be fostered with honest zeal until this happy country shall flourish by industry.

By the 2d Vice President, Dr. Roper. The Hon. Hugh L. White of Tennessee: A firm and enlightened republican of the Jefferson school; honest, amiable, and patriotic. Non tibi sed patrie.

By a Stranger. The year 1830: Hallowed memorable by the triumphs of Liberty over Despotism.

By Col. Ward. The Governor of Virginia. By Mr. H. Smith. July, 1830: Frauce at home.

By Wm. McGraw. Internal Improvement: May our country be ever the seat of progress.

By F. W. Ward. Gen. Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans: May his later days be as happy as his former days were glorious and useful.

By Mr. Smith. Poland: The brethren of Kosciuszko cannot be slaves.

By P. C. Maccabe. The ratification of Gen. Andrew Jackson's re-election.

By a Stranger. The memory of Bolivar.

By Carey Thompson. The mechanics of Harpers-Ferry: May they be speedily relieved of their burdens.

By E. W. Graham. Henry Clay: In whom the Patriot and Statesman are concentrated.

By Dr. J. W. Roper. President Jackson: Able, efficient, and patriotic: his Veto Message a second edition of the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of '98, revised and corrected. Honor to him to whom honor is due.

By Thomas Keyes: Virginia, my native state. May I continue, though far distant, to hear that she lives first in time of peril.

By Haater George H. Ward. Benjamin Franklin.

By W. Young. The patriots of Virginia: First in the councils of our country, first to repel the attacks of our common enemy.

COMMUNICATED.
FOURTH OF JULY.

The day was celebrated at Harpers-Ferry, near Hall's Works, by those principally employed at that branch of the Armory. After partaking of a fine dinner, served up to the rural style, the following toasts were drunk, and the day passed off joyfully to the music of festive enjoyments.

1. The day we celebrate.

2. The Constitution of the United States: It has been tried and approved—may it be preserved inviolate.

3. The President of the United States.

4. The memory of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson.

5. The Ex-Presidents, Madison, Monroe, and Adams—May their services be duly appreciated by their countrymen.

6. The Revolutionary Patriots—Their glory brightens as their numbers diminish.

7. Virginia—May she surpass the other states in internal improvements, as she does in extent of territory.

8. The Liberty of the Press—The shield of our liberties, and the dread of tyrants.

9. The friends of Civil and Political Liberty throughout the world—May their efforts be crowned with ultimate success.

10. Our Country—The natal place of Liberty, the asylum of the oppressed; let us cherish its honor.

11. The Poles—They have fought nobly; may their cause be prospered.

12. The American System—Past recollection is in giving it a fair trial.

13. The Fair: In attending to the delicate adjustment of the exterior, may they not be unmindful that the spirit of the age is for internal improvement.

TOLEPESSE.
By Mr. Tainter. This is in remembrance of George Washington, the hero who is dead and gone—May his name be ever found in the title-page of America, and his virtues inscribed in the leaves.

By Edward Kelly. Ireland, my native country—I wish you could enjoy freedom like this, the next fourth of July.

That you could about sweet Liberty, And make tyrants, with their d— laws, Away from your shores.

By this Daily. American Industry—Let it be the only protected, whether employed in Agriculture, Commerce, or Manufacture.

By William Graham. Let May all attempts to pervert and destroy our precious constitution be prostrate and void.

By Francis Adelsperger. The inventor of the Hall's Rifle—May his ingenuity and indefatigable exertions be duly appreciated and justly rewarded.

By George Bloom. The Hall's Rifle—Constantly upon the uniform plan, its utility is no longer doubtful; it will remain a lasting monument of the genius of its inventor.

By Robert McCoach. May the poor never want bread; and may the crusty soul who would take it from them, never taste the crumbs of comfort.

By Wm. Wilson. May the prescription of the world.

By A. Wilson. A fine girl, a plentiful fortune, and a residence in the country of happiness. James Caten. May we always find means to defend ourselves against the attacks of ungrateful ambition.

By James Caten. Capt. Hall's workmen—May they ever be united.

By Rezin Cross. If others boast not the rights of freemen, — May the Captain's hands mix like sea-men.

By Daniel Drew. The memory of Washington—His monument stands upon one half the globe.

By Washington Spangler. Gen. Geo. Washington, the noblest of men, an example for the world—May his name never be forgotten.

By J. Seaman. The Fair Sex.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
LATE FROM EUROPE.

A Hamburg paper of the 28th May mentions a report of another action between the Poles and Russians, in which the former are said to have made 2000 prisoners. The dates from Warsaw, through Prussia, are to the 18th May, at which time no engagement had taken place between the main corps of the Russians and Poles, though one was hourly expected, and as the Polish army is said to be quite equal in numbers to the Russian, victory on their side was earnestly anticipated.

A paragraph from Berlin of May 25th, mentions on the authority of private letters from Brody that the Odessa mail had not reached that place, being interrupted by an insurrection at Kaminitz. Podolski, in consequence of which report the Russian funds had suffered a depression.

The Inverness Courier mentions that Sir Walter Scott had almost finished his romance of Count Robert of Paris, two volumes of which were printed, and but a few pages wanted to complete the third. His health is spoken of as quite restored.

Under the head of Ireland, numerous accounts continue to be given in the London papers of murders, riots and disorders in that disturbed country.

A meeting was held in Liverpool on the 27th May, for the purpose of devising measures for the establishment of steam communication with India.

THE INDIANS.
LEXINGTON, (KY.) JULY 2.

The following is extracted from a letter written by DAVID CASSELL, of Jacksonville, (Ill.) to Mr. MICHAEL GOUGH, of this place. It will appear from it that the Indian disturbances are likely to result in something more serious than had been anticipated.

The writer of the letter is a gentleman of high respectability, and the information it contains may be relied upon as correct. Rock River is situated 150 miles above Jacksonville.

