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Virginia Free Press
AND
FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXIV. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1831. NO. 5.

POETICAL.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

THE NEGLECTED.

BY W. D. GALLAGHER.

The moon was high in heaven. The burning stars
Were looking down on slumbering innocence,
—And guile, and sin, and grief. CATHARINE sat
Watching the dying embers on the hearth
Go silently and slowly out. The night
Was wearing on. She had been waiting long
To hear the welcome footsteps of the one
On whom her young affections had been flung,
Unchanging as the ever-during hue
Of the all-glorious heaven. He came not yet—
And wearied with her watching, she lay down
In very wretchedness, and tears—hot tears,
Burst from the lava fountains of her heart,
Searing their courses. Tremulous and weak,
Her voice arose in prayer—and the sweet tone,
That came like music from her thin, white lips,
Melted at length into a dreamy sound
Almost inaudible, save unto Him
That readeth well the human heart. The tears
That burningly ploughed down her wasted cheek,
From her soul's depth of feeling, ceased their flow,
As though the wave of trouble had been stilled:
And slumber came upon her, as a balm
From Him that healeth up the broken heart!

Catharine was neglected. She had linked
Her destinies with one who bowed him down,
In deep humiliation, at the shrine
Of DRUNKENNESS. Catharine long had striven
To win him from the desolating sin
That bowed his spirit like a pestilence.
But all was vain. A weary year wore on—
And the deep kindnesses she did for him,
Were all unheeded. Then he slighted her,
And then—NEGLECTED! WOMAN hath a heart
Of holy fervidness, that trusteth much
In man's harsh nature—that endureth oft
The keenest sufferance—that treasureth up
Each kindly word and look: She hath an eye
Of winning restlessness, that feedeth on
The idol of her love, with strange delight
And confidence. Still she hath within
Which will not brook NEGLECT, but either turn
With a fell purpose on her injurer,
And deeply be avenged—or brood in deep
And harrowing silentness, on the intense
And burning sense of wrong she hath endured,
Until her proud heart breaketh of its weight
Of cherished agony!

Another year
Wore on in silent suffering—and she lay
Calmly upon her bed of death, a scared
And broken-hearted one. Around her couch
Were those who knew her in spring of life,
Ere she had drank the 'wormwood and the gall;'
Ere care had furrowed her queenly brow,
And dimmed its soft transparence: and before
The richness of her early love was flung
Away, but to be blighted in the bud.

The voice of age was blended with the low,
Faint murmuring of the sufferer. The dim spark
Of life was soon extinguished—and she lay
In the embrace of the bereaving King!

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

THE SCHOOL-BOY—No. 3.

Mr. Editor—Although much has been said and written on the baneful effects of *intemperance*, yet so prevalent is that vice, and so many bad consequences growing out of it, that I think too much cannot be said against it. Fully persuaded of this, I had selected inebriety for the subject of this day's paper; but having just received a letter from my father on that subject, I send it, with the hope that his letter may, through the medium of your paper, fall into the hands of some young disciple of Bacchus, and stop him in his mad career, before he engulphs himself in that vortex that yearly swallows up her thousands and tens of thousands. If so, my object will be accomplished.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

PARVUS PUER.

My dear Son—Hard drinking is a vice that breaks a man's rest, impairs the understanding, extinguishes the memory, inflames the passions, corrupts the will, lays the foundation of the worst and most dangerous distempers—incapacitates a person from pursuing his studies, and from applying to the duties of his calling, be it what it will: It meets with contempt from the world; and even if a man's circumstances were above feeling the expense, which is seldom the case, it alters and changes the practiser of it from himself; but should his fortune be but moderate, it is a great wonder indeed if want and beggary be not its consequences. If he has a family, his children, who, by their father's industry and sobriety, might have made a creditable figure in life, are left to the mercy of the world, and often exposed to shame, misery, and an unhappy end. Consider, my son, how a man can answer this conduct to God, to his parents, and other relations—to his wife, to his children, to himself, and behold it an unnatural and barbarous vice, which not only makes himself miserable and contemptible, but transmits the mischief to his unhappy and innocent children, if he has any. Add to all this, that it is a vice a man cannot easily master and subdue, or which, like some others, may be cured by age; but it is a vice that feeds and nourishes itself by practice, and grows upon a man as he lives longer in the world, till at last, if it cut him not off in the flower of his days, it at least renders the evening of his life miserable and unhappy.—Consider all these things, my dear son, and before it be too late, get the better of a vice you will find difficult to subdue when it be grown to a head, and which will otherwise creep upon you more and more every day, till it shuts up your life in misery, as to yourself, and contempt as to the world. Instead of giving cause even to your nearest and best friends, to remember you with pleasure, it will make a kindness in them to forget they ever had in the world, if a parent, such a son; if a tutor, such a pupil; if a brother or sister, such an unhappy near relation; if a friend, such a wretched one that cannot be thought of without pity and regret, for having shortened his days and ruined his affairs by so pernicious a habit. What a joy, on the contrary, will that noblest of conquests over yourself, yield to all your dear relations! And what pleasure in particular will you give to the aged heart and declining days of

Your most affectionate father, —SAM'L.

Quills are things that are sometimes taken from the *pinions* of one goose to spread the *o-pinions* of another.

The sight of a man intoxicated, gives the best lesson to sobriety.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVINE BENEVOLENCE.

"I cannot go where universal love smiles not around."—THOMSON.

What studded the blue arch of heaven with glittering lights? What formed the unknown depths of the ocean, and stored it with innumerable creeping things? What created this fair world of brightness and beauty? What clothes our fields with green, and our valleys with corn? What glows

"Through all life, extends through all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent?"

The love of God—deep, unfathomless, limitless love!

It is this which speaks in the wild warbling of the feathered choir—we hear it in the pearly rivulet and gushing stream—we see it in the bright flowers of spring—in the sparkling tints of the rose, and the mellow fragrance of the flower of the valley. We hear it in the howling of the midnight storm, and in the summer breathings of the gentle zephyr. We see it in the bright beams of the king of day, and in the milder glory of the queen of night.

"Thou art, O God, the life and light
Of all this wonderous world we see;
Its glow by day, its smile by night,
Are but reflections caught from thee.
Where'er we turn, thy glories shine,
And all things fair and bright are thine."

From the National Intelligencer.

We recommend the following extract from an address delivered by JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM, Esq., Editor of the Boston Courier, before the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, on the 7th October last, to the attention of our readers generally, and of the mechanics and laboring classes of the community particularly.

"Give me whereupon to stand, exclaimed Archimedes, and with my lever I will move the world. The mechanics of these free and independent States can do as much; they can make as proud a boast as the Grecian philosopher, and they are not like him, without a safe position on which to plant themselves, while they put the power into operation. The influence they possess, as a body, is daily increasing. An awakening spirit is abroad among them, and stirring them up to the establishment of schools, lyceums, and institutions for purposes of education, and for uniting and directing their energies to the advancement of literature, and arts, and sciences. The highest honor of a mechanic, of any other man, consists in the cultivation of his mind; because, it is mind that controls and directs every thing else. It is mind which pursues, preserves, and enjoys happiness; it is the mind alone, of all earthly possessions, which is eternal; mind is the only attribute of our nature which exalts us to the likeness of our Maker—the only one in which the image of God is reflected.

"It is the mind that makes the body rich. It is wisdom and understanding that makes the man independent. Ignorance is, of all slavery, the most degrading. Chains and fetters may be made of gold as well as of iron, but neither the one nor the other can keep down the energies of an intelligent, well cultivated, independent mind—a mind trained in the school of virtue, and imbued with the principles of honesty, integrity, firmness, honor, and that self-love, which forms the basis of the social system. The power of such a spirit is uncontrollable and unlimited; its elasticity can no more be subdued than that of the vital fluid, which sustains its physical organization. Prison walls cannot confine it; nor mountains nor seas set bounds to its operations."

Philosophical Confessions.—I have ever preferred the humble destinies of private life to any station that could only be gained by a sacrifice of principle. I have ever thought, and I continue to think, that happiness to a well governed mind, depends upon neither station nor fortune. The pleasure derived from these, ceases with their novelty, and the man relapses again into his former habits and feelings—my philosophy, humble as it is, has taught me to view, not with contempt indeed, but with indifference, all that fortune, or the favors of a court, or what is more captivating, though less capricious than either, the applause of the multitude, can bestow, in comparison with an approving conscience, in the steady pursuit of active duties.

Sir James Graham's Speech.

CONVERSATION.—Great talents for conversation require to be accompanied with great politeness. He who eclipses others, owes them great civilities, and whatever a mistaken vanity may tell us, it is better to please in conversation than to shine in it.

SIMPLICITY.—BY J. K. PAULDING.

The more I see of the world, the more I am satisfied that simplicity is as inseparable the companion of true genius as it is of true greatness. I never yet knew a truly great man—a man who overtopped his fellow men, who did not possess a certain playful, almost infantine simplicity. True greatness never struts on stilts, or plays the king upon the stage. Conscious of its elevation, and knowing in what elevation consists, it is happy to act its part like common men in the common amusements and business of mankind. It is not afraid of being undervalued for its humility. Of this class is Chief Justice Marshall, than whom a more clear and comprehensive and profound lawyer never perhaps adorned the bench of any country. In his hours of relaxation he is as playful as a child. He is fond of rural sports and exercises, which he enters upon with all the generous ardor of youth; and at sixty years old is one of the best quoit players in Virginia.

I think it was in the summer of 1820 I met him at the Saturday quoit club near Richmond, where were assembled half a dozen grave judges, several distinguished persons of various professions, and though last, not least, an artist, the prince of originals and the best story teller in existence. A match was made, and the Chief Justice throwing off his coat, fell to work with as much ardor as if he were going to decide a question of neutral rights, or one involving the conflicting jurisdictions of sovereign states.

