

Virginia Free Press

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXIV.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1831.

NO. 19.

POETICAL.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

TOO SOON.

Too soon!—too soon!—how oft that word
Comes o'er the spirit like a spell!
Awakening every mournful chord
That in the bosom's heart may dwell.
Of hopes that perish'd in their noon—
Of youth decay'd—too soon!—too soon!

Too soon!—too soon!—'tis a sad sound
To dim the night with many a tear;
As bitterly we gaze around,
And find how few we lov'd are here!
Oh!—when shall we again commence
With those we lost—too soon!—too soon!

Too soon!—too soon!—how wild that tone
Hurts our our dearest hours of bliss,
And leaves us silent and alone,
To muse on such a theme as this:
'Tis from upon the quiet moon,
Whose PARTING light comes all too soon!

Too soon!—too soon!—'tis'er were thine
The joys, the fears, the hopes of love;
If thou hast knelt before the shrine
Of beauty in some twilight zone,
Whose lips, young roses breathe of June,
Thou'st warr'd these words—too soon!—too soon!

Too soon! stamp'd on every leaf
In characters of dim decay!
Too soon! is writ in tears of grief—
On all things falling fast away!
Oh! is there one terrestrial boon,
Our hearts lose not—too soon!—too soon!

THE FREE PRESS.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

MR. EDITOR:

I have lately read the speech delivered by Mr. McDuffie at a dinner given him in South Carolina, and I believe it has contributed as much to confirm my faith in the policy of the protecting system, as any speech I have ever read on that subject. The great objection urged against the system, is that it is *unequal and oppressive* in its effects, and Mr. McDuffie's effort is chiefly directed to the establishment of this objection. And here I would remark, that if I could be convinced that South Carolina does really suffer one half the oppression from the protecting system which is alleged against it by its enemies, I should be disposed to abandon the system at once, but when I see a man of Mr. McDuffie's splendid talents and ardent zeal in the opposition to the system, so utterly fail in establishing the chief ground of opposition, I am convinced that the cause is a bad one, and that the ground cannot be maintained by any advocate. Mr. McDuffie has stated one proposition, which I think he fully sustains, and which I have long since believed to be true, and that is, that a tax on importations does not *always* fall entirely on the consumer of the article taxed; this will depend upon the state of the market for the imported article. Whenever the foreign producer can add the whole tax to the previous price of the article, the consumer pays it; but it frequently happens that he cannot add the whole tax, but must reduce his price in order to sell the article, as Mr. McDuffie has very well shown. This is the very effect desired by the friends of the protecting system; this gives an advantage to the domestic producer over the foreign producer, and thus protects American industry. Thus far I go with Mr. McDuffie, but no farther. He assumes that the tax on imports from Britain is 30 per cent., and I admit that this presses upon the British producer, but how he brings it back to the South Carolina producer, I do not perceive. He seems to jump into the conclusion that this tax upon imports from G. Britain is a tax of the same amount upon exports from South Carolina. I say he jumps into this conclusion, for there is a complete hiatus here in his argument—there is a whole link wanting in his chain of reasoning. If G. Britain had imposed a duty of 30 per cent. upon the cotton from S. Carolina, as a countervailing duty, his assumption might be true; but our tariff might then be considered the cause of the tax on the production of S. Carolina, but the actual duty is a mere trifle. Great Britain makes an immense sum by the manufacture of the cotton, and she does not tax that import, except for revenue. I cannot imagine how the planter of S. Carolina loses this 30 per cent. on his exports. Supposing, as Mr. McDuffie has done heretofore, that the planter does his business himself, he sends his crop of cotton to Liverpool and sells it in the market for what it will bring, and he selects from the whole Liverpool market a return cargo of such articles as he thinks he can make the greatest profit on in the U. States; he brings it to the U. S. and he sells it at an advance of 20, 30, or 40 per cent., the amount is not very material to the argument, but he certainly sells it at a clear advance, then where has he lost the 30 per cent. He has sold his cotton for the highest market price in Liverpool, he has purchased British manufactures, brought them to the United States, and sold them at a profit, then where, I repeat, has he lost the 30 per

cent. But he might have taken specie in Liverpool, if he preferred it; he was not bound to take British manufactures, and he would not have taken them, if he had not seen he could make a profit on them; by bringing them to the United States; and if he had lost 30 per cent. on them, he would not bring them again.