"Jacksonville, (Ill.) June 20.
"Yesterday an express passed thro' this place from General Gaines, who had gone on in advance against the hostile Indians on Rock River, with 300 regular troops, stating that he had been DEFEATED with the loss of 1000 men, and HIMSELF WOUNDED. Our Governor has gone on with 1500 mounted volunteers, and has sent back for 3000 more from this State, Indiana and Missouri. We fear there will be much loss of time and lives."

Steam-boat Accident.—The Steam-boat Chiefstain, Capt. Shallcross, on her passage from St. Louis to Cantonment Leavenworth, when about 80 miles above this city, burst one of her boilers and was compelled to return.

The accident, we are informed, was occasioned by the connecting pipe becoming choked, and thus stopping the supply of water. The flue of the boiler collapsed, and was blown out forward, carrying two men, a fireman and a deck hand, overboard—one of whom was drowned. The other, badly scalded, swam ashore, and there is some hope of his recovery. No other damage was done to the boat. She is now repairing, and will be under way again in a few days. —[St. Louis Republican.]

The Rioters.—We learn that the men, who were taken by the military and brought to this city, on the charge of injuring the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, were examined before Judge Hanson on Wednesday last: about thirty of them were discharged on their own recognizances, and the balance remain in prison for trial.

From the New York Evening Post, July 5.
DEATH OF JAMES MONROE.

One melancholy event occurred in the course of the day to repress the hilarity of the public, and mix a decent gravity with their rejoicings.

The venerable JAMES MONROE, a man loved for his virtues, respected for his abilities, and honored for his services, breathed his last at half past three o'clock, at the advanced age of 73 years. This event occurred at the house of his son-in-law, Samuel L. Gouverneur, who had resided for nearly a twelvemonth past, during a great part of which time his health was obviously and rapidly sinking under an accumulation of infirmities.

His death had for several days been hourly expected, but it pleased Providence to prolong the flickering flame of life, until the fifty-fifth anniversary of that independence of which he had been one of the principal founders and supporters, and by its extinction, therefore, add another impressive circumstance to the day.

July 5th as the most memorable day in the history of the world. By a coincidence which has no parallel, three of the four Presidents of the U. States who have left the scene of their usefulness and their glory, expired on the anniversary of the national birth day—a day, which of all others, had it been permitted them to choose, would probably have been selected for the termination of their career; and a day which happily thus acquires a more hallowed character, by being at once the anniversary of our national independence, and the death of the men who stood conspicuously among those whose wisdom planned, whose firmness established, and whose lives and precepts will tend to perpetuate it.

Of MONROE, we may here well repeat what was said in this paper of JEFFERSON. "Over the death of this distinguished man we cannot grieve; he has gone to his rest on the day and hour he wished, after seeing himself surrounded by millions of grateful human beings, whom he, in common with the other patriots of the Revolution, had contributed to render free and happy, and independent."

JAMES MONROE was born on Monroe's Creek, Westmoreland County, Virginia, in September, 1758; the precise day we have been unable to ascertain. He was descended from a respectable Scotch family, distinguished for its loyalty and patriotism. His ancestor, who came to this country in 1752, was a captain in the army of Charles I., and was rewarded for his fidelity with a grant of land by Charles II. His father was Spence Monroe, a farmer in the County of Westmoreland. His mother was a sister of the late Judge Jones of Virginia.

James Monroe was educated at the College of William and Mary, and subsequently studied law in the office of Mr. Jefferson. On the first breaking out of the Revolution he entered the army as a volunteer, and before he was eighteen years old had encountered all the rigours and privations of the camp. He accompanied General Washington in his celebrated retreat through New Jersey, and volunteered to join in the attack on the Hessians at Trenton. He was at that period a Lieutenant in the Company of Captain Washington, and on the fall of his superior was called upon to assume the command. He was subsequently wounded in the engagement while charging two pieces of the enemy's artillery. In Col. Trumbull's painting of the "Capture of the Hessians," Lieut. Monroe appears prostrate and bleeding on the field. On his recovery he became attached to the staff of Gen. Lord Stirling with the rank of Major; and afterwards fought beside Lafayette, when the latter was wounded in the Battle of Brandywine.

Washington, confiding in his ability to organize an additional corps for the army, recommended his appointment to the command of a regiment of the Virginia line. He was accordingly appointed to the command of a regiment, and before the war was completed, he was raised to the rank of Major-General. On his retirement from the service, he resumed the study and practice of his profession, was shortly afterwards elected to represent his district in Congress, and from thence was selected by Washington for a diplomatic appointment abroad. His services in various and important civil stations are well known. He was twice Governor of his native State; was the associate of Pinkney in a foreign mission; and at another period, in conjunction with the late Chancellor Livingston, negotiated the important treaty with France which added Louisiana to the territory of the U. States. On this event of his life, the venerable Ex-President peculiarly loved to dwell; and in the full length likeness of him, which adorns the walls of the Governor's Room in the City Hall, he is represented with the map of Florida and the Louisiana treaty lying before him.

He filled the Department of State under Madison, was a warm advocate for the war, and, upon the resignation of General Armstrong and Mr. Campbell, was appointed to discharge the duties of the War and Treasury Departments. On the restoration of peace, he returned to the Department of State, from whence he was elevated by the people to the Presidential office, which he filled for two terms to the satisfaction of the country, which, un-

der his administration, was highly prosperous. After his retirement from this distinguished station, he filled the humble office of Justice of the peace in the county of Loudoun, was associated with Jefferson and Madison in the founding of the University of Virginia, and subsequently was chosen a member of the convention for amending the constitution of his native state, by which body he was elected to preside over their deliberations. This was the last public office he filled, and soon after the adoption of the new constitution, he came to New York, which will have the melancholy honor of paying the last tribute of respect to his remains. The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock, from the residence of Samuel Gouverneur, Prince Street.