The following is taken from the Warrenton (Fauquier Co. Va.) Gazette:

"*Chief Justice.*—We are concerned to hear a report that the venerable Chief Justice of the United States' Court, has notified the President that as soon as he gets through the business of the present term of the Supreme Court, he will, from his increasing indisposition, tender his resignation of an office that he has filled with so much benefit to his country and credit to himself for more than thirty years. We should be pleased to have an opportunity to correct this report, but we fear it is too true."

We pray heaven to avert from the country so great a calamity as this paragraph denounces. Considering where it makes its appearance, in a neighborhood where Judge Marshall has many and very near connections, it has a fearful air of truth about it.

[*National Intelligencer.*

GRAFTING.

From the New England Farmer.

Mr. Fessenden.—In your paper of Dec. 31, a new mode of grafting is described, which is said to be an improvement. I desire also to show you another new mode of performing this operation, which may prove equally valuable.

When trees begin to show their fruit, (no matter what kind) and it is made evident that grafting must be resorted to, or we must patiently put up with an inferior kind, instead of cutting off the top, uncover the roots, and choosing the most thrifty one, make a slit in the bark, cut your cion off with a slope, and thrust it in and cover the roots with earth. It will take well, and grow some the first year, much more the next, and the third year the old stock may be cut away, and the grafts that have put on will be very rapid, and soon form a good bearing tree. CALVIN.

Simple Means of Purifying Water.—It is not so generally known as it ought to be, that pounded alum possesses the property of purifying water. A large table spoonful of pulverised alum, sprinkled into a hogshead of water, (the water stirred round at the time,) will, after the lapse of a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify it, that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water. A pailful, containing four gallons, may be purified with a single tea spoonful.

A new Yankee "Notion."—The New-England Pedlars are truly the most ingenious people in the world—it is said that they have lately invented a new "*Notion*," for merchandizing, being no more nor less, than "real Havana Segars" made of oak leaves, covered with a slight wrapper of Tobacco. This is an addition to their stock in trade, and may be classed with "Wooden Tobacco and pumpkin seeds—wooden nutmegs, horn gun flints, &c.

"Tom, what are you doing?"—Nothing, sir. And what are you doing Jack? I'm helping Tom, sir."

ITEMS OF NEWS.

FIRE IN GEORGETOWN, D. C.

A destructive fire occurred on the 21st inst. in Georgetown, by which much property was consumed, and which caused no little alarm to the inhabitants. It commenced in the house of the Rev. Doctor Balch, opposite to what are called Cox's buildings, and before it could be got under, had totally destroyed the Doctor's residence, together with the four adjoining dwelling houses. The cause cannot be well ascertained, but it is believed to have originated in the drawing-room, where it is supposed the fire had not been sufficiently extinguished the night previous. It was first discovered by the watchmen who patroles that part of the town, between 3 and 4 o'clock, A. M. who observed volumes of smoke and flame to issue from the front windows.

The alarm was instantly given, and just in sufficient time, to enable the inmates to escape with their lives.—When the Doctor and Mrs. Balsh were aroused, and attempted to make their way down the stairs to the door, the flames raged so strongly as to render escape by that means utterly impracticable. In this extremity, they were fortunate enough to succeed in effecting a landing from a window in the rear, on the roof of a shed, as we understood, which ran along the house; and thus at the imminent peril of their lives, did they escape from inevitable death within. The other inmates in like manner escaped. Such was the devouring nature of the flames, that no part of the furniture or other property could be saved; and so rapidly did they communicate to the other dwellings, that little either could be extracted from them. The other sufferers who lived adjoining, are, Col. Brooke, James C. Wilson, and James Corcoran, Esqs., with their several families. The firemen of Georgetown and of Washington were alert in their attendance; and every exertion was used by them, and the citizens at large. Fortunately, though occurring at such an untimely hour, no lives were lost, nor were any serious injuries sustained. We have not heard the amount of loss estimated.

[National Journal.

GEORGETOWN, (KY.) MARCH 4.

Awful Occurrence.—On Sunday night last a parcel of thoughtless young men went to the house of Mr. *Tiffee*, in the neighborhood of the Stamping Ground, for the purpose of tearing down or stoning his house. When they arrived at the house, they were warned by Tiffee that if they attempted to execute their purpose, they would do it at the peril of their lives. But notwithstanding this caution, they commenced their work, when (sad and shocking to relate,) they were fired upon by Tiffee, and one of them was literally shot to pieces; the whole load, consisting (according to the statement of Tiffee) of *sixteen rifle balls!!* entering just above the hip, and passing in the direction of the right shoulder, in which most of them lodged—eleven of them were taken out by direction of the Coroner, who had an inquest held over the body. This melancholy occurrence, should serve as solemn warning to all who attempt to take the laws into their own hands. No man has a right to pull down the house of another, or in any other way to annoy him so as to make him leave the neighborhood. If a man conducts himself so as to become disagreeable to his neighbors, they should have no intercourse with him; and if he offends against the laws, let them take hold of him.—But in no case should heedless young men attempt to force a man away, by tearing down his house, or by "*regulating*" him, as the phrase sometimes is. The name of the unfortunate man who was killed, was Woolium. He had been in the neighborhood but a short time; and was induced to engage in this affair by his comrades. Tiffee has absconded.

[Sentinel.

Brown, a hardened villain, found guilty of murder in New Orleans, was brought up for sentence on the 17th ult. He exhibited an assumed nonchallance and savage want of emotion, on being conjured by the Court to pay attention to the concerns of his soul.—After sentence had been pronounced, he turned round to the spectators and remarked, with perfect sang froid, "Excuse me if I am not at preaching on Sunday next, I'm engaged." He is to be hanged on such a day as the Governor may appoint.

T. J. Wansley and Charles Gibbs, two seamen, were tried at New-York a few days since, for piracy and murder. They were found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the 22d of April next.

Shipments from Cincinnati.—We have conversed with a number of gentlemen engaged in the Pork business, and from the best information we can obtain, the *returns* (at usual prices) for Pork, Bacon, and Lard, shipped from this port, will not fall short of one million five hundred thousand dollars.—The quantity put up here and in the vicinity, to Dayton included, is greater than it ever has been. We have it from good authority, that there are now twenty-five thousand barrels of FLOUR at Dayton, together with a large quantity of Whiskey, Pork, Bacon, Lard, &c. &c. waiting the opening of the canal, which, judging from the appearance of it, will not be navigable for several days to come—it has now been closed nearly three months, and occasioned much loss and distress to the upper part of the city. The extra business, and the facility of getting to market at the most desirable time, would, in two or three years, pay for turning it into a Rail Road.

[Cincinnati Gazette.

Books were recently opened in Patterson, N. J. for subscription to the stock of a company for making a rail road. The stock required was 250,000 dollars. In six hours, the subscription amounted to 1,291,750 dollars, and the price rose to 25 above par.

Rail Road to Washington.—We have much pleasure in congratulating the citizens of Washington and Baltimore on the agreeable information, that all the legislation necessary to enable the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company to effect a communication by rail way between the two Cities having been completed during the last session of Congress and of the Legislature of Maryland, this desirable improvement will be commenced as early as the completion of the necessary examinations and surveys will enable the directors to decide on the precise route and location of the road; and we have little doubt will be completed within two years after its commencement. The act of Congress authorizes the extension and construction of this rail road into and within the District of Columbia—its provisions are so liberal and its restrictions so reasonable, that when it is known that they were mutually agreeable to the Corporation of the City of Washington, and the President and Directors of the rail road company, it affords a most gratifying proof of the desire in our neighboring City to increase the facilities of a social intercourse with us—Baltimore and Washington will soon be reciprocally as accessible to the residents of each place as Liverpool and Manchester—and a rapid addition to the convenience and prosperity of the citizens of both will be the certain result.—[*Balt. Gaz.*

PENNSYLVANIA appears to be determined to continue her system of Internal Improvements; and a bill has passed both Houses of her Legislature, embracing the following appropriations; in all, upwards of two millions of dollars!

"The bill appropriates $600,000 to the rail road from Philadelphia to Columbia; $116,179 to the canal from Columbia to Middletown; $195,000 to the western turnpikes; $700,000 to the canal of Slackwater navigation between Huntingdon and Holidaysburg, and the rail road across the Alleghany mountain; 200,000 to the extension on West Branch; $100,000 to the North Branch; $28,000 to the Lewisburg cross cut, to be paid out of the West Branch appropriation; $100,000 to the Big Beaver; and $60,000 to the French Creek."

The Indians.—The Supreme Court of the United States, have refused the injunction to stay certain proceedings of the State of Georgia, prayed for on behalf of the Cherokee Indians; and thus all fears of a collision between Federal and State Authorities are, as respects this question, at an end.—What think the Eastern Zealots of the *independent, sovereign character* of the Aborigines now? But on the other hand, how ashamed should these hot-headed Georgians be, who censured this august tribunal in anticipation of an adverse decision?

[Petersburg Times.

RALEIGH, MARCH 10.

A few nights ago, an infant in this city was strangled by its cap (which was rather too large) slipping off behind and getting under its body, which occasioned such a pressure of the string against the throat as to cause strangulation. Its mother awoke at a late hour in the night, and discovered the situation of the child, when she immediately sent for a physician, who, upon his arrival, found that all attempts at resuscitation were ineffectual.

FROM MEXICO.

The Livinia at New York from Vera Cruz, brings to the Editors of the Journal of Commerce, City of Mexico papers to the 22d February. They are chiefly occupied with documents in relation to the unfortunate Ex-President Guerrero, who was captured in the South near the close of January.—He was tried by a Council of War at Oajaca on the 10th of February, found Guilty, and SENTENCED TO BE SHOT; *which sentence was carried into execution on the 14th.*

Oajaca, Feb. 15.—Yesterday Gen. Guerrero was shot in the town of Cuilapan, two leagues distant from this city. He availed himself of the necessary helps and preparations for a good death, which in fact he experienced—for with resignation to his punishment he only concerned himself to go into eternity as a true Catholic, who, if he feared the tremendous judgment of a severe and infallible Judge, confided in his inexhaustible compassion, and was very far from saying like Cain, "my punishment is greater than I can bear."