But suppose there were no duty to be paid in the United States on these manufactures, does it follow that the per cent. made on the importation would be greater than it is? By no means. The purchaser of these manufactures in Liverpool knows the duty they have to pay in the United States, and he knows what he can afford to give for them in Liverpool, and still sell them at an advance in the United States. If there were no duty on the manufactures, still the advance upon them in the U. S. would be about the same, for it would be regulated by the competition in trade, as it now is. Hence I cannot see how the tax of 30 per cent. upon imports from G. Britain operates as a tax of 30 per cent. upon exports from South Carolina. If a planter in South Carolina should send a cargo of cotton to Liverpool, sell it, and purchase a cargo of British manufactures, and after he had made his purchase, Congress should impose a duty of 30 per cent. on the articles purchased, this, I can readily perceive, might operate as a tax upon this planter. But the duty is imposed before the planter makes his purchase; he buys the manufactures subject to the duty, with a full knowledge of it, and afterwards sells them in the U. States at a clear advance, as stated before.

TARIFF.

June 28, 1831.

From the Williams-Port Banner.

CHEESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The great length of the annual report of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, submitted at their late meeting, compels us reluctantly to omit its insertion in our paper. It contains many interesting details, and presents to the friends of this great work much encouragement, not only from what has been done, but from the inducements and hopes which past experience and a growing confidence inspire, respecting its future progress and advantages. A brief view of some of the principal matters contained in the Report may not be unacceptable to the reader.

The receipts of the Company from every source, since the organization of the Board, amount to \$1,740,205 46. Out of these, there have been disbursed for the construction, improvement and repairs of the Canal, the sum of \$1,530,521 33, and the further sum of \$190,295 78 for all other purposes connected with the canal, for the last three years, leaving a balance of \$10,388 55, which sum, together with the 24 per cent on each share recently called for; (making in all 50 per cent of the capital stock) and the outstanding balances, will constitute a fund for the prosecution of those sections of the canal now under contract.

At the close of the preceding year there were 6000 labourers, and 700 horses employed on the canal. These numbers, as the last returns show, have been reduced to 1326 of the former, and 276 of the latter; and these are still subject to further reductions, every week, as the work advances to completion.

The canal between Seneca and the Point of Rocks, now under contract, and embracing a distance of about 26 miles, is in a state of forwardness, and would be completed at an early day, were it not for the difficulties encountered in the construction of the aqueduct across the Manocoy. This work has been placed three times under contract, and by the present contract it is stipulated to be completed by the next November. The contractor has found it necessary to construct a railway upwards of two miles long for the transportation of stone to it. The opinion is expressed, however, that should the autumn prove as unhealthy as the last, this aqueduct will not be ready for the admission of the water until the close of the next Spring, when its completion is confidently expected.

The canal being then finished to the Point of Rocks, the inquiry will arise whence the water to fill it is to be obtained in the absence of any final decision of the controversy with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. This part of the canal is designed to be filled with water from the river at Harpers-Ferry; but being prevented, by the litigation alluded to, from attaining that point in a convenient time, it will be left without the intended supply. In the mean time several modes have been suggested and par-

tially considered for filling it with water greater velocity attained, the less injury is effected to the banks by the agitation of the water—a principle which not only removes the objections against, but actually invites the application of steam as the propelling power in canal navigation, and which will place canals, in point of attainable speed, on an equal footing with rail roads.

A very severe criticism is instituted upon the letter of Mr. Knight, the Chief Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, communicated to the last Legislature of Maryland, by resolutions of that body, in which canals are disadvantageously compared with rail-ways in point of expense and general utility. The criticism chiefly combats the positions of Mr. Knight respecting the comparative costs of the two species of improvement, and with much spirit and strength of views points out their fallacy, and rescues the canal from the unfavorable light in which the letter might have a tendency to place it, in the estimation of the Legislature and the public.

To the report are appended tables shewing the amount of revenue to the company for the last three years.—The receipts of tolls for the last year amounted to \$29,151 35. The receipts for the two previous years—arising from the rights of the Potomac Company to which the canal company have succeeded—amounted to upwards of \$10,000 and \$12,000 respectively. The expense of maintaining the canal, for the same period, including the pay of lock-keepers and collectors, and the repairs done on the old canal, has amounted to \$7,061 34—and the repairs on the new canal up to the 1st June, 1831, have cost \$8,077 51.

We have thus given a summary of such parts of the reports as may be deemed most important—and we cannot conclude without recommending the whole production to the candid and attentive perusal of every one who feels an interest in the success of this scheme of improvement, or who may desire to arrive at information respecting canals in general which is deemed highly interesting and important.

From the National Intelligencer of June 28.