Extensive preparations are already making, to do proper honor to the occasion.

A general order from the War Department directs that the Clerks direct that funeral honors be paid to the memory of the Ex-President Monroe at every military post and station in the United States, and that the Officers wear crapes on the left arm for six months.

A similar order from the Navy Department directs funeral honors to be paid to the memory of Mr. Monroe at the several naval stations.

NEW YORK, JULY 2.
Great Fire.—About two o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the centre of the block bounded by Amity, Greene, Mercer and Fourth Streets. So rapid was the progress, that all the buildings on the block except one (it was only partly built on) were either totally destroyed or greatly injured.

The whole amount of property destroyed is estimated at \$20,000, and one half of which was insured.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser of the 5th.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE!
A most destructive fire occurred last night in the upper part of the city, which nearly destroyed an entire block of buildings, bounded on the north by Charlton, on the south by Vandan, on the east by Varick, and on the west by Hudson street, the value of which, with furniture, &c. is estimated at upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The fire spread with such rapidity, that many families barely escaped with their night clothing, and in one instance, a person was dragged from his bed, after the bedstead was on fire. In addition to the property destroyed, we regret to add that several persons are missing, who, it is feared, have perished in the flames.

Two children, who were left locked up in a room by their parents, who had gone to the theatre, have not been found. Several firemen, we understand, are seriously injured.

We learn from a gentleman residing at Conowingo, Md. that very serious and extensive damage was sustained in Cecil county, on Sunday night, in the vicinity of the creeks and water courses. The heavy rains which fell converted many of the brooks into torrents, the force of which swept away mill-dams, fences, cattle, &c. The bridge at Conowingo, and the dam of the Maryland Canal were destroyed, and our informant states that not a mill-dam in the neighbourhood was able to withstand the flood.

[Baltimore American.]

Murder of the Newey Family.—A man named Christian Frydinger, has been apprehended, and, after an examination on Thursday last before M. Baltzell, Esq. committed to prison on suspicion that he was concerned with Markley in the murder of the Newey family. We decline stating the rumors afloat; but would hope that those who have a knowledge of any of the circumstances which have been publicly named, will attend in Frederick on Saturday next, when a further examination will take place.

[Fredericktown Herald, 2d inst.]

Unfortunate.—A man named Lishier was killed by a Mr. Fowler in a scuffle which took place on Saturday the 25th ult. on the Georgetown road, six miles from Frederick. Lishier was a man of bad character, and had been in the penitentiary—and it is worthy of remark that he was on his return from witnessing the execution of Markley, when he engaged in the fracas which caused his death. —[Ibid.]

Death by Lightning.—The Winchester Republican mentions, that Miss SUSAN CARPER, aged 14 years, daughter of Mr. John Carper, of that county, was struck by lightning on Saturday the 18th ult. while seated at table near the fire place, and instantly deprived of life. The lightning descended the chimney. Her mother and several other members of the family were in the apartment at the time, but were little if at all injured.

UNFORTUNATE.—A daily paper is about to be published in the city of Washington, avowedly to advocate the election of the Hon. JOHN McLEAN to the Presidency of the U. States. —[Balt. Gaz.]

Florida Election.—The St. Augustine Herald says the election of Col. WHITE, as a delegate to Congress, is to be contested.

We comply with the request to copy the published notice; and respectfully suggest to the movers of the Convention, whether the day designated is not too early. It will be recollected that some of the counties will not be through with their elections. Would not the second Wednesday in September be a more suitable period?

From the Rockingham Register.
RAIL ROAD MEETING PROPOSED.

The total failure of the Staunton and Potomac Scheme of a Rail Road under the present management, has devolved the duty on some one of the Counties of the Valley to make a new movement, with a view to bringing up the subject again, under a more reasonable and more favorable auspices; and it is presumed, that no County in the Valley, could with more propriety take on itself this duty than Rockingham, both from its position and population as well as its wealth. And as one or more individuals must first move in any undertaking, the undersigned, in consideration of the responsibility of inviting a Meeting of their fellow Citizens of this County on Saturday the 16th inst. at Harrisonburg, to deliberate, to interchange opinions, to express their opinions fully and freely to their Sister Counties in the Valley. The undersigned moreover earnestly invite the Sister Counties in the Valley; and they are solicitous that Frederick, Jefferson & Berkeley should consider this invitation especially addressed to them, to hold County Meetings and choose Delegates, to attend a Convention, which we very respectfully recommend to be held at New Market on the third Tuesday in August next.

The necessity of this movement is, the undersigned think, too obvious to need comment. They would however observe, that in order to the successful accomplishment of a scheme of a Rail Road in the Valley, entire unanimity among the people, and a devotion of its whole wealth to this object, is indispensably necessary. At present there is a total want of concert and unanimity, which must forever be fatal to the scheme, unless it can be removed. It is hoped that the plan proposed will attain this most desirable end, viz. unanimity throughout the Valley.

At the Convention proposed to be held, the undersigned humbly conceive that the most important question to be settled will be the location of the Road. If this location shall be made along the main Valley, by general consent of the Delegates, and they shall be authorized, as they ought to be, to devise the ways and means to procure an accurate and faithful survey of the Valley, with a view not only to locate the Road, but chiefly to make the necessary estimates of the cost of construction, it is confidently hoped, that concert will be the result, that moneyed men will be induced to contribute their surplus means, to promote the enterprise. Without some such attempt as this they have proposed, the undersigned are perfectly satisfied, that a scheme of a Valley Rail Road must inevitably fail. An event deeply to be deplored by every man having any interest in the prosperity of the region, susceptible of becoming, with commercial facilities such as a rail way would afford, one of the most fertile and lovely on the globe; but without such facilities, independent it is true, but doomed to everlasting inferiority and comparative poverty. If this call should be responded to, and Delegates appointed, it is exceedingly desirable they should carry to the Convention as accurate information as possible of the practicability of a route for a rail way from Staunton to New Market, thence to Woodstock, to Stephensburg and so on through or near the principal towns to the Potomac. (SIGNED)

Thomas Clarke,
Henry J. Gambill, John F. Piffinger,
Abner Kitchin, Rick'd P. Fletcher,
L. W. Gambill, John Kenney,
Abraham Smith, Robert Grayson, Jr.,
James Hall, Robert Grayson, Jr.,
William McMahon, Edward Stevens,
Isaac Hardesty, Michael H. Harris,
Samuel Henry, Joseph Cline,
Peachy R. Gratlan, O. F. Craven.