Morelia, Feb. 17.—The factions, who are continually changing their measures, always keeping the country in alarm, always devising means for their own aggrandizement, have now a project on foot, which none but men destitute of all sense of shame could have adopted. It is explained in two words, viz: to form a party in favor of Sr. Gomez Pedraza, in order to sustain by arms the question which they have broached respecting the legitimacy of the existing Government. In fewer words still, it is intended to set up Sr. Pedraza in opposition to Sir Bustamente.

Mexico, Feb. 21.—The news received by every mail is very satisfactory. According to that received today, tranquility is restored on all sides; the unhappy persons who had been led astray, are presenting themselves to the authorities, and the tedious prosecutions of those who desire to prolong the evils of the Nation, excite only the indignation of all good citizens.

The warning annunciation, that "they who live by the sword shall perish by the sword," was never more prophetic than in the instance of President Guerrero—some details of whose trial & execution will be found in this paper. Guerrero being defeated as a competitor for the Presidency of Mexico, by Pedrazza, who received the great majority of votes, undertook, and succeeded, to overrule the election by force of arms, and by means of the soldiery was proclaimed President in the place of Pedrazza. In his turn he has been overthrown by another soldier, Bustamente; but hoping still to recover his power, he again had recourse to arms, was beaten, taken prisoner, tried in a distant province by a court martial, condemned, and immediately executed. We have no tears for him. "The poisoned chalice" has returned to his own lips; but the hapless country subject to such violences, and usurpations, may well claim our sympathy.

It is stated in the Official Register of Mexico, under date of 22d February, that a pension of $3000 has been granted to the wife and daughter of Guerrero. Where life, however, is held so cheap, and revolutions in government are so frequent, the worth of such a grant may be well questioned.

[New York American.

INDIANA.—*Official Dignity.*—The close of the late session of the Legislature presented a scene of novel interest in the history of legislation. The nomination of the Judges of the Supreme Court by Gov. Ray gave great dissatisfaction to the Senate, and after various reports, resolutions and messages, the difference was blown into a perfect hurricane by a message from the Governor impugning the motives of the members in some of their proceedings. Several of the Senators rose in their places and charged the Governor with using his official patronage for electioneering purposes, declaring that the State was disgraced by him, and praying that Providence would avert a similar calamity for the future. The Governor, hearing these denunciations as he was sitting in the lobby, rose and attempted to defend himself, but sat down in a few minutes, apparently overcome by the intensity of his emotions.

On the last day of the session, a committee of the Senate waited upon him to ask if he had any further communications to make, to which he replied in the affirmative. On the return of the committee it was unanimously resolved not to wait for his communications, and the Senate adjourned *sine die.*—[*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

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THE LEGISLATURE.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RICHMOND, MARCH 23.

On *Monday*, the business in both houses was of an important character, and called forth much debate. In the *Senate*, the judiciary bill was the main topic of discussion, the committee having reported, (13 to 2,) in favor of having but *one* judge in each circuit. Various propositions to fill the blank, were made, with 12, 16, 18, and 20 circuits.

In the *House*, after the passage of ten bills, (amongst them, one directing the survey of the Shenandoah Valley, during the present year,) the Staunton and Potomac Rail Road bill was taken up. The Senate had stricken out the 29th section of the bill, (giving the company the privilege to extend the road to the Kanawha or Ohio,) and Mr. Summers had, on a preceding day, moved an amendment in lieu of the Senate's amendment, proposing the extension, but securing to the State the privilege of doing the work herself at any time. This, however, Mr. S. withdrew, to let Mr. Williams of Shenandoah offer one rather more carefully guarding the privilege to the State. Hereupon, much debate arose, the James River interest exhibiting great concern, lest the *grand* project of connecting the Eastern and Western Waters, (which they have been accomplishing in their dreams for many years,) should be snatched from the hands of the Old Commonwealth. On the other side, it was contended, that it was unjust and oppressive, nay, tyrannical in the extreme, to deny to the people of *any* section of the state, the privilege of making improvements with their own funds, and of trading to any market they pleased. The amendment, however, failed by a vote of 53 to 58—several *Western* members voting against it, and several being *absent*. Thus it is, that the defection of the West, and the jealousy of the East, cause every thing to bow to the great commercial Juggernaut, the James River.

On *Tuesday*, the Senate receded from its *state-right* amendments to the Rail Road bills.

In the *House*, after the disposal of some local business, the bill regulating the tolls upon Mayo's and Trent's bridges, (across James River at Richmond,) was taken up, debated, and passed. The bill regulating the fees of clerks, was also discussed at some length, and passed. And the bill regulating the seniority of justices of the peace, was considered, and indefinitely postponed. So you will see, that but little progress was made as to the mass of business upon the table.

To-day, (*Wednesday*,) was spent almost as unprofitably as yesterday. Two subjects occupied the greater part of the sitting. After agreeing to various amendments of the Senate to local bills, the bill creating a new county out of parts of Rockingham and Shenandoah, was passed. It was opposed by Mr. McMahon of Rockingham, and Mr. Williams of Shenandoah; and was supported by Mr. Lewis of Rockingham, and Mr. Harris of Shenandoah. It is composed of that part of Shenandoah known by the name of the Massanutten Valley, and a portion of Rockingham within the same valley. At the instance of Mr. Bayly of Accomack, it was called *Page*, in honor of one of the early governors of Virginia. The name of *Raleigh* was also suggested, but the first was adopted. The Indian characteristic ought to have been retained, and the name of *Massanutten* should have been given to it, as well to keep up the recollection of the ill-fated red men who once trampled that fertile valley, as because there is something harmonious and pleasant in the sound.

The bill concerning the fees of *pilots*, (or "*sea-wagoners*," as Mr. Maxwell of Norfolk called them, by way of rendering the subject (familiar to the mountaineers,) occupied about three hours in debate, between Mr. Jones, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Rutherfoord, and Mr. Macfarland. The only result of all the discussion seemed to be, to *pilot* the house into a stream of uncertainty and almost into a sea of bewilderment. Mr. Maxwell's wit (always teeming) served, however, to enliven the sifting, and to render somewhat tolerable a theme upon which the "land-lubbers" could dwell with but little interest.

The bill concerning the Court of Appeals, (providing for a session over the mountains,) was read a first and second time, and committed.

RICHMOND, MARCH 26.

The proceedings of *Thursday*, in the House of Delegates, would present, in the details, but little to interest the reader, although a good deal of business was done. A communication was received from the President of the U. States, which stated, that, instead of that government being indebted to Virginia, this state stands charged upon the Treasury books with the sum of $100,879. But it is stated, by those familiar with the subject, that since the adjustment of those accounts, Virginia is entitled to credit for other disbursements.

An effort was made, and repeated on Friday, to introduce a bill, giving power to the *ex-officio* members of the Board of Public Works, to carry into effect the acts authorizing subscriptions, on the part of the state, to the funds of joint stock companies—but the resolution was laid upon the table. A bill, providing for the appointment of commissioners to examine and report upon the best means of uniting the Eastern and Western waters, caused a good deal of discussion, and was eventually laid upon the table. The bill to abolish the Board of Public Works, produced much debate; the friends of internal improvement urging that this measure was designed as an entering wedge to the abolition of the fund itself. A motion to postpone the subject indefinitely, failed, by a vote of 48 to 69.

On *Friday*, the bill regulating sheriffs' commissions, called forth considerable discussion. The object was to prevent them from receiving *two* commissions upon forth-coming bonds.—Mr. Leigh thought there would be great propriety in abolishing forthcoming bonds entirely, especially upon small debts, as the indulgence granted to a poor debtor, by such bonds, was the dearest indulgence which had ever been purchased—being at the rate of from 50 to 100 per cent. Various propositions were made, to obviate the difficulty; and an attempt to get rid of the subject, was made by Mr. Newton of Westmoreland; but the house deemed it too important to be cast out in that way. Eventually, the bill was recommitted to the committee of courts of justice.

A communication was received from Judge Coalter, resigning his appointment as a Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The bill to abolish the Board of Public Works, was taken up on its third reading, and the salary of the Principal Engineer fixed at $2,500, (instead of $3,500, as heretofore.) After some debate, it was passed by a vote of 74 to 46.

The *Senate* rejected the important bill providing for the opening and repair of the public roads of the commonwealth.

To-day, (*Saturday*,) not less than *fifty* bills were disposed of, upon their various readings—and many reports of committees concurred in, or put upon the table, to take the sleep of death. Every bill upon the clerk's docket, on the first reading, was read; several were committed, and four or five passed—none of them, however, of general importance. The report of the committee of courts of justice, declaring it *inexpedient to make any change in the county and corporation courts*, was concurred in by the house. So effectually is a large portion of the state wedded to this system, that all hope of reform seems to be utterly vain. This will certainly create some disappointment—for I think it was reasonably calculated that something would be done to render the county court system more efficient. The jurisprudence of the state, after nearly four months' labor, *is yet unsettled*; and it will not now be a matter of surprise to me, if the Legislature should adjourn, *without doing any thing on that subject*. The Senate, (or rather, its committee,) contrary, as I conceive, to the true spirit of the Constitution, has undertaken to *originate an entirely new bill*, striking out every thing but the enacting clause. It is now two weeks since the bill, concerning the superior courts of law and chancery in each county, was sent to the Senate. The substitute of the committee was under consideration in that body to-day for a short time. When a bill will come back to the house, or in what shape, is rather difficult to predict. If that subject were disposed of, the Legislature might adjourn in a very few days—every thing else of importance being in a train for speedy despatch.

The spirit of debate seemed to have been completely subdued in the house to-day; there not being, altogether, half an hour's discussion. That the same disposition may prevail for another week, is my most earnest prayer. From the probable course of events, however, in reference to the judiciary bill, much earnest contention may yet be looked for. I am satisfied the H. of D. never will agree to the bill which the Senate now has upon its table.—That the popular branch will yield, can scarcely be expected; and that the Senate ought at once to confine itself to its appropriate *advisory* sphere, seems to be a proposition too reasonable to admit of a doubt.