A friend, who went up the Canal as far as Seneca on Saturday, and returned delighted with his excursion, and especially with the passage between Crommelin and Seneca, says that the incident of the trip which struck him most was the meeting with a flat rudely constructed boat, laden with flour, which, from its appearance, was a stranger in these parts, between whose conductor and a person on board of the packet-boat questions and answers were interchanged as to the part of the country the boat came from.

The result was, that the boat was ascertained to have come down the Shenandoah, from Rockingham county in Virginia, near Harrisonburg. The distance, by the mail route, from Washington, is 136 miles; by the river, probably many miles greater, being a much greater distance than our informant supposed the Shenandoah to be navigable.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

Cure for Hydrophobia.—As the Hydrophobia season has set in, we comply with the request of a correspondent by giving insertion to the following:—What we happen to know of the extraordinary property of the chloride of lime induces us to put great faith in its properties in the cure of the wound inflicted by dogs, or any other means.

We are indebted to M. Coster, a French physician, for the following valuable discovery, as a preventive to hydrophobia.—Take two table spoonfuls of fresh chloride of lime in powder, mix it with half a pint of water, and with this wash keep the wound constantly bathed, and frequently renewed. The chlorine gas possesses the power of decomposing this tremendous poison, and renders mild and harmless that venom against whose resistance attack the artillery of medical science has been so long directed in vain. It is necessary to add that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite.

Another plan, which has been extensively tried at Breslau and Zurich, and many other parts of the Continent, consists not merely in cutting out the bitten part, (mere incision has been found too often unavailing) but in combining with the incision the effectual means for keeping open the wound, and maintaining it in a state of suppuration during a period of at least six weeks. Other curative means, as the exhibition of mercury, bala-donna, or ipecac, were also employed in these cases; but upon these, it is thought the reliance can be placed. The following are the results of this treatment:—From 1810 to 1824, the num-

ber of persons admitted into the Breslau hospital was 184, of whom two only died of hydrophobia; from 1783 to 1824 inclusive, there were admitted into the hospital at Zurich 233 persons bitten, by different animals; (182 by dogs) of whom only four died.—Two on the second day of admission, and in whom the disease had probably become developed before they were submitted to the treatment, and the other two were bitten in parts (inside of the cheek and eyelid) where the prescribed means could not be employed with the requisite exactness.

who was petrified with amazement.—When they had become a little composed—Come, said Mr. Wheatly, 'come all of you home with me, we will all live together; there is plenty of room in my house for us all.'

By this time Charles had come. He asked his father's forgiveness, which was freely granted, and Charles was wild with joy.

'Oh, how happy we shall be!' she exclaimed, 'and father, you will love little Thomas so—and he'll be your pet, won't he?'

'Aye,' said the old man, 'I think it's likely.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Gem.

A FRAGMENT.

'Well, well, I think it's likely; but don't tease me any more. Your brother has married a poor girl, one whom I forbid him to marry, and I won't forgive him if they starve together.'

This speech was addressed to a lovely girl scarcely eighteen years old—beautiful as the lily that hides itself beneath the dark waters. She was parting the silvery locks on her father's high, handsome forehead, of which her own was a miniature; and pleading the cause of her delinquent brother, who had married against her father's will, and had consequently been disinherited and left to poverty. Old Mr. Wheatly was a rich old gentleman, a resident of Boston. He was a fat, good natured old fellow, somewhat given to mirth and wine, and sat in his arm chair from morning till night, smoking his pipe and reading the newspapers.—Sometimes a story of his own exploits in our revolutionary battles, filled up a passing hour. He had two children, the disobedient son, and the beautiful girl, before spoken of. The fond girl went on pleading.

'Dear father, do forgive him; you don't know what a beautiful girl he has married, and—'

'I think it's likely,' said the old man, 'but don't tease, and open the door a little; this plaguy room smokes so—'

'Well,' continued Ellen, 'I won't just see her now, she is so good—and the little boy—he looks so innocent—'

'What did you say?' interrupted the father, 'a boy! have I a grandchild? why, why, Ellen, I never knew that before! but I think it's likely.—Well now, give me my chocolate, and then go to your music lesson.'

Ellen left him. The old man's heart began to relent. 'Well,' he went, 'Charles was always a good boy, a little wild or so at college, but I indulged him; and he was always good to his old father, for all; but he disobeyed me by marrying this poor girl; yet as my old friend and fellow soldier, Tom Bonner, used to say, we must forget and forgive. Poor Tom! I would give all the old shots I've got, to know what ever became of him.—If I could but find him or one of his children—heaven grant they are not suffering! This plaguy smoky room—how my eyes water! If I did but know who this girl was, that Charles had married—but I have never inquired her name: I'll find out and—'

'Then you will forgive him!' said Ellen, rushing into the room.