An Ox's gall will set any color—silk, cotton, or woollen. I have seen the colors of calico, which faded at one washing, fixed by it. Where one lives near a slaughter house, it is worth while to buy cheap fading goods and set them in this way. The gall can be bought for a few cents. Get out all the liquid and cork it up in a large phial. One large spoonful of this in a gallon of warm water is sufficient. This is likewise excellent for taking out spots from bombazine, bombazett, &c., after being washed in this, they look about as well as when new. It must be thoroughly stirred into the water, and not put upon the cloth. It is used without soap. After being washed in this, cloth which you wish to clean; should be washed in warm suds. —[Econ. Housewife.]

BALTIMORE.
We learn that the local lines and planes upon the Baltimore and Ohio Parr's Spring Ridge being plotted, the Directors yearn an order to their Chief Engineer to commence without delay of the proposed lateral road. We also learn that the purpose of expediting this two brigades of engineers organized, who will commence immediately.

The Richmond Whig of day week, says: "The following gentlemen have been appointed to meet at the Clerk's office the polls to be taken at the election, viz: Daniel Morgan, George W. Humphreys, Samuel Conover."

It will be seen that the sale of Road Stock has been postponed. Some of the holders may not be their shares sell for less than par, and be liable for the deficiency—while elected in a summary way.

Many persons in this quarter, along the North, would like to take their route, if they knew the boats leave Seneca. Would it be of interest of the Canal Company, convenience of the public, to keep the hours of arrival and departure in the newspapers?

Let those concerned, think of it.

We have had a singular success during the last two weeks, and a cool weather for the season. Flights have been by no means uncommon. On Saturday last, about 2 o'clock a violent whirlwind swept over the east of this town, tearing up trees, the fences and grain. A poor Thomas Brotherton's wheat field, stripped of the sheaves of grain, were literally blown sky-high, and were unable to discover any of the and there, in the woods, some of the tops of trees.

We learn that the house of Mr. Southwell, of Holliver, was lately struck by lightning. Some damage was done to the roof. Several persons were at the time; they were severely injured.

The son of Mr. Thomas Cope, injured at Harpers-Ferry, on the firing of a cannon, died on Friday last.

Col. JAMES M. MARSH is announced for Congress, in the Federal Convention, to be the late incumbent, Esq.

As the singularity of the circumstances of the death of the late Mr. Southwell, commented upon in the article from a New York paper, we mention of our own. It is not recorded, but to justify the ways of man.

Judge Overton, Mr. Ewan, Kieck, implicated by Mr. Ingham, part in the quarrel between Eaton, disclaim all participation in Mr. Ingham has addressed another President on the subject. The forming a part of the "ex-officio" will be published next week.

Judge Fay finished his Wheeling on the 14th ult., Courts in all the counties of pointed Clerks of the Circuit Courts of Law and Chancery: Preston, Charles Byrne, Monongalia, Thomas P. B. Tyler, David Hickman, Brokers, Adam Kuhn, Ohio, William Chapman, &c.

Baltimore and Ohio R.R.—The liberal wages offered to laborers by the advocates of the line of road is perfect and presents many advantages persons disposed to labor. [Fredericktown Herald.]

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Many persons in this quarter, along the North, would like to take their route, if they knew the boats leave

THE FREE PRESS. THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1831.

The act incorporating the Steam and Potomac Rail Road Company, has at length been received. The following gentlemen are named as Commissioners for this county, to receive subscriptions of stock, viz: James Hill, Thomas Griggs, Jr., John H. Lewis, John Yates, Samuel C. Nicholson, Samuel Stiller.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Court of this County, under the new election law, to meet at the Clerk's Office, and scrutinize the polls to be taken at the ensuing August election, viz: Daniel Morgan, George W. Humphreys, Samuel Cameron.

It will be seen that the sale of delinquent shares of Road Stock has been postponed for two weeks. Some of the holders may not be aware, that if their shares sell for less than par, they will still be liable for the deficiency which can be collected in a summary way.

Many persons in this quarter, who intend visiting the North, would like to take the Canal in their route, if they knew the hour at which the boats leave Seneca. Would it not promote the interest of the Canal Company, as well as the convenience of the public, to keep a standing notice of the hours of arrival and departure inserted in the newspapers?

We have had a singular succession of showers during the last two weeks, and a spell of very cool weather for the season. Fire in the mornings has been by no means uncommon.

On Saturday last, about 2 o'clock, P. M. a violent whirlwind swept over some of the fields east of this town, tearing up trees, and destroying the fences and grain. A part of one of Mr. Thomas Brotherton's wheat fields was entirely stripped of the shocks of grain. The sheaves were literally blown sky-high, the owner being unable to discover any of them, except here and there, in the woods, some straw lodged in the tops of trees.

We learn that the house of Mr. James B. Chenoweth, of Dolans, was lately struck with lightning. Some damage was done to the chimney and roof. Several persons were in the house at the time it was severely shocked, but not injured.

The son of Mr. Thomas Copeland, who was injured at Harpers-Ferry, on the 4th instant, by the firing of a cannon, died on Friday last.

Col. JAMES M. STANON is announced as a candidate for Congress, in the Frederick district, in opposition to the late incumbent, ROBERT ALLEN, Esq.