From the Richmond Papers.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they had agreed to the amendments proposed by the House of Delegates to their amendments to the bill regulating the appointment of Clerks of Courts, and the tenure of their offices.

Mr. Williams of Shenandoah, from the Committee of the General Laws, reported favorably on the amendments of the Senate to the bill to provide against the abuse of the bridges across the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers at Harpers Ferry, and over the James River at Cartersville.—Agreed to.

Mr. Williams of S., from the same Committee, reported favorably on the amendments of the Senate to the bill to provide more effectually for the holding of the remaining spring sessions of the existing Superior Courts of Law. The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Leigh, from the Committee of Courts of Justice, reported with amendments, the bill requiring accounts of sales made under execution to be returned to the clerk's office. Mr. L. also presented a bill to amend the act reducing into one the several acts concerning the Court of Appeals, and Special Court of Appeals.

Mr. Goode reported, without amendments, a bill to abolish the Board of Public Works.

MILITIA LAW.

On motion of Mr. Brodnax, the bill to amend the several acts concerning the militia of this Commonwealth, was taken up.

Various amendments were adopted, and occasioned much desultory discussion.

Mr. Campbell, of Brooke, moved to amend the 10th section, which fixes the fines for non-attendance of regimental musters, at not less than 75 cents nor more than $3—so as to make the fine not less than 75 cents nor more than 1 dollar—which motion was agreed to, 54 to 48.

Mr. Brodnax moved to strike out the 10th section.

Mr. Campbell opposed the motion. Some further conversation took place between Messrs. Jackson, Christian, Brodnax and Campbell of Brooke, when it was adopted, ayes 54, noes 30.

Mr. Christian moved to strike out the 8th section, which reduces the number of regimental musters from two to one annually. This motion was opposed by Messrs. Brodnax, Chichester and Spurlock, and was rejected.

Mr. Rutherfoord moved a new section, to be inserted after the 12th section—authorizing the officers of volunteer companies to employ buglers, drummers and fifers at 2 dollars per day each, provided that the fines paid by the company shall be sufficient for that purpose—which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Brodnax, the 8th section was amended by adding the following: "The Battalion and Regimental courts of enquiry for each regiment, shall be held at such time and place as the commanding officer of the regiment shall order and appoint."

Mr. Hays moved to strike out so much of the 14th section as gave compensation to adjutants for each day employed in training officers.

This motion having been opposed by Messrs. Campbell of Brooke, and Brodnax, supported by Mr. Hayes, was rejected.

Mr. Miller of Powhatan, moved to strike out the 12th section, which provides for the increase of volunteer companies, &c. He thought it would have the effect to make the volunteer companies too numerous, and the number of exempts would be so great, that when any emergency occurred, they must be enrolled anew.

Mr. Gallaher opposed the motion. The gentleman from Powhatan seemed to forget that a new set of these volunteers would come forward every year. One regiment of volunteers, well armed and disciplined, could render more efficient service than twenty of the ordinary militia, mustered as they are every year with cornstalks and bludgeons. The volunteers would always be ready in case of emergency.

Mr. Miller of Powhatan, replied. He did not look upon volunteers as much superior to the militia. Some of the hardest battles had been fought by militia, not more than three months from the plough.

Mr. Brodnax opposed the motion, without disparaging the character of the militia—the volunteer companies were of great use in supplying officers, and conveying discipline to the militia. He considered the volunteer companies very valuable.

Mr. Gallaher hoped the House would not understand *him* as disparaging the militia—for he had the honor of belonging to that corps himself. He only referred to the relative efficiency of troops mustered without arms and those who were regularly trained, as volunteers generally are. The materials of each were the same; but the difference must at once strike every member of the House.

Mr. Rutherfoord said he considered this the most valuable section in the bill. It was necessary to keep up a military appearance, in order to sustain the spirit among the people, which could only be done by volunteer companies. Unless this section were retained he should not object to the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Brodnax said he would offer an amendment, which he thought would satisfy the gentleman from Powhatan.

Mr. Miller of Powhatan, suggested that if the number of volunteer companies were limited, he should not object to the section.

Mr. Brodnax submitted the following amendment, which was agreed to:—"And provided also, that the commanding officers of the respective companies of militia of the line, shall keep enrolled such persons exempted as aforesaid, as may reside in their respective company bounds, and shall on their lists and in their returns, distinguish them as exempts."

Mr. Miller of Powhatan said, as the friends of the bill seemed so anxious that this section should be retained, he would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Goode said that perhaps he was the last man in the house who ought to interfere with the militia law, for he presumed he was the only *private* present; but he thought the objections of the gentleman from Powhatan to this section so forcible, that he now renewed the motion to strike out. He thought its effect would be injurious, as it reduced the term of service from 27 years to 5 years, after which the volunteer would forget all he had ever learned, and in case of emergency, officers must be sent through the country to enroll these troops anew.

The question was then put and agreed to.

Mr. Jackson moved to amend the bill by striking out the 10th section, and inserting the following:—"That instead of the fines now prescribed by law, the Regimental Courts of Enquiry shall not assess a greater fine than 75 cents upon any non-commissioned officer or private, for failing to attend any company, regiment, or other muster required by law.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Campbell of Brooke, and Jackson, and opposed by *Mr.* Witcher. The amendment was adopted.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

The order of the day was then taken up, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, [Mr. Eppes in the chair,] to consider the bill concerning the General Elections.

Various verbal and other amendments were submitted and adopted, after much desultory debate.

After remaining in Committee of the Whole about two hours, on motion of *Mr.* Brodnax, the committee rose and reported progress.

The Bill was then taken up in the House, and the amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole were severally agreed to, when the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

And then the House adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

A communication was received from the Senate, stating that they had passed the bills to provide for the construction of a turnpike road from Winchester to some point on the Ohio River—and authorizing the Board of Public Works to subscribe for a part of the stock of the Berryville turnpike company. That they had also agreed to the resolution, requesting the Governor to correspond with the Governors of the States of Kentucky and Ohio, upon the subject of the land warrants located in those States, by persons who served in the Virginia line on continental establishment during the Revolution.—And also to the resolution calling for information from the Presidents of the Bank of Virginia and Farmers' Bank of Virginia, with an amendment. And that they had *rejected* the bill "concerning jurymen."

The engrossed bill "directing a survey of the Shenandoah River and country adjacent thereto, and the South Branch of the Potomac," was read a third time and passed. (This bill directs the civil engineer, or one of his assistants, during the present year, to survey the Shenandoah river from its mouth to the highest point capable of navigation, and also the Shenandoah Valley, with a view of ascertaining the relative advantages of the improvement of said river, by locks and dams, or by a canal, or of a rail road through the Valley and make report to the next General Assembly, with an estimate of costs—also, a similar survey and report on the South Branch of the Potomac.)

The following engrossed bills (amongst others,) were read a 3d time and passed. To authorize John A. Washington, Bushrod C. Washington, and George C. Washton, to sell certain lands therein named—to amend the several acts concerning the Militia of this Commonwealth.—(This bill accommodates the militia laws, as to the election of officers, &c to the provisions of the new Constitution.)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

The Senate *receded* from their amendment to the Staunton and Petersburg rail roads, prohibiting the subscription to their stock on the part of the government of the United States.

Mr. Harris called up the engrossed bill forming a new county out of parts of Shenandoah and Rockingham.

The first question being on the name of the county, Max-ze-pa (Indian name of the valley,) was proposed by one gentleman—Raleigh by another—but Mr. Bayly proposing the name of Page (after the late Governor Page) the question was put on adopting that name and carried in the affirmative.

A warm discussion then ensued on the passage of the bill—Mr. Lewis and Mr. Harris supporting, and Mr. McMahon and Mr. Williams of Shenandoah, opposing it—when it was finally passed by the following vote: ayes 65, noes 43.

Mr. Mayse offered a resolution instructing the *ex-officio* members of the Board of Public Works, to carry into execution, the act authorizing a subscription to the stock of the turnpike from the eastern end of the Warm Spring mountain, to Harrisonburg in Rockingham.

Mr. Gallaher suggested the propriety of comprehending the cases of other turnpikes, in the same situation—to which purpose the resolution was for the present, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Leigh, the bill concerning the Court of Appeals was taken up and read a first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Zinn, the bill regulating the payment of judgments or decrees against the Commonwealth was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

The bill requiring a return of sales made under execution, to the Clerk's Office of the county, was taken up, with the amendments reported by the Committee of Courts of Justice. The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Gallaher moved to add the following new section to the bill:

Be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful, hereafter, for any sheriff or other officer, to include in any forthcoming bond, any other property than such as shall have been *actually* levied upon by him, under an execution, or such as shall have been actually surrendered by the defendant.

Mr. Gallaher remarked, that the object of a forthcoming bond was to relieve property actually levied upon—but a practice had grown up, of including property *never possessed by the defendant*, and thus securities were involved for the delivery of property which did not exist, or for the payment of the whole debt. For instance, if an execution for $500 were issued against an individual, who owned but $200 worth of property, the sheriff generally advised the defendant to give a forthcoming bond—and a friend, ignorant of the fact, was compelled to pay a sum more than double the proceeds of the property levied upon. There was no justice in such a proceeding—all that can be reasonably required of an unfortunate debtor, is the surrender of his whole means, and there was manifest injustice in permitting any practice to exist, which made innocent persons liable for any amount beyond the property seized upon.

Mr. Macfarland opposed the amendment, urging some objections; and after some conversation between him and the mover, it was rejected. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill "Regulating the payment of judgments, or decrees against the Commonwealth"—and the bill "To amend an act reducing into one the several acts concerning Pilots and regulating their fees, passed February 10th, 1819"—were read a third time and passed.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The bill to abolish the Board of Public Works, reported with amendments, was taken up, and further amended, on motion of Mr. Goode.

Mr. Williams of Shenandoah, moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Spurlock, Goode, Watts, Brodnax, and Rives of P. G., and supported by Messrs. Miller of B., Terrill, Williams of S., Davisson and Mason of Frederick.