'I think it's likely,' said the old man.

Ellen led into the room a beautiful boy about two years old. His curly hair and rosy cheeks could not but make one love him.

'Who is that?' said the old man, wiping his eyes.

'That—that is Charles' boy,' said Ellen, throwing one of her arms round her father's neck, while with the other she placed the child on his knee. The child looked tenderly up into his face, and lisped out, 'grand-pa, what makes you cry so?'

The old man clasped the child to his bosom, and kissed him again and again. After his emotion had a little subsided, he bade the child tell his name.

'Thomas Bonner Wheatly,' said the boy, 'I am named after grand-pa.'

'What do I hear,' said the old man, 'Thomas Bonner your grand-father?'

'Yes,' lisped the boy, 'and he lives with Ma—'

'Get me my cane!' said the old man, 'and come Ellen, you come along—he quick, child!'

They started off at a quick pace, which soon brought them to the poor though neat lodgings of his son. There he beheld his old friend Thomas Bonner, seated in one corner weaving baskets, while his swathed limbs showed how unable he was to perform the necessary task. His lovely daughter, the wife of Charles, was preparing their frugal meal, and Charles was out seeking employment to support his needy family. Mr. Wheatly burst in to tears.

'It's all my fault!' sobbed the old man as he embraced his old friend,

THE PEDANT AND THE SAILOR.

A man of learning lived upon the banks of a river; he was not one of those amiable sages who enjoy in solitude the fruits of their studies, but a real pedant, overflowing with Greek and Latin; who incessantly tormented every body he met, with quotations, metaphors, &c. If he had but contented himself with addressing those who were able to understand him—but he was surrounded by poor peasants, who knew little beyond their field and plough, and yet he accompanied them into their huts with Homer, Horace, and Sophocles, without even translating his quotations. 'Sir,' said the peasants to him, 'let us till our fields, and plant our cabbages—if we spend our time in filling our heads with things which we do not understand, your cook would find no vegetables in market, and you would not have such fine fruit upon your table.' But instead of seeing the truth of this observation, he exclaimed, with much self-satisfaction, 'Labor improbus omnia vincit.'

Not far from this pedant lived a sailor, a droll fellow, who was always merry and happy, constantly singing, and was considered very skillful in his profession. One day the pedant had occasion to go to the other side of the river, and went on board the sailor's boat, who immediately took his oars and pushed off. On the way the following dialogue took place between them:

'Friend,' said the passenger to the boatman, 'you seem to be very cheerful and happy, and I suppose you are very well satisfied with yourself?'

'And why should I not be satisfied?' said the boatman; 'I make good use of my time, and have no cause of sorrow.'

'Ah! you make good use of your time! Truly I should be glad to know whether you deserve to be so happy. Can you read?'

'No, sir, not a letter.'

'Poor wretch! you cannot read, and yet you sing! Why, you have lost a quarter of your life!'

The boatman did not answer, but continued to sing. Soon after the pedant continued:

'Can you write?'

'Why to be sure not! I told you I could not read, so how should I write?'

'What! you cannot write, and yet so cheerful? You have lost another quarter of your life!'

The boatman shrugged his shoulders, but did not seem less cheerful than before. Presently the pedant began again:

'Boatman, do you understand mineralogy, ornithology, zoology, astrology, physiology and psychology, &c?'

'The deuce take all your foolish long names! What do I want with them?'

'How! you know nothing of these fine things, and yet fancy yourself happy! Why, you have again lost a quarter of your life!'

During this conversation, a storm had suddenly arisen, the waves tossed the light boat, and at length drove it on a rock, on which it could not but perish.

'Sir,' said the boatman to his companion, at this critical moment, 'can you swim?'

'No indeed, I cannot; I have had more important matters to attend to.'

'Well, then, I fear you have lost your whole life!'

Thus saying, he leaped into the waves and swam ashore. He suffered the pedant to struggle while in the water, and pretended not to hear his cries for assistance. At length he took compassion on him, helped him out of the water, and took him home half dead with fear, dripping wet, and trembling with cold. Since that time the pedant is said to have lost most of his pride.

Twelve marriages were recently celebrated in Chesterfield county, Va. in the short space of six weeks. One particular did the whole work. It is reported that he got the dyspepsia from the unusual quantity of wedding cake and wine he managed.

Herson Land
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Charlestown, Jefferson coun
H. T. DAUGHERTY.

JUDICIN'
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It may be had at the
Charlestown,
Martinsburg,
Co., Harpers-Ferry,
Shepherdstown.