As the singularity of the circumstance of Mr. Stanon's death, on the 4th of July, has been commented upon in the article which we copy from a New York paper, we omit any speculations of our own. It is not reserved for our feeble pen "to justify the ways of Providence to man."

Judge Overton, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Van Kleeck, implicated by Mr. Ingham as having taken part in the quarrel between him and Mr. Eaton, disclaim all participation in the matter. Mr. Ingham has addressed another letter to the President on the subject. These documents, forming a part of the "ex-official controversy," will be published next week.

Judge Fay finished his circuit in Wheeling on the 14th ult., having held Courts in all the counties of it, and appointed Clerks of the Circuit Superior Courts of Law and Chancery, as follows: Preston, Charles Byrne, Monongalia, Thomas P. Ray, Tyler, David Hickman, Brooke, Adam Kubo, Ohio, William Chapline.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road. The liberal wages offered to mechanics and laborers by the advertisement in our columns, will command attention—the line of road is perfectly healthy, and presents many advantages to those persons disposed to labor. [Fredericktown Herald.]

BALTIMORE, JULY 7. We learn that the location of the lines and planes upon the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road at Parr's Spring Ridge being now completed, the Directors yesterday issued an order to their Chief Engineer, to commence without delay the location of the proposed lateral road to Washington. We also learn that, for the purpose of expediting this location, two brigades of engineers will be organized, who will commence operations immediately.

The Richmond Whig of Wednesday week, says: "The fact is, we believe, clearly ascertained, that John Randolph has transmitted positive instructions to withdraw his name from the canvass for Congress."

Bishop of Kentucky.—The Philadelphia Gazette of the 27th ult. states, that the Rev. BENJAMIN B. SMITH, formerly Rector of Grace Church in Philadelphia, and late Editor of the Philadelphia Recorder, has been elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Kentucky.

From the Globe, July 9th. Appointment by the President. LEWIS CASS, of Ohio, Governor of the Michigan Territory, to be Secretary of the Department of War.

From the Richmond Compiler, July 9. GENERAL COURT.

We do not understand that many points of importance have as yet been decided by the Court. Some questions respecting the probat of wills have been discussed and decided. The attendance of the Judges at the future sessions of the Court, has been arranged as follows:

It is agreed by the Judges of the several Districts, that their attendance in the General Court shall, at the future sessions of this Court, be as follows:

At the Winter Terms. 1st District, Robert B. Taylor, William Brown, 2d District, John Scott, William James, 3d District, William Leigh, R. H. Field, 4th District, D. Smith, 5th District, James E. Brown, 6th District, Allen Taylor, 7th District, Joseph L. Fry.

At the Summer Terms. 1st District, John F. May, A. P. Upham, 2d District, J. F. Lomas, 3d District, Wm. Brokenbrough, F. Saunders, 4th District, L. P. Thompson, 5th District, R. E. Parker, 6th District, Benjamin Estill, 7th District, E. S. Duncan, 8th District, Lewis Summers.

This arrangement is, however, subject to such change as the Judges of the respective Districts may hereafter enter into, not contravening the statute.

Judge Upham took his seat on Wednesday. All the Judges now present, except Judge Daniel, confined by illness in disposition. [Eng. 8th inst.]

The respect of the Government, on the occasion of the decease of Ex-President MONROE, was testified yesterday by the closing of all the Public Offices during the day.

The President of the United States returned to the Seat of Government yesterday, in the Steam-boat Potomac, from his excursion down the Bay. [Nat. Int. July 8.]

TO THE VOTERS OF JEFFERSON.

HAVING been honoured with your confidence, as a delegate to one of the most important sessions of the Assembly which has ever been held in Virginia; and having received voluntary and kind assurances, that I had at least been faithful to the interests of those who delegated me, I have been induced again to present myself to your consideration. The decidedly friendly indications of many, who had been, and still are, politically opposed to me, give me additional encouragement; and I am now before you, asking an impartial verdict upon my conduct.

I address you in this way, fellow-citizens, because uncontrollable circumstances have prevented me from a personal interchange of sentiment with you. Being emphatically doomed to "earn my bread by the sweat of my brow," I have been diligently attending to the calls of business. For this, I am sure, I shall not be condemned by an industrious and enterprising people. Old friends—those who supported me at the last election—must have better grounds of opposition, than the mere failure on my part to do the customary duties of an electioneering pilgrim; and new friends, (of whom I am assured I have many,) will not consider me as forfeiting their good opinion by a strict devotion to my arduous vocation.

I make no repetition of my creed—I make no promise of any thing, except fidelity. Whether at home or at Richmond, I must work; and at either place, I expect to eat but little of the bread of idleness. If I should again be deemed unworthy of your confidence, I shall feel it my duty to keep you regularly advised, as heretofore, of the "passing tidings of the times;" but whether again taken into the stewardship, or discarded, I shall not fail to cherish a remembrance of your former liberality.

My pretensions, God knows, are humble enough. My demerits will be sufficiently blazoned by my enemies. Be it so: I shall not complain; for I have lived long enough to know, that the man who has no enemies, is too contemptible to have many friends. If I have even the slightest capacity for usefulness, let it not be forgotten that a generous feeling on your part first stirred the sparks of ambition. Let it not be forgotten that you have given a practical commentary on the most beautiful feature of our republican institutions: You have shown, that the humblest amongst your citizens may seek for political honors; and you have held out to the sons of the hardy and industrious yeomanry of the land, an assurance that honest exertions, in any sphere of life, shall ever be appreciated and rewarded.

The election is near at hand. Perhaps I may continue to be pressed with business, and be denied the pleasure of a personal interview with many of the voters. If so, I must leave my apology with the liberal and the just. Respectfully, your fellow citizen, JOHN S. GALLAHER, July 11, 1831.