The question was then taken on postponing the bill, and decided in the negative as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Terrill, Kenney, McCue, Mayse, Davis of Berkeley, Henshaw, Anderson and Miller of B., Campbell of Brooke, Rives of Campbell, Clay, Chichester, Payne, Erskine, Easley, Dunn, Carskadon, Seymour, Davisson, Leigh, Lucas, Gallaher, Summers, Lawson, Mason of Loudoun, Caldwell, Newman, Billingsly, Vawters, Preston, O'Ferrall, Murdaugh, Jacobs, Parriott, Hiner, Baxter, Shield, Hart, Moore, M'Mahon, Lewis, Williams of S., Jackson, Maxwell and Rutherfoord—48.

NOES—Messrs. Banks, (Speaker) Bayly, Drummond, Booker, Garland of Amherst, Campbell of Bedford, Leftwich, Shell, Christian, Yancey, Spurlock, Taylor, Watkins, Burfoot, Broadus, Wilson, Brodnax, Jones, Wright, Powell of Franklin, Holland, King, Perrin, Bryce, Hail, Claiborne, Green, Dyer, Atkinson, Semple, Pollard of K. & Q., Pollard of K. Wm., Ewing, Hays, Poindexter, Street, Hudgins, Goode, Watts, Helms, Cohoon, Garland of Nelson, M'Laughlin, Blackwell, Anderson of N., Davis of Orange, Adams, Witcher, Swanson, Miller of P., Zinn, Venable, Rives of P. G., Tyler, Alexander, Kilgore, Harris, Gatewood, Goodwin, Hamilton, Moncure, Crump, Eppes, Gillespie, Keller, Newton, Crockett and Macfarland—69.

The bill to incorporate the Loudoun Rail-Road Company, was taken up on motion of Mr. Caldwell, read twice, and committed.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

Mr. Williams of S. from the Committee of General Laws, reported the amendments of the Senate to the following Bills—incorporating the Winchester and Berryville Turnpike Company—changing the tenure of the office of Surveyor—and concerning Michael Zeigler and Hopkins Nowlin, and recommend a concurrence therein.—These amendments were severally agreed to.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Mayse, was taken up on motion of Mr. Miller of B., and amended, on motion of Mr. Erskine, so as to authorize the *ex-officio* members of the Board of Public Works to carry into effect all the acts passed during the present session of the General Assembly in relation to joint stock companies.

This resolution was opposed by Messrs Miller of P. and Goode, and supported by Messrs. Mayse, Gallaher, Christian and Macfarland.

Mr. Goode moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was decided in the affirmative—Ayes 48, Noes 46.

The following engrossed bills were read a third time and passed—1, requiring accounts of sales made under execution to be returned to the clerk's office—2, concerning the adjutant general.

On motion of Mr. Christain, the bill regulating the commissions of Sheriffs and other officers, was taken up.

Mr. Semple moved the following substitute for the original bill:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that hereafter, when any Sheriff, Sergeant, Coroner, or other officer shall take the forthcoming bond, as now authorized by law, such sheriff, sergeant, coroner, or other officer shall include in such bond a commission of two per centum only, on the amount of the execution; but unless such bond be forfeited, he shall not receive such commissions, but shall be entitled to the commission now allowed by law on the execution.

A long debate took place on this subject, in which Messrs. Williams of S., Christian, Semple, Watkins, Leigh, Gallaher, and Witcher participated.

Mr. Newton moved the indefinite postponement of the subject, on which the ayes and noes were ordered, on motion of Mr. Gallaher, and the question being taken, the postponement failed by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Gilmer, Wood of Albemarle, Garland of Amherst, Davis, Campbell of Brooke, Taylor, Burfoot, Gibson, Wright, Perrin, Seymour, Leigh, Pollard of K. & Q., Ewing, Helms, M'Laughlin, Murdaugh, Blackwell, Anderson of Nottoway, Rives of Prince George, Moore, Williams of Shenandoah, Harris, Hamilton, Eppes, M'Culloch, Newton, Jackson, Maxwell—29.

NOES—Messrs. Banks, (Speaker) Bayly, Drummond, Terrill, Kenney, M'Cue, Mayse, Campbell of Bedford, Leftwich, Henshaw, Anderson of Rockbridge, Miller of B., Christian, Yancey, Spurlock, Rives of Campbell, Clay, Watkins, Broadus, Wilson, Brodnax, Jones, Chichester, James, Marshall, Payne, Fowell of Franklin, Holland, Mason of Frederick, Castleman, jr. Wood of Frederick, King, Bryce, jr. Hail, Erskine, Claiborne, Green, Easley, Dunn, Carskadon, Williams of Harrison, Dyer, Atkinson, Semple, jr. Lucas, Gallaher, Summers, Pollard of King William, Hays, Lawson, Caldwell, Poindexter, Street, Hudgins, Newman, Goode, Watts, Billingsly, Vawters, Preston, O'Ferrall, Cohoon, Garland of Nelson, Jacobs, Parriott, Davis, Adams, Hiner, Witcher, Swanson, Miller of Powhatan, Zinn, Venable, Shield, Tyler, Hart, M'Mahon, Lewis, Alexander, Kilgore, Gatewood, Moncure, Crump, Gillespie, M'Coy, Keller, Macfarland, Rutherfoord—88.

On motion of Mr. Brodnax, the bill to abolish the Board of Public Works, was read a third time.

On the question of the passage of the bill, some debate took place, and on motion of Mr. Davisson, the ayes and noes were ordered, and the question was decided in the affirmative by the following vote—ayes 74, noes 46.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree rendered in the superior court of chancery at Winchester, at the November term thereof, in the year 1830, in the case of John Motter and Catharine his wife, plaintiffs, against the executor and devisees of John Wingard, deceased, defendants, will be offered for public sale, at Daniel Entler's tavern in Shepherdstown, *on Saturday the 23d of April next*,

Six valuable out Lots,

Nearly adjoining Shepherdstown, containing upwards of eight acres each—being parts of the farm left by the said John Wingard, deceased. The lots are very handsome, and persons wanting such, will do well to attend the sale. The terms of sale will be, one half of the purchase money to be paid down, and the balance in six months from the day of sale. Bonds with good security will be required for the deferred payments, and the title will be retained as further security.

JOHN T. COOKUS, *Ex'r.*
of John Wingard, dec'd.

Shepherdstown, March 17, 1831.—ts

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, on Monday the 4th of April next, a variety of personal property, consisting of

Two yoke of well-trained Oxen,
Two young Mares,
One two year old Colt,
Three Milch Cows,
Some young Cattle,
Several head of Hogs and Sheep.
Also—One superior eight day Clock,
Two pair elegant acorn Bedsteads,
Four good feather Beds and Bedding,
A number of Chairs and Tables,
One Desk, and one mahogany Side board—with sundry items of Kitchen Furniture. At R. Lyons' Saw Mill, he will offer for sale, a quantity of oak and pine Scantling—oak and pine Plank, of sundry sizes and lengths. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars: for less sums, cash will be required. Purchasers to give bond and security before moving any property.

March 10. SAM'L DOWNEY.

I WILL offer for sale, on the day of the above sale, a valuable servant girl named BETSEY, about 20 years of age, belonging to the estate of John Downey, dec'd. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ROBERT SLEMONS, *Executor*
of John Downey, dec'd.

March 10, 1831.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will offer for sale, *on Monday the 4th of April next*, a valuable Tract of Land containing about

300 ACRES,

lying on the south side of the road leading from Charlestown to Hite & Newcomer's Mill. At least one hundred acres of this land are well timbered. It is conveniently situated to some of the best merchant mills in the county. The improvements upon this property are a good and comfortable Brick House, with other out buildings pleasantly and healthfully situated, with an abundance of good springs.

One-third of the purchase money will be required on the 1st September, 1831, one-third on the 1st September, 1832, and the balance in two equal annual payments. The purchaser can have immediate possession. No title will be given until the first payment be made. There is no part of this property under cultivation at present. HEIRS OF JNO. DOWNEY.

March 10, 1831.

Valuable Jefferson Land
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, as the agent and attorney of Thomas Fairfax, Esq. of Alexandria, offers for sale that valuable estate in Jefferson county, Virginia, called "THE HERMITAGE," consisting of

673 ACRES OF LAND,

a large proportion of which is in timber of the finest quality. The advantages possessed by this property are very great. Lying near the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, it is in the vicinity of the large mills erected on these streams, which all the facilities for transporting its produce to market, to be derived from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Baltimore Rail-Road, will be enjoyed by it in the highest degree. There is a large and constant stream of water running through the tract, of such magnitude that it supplies several valuable mills before it reaches this land. There are also several fine lime stone springs on the estate. The cleared land is in a high state of cultivation, and the fences are good. Possession can be had immediately.

The terms will be accommodating, and if found advantageous to do so, the tract will be divided into two parts to suit purchasers.

All applications to be made to the subscriber, residing at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. JOSEPH T. DAUGHERTY.

Feb. 17, 1831.—tf.

☞ Torch Light, Hagerstown, Journal, Lancaster, Pa. Herald, Frederick, Md. and Republican and Argus, Fredericksburg, Va. insert every other week, 4 times, and send their accounts to this office.

BLANKS,

OF various descriptions, for sale at this Office.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

, Green, Easley, Dunn, Carskadon, ama of Harrison, Dyer, Atkinson, Sem- n, Lucas, Gallaher, Summers, Pollard of William, Hays, Lawson, Caldwell, Poin- r, Street, Hudgins, Newman, Goode, s, Billingsly, Vawters, Preston, O'Fer- Coleson, Garland of Nelson, Jacobs, Par- Davis, Adams, Hiner, Witcher, Swan- Miller of Powhatan, Zinn, Venable, d, Tyler, Hart, M'Mahon, Lewis, Alex- , Kilgore, Gatewood, Moncure, Crump, pie, M'Coy, Keller, Macfarland, Ru- ford—88.

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JOSEPH T. DAUGHERTY.

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BLANKS,

various descriptions, for sale at this office.

THE FREE PRESS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1831.