Ointment is offered to
and certain remedy for
scars, some of which
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sufferers of long standing,
Glandular tumors, particu
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PUBLIC.
Advertisement
Judson's Ointment, from
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NEW YORK, JAN. 22, 1829.
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confidence recommend
it to every sufferer.

DR. J. B. FERRO
Judson's Ointment, near
Maryland.

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ROBERT FULTON
16, 1829.

NEGROES.
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C. FRANKLIN
P. LEGG
16, 1831.

WHISKY.
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harvest use, that I will
M. CLEVELAND.

WEEKLY, BY
ALLAHER.

CTIONS,
published weekly, at
\$ FIFTY CTS.
ANNUM.

advance but Two Dollars
payment in full, if
Should payment be
the end of the year,
to invariably charged.

THE FREE PRESS. THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1831.

The anniversary of Independence was celebrated by several parties in this county. The proceedings of one in this vicinity will be found in another column.

At Harpers-Ferry, salutes were fired at the usual hours. A dinner was served up at Capt. Thompson's hotel, and a rapid report near Hall's Rifle Factory.

The late period at which the toasts drank at several of the celebrations, came to hand, prevented us from publishing them this week. We hope those concerned will not ascribe the omission to an indisposition to oblige them. The whole shall be given in our next.

We learn that a distressing accident occurred at Harpers-Ferry, on Monday morning last. Just as a salute was fired, a small boy, a son of Mr. James Copeland, ran across in front of the cannon, and had the left side of his face and head dreadfully mangled. He is not expected to survive.

One of the contractors on the third division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad having absconded, without paying his workmen, the latter, on Thursday last, demolished the work. Considerable injury was done, by burning the wooden rails, breaking those of stone, and destroying the embankments, &c. A detachment of troops was dispatched from Baltimore on Thursday night, which proceeded 30 miles on the road, and arrested about 60 of the ringleaders, who are now in prison. The damage done to the road is estimated at about \$5000.

Seven miles of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad have been finished, and were opened for travel on the 4th inst.

Ground was broken, on Monday last, upon the Alexandria Canal. The troops of the town assembled, and the anniversary of Independence was celebrated in a manner both useful and patriotic.

As one of the committee who waited on Mr. Grant, I think it due to him to correct an error in the publication of the proceedings of the meeting of the friends of the Administration held on the 23rd of June. Mr. Grant had not given his assent, provided Mr. Strider would accept; but I was under the impression he would have accepted, provided Mr. Strider had, and Mr. Fry had withdrawn; and I did expect I was so understood on the day of the meeting.

On Monday last, JEFFERSON KINNEY, Esq. was appointed Clerk of the County Court of Augusta. - Stanton Spec. On the 27th ult. J. A. W. SMITH, Esq. was elected Clerk of the County Court of Fauquier, for the next seven years, by the justices; and A. J. MANSFIELD, Esq. Commonwealth's Attorney. - Warrenton Spectator.

FRANCIS T. LIGHTFOOT has been elected Clerk of the County Court of Calpelper.

We are pleased to state, that Judge Wright has notified to the Executive his acceptance of the invitation to act as the Assistant Engineer under the act of the last General Assembly, for surveying the route to connect the Eastern and Western Waters.

The Parkersburg Road. - Col. Crozet, principal Engineer of the State, arrived in this place on the 25th ult., and departed on Tuesday morning last, upon the duties assigned him, by virtue of his office. We understand, that his object at present is to view the soil and country of the two routes lately surveyed by Mr. Shaw; to enable him finally to make a selection of the most practicable route.

The New York Commercial says: We regret to state, that the venerable James Monroe, late President of the United States, is dangerously ill, at his residence in New York.

The River is 7 feet above low water mark. There have been 10 steamboat arrivals and departures since our last.

NOTICE. The Rev. Mr. Kimball will preach in the Presbyterian Church in this town, on Friday evening next. Service to commence at 8 o'clock. Divine service may also be expected on Saturday at 11 o'clock, preparatory to the Communion.

The Rev. Mr. Moskos will preach in the Episcopal Church in this town on Sunday next at the usual hour. A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Colonization Society.

FOURTH OF JULY. COMMUNICATED.

The 25th Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated by a number of young ladies of the city of Washington, on the 4th inst. assembled on a beautiful green near the Helvidian Spring. Much credit is due to the committee of arrangement. The table was decorated in a beautiful and tasteful manner. The following toasts were drunk, interspersed with excellent music and some patriotic songs. The company separated about midnight, all expressing much gratification with the day.