The River is 13 feet above low water mark. There have been 17 steamboat arrivals and departures since our last. [Wheeling Gazette, July 9.]

DEED. At Harpers-Ferry, lately, MRS. CANTRE, wife of Mr. THOMAS CANTRE, of that place, after a long illness, died, on the 21st inst.

On Tuesday last, in the 83d year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM McPHERSON, of this county, a highly worthy and respectable member of the Society of Friends, appointed in 1801, and held the office until his death, leaving a wife and five children, all of whom were highly educated and beloved by his neighbors and acquaintances, and it falls to the lot of few to attain such a maturity of years, and such an unblemished reputation.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, JULY 8. FLOUR.—The wagon price of fresh ground Flour has ranged this week from \$4 63 to 4 75, and these rates are paying to-day by the dealers. Some lots, not fresh, have been taken at 4 50.

WOOL.—A sale of 1100 lbs. washed, common, has been made at 35 cents per lb. cash. [Fairfax Advertiser, July 8.]

AUGUST ELECTION. (THIRD MONDAY.) We are authorized to announce WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Esq. as 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 Col. EDWARD LEWIS as a candidate to represent the district composed of the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, and Hardy, in the next Congress.

We are authorized to announce HENRY BEAR, Esq. as a candidate to represent the county of Jefferson in the next House of Delegates.

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

Nomination by the Friends of the Administration. JAMES GRANTHAM, SAMUEL STRIDER.

We are authorized to announce to the voters of Berkeley county, that Capt. LEVI HENSLAW, is a candidate for the next House of Delegates.

We are authorized to announce to the voters of Berkeley county, that CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER, Esq. is a candidate for the next House of Delegates.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM GOON, Esq. as a candidate to represent Berkeley County in the next House of Delegates.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held, on Monday the 15th day of August next, at the several places appointed by law in Jefferson county, to choose one fit person to represent the district of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, and Hardy, in the next Congress of the United States; and two fit persons to represent the county of Jefferson in the next House of Delegates of Virginia, viz: At the Court House in Charlottesville, under the direction of the Sheriff.

At Shepherdstown, under the superintendance of Henry Boteler, Conrad Shindler, Jacob Haines, Daniel Buckles, and John Quigley, or any two of them.

At Smithfield, under the superintendance of James Shirley, Jr., Thomas Timberlake, James Grantham, Abraham Ball, and Samuel Stone, or any two of them.

At Harpers-Ferry, under the superintendance of John Moler, Gerard B. Wager, Isaac N. Carter, Sylvanus G. Moler, and Henry Strider, or any two of them. CARVER WILLIS, Sheriff of Jef. Co. July 14.

BOOK BINDING.

THE undersigned has opened a Book Bindery in Charlottesville, in a room adjoining the residence of John S. Gallaher, and nearly opposite George Alexander's saddle shop; where he is ready to execute work in a neat and substantial style. Persons having old books to rebind, will do well to bring them forward immediately.

JOHN R. McMULLIN, July 14, 1831.

GENERAL SYNOD.

Of the Lutheran Church in the U. S. The clerical and lay-delegates, appointed by the different district Synods, are requested to assemble at Frederick, Maryland, on the 30th day, and last Sunday of October next. As this Synod will be called upon to transact business of vital importance to the Church, advisory brethren will be cheerfully received, if due information of their intention to be present, be given to the secretary, DAVID F. SCHLEFFER, Secretary of the G. S. in the U. S. July 14, 1831.

N. B.—Printers throughout the U. S. are most respectfully requested to insert this notice in their papers, in order to give notice to those who upon former occasions, attended to our request, in which many of their subscribers are interested.

SUMMER GOODS. I AM now opening another supply of SEASONABLE GOODS. HUMPHREY KEYES, June 30.

NEW GOODS, At Market-Square, Harpers-Ferry. THE subscribers again have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and customers that they are just receiving and opening a handsome stock of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS, CONSISTING OF Super, medium and common Cloths, do, do, do, Cassimeres, Cassinets, (a large supply and cheap) Green, blue, black, and brown, Longs, Braverteen, bang-up, drilling—Fricette, French and Rue Cassimeres, Silk, Valencia and Marcelline Vestings, Pongee, Cape de Lyon, Barge, Palmareen, Plain and changeable Gros de Naples, Italian Lustring, Senahaw and Florence Silks, Satin, French painted muslin, Basting Babes, Coat de Paly, (a handsome assortment of rich prints), Plain, oriental and striped Gingham, Green, black and white gauze Veils, Muslim collars and capes, Black, white, slate and random Hose and Tail do.

Also, a large supply of brown and black, 3-4 and 6-4 Grape Shawls, Mandareen, craps, barge and gauze Hdkfs. Embossed Craps Scarfs, Gauze do. Plain and variegated silk-Raid, 7-8 and 8-4 Irish Linen, Kenting, Linen Cambric, im. do. Bishop Lawns, Cambric, Jaconets, Book, Mull and Swiss Mullins, Italian Silks, Jaconet and Swiss Gravats, Grape, Bandanna and Bag Handkerchiefs, Table Diaper, birds-eye and Russia do. Marseilles Quills 19-4 and 12-4, Rich-bonnet and belt Ribbands, Gentlemen's linen Collars and Stocks, Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Family Medicines—Oils and Paints, Groceries and Liquors.

All of which they respectfully offer at reduced prices. They particularly invite the attention of the public to their assortment of Cloths, and Cassinets. Thankful for past patronage, they gratefully solicit a continuance. RUSSELL & FITZSIMMONS, July 14, 1831.

Employment for Civil Engineers. THE President and Directors of the Board of Public Works of Virginia, are desirous of obtaining the services of a Civil Engineer, during the present year, to survey, under the direction of the Principal Engineer of the State, the Shenandoah River, and the country adjacent thereto, with a view of ascertaining the practicability, and relative advantages and disadvantages of the improvement of said river, by locks and dams, or by a canal, or of a rail road, through the valley of said river.