We were in error last week in stating that *five* Western members voted in favor of postponement, when the last question upon the Loan Bill was taken. We find that EIGHT members from the West voted for the indefinite postponement, or in other words, the rejection of the Loan Bill.

The March term of the County Court of Jefferson, ended on Friday night last, after a session of five days.

The court went to the end of the docket, and disposed of every case ready for trial.

We are beginning to see the good effects of the late classification of the Justices. By this arrangement, some magistrates are assigned to each quarterly term, who undertake to sit regularly as long as the business shall require it. If this plan were generally adopted throughout the State, it would obviate the greatest objection which ever has been, or can be urged, against retaining the county courts under our new constitution. In our court, the docket has been increasing for years, in consequence of the want of such an arrangement. At the late term, eighty causes were finally disposed of, many of which were of long standing, and had acquired, by great length of possession, such a firm hold on the docket, that they were not easily removed. If this plan be persevered in, (as we doubt not it will) we shall no longer hear curses upon the "law's delay"—speedy justice will be administered, the system will become popular, and the justices of the county will receive the sincere thanks of the people.

We are informed, that at one time lately, there were upwards of 20,000 barrels of flour lying on the Shenandoah river between Snyder's mill and Harpers-Ferry in this county, ready for market and about to be transported to Georgetown, Alexandria, &c. on the Potomac.

We would be much gratified if each of the millers of this county would furnish us, for publication, with a statement of the number of barrels of flour manufactured at his mill from the last year's crop.

We might, with such statistics, form some estimate of the surplus produce of our fertile region. It would exhibit, in a stronger light, the great importance to our farmers of increasing the facilities of transportation to the eastern markets, and would bring home to them the necessity and advantage of aiding the several enterprizes already projected with this view. It would enable us to calculate these advantages in dollars and cents, and might succeed in exciting a spirit of improvement and enterprize such as we have long desired to see, and which would enhance permanently the real value of every acre of land in the county.

FLOUR.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 26.—The inspection of this week is the largest which has ever been made in this city. Since our last weekly report prices have receded, owing to the combined causes of very full supplies, the absence of advices from Europe, the inactivity in the neighboring markets, and the comparatively limited purchases in consequence of the high freights to England. The wagon price opened on Monday at $6 37, but on the evening of that day, and the whole of Tuesday, it stood at $6 25. From Wednesday until to-day, inclusive, the wagon rate has ranged from 6 to 6 12—most of the receipts appear to be taken at the latter rate.

ALEXANDRIA, MARCH 26.—Six dollars at this date appears to be the ruling price for Flour.—Corn 70, Rye 65 to 70, Oats 37 to 40, Flax Seed 1 00, Clover Seed 6 50, Whiskey 28 to 30, Bacon 7 00, Plaster 6 00.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

THE QUESTION PROPOUNDED!

Are the people of Jefferson interested in promoting the project lately set on foot in Winchester, of making a Rail Road from that place to Harpers-Ferry?

The writer of this thinks not. The spirit of Internal Improvement is rapidly pervading the community, particularly of Western Virginia, to such a degree as to render it absolutely certain, that at no distant day the nobler enterprise of providing one grand thoroughfare for the rich products of the valley, will be successfully prosecuted. The increasing popularity of rail roads, renders it more than probable that that form of improvement will be adopted. A resolution has passed the legislature, ordering a survey or reconnoissance of the valley, by the public engineers, with a view of ascertaining the most eligible mode of improvement, and the best route. Why, then, were the good people of Winchester so prompt and energetic in their late movements? What powerful incentive has so suddenly roused them from their notorious apathy upon the subject of Internal Improvement? Is it not with a view of forestalling public opinion, and of securing to Winchester the advantages of being made a POINT in the large and infinitely more important work, whether the general interests are thereby promoted or not? It is highly probable the most eligible route for a rail road, will be found to lie several miles south-east of Winchester, and east many thousands of dollars less than a route making that place a point. Well, what then? Why, the capital stock that was ready to be subscribed in this end of the valley, towards the general improvement, will have been already pledged to make one link of twenty-five or thirty miles, ineligibly located and out of the way. To secure this capital stock, it is no doubt expected the general interests will be made to yield—and thus accomplish the darling object of making Winchester a POINT. The ever-towering, step-mother influence, by Frederick and her metropolis, in time past exercised over the good people of Jefferson, particularly in generously furnishing nearly all their officers, whose duties could be discharged without a residence in the county,—may induce the belief that the bait will be readily swallowed. Yet, the sun shines here as well as there; and the subscription papers so kindly furnished can be returned when called for, undefaced by the awkward signatures of our perverse farmers. We say, be patient gentlemen!—wait until the surveys are made! Winchester is not the end of the world—nor is it the only city in it. Q.

Jefferson county, March 28th, 1831.

The Election in New Hampshire has terminated in favor of the Jackson ticket, with but little variation from the majority of last year.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION

OF Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Charlestown, will be held at the Church on Saturday the 23d April. At the same time and place, the Pews will be rented for the ensuing year. Pew-holders who give no notice to the contrary, either in person or writing, will be considered as retaining the same pews for another year. March 31.

Chief Justice.—It is with heartfelt pleasure that we state, says the National Intelligencer, from authority on which we place entire reliance, that there is not the smallest ground for the report, now current, of the intention of Judge MARSHALL to resign the trust of Chief Justice of the United States. To our readers generally we are satisfied that the information, which we are thus enabled to communicate, will be acceptable, inasmuch as it is calculated to allay the anxiety with which they have been led to anticipate the vacancy in question, as a thing not improbable, if not even at hand. We have no reason to believe that any thing we have announced to them for the last sixteen years.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

It was only a few days since, that we noticed the fact, as a matter of some boast too, that 75 barrels of flour had been brought by one horse on the rail road from Ellicott's Mills:—On Saturday afternoon however, we saw, a single horse, and that not either a very strong, large, or fleet one, draw *two hundred barrels of flour*, which had been brought by him from the relay house where he had received the load from the horse, which had conveyed it from the Mills. The first 6 miles and a half to the relay house were travelled in 46 minutes. The distance between the relay house and the depot on Pratt-street, was travelled in one hour and 19 minutes. The last two miles of this latter line was passed in 16 minutes, or at the rate of 7½ miles an hour, shewing that the horse was by no means distressed by his previous labour. When the train of wagons passed us, there were upwards of 50 persons who had jumped on within the last mile. The whole weight drawn, estimating only 10 barrels to a ton, and each car at a ton, was 28 tons.—There were 8 wagons on the Winan's plan, containing 25 barrels each.—The horse was followed by a crowd when he was taken to the stable, who seemed anxious to ascertain whether he was still alive, and were the better pleased to find that he did not appear more fatigued than if he had been trotted over a turnpike road in a gig at the rate of 6 or 8 miles an hour. Yesterday morning he again performed his usual trips, not at all affected by the labour of Saturday.

We may truly say that we never beheld a more imposing sight than was presented by the moving train lengthened as it was. The rapid, steady, and apparently the unresistless advance of the cars, seemed totally inexplicable, when the moving power was considered, but as the actual truth of the fact was obvious to the senses, it became eminently illustrative of one of the most useful applications and productions of human ingenuity. Such we believe was it esteemed by the crowd of citizens assembled to witness the experiment.

The tolls on the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal amounted, last week, to about eighteen hundred dollars. This will become, indeed, a great thoroughfare.—[*Nat. Gaz.*

The Baltimore annual Conference of the Methodist Church assembled in this city last week, and we hear will adjourn to-day. They are perhaps a hundred Preachers of that persuasion in attendance.—[*Nat. Int. March 22.*

A bill has passed the Legislature of MASSACHUSETTS, in relation to the introduction of Foreigners, which provides that no alien shall be allowed to land from any vessel whatever, until the master shall have paid five dollars to the city or town where the vessel shall arrive.

From the Alexandria Gazette, March 25.

The recent opinion of the Supreme Court, distinguished, as we are informed, for its luminous doctrines and sound arguments, puts the Indian Question to rest, at least, on one point. We will not conceal our pleasure at the result of this judicial investigation, and at the fact, that the very ground we have all along taken with regard to this important subject, has been sustained and strengthened by a tribunal distinguished for its learning, talent, independence, and patriotism. That the Indians are not foreign nations, but domestic allies, under our protection, is what we have always thought; nor could we ever get over the difficulty, in the case of the Cherokees, of the *imperium in imperio*. To sanction the right of these Indians to establish an independent government where they now live, appears to us out of the question.

We do not join with those who are for pushing and driving these unfortunate people from their homes—nay, we are strenuous advocates for humanity and plain dealing with reference to them—but we cannot overlook the evil consequences that would result from admitting their claims to the extent contemplated by their counsel. Nor do we justify the conduct of Georgia, as exhibited on too many occasions to be either forgotten or disregarded. The judgment of the Supreme Court will, we trust, however, eventually satisfy all parties. It will certainly show the State of Georgia how groundless have been all its apprehensions of partiality, &c. The integrity of the Court is above suspicion. Its opinions, from the very sanctity of the place from whence they issue, receive the support of an intelligent people, who rely upon the Court as the sheet anchor of the Republic.

Colonization of Free Blacks.—The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society have passed a resolution, "that encouraged by the kind Providence which has thus far favored their efforts, they will immediately commence the arrangements for obtaining the necessary funds and sending to Liberia within the present year, six vessels, from different ports in the United States, on the first days of May, July, September, November, January and March. The first vessel shall sail from New York on the first of May; the second from Baltimore, on the first of July; the third from Philadelphia, on the first of September; and the others from different places, whenever such places shall, with the aid of other means at the command of the Society, secure the requisite funds; such places to be designated in due time."

Bank Robbery.—We copy the following from the New York Commercial Advertiser of Monday evening the 28th inst.

Robbery of the City Bank.—One of the most extensive bank robberies that has fallen to our lot to record, has taken place since the closing of the City Bank, on Saturday last. At the usual hour this morning Mr. Lancaster S. Burling, the first teller, unlocked the vault, to take out the necessary money for the business of the day. On his entering he found that since he deposited the money on Saturday afternoon, the vault had been entered: and it was soon ascertained that upwards of *two hundred and twelve thousand dollars* had been taken away, the greater part of which was in city bills.