1. The day we celebrate—the birth-day of freedom in America.

2. The Congress of the United States—Oblivion to all causes of party rancour.

3. The Union of the States—What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder.

4. The memory of Washington—"We never shall look upon his like again."

5. The Federal Judiciary—Pure, learned, and wise; the anchor of our safety.

6. The memory of the departed heroes of the Revolution—They live in the hearts of all patriots.

7. The surviving soldiers of the Revolution—Upright as the nation has proved itself to be, we will hope their last days will be peaceful and happy.

8. The President of the United States.

9. The Navy and Army of the United States.

10. The gallant Pole—if the prayers of millions of freemen can call down blessings on their efforts, they will yet be successful.

11. Agriculture—The favorite pursuit of Cincinnati, and the most delightful and honorable of all employments.

12. The memory of Jefferson and Adams—the author and supporter of the declaration of independence.

13. The Ladies of the Valley of Virginia—Distinguished alike for their virtues, graces, and accomplishments.

By the President of the Day: The Fair Sex—Admired for their intellectual brilliancy, and beloved for their unexpressed beauty and irresistible fascinations.

By the Vice-President: The object of the meeting—true patriotism.

By the Reader of the Declaration of Independence: Success to the present harvest.

By one of the company: General Lafayette—the conqueror of Washington, and the friend of mankind.

By a Guest: The Reader of the Declaration of Independence, the President and Vice-President of the Day.

By Master Wm. T. Daugherty: Ladies, do not be in a hurry—I'll be ready for you by and by.

Office of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. WASHINGTON, June 24, 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an instalment of two dollars and fifty cents per share, (being the 21st instalment) on every share of stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, is required to be paid on the 31st day of September next; and a further sum of two dollars and fifty cents per share (being the 22d instalment) on the 1st day of November next; which instalments must be paid to the credit of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to the cashier or other officer of said company, or to the following viz:

- The Branch Bank of the United States at Washington.
The Bank of Washington, at Washington.
The National Bank, do.
The Bank of the Metropolis, do.
The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, at Georgetown.
The Bank of Alexandria, at Alexandria.
The Bank of Potomac, do.
The Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, do.
The Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, do.
The Hagerstown Bank, in Hagerstown, Md.
The Branch of the Valley Bank, in Charles-town, Va.
And the Branch of the Valley Bank in Leesburg, Va.
By order of the President and Directors: JOHN P. INGLES, Clerk Ches. & Ohio Canal Co.

Mill, &c. for Sale. PURSUANT to the decree of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Winchester District, made at the last term, in the suit of Joseph Gross and others, against the administrator and heirs of John Yontz, deceased, I shall sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Mr. Daniel Entler's tavern in Shepherdstown, on Friday the 29th day of this present month,

Mill Property and Dwelling House in Shepherdstown, of which the said John Yontz died seized. Fifty dollars of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the balance in one, two and three years from the day of sale. Bonds and good security to be given, and the title to be retained for further security. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock. A. M.

JOHN S. MAGILL, Commissioner.

PUBLIC SALE. IN pursuance of a decree of the Chancery Court holden at Winchester on the 7th day of June 1831, in the case of Thomas Peole and others, plaintiffs, against the heirs of Cornelius Davis, deceased, I will, on Saturday the 23rd of July 1831, before Daniel Entler's tavern in Shepherdstown, proceed to sell, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the heirs of the said Cornelius Davis in and to lot No. 130, in Shepherdstown. Terms—one third of the purchase money cash, one third in six months, the other third in twelve months from the day of sale. The purchaser to execute bonds with good personal security for the due payment, and the title to be retained as further security.

EDMUND LEE, Cont.

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold, at public auction, on Saturday the 16th day of July 1831, at the residence of Edward Healy, immediately on the road leading from Charlestown to Harpers-Ferry, and 14 miles from the former place, the following property, viz:—A tolerable hack and harness, a cart and gear, a riding horse, a mare, a good milch cow, several head of hogs, a barshar plough, two ten plate stoves, a secretary, cupboards, tables, chairs, bedsteads and bedding—and a number of articles of various kinds unnecessary to enumerate. A credit of three months will be given, by the purchaser giving note and security for all sums of and above \$5; under that sum, the cash will be required. Sale to commence early, if the day be fair; if not fair, on the Monday following. Attendance given by WM. D. ENGLE.

Land for Rent. THE subscriber will rent for one or more years, all that part of the Blooming tract, formerly belonging to the estate of J. Downey, which was sold by the Marshal of the Chancery Court of Washington. SAM'L DOWNEY.