They wish also to employ another Engineer, to examine and survey Black Water River, to ascertain the practicability of opening that river, and cutting a canal from Blacks Creek, near Smithfield, to the Falls of Light, to some navigable point on said Black Water River, to Appomattox River, or near Petersburg. It is probable, that other surveys will also be required.

Applicants will be expected to produce satisfactory testimonials of their competency and skill, from Civil Engineers of established high reputation, and to state what compensation they may deem adequate to their services. By order of the Board of Public Works, J. B. BROWN, Jr., 2d Auditor, July 14, 1831.

1,700 LABORERS WANTED At One Dollar Per Day. THE subscribers, contractors on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road, want to employ 1,700 LABORERS, To whom One Dollar a day will be punctually paid. This work is in one of the most healthy and pleasant parts of the U. States. Mechanics, such as Stone-Cutters and Stone-Masons, will also find employment on this work, at very liberal wages. Inquire at Ridgeville and New-Market, on the turnpike road, and at Fredericktown.

James Freese, John H. Fresh, John H. Grey, Christopher Midler, James Gosgrave, David Lemmon, S. F. Smith, J. B. Gordon, R. K. Cahoon, R. A. Clements, July 14, 1831.

Loyd Pumphrey, Simon Freize, Edward Greenfield, Edward Dawes, Robert Williams, John Horton, Harvey Spalding, Patrick King, July 14, 1831.

Ready-Made Clothing, HATS and SHOES. THE above Goods have just been opened and will be sold low. Their assortment of Shoes being very extensive, persons cannot fail to be suited. Call and examine. Russell & Fitzsimmons, July 14, 1831.

The Avon Mills & Distillery, WILL be rented, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 23d inst. for the period of one year. Possession given on the 1st of August next. THE HEIRS Of Daniel Kable, sr. dec'd July 14, 1831.

Bank of the Valley in Virginia, June 21st, 1831. THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, and other purposes, will be held at the banking-house in Winchester, on Wednesday the 20th day of July next. H. M. BRENT, Cashier, Winchester, June 22, 1831.

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 4 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday the 23d of July, 1831, proceed to sell, at his late dwelling, one stove, three feather beds, and his other household and kitchen furniture, for ready money, or as much thereof as will effect the purpose of the trust. CHARLES YATES, Trustee, June 30, 1831.

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

50 BUSHELS Ground Allum, and 3 Sacks of fine Salt, for sale by William Cleveland, July 7, 1831.

SEASONABLE GOODS. I AM now receiving and opening a handsome assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which shall be sold very cheap. My customers and the public generally are most respectfully invited to call and supply themselves. WM. CLEVELAND, June 23, 1831.

DIVIDEND. THE President and Directors of the Bank of the Valley in Virginia have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the stock of which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives on or after the 11th inst. HENRY M. BRENT, Cashier, Winchester, July 1, 1831. [14.]

Winchester & Potomac Rail Road Company.

THE following is a list of the names of the subscribers to the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road Company, and stock having been subscribed to an amount exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, the sum required to enable the subscribers to form themselves into a corporate body. Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, commissioners appointed by the act of Assembly to receive subscriptions, that a general meeting of the subscribers will be held at the room over the Market Place in Winchester, on Monday the 1st day of August (and the first day of the August county court term) precisely at 12 o'clock, with a view to taking the following resolutions: 1. That the subscribers be and they are hereby incorporated, under the name of the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road Company.

The subscribers are requested to make the first payment of one dollar per share (pursuant to the regulations of the act of assembly) at any time before the 1st of August, or on that day, to Henry M. Brent, one of the undersigned, at the Bank of the Valley, in Winchester. The subscriptions will not be considered as consummated, so as to give the subscribers a legal right to act and vote at the meeting, until the said first instalment shall have been paid.

A punctual attendance of the subscribers at the time and place above mentioned is earnestly requested. John R. Cooke, Joseph H. Sherrard, Alfred H. Powell, Henry M. Brent, John S. Tidball, John Gilkison, John Heiskell, Henry W. Baker, Commissioners, Winchester, July 14, 1831.

SALE POSTPONED.

Public Sale of Road Stock. PURSUANT to the act of Assembly, and an order of the President and Directors of the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company, Seventy-one Shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, (upon which none of the instalments have been paid,) will be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at Beckham's Hotel in Charlestown, on Saturday the 15th day of July ensuing. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, P. M.

The grading of the Road between Charlestown and Harpers-Ferry, is nearly completed. It is desired to erect a Toll Gate in a few days, so as to render productive so much of the Road as will then be finished. The exigencies of the Company have not heretofore rendered it necessary to coerce the payment of the instalments called in. It has now become necessary, however, in order to pay for the work now in progress, that a considerable additional sum should be immediately paid into the Treasury. Those Stockholders, therefore, who have paid part, but are in arrears for some of the instalments called in, are respectfully notified, that unless these arrears be immediately paid, the Board will be compelled, in like manner, to advertise and sell their stock.

By order of the Board, A. HUNTER, Secy, June 16, 1831.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday the 30th of July, July 14, 1831.

LAND & NEGROES FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the decree of the Winchester Chancery District Court, made on the 9th day of this month, in the suit wherein Michael Hunsicker is complainant, and Daniel and Henry Hunsicker and others are defendants, I shall sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of Mrs. Eve Hunsicker, widow of Peter Hunsicker, dec'd, on the Openway, in Jefferson county, on Saturday the 30th day of July next, the undivided interest of said Daniel and Henry Hunsicker in the real estate left them by their father, the said Peter Hunsicker—they being entitled to two-elevenths of the estate. I shall also sell, at the same time and place, the undivided interest of said Daniel Hunsicker in eight negroes, being one eleventh part of said negroes, consisting of nine women and children. The land and negroes will be sold subject to the dower of Mrs. Eve Hunsicker. The quantity of land in the whole tract will be made known at the sale. The negroes will be sold for cash, and the land for one fourth in cash and the balance in three equal instalments in six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale.—Bond and good security, and a deed of trust to be given to the purchaser. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOHN S. MAGILL, Commissioner, June 30, 1831.—ts.