The police Magistrates, with Mr. Hays, have been through the building, and examined the premises, and we believe that all are satisfied that the bank and vault were entered with false keys. The Police are now on the alert, and we hope before long we shall be able to announce the arrest of the villians, and the recovery of the property.

The door of the Bank and vault were found on Monday morning, closed and locked as usual.

The Directors of the New York City Bank have offered a reward of *ten thousand dollars*, for the recovery of the property which was stolen from the bank a few nights since. The whole amount missing is *two hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars.*

The Morris Canal Company offer a reward of $1,000, in addition to the above.

It now appears that 298, instead of 200 doubloons, were taken, and that the robbers carried off $12,350 in Post Notes of $50 and $100 each, payable to B. Ames, dated October 1, 1830.

No discovery had at the latest dates been made which would give the least trace of the robbers. A deep mystery seems to hang over the affair.

AWFUL VISITATION OF PROVIDENCE.

The dwelling house, chopping mill, carding machine, fulling factory and clover machine, (all of which was under one roof,) belonging to Mrs. Mary Ann Cost, near Newtown Trap, were entirely consumed by fire on Saturday night the 5th inst. Originating as is supposed from the clover seed machine, by the great friction of the cylinder, in consequence, probably, of not keeping it sufficiently oiled. The property was in the occupancy of Mr. William Brown, who had been in the habit of running the machine both day and night, for several weeks previous, without any accident; but it being Saturday, was stopped by one of the young men at an early hour (9 o'clock) when the family retired to bed. At about 4 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Brown was awakened, hearing some inarticulate noise from one of the young men who were lodging on the next floor above, near the roof,—she instantly called to Mr. Brown, who got up, and at the same moment discovered the whole property to be on fire and already bursting in upon them,—at the same time the young men came running down stairs, one of whom was awakened by fire falling upon him, and burning through the bed he was lying on. Their bed was on fire in several places.

The flames were so rapid they had barely got to the next floor, when the whole of the roof tumbled in. At this time ensued indescribable confusion, none knowing what to do, or scarcely how to save their lives. Mr. Brown was dumb and nearly motionless with fear, but Mrs. Brown manifested great presence of mind in rescuing the children from their dreadful situation; the last was carried out asleep through the raging flames. They were thrown upon the cold earth, for it was raining at the time, all nearly naked; no house nearer than half a mile. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and three young men were in the same situation, not having time to save any thing—indeed in five minutes more the whole family would have been buried in the ruins.

The loss which Mrs. M. A. Cost has sustained is estimated at between three and four thousand dollars. A large quantity of clover seed was consumed, and grain, &c.

[Frederick Examiner.

☞ 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 22d Congress of the United States.

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Septimus Tuston, Mr. DAVID HIGH to Miss MARGARET CROW, all of this town.

On the same evening, by the Rev. Seely Bunn, Mr. JAMES J. MCFILLIN to Miss NANCY GRIFFITH, all of this county.

On the same day, by the Rev. Seely Bunn, Mr. JOHN BUTTS to Miss SARAH WRIGHT, both of this county.

At the same time, by the same, Mr. JOSEPH CALDWELL to Miss MARY WRIGHT.

On the same day, by the Rev. George M. Pyre, Mr. ZEBEDIAH KEDWELL to Miss MARY ROPE.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Septimus Tuston, Mr. CHARLES BRYAN, to Miss PHEBE ANN MCCORMICK, all of this county.

In Alabama, Mr. J. READER, to the beautiful Miss E. LEE.

One volume of the "rights of man,"
From maiden errors freed her;
She saw the title, liked the plan,
And soon became a READER.

In Ohio, Mr. JOHN MADEIRA, to Miss RACHEL GARDNER.

Fair Rachel was fond of good wine,
And when of a single life weary,
Gaily went to the marriage shrine,
And took a whole JOHN of MADEIRA.

[COMMUNICATED.]

DIED,

On Friday the 25th instant, Mrs. AMELIA S. NELSON, wife of Doctor Mann P. Nelson of Smithfield, in this county, aged about 22 years. And four hours after her departure, her infant child, ten days old, followed her to their everlasting abode.

They were placed in the same coffin, and interred the next day, preceded by a most admirable and pathetic discourse, adapted to the occasion, delivered by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, jr. She has not only left a tender and kind husband to mourn the painful bereavement, but an only and most affectionate and devoted sister and two brothers, to weep over her grave; and many other relatives and friends, who will sincerely and deeply sympathise with the more immediate sufferers in this afflictive dispensation.

At his residence (Springsberry) near Battletown, Frederick county, on Monday the 14th inst. JOHN MORGAN STILLMAN, Esq. of Boston, in the 36th year of his age, after a lingering and painful illness, which was borne with a fortitude and resignation rarely equalled. Mr. Stillman was a gentleman possessed of a strong and discriminating mind, which had been improved by extensive travel and observation; at all times rendering him both an agreeable and instructive companion. But his heart was yet more attractive and remarkable than his mind; it was the seat of many of the finest virtues—always in active, prompt, and generous exercise. The poor and the afflicted, whether friend or stranger, never passed him without the kindest sympathy and most efficient aid. Truth demands for him the tribute of an honest man, while friendship drops upon his grave the tear of a sincere and sad recollection. P.

On Friday last, ELMIRA AGNES, infant daughter of Mr. Elias Arnold of this town, in the 4th year of her age.

At the residence of his mother, in Loudoun county, on the 8th inst. Dr. ALBERT HEATON, in the 29th year of his age.

The Rev. Mr. WHITTLESEY will preach at the Zoar Meeting-House on Easter Sunday, the 3d of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

☞ The renting of the pews, and the election of a new vestry will take place at the Episcopal Church on Easter Monday the 4th of April. Pew-holders and subscribers, for the above-mentioned purposes and the consideration of other matters of importance, are earnestly solicited to attend at the church at 10 o'clock. The present vestry are requested to meet an hour previous. Persons wishing to obtain pews will probably be accommodated by attending the renting of the pews. Pew-holders of the past year will be considered as retaining pews unless they are present, or send a written notice of a contrary intention, on or before the 4th of April.

March 24.

POSTPONED SALE.

IN consequence of the inclement weather, the sale of my property, advertised for Tuesday last, was postponed to Monday next, 4th April, when it will certainly take place, at the shop of Mr. James Lindsay, near the Post Office, commencing early in the day. SEELY BUNN.

Charlestown, March 31, 1831.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE training of the Officers of the 55th Regiment of the Virginia Militia, will commence at Charlestown on Wednesday the 4th day of May next, and continue three days. The Regiment will muster at Charlestown on Saturday the 7th day of May. Officers will report the strength of their companies to the adjutant, on the second day of the training. By order of the Col. commanding,

WM. D. MAGRUDER, *Adj't.*

March 31, 1831. *55th Reg't. V. M*

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, one mile from Charlestown, on the road leading to Bullskin, *on Monday the 18th of April next*, two first-rate work horses, one young brood mare, one 1 year old colt, milch cows and young cattle, sheep and hogs, wheat and rye in the ground, corn, rye and potatoes by the bushel, and hay by the ton,

Farming Utensils of every description, consisting, in part, of

A new plantation wagon—ploughs and harrows, cultivators, scythes and brushes, an excellent wheat fan and cutting box, cross-cut and hand saws—shovels, hoes and axes, grain and grass scythes, iron and wooden forks, about 20 twilled bags, 2 barrels of vinegar, a quantity of bacon, lard and tallow. *Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description, among which, are*, beds, bedsteads and bedding, carpeting, one case of drawers, bureau, stand, clock, cupboards, tables, chairs, 2 ten plate stoves, with a quantity of pipe, one large copper kettle, a washing machine, pots, tubs, buckets and churn, spinning wheels and reel. Also, a number of empty barrels and hogsheads, a few bushels of salt and flaxseed, besides a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate, worthy the attention of purchasers generally.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; under that amount, the cash will be required. No property to be removed until the terms of sale be complied with. Sale to commence early in the day.

ABRAHAM GARVER.

March 31, 1831.

P. S.—I have also a lot of timber, at Wm. A. Carter's clearing, which I will sell for cash on the day of the above sale. Those who are inclined to buy, will of course view it and judge for themselves before the day of sale, as it will be inconvenient to go to it on that day. A. G.

TWILLED BAGS.

200 best quality *double seam* Twilled BAGS, just received and for sale by

Oct. 13. G. W. HAMMOND.

VIRGINIA, JEFFERSON CO. SCT:

March Term 1831, after the County Court.

Thomas Griggs, Jr. COMPLAINANT,

AGAINST

Thomas Broten, DEFENDANT.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant in this suit not having entered his appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, to wit: by the affidavit of Elias Edmonds, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next June term of this Court, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in this county, and posted at the front door of the Court-House of this county, for two months successively.

A copy—Teste,

SAMUEL J. CRAMER, C. J. C.

March 31, 1831.

VIRGINIA, JEFFERSON CO. SCT:

March Term, 1831, in the County Court.

John Claspy and Mary his wife, David Claspy and Catharine his wife, David Sheeler, Sr. John Sheeler, Samuel Sheeler, Mary Sheeler, Margaret Sheeler, and Catharine Sheeler, widow and relict of Jacob Sheeler, deceased, ...COMPLAINANTS,

AGAINST

Martin Sheeler, and A. McDonald, and Jane Sheeler, Catharine Sheeler and Frederick Sheeler, which said Jane, Catharine and Frederick are infants under the age of twenty-one years, . . . DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next June term and answer the bill of the complainants, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in this county, and posted at the front door of the Court-House of this county, for two months successively.

A copy—Teste,

SAMUEL J. CRAMER, C. J. C.

March 31, 1831.