NOTICE. AS it is absolutely necessary to settle the business of L. Werwag and L. Werwag & Sons, at Harpers-Ferry, this is to give notice, to all persons indebted to the above firm, to come forward and close their accounts by cash or notes, previous to the 25th inst. Those neglecting this notice will have their accounts put into the hands of officers for collection. Those who have any claims against the above firms, will please present them to the subscriber for settlement during that time, at the office of L. Werwag & Sons, Virginia, where he will attend to bring the business to a close.

AUGUSTUS H. GLASER, Agent for L. Werwag and L. Werwag & Sons. July 7, 1831.

PRINTING MATERIALS FOR SALE. THE subscriber will sell, for Cash, the MATERIALS of a late establishment of the "Pioneer," (Shepherdstown, Va.) consisting of—A Superroyal Press, 1 Font of Bourgeois—350 lbs. 1 do. Small Pica, 13 do. Fancy and Job Types, Together with cases, racks, galleys, chase, composing sticks, &c. &c. The Types are nearly new, having been in wear only 18 months. Particulars can be obtained by addressing a note to the subscriber, at Fredericktown, Md. WM. WEBER. July 7, 1831.

List of Letters, IN the Post Office at Charlestown, Va. on the 30th June, 1831.

- A Ann B. Anderson
B Thomas Brisbane
C Andrew H. Beach
D Charles Burtin
E Thomas Bell
F Mr. Beckwell
G Charles Bragg
H James Brown
I John Brown
J Wm Brown
K Thornton Bradley
L Wm Brice
M Robert R. Conrad
N Nancy Gray
O Ambrose Gramer
P Mr. Grise
Q Erelina W. Clark
R Henry Crow
S Wm A. Carter
T Mary Conklin
U Thomas Duff
V Thos Duvall
W Preston Davenport
X Joseph Dillow
Y James Dulany
Z Wm D. Engle
Editor of Free Press
Joel Perrygo
Thomas Perry
Jacob Polk
Gen Price
John J. Palmer
Wm Painter
R S
Peter J. Russell
Susan Hamilton
Rudolph Hunter
Eliza Herbert
John Hoffman
S. C. Hutchinson
Samuel Knott
Martin Kenney
Samuel Kelley
L. M. O. P.
William M. Lemon
JOHN T. COOKUS, P. M.
July 7, 1831.

REPORT of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 4, for 1831. No. 10,418 (even number) the capital prize of \$10,000.

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, July 1st, 1831. REPORT of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 4, for 1831. No. 10,418 (even number) the capital prize of \$10,000.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Harpers-Ferry, from the 31st March to the 30th June, 1831.

- H L. Kirkham
Richard King
L. Joseph Lennox
John Larkin
Nancy Leaky
Ann O. Lynders
Lundon Johnson
M. Miss Robinson
N. John Mahony
Mary Malory
Mrs. McBee
Thomas Malory
George Michel
John P. McGuire
Dale McFarland
Susan Marmaduke
John Penn
Susan Prim
Lewis Piper
John Pridgen
Joel Pollard
R. John Reor
James Rice
Elizabeth Rawler
John Blaker
Wm. P. Rawles
Richard Rawlings
Nicholas Ropp
S. John Scarborough
D. B. Sullivan
John Stevens
Charles Staley
Jacob Small
Mary Ann Stipes
R. S. Stidman
Joseph P. Shannon
Wm. Strider
Elizabeth Stedman
Samuel Strider
Strider & Fannestock
Abraham Stinefir
Wm. Storer
John Storer
Samuel Storer
John S. Storie
John Stedman
T. Benj. F. Thompson
Catharine Tompkins
W. Jacob Vier
W. Wm. Wheatley
David B. Wire
P. B. Washburn
Wm. A. Yates
L. Lewis Werwag
Alexander Young
ROBERT KEYES, P. M.
July 7, 1831.

\$100 REWARD. RAN away from the subscriber, a living near Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. on Sunday night, the 3d instant, a dark mulatto woman, named RACHEL.

About thirty years of age, five feet 6 or 7 inches high, strong made, and inclined to the fleshy, has keen dark eyes, some marks like those of the small pox about her nose, and some slight scars on her arms. Her clothing not recollected. She took with her, two female children; the eldest, a bright mulatto, about 9 years old, with grey eyes, and rather slender form; the youngest, also a mulatto, about 14 months old. Twenty-five dollars reward will be given for her apprehension in Virginia, \$50 if taken in Maryland, or \$100 if taken in Pennsylvania, and secured so that she get her own home. GEO. WASHINGTON. July 7, 1831.