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 4 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday the 23d of July, 1831, proceed to sell, at his late dwelling, one stove, three feather beds, and his other household and kitchen furniture, for ready money, or as much thereof as will effect the purpose of the trust. CHARLES YATES, Trustee, June 30, 1831.

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

50 BUSHELS Ground Allum, and 3 Sacks of fine Salt, for sale by William Cleveland, July 7, 1831.

SEASONABLE GOODS. I AM now receiving and opening a handsome assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which shall be sold very cheap. My customers and the public generally are most respectfully invited to call and supply themselves. WM. CLEVELAND, June 23, 1831.

Charlestown Academy. THE Fall Session of this institution will commence on Monday the 25th of July. Terms as usual.—In Classics Branches, \$15; in English Studies, \$9.50 per session of twenty-two weeks. Apply to J. H. TYNG, July 7, 1831.

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, July 14, 1831. N. O. S. for 1831—MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, and Extra Session of the same, commencing on Monday the 25th of July. Highest Prize, 10,000 DOLS.

SCHEME. 1 prize of \$10,000, 4 prizes of \$1000, 9,000, 8, 30, 1, 1,000, 20, 20, 2, 500, 200, 4, 3, 200, 10000, 1, 50, 4, 200.

Half Tickets, One Dollar—Quarters 50 cents. To be had at CLARK'S OFFICES, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Esplanade, Baltimore, Md. Where the highest capital prizes in the State Lotteries have been often sold than at any other Office.

Orders either by mail (post-paid) or private conveyance—enclosing the cash or price, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention, as if on personal application. Address to JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vender, Baltimore, July 7.

LOTTERY TICKETS!

Virginia Free-Road Lottery, SECOND CLASS, FOR 1831. To be drawn on the A, B, C, plan, in this town, on the 21st day of July next.—Prizes amounting to \$63,000. Tickets \$4 00, Quarters \$1 00, Halves \$2 00. For sale in the greatest variety of numbers by WM. CLEVELAND, Charlestown, June 30, 1831.

SECOND CLASS Virginia Free-Road Lottery.

To be drawn at Charlestown, July 21st, 1831. 1 prize of 7,000, 4 prizes of 500, 3,000, 5, 400, 1, 2,000, 6, 300, 4, 1,000, 10, 200, &c. &c.

To be drawn on the A, B, C, plan. The 7000 prizes of \$4, to be awarded to the first, second, or third division, to be determined by a drawing, which may draw the capital prize of 7000, so that the holder of three tickets, one in each division, is certain to draw one prize, and may draw four, &c.

Tickets, \$4—Halves, \$2—Quarters, \$1. Tickets to be had in the greatest variety of numbers and shares at the Stores of Messrs. RUSSELL & FITZSIMMONS, Harpers-Ferry, and JOSEPH NEBE & CO., Kable's Mill, where the following prizes were sold in the 1st Class—No. 5994 \$1000; No. 5713 \$1000; No. 2036 \$200; No. 5959 \$100, &c. &c. June 30, 1831.

SUMMER GOODS.

DAVID HUMPHREYS has just received, at his store in Charlestown, a fresh and extensive supply of

GOODS,

of great variety, suitable for the present and approaching season; which will be sold at his usually liberal prices. June 23, 1831.

Snuff, Cigars, and Tobacco.

A SUPPLY of the above articles, of the very best quality, has just been received and for sale by N. BUCKMASTER, June 16, 1831.

NEW DRUG STORE.

ADAM YOUNG & CO. WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, and the people generally, that they have commenced the Drug and Apothecary business, in the stone house formerly occupied by Doct. J. H. Hayden, where they will keep a general Supply of Drugs and Medicines. And all articles connected with the business, which will be warranted pure and genuine. Among the articles on hand, are the following:

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Castor Oil, Spt. Nitro, Epsom Salts, Gamboge, Rochelle do, Rhuibarb, Glauber do, Cream Tartar, Soda Powders, Camphur, Saltpetre do, Gum Arabic, Sarsaparilla do, Senega, Calomel, Opobalsam, Aloes, Hydriodate Potash, Jalap, Oxmuriate do, Lima Bark, Calcein-Magnesia, Yellow do, Kie. Gentian, Quinine do, Perkins's Bitter Clod, Carbonate of Ammonia, Patent Medicines, Paints, &c. De La Montera's Specific, Effie, White Lead, Freeman's Specific, Red do, Godfrey's Cordial, Pully, British Oil, China Vermilion, Opodeldoo, Spt. Turpentine, Lee's Pills, Spanish Brown, Han's do, Chromic Yellow, Droy's do, Lamp Glass, Anderson's do, Paint Brushes, &c. Turlington's Balsam.

FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, &c. Fancy Phials, Raisins, Fancy Cologne, Almonds, Milk of Roses, Figs, Letter Stamps, Cocoa Nuts, Fancy Soaps, Lemons, Sauff Boxes (a variety), Orange, Perfumery, Confectionery, Oils, Essences, &c., Spanish Cigars, Pocket Books, Half do, Tooth Brushes, Rappee and Maccabau, Watch Keys, Snuff, Silver Pens, Peach Brandy, Needle Cases, Old Whiskey, Sewing Machines, Holland Gin, Hair Pins, French Brandy, &c. Soda, Seidlitz, and Saratoga Waters, constantly on hand, with a variety of syrups.

By strict attention to business, and a desire to please, they hope to merit a share of public patronage. Medicines can be procured, at any hour of the night, by ringing the bell attached to the door. April 24, 1831—eud