Charlestown Academy.

THE Fall Session of this institution will commence on Monday the 25th July. Terms as usual:—In Classical Branches, \$15; in English Studies, \$8 50 per session of twenty-two weeks. Apply to J. H. TYNG. July 7, 1831.

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

SALT. 50 BUSHELS Ground Alum, and 3 sacks of fine Salt, for sale by William Cleveland, July 7, 1831.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Shepherds-town, July 1, 1831. A. B. C. D. Alexander Lemon
E. F. H. K. James Engle
James Engle
Potomac Pioneer
R. S. T. W. Edmund Randall
Jacob Swager
Hillery E. Talbot
Thomas McMillan
Daniel Miller
David Moore
Margaret O'Neal
Henry O'Brien
John T. Cookus, P. M.
July 7, 1831.

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, July 1st, 1831. REPORT of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 4, for 1831. No. 10,418 (even number) the capital prize of \$10,000.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Harpers-Ferry, from the 31st March to the 30th June, 1831.

CLARK'S OFFICES. Where the highest capital prize in the State Lottery have been offered so 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 Vendor, 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.

SECOND CLASS Virginia Free-Road Lottery, TO be drawn at Charlestown, July 21st, 1831.

FOR RENT. THE Stone House situated on the street leading to Charlestown, at present occupied by John Frame. It is large and commodious and well calculated for a boarding house or a tavern stand. Also for rent, a large Stable, which can be rented with the house or separately. For information, apply to the undersigned in the Store opposite the house. JOHN FRAME, Agent. June 30, 1831.

STRAYED. FROM the subscriber on Thursday 23d ult. a SORREL MARE with a star in her forehead, a black spot upon her left hip, blind of an eye, and limps a little in her right fore leg; and supposed to be 14 years old. As I am a poor negro with a large family, I am unable to pay much reward, but will give a fair compensation to any person who may take her up. Please inform Mr. James H. Wager, Harpers-Ferry. CHARLES LEAR. Stone Mill, July 7, 1831.

Bank of the Valley in Virginia

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.

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

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. Eric Hunsicker, widow of Peter Hunsicker, dec'd, on the Opequon, 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 the same as tenants in 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 men, women and children. The land and negroes will be sold subject to power of Mrs. Eric 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 on the land, to be given for the credit instalments. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOHN S. MAGILL, Commissioner. June 30, 1831.

TRUST SALE. BY virtue of a deed of trust from Abraham Trago to the undersigned, trustee for John C. Unsh, dated 27th of May, 1831, I will sell, at Thompson's Tavern, Harpers-Ferry, Co. Calpelper, on Friday the 8th day of July, at 3 o'clock, P. M. the following property: Two feather beds and bedding, Two worn bedsteads, Six Windsor Chairs—one safe, Twenty yards Carpeting—three Tables.

One Trunk, one Looking Glass, and sundry other articles, comprising all the Household and Kitchen Furniture in the possession of the said Abraham Trago. JOHN G. UNSEL, Trustee. June 30, 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 purposes of the trust.

CHARLES VATES, Trustee. June 30, 1831.

NOTICE. Administration upon the personal estate of George Spheer, deceased, late of Bolivar, near Harpers-Ferry. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment of and all those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. JOSEPH BYRNE, Adm'r. June 23, 1831.

Snuff, Cigars, and Tobacco. SUPPLY of the above articles, of the very best quality, has just been received and for sale by N. DUCKMASTER. June 16, 1831.

Harpers-Ferry Races. WILL be run for, on Friday the 8th day of July next, A Saddle, Bridle, and Martingale, one mile and repeat, free for saddle horses only; and on Saturday the 9th of July, A Match Race for One Hundred Dollars, a single mile. The whole to be conducted agreeably to the rules of racing. June 23, 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 usual low prices. June 23, 1831.

SUMMER 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.

CHEAP WHISKEY. I HAVE a few barrels of good sound Whisky, well suitable for home use, that will sell cheap. WM. CLEVELAND. June 2, 1831.

FOR RENT. THE Stone House situated on the street leading to Charlestown, at present occupied by John Frame. It is large and commodious and well calculated for a boarding house or a tavern stand. Also for rent, a large Stable, which can be rented with the house or separately. For information, apply to the undersigned in the Store opposite the house. JOHN FRAME, Agent. June 30, 1831.

AN APPRENTICE. WILL be taken at this Office. He must be from 12 to 15 years of age, have a pretty good English education, and be possessed of industrious and moral habits. Free Press Office, May 26, 1831.

RYE FOR SALE. INQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE. June 9, 1831.