NAPOLEON,

A THOROUGH bred son of Old Gracchus, will stand four days in each week, Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at my father's residence, 3 and a half miles south west of Smithfield; and on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, at Mr. John Sharff's stable near Leetown, at ten dollars paid within the season, which will expire on the first day of July, if not paid by that day, twelve dollars will be required, and twenty dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal. Parting with the mare, or irregular attendance at the stand, will forfeit the insurance; and eight dollars the leap, the money to be paid when the service is performed.

WM. P. FLOOD, Jr.

March 31, 1831.

NAPOLEON

is 4 years old this spring, full five feet 2½ inches high, a fine bay with black legs. He was got by Old Gracchus, bred by John Randolph, Esq. of Roanoke, a thorough bred son of Old Diomede, and sire of Rob Roy. Gracchus was out of Cornelia, the grand dam of Mark Anthony, she was by Chantilcer, the best son of Old Wildair, her dam by Old Celer, the best son of Old Janus, grand dam by Mark Anthony, son of Old Partner, by Morton's Traveller, out of Selima, by the Godolphian Arabian; great grand dam by Jolly Roger, out of a Silver Eye, which horse was imported, and the property of Samuel Du Val, Esq.

Napoleon's dam, Kitty, purchased of Mr. Norwood, son of the late Col. Norwood of Baltimore, by Gen. Walter Jones, (as may be seen by his certificate,) is a thorough-bred mare, got by Col. Norwood's noted running horse Bonaparte; she having two crosses of the old stock of Diomede. "Bonaparte was got by Grey Diomede, sire of Amanda; he was by the imported Medley; his dam by Sloe; grand dam by Vampier, &c." Grey Diomede was considered (as may be seen by the American Turf Register, giving an account of his performances,) among the swiftest, and best four mile horses of his day.—Grey Diomede got some capital racers; among them may be mentioned—Amanda, the dam of Durock; Gov. Lloyd's Pandora; Norwood's Bonaparte; Duckat's Democrat, and Little Johnny, all the best runners of their day; also, Temoleon of Maryland. The Grey Diomede mares have produced some of the best stock in our country.—[*Extract from the Turf Register.*]

Of the strong probability of Napoleon making a first-rate running horse, may be inferred from the following extract of a letter from Mr. Jacob Powder of Maryland, dated October, 1830.

"I ran your colt, by Gracchus, mile heats against a colt by Arab, belonging to Mr. Harrison, near the city of Richmond, and a Durock colt, and a mare, name not known.—colt and Harrison's run out lapped—the second heat, your colt lost, in my opinion, by running out a considerable distance on a turn—he then ran up, and lapped the Arab colt in the running out. After this, I trained on the Lancaster course where he (Napoleon) met with the accident I before stated, of having his shoulder hurt. He was then taken out of training. I think better of him as a horse of speed than any colt I ever trained."

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by Thomas Shepherd and wife, dated February 9, 1829, and recorded in Jefferson county court, to Aaron Jewett, for the purpose of securing the payment of the sums of money therein named, to Henry O'Brien, James S. Lane and Towner and others—and in pursuance of a decree of the county court of Jefferson in chancery, substituting the subscriber as trustee in the room of said Jewett, dec'd—I will sell, at public vendue, for ready money, on Saturday the 16th day of April next, at Daniel Entler's tavern in Shepherdstown, certain real estate of said Thomas Shepherd, consisting of two lots of ground in Shepherdstown, numbered 63 and 64, at the intersection of High and Mill streets, on which are erected a merchant mill, dwelling house, &c. The property being well known, it is deemed unnecessary to describe it more fully.

ANDREW KENNEDY,

March 24, 1831. *Trustee.*

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, wishing to dispose of a large quantity of surplus Household and Kitchen Furniture, will offer at public sale, at his present residence in Charlestown, on Thursday the 31st instant, a great variety of excellent Furniture. The stock embraces almost every article important or needful in house keeping, and of good quality. Among other things, he will sell an eight day clock, warranted a good time keeper, silver ware, ten or twelve good feather beds with bedsteads and accompanying bedding. Four or five dozen chairs, several dining tables, breakfast and card ditto, a large cooking stove with the apparatus appertaining, a ten plate stove with pipe. The terms of sale are, cash in hand for all sums under $5, and a credit of six months for sums above that amount, with bond and good security.

ROBERT FULTON.

March 24, 1831.

P. S.—A female servant will be disposed of at private sale. She is a first-rate pastry cook, as well as a good cook of every description. She is also a first-rate house servant. Also, her four children of various ages, from 1 to 9 years old.

R. F.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold, on Saturday the 2d day of April next, at my residence near the Zoar Meeting House, on a credit of 6 months, *All the PERSONAL PROPERTY of Elias Thomas, dec'd.*

Consisting of horses, horned cattle, hogs, one wagon, a blacksmith's bellows, anvil, and hammers—beds, bedding, and bedsteads; one elegant bureau, tables, chairs, pots, kettles, and pans, with a number of articles too numerous for insertion. The above credit will be given on all sums above five dollars; under five, the cash will be required. No property to be removed till the terms of sale be complied with.

JAMES MOORE, *Adm'r.*

March 24, 1831.

House and Lot for Sale, AT AUCTION.

BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust, executed to me by Joseph F. Taylor, bearing date the 24th day of March, 1826, and of record in the clerk's office of the county court of Jefferson, I shall proceed to sell, on Friday the 1st day of April next, at 12 o'clock, M. before the door of Edmonds' hotel, in Charlestown, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, a certain house and lot on the main street in Charlestown, Va between the house and premises of William Morrow and those of John Lemon. Such title as is vested in me, (believed to be indisputable,) will be conveyed to the purchaser.

LEE GRIGGS, *Trustee.*

Jan 27, 1831.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 16th of April next, about 135 acres of valuable land, being a part of the land of which the late Francis Moore died possessed, lying about 3 miles west of Harpers-Ferry, and adjoining the lands of Jonathan Kearsley, Henry Strider, and others. On the land is a new stone building, not quite finished, and a very fine spring of water. A good proportion of the land is in wood.

Terms—one half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, the balance in one and two years. For further particulars inquire of AMMISHADDAI MOORE.

Ex'r of F. Moore, dec'd.

March 24, 1831.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Francis Moore, dec'd, are hereby requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the estate, will exhibit the same to the subscriber, with the proper vouchers thereto.

AMMISHADDAI MOORE, *Ex'r.*

March 24, 1831.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at the subscriber's residence near the Zoar Meeting House, on Friday the 1st of April next, a great variety of personal property, consisting in part of horses, cows and stock cattle, hogs and sheep, ploughs and harrows, and other farming utensils, some gears, household and kitchen furniture, amongst which are two feather beds, one chest of drawers, &c. Also, a number of geese, and many other articles not necessary to mention. A credit of 5 months will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond and approved security; all sums under five, must be cash. Sale to commence early in the day. JOHN ENGLE, Sen.

March 17, 1831.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the Western country, offers for sale his lot in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson county. The house is large and commodious, containing three spacious rooms on the lower floor and five convenient rooms above, and is well calculated for any kind of public business, being situated immediately on the turnpike road, in a central part of the town. A kitchen and cellar are also attached to the house. The LOT contains half an acre, on which there are a smoke-house, stable, &c. The terms will be accommodating, and possession given on the first of April next. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. WM. PRITH.

Feb. 17, 1831.—11A.*

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Thomas Shepherd, and Mary his wife, to John Baker and Aaron Jewett, and of a decree of the county court of Jefferson, in chancery sitting, will be offered, at public sale, for cash, at Daniel Entler's tavern in Shepherdstown, on Saturday the 16th of April next, all the real estate of the said Thomas Shepherd, in Shepherdstown, and consisting in part of two Lots, situate in said town, and numbered and distinguished on the plat of said town, Nos. 63 and 64, lying at the intersection of High street and Mill street, bounded by said streets on two sides, and on the other two sides by lands belonging to John Lien, together with the Merchant Mill, and all other buildings situate thereon. The property is very valuable, but as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will view it, a further description of it is deemed unnecessary. HENRY BERRY,

Feb. 24, 1831. *Trustee.*

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

Thomas Van Swearingen,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL practise in the courts of Jefferson and Berkeley. His office is situated a few doors below the Virginia hotel. Shepherdstown, March 24—4t.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving, and have commenced opening, their supply of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

selected from the latest importations, and which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. One of the firm is now in Philadelphia, and will continue to send on goods until their assortment is entirely complete. They tender their thanks for the encouragement heretofore received, and trust, from their unremitting desire to please, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

RUPERT & KOWNSLAR.

Smithfield, March 24—6t.

DR. J. R. HAYDEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Drug and Paint Store from the large frame to the brick building near his residence in Bolivar, where he has on hand a good assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.

A handsome assortment of Jewelry, Tortoise Shell Combs,
Liquors of every description,
Wines and Cordials, Fruits and Candies, &c.
And a number of articles to suit the various wants of the people. Also, a supply of that valuable instrument, Hull's Patent Truss.

March 24, 1831.

P. S.—The large frame building for rent for one or more years, and several other houses. Terms accommodating.

LATEST
SPRING FASHIONS.
James Lindsay—Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlestown and surrounding neighborhood, that he has just received the Philadelphia Spring Fashions for 1831. He presents thanks for the friendly patronage heretofore received, and assures his friends and customers, that he shall endeavor, by a neat and prompt execution of all work entrusted to his care, to merit a continuance of public favor. His shop is two doors east of the Post Office.

Charlestown, March 24, 1831.

JOHN JACKSON,
Constable, Auctioneer, &c.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has been appointed Constable in the district embracing Shepherdstown and Harpers-Ferry. In tendering his services in the capacity of Constable, he assures all who may entrust him with the collection of their claims, that if strict attention and punctuality give any claim to their favors, he feels quite confident he shall merit a portion of their patronage. He will make private collections, in consideration of a fair commission, and attend to such other business as may come within the sheriff's engagements. As auctioneer, he will attend to all calls made upon him for his services in that way, by due notice being given him, either personally or by note through the post office at Shepherdstown, the place of his residence.

March 24, 1831.—3m

HOUSE FOR RENT.

THE House in Charlestown now occupied by Thomas R. Hammond. It contains four rooms, kitchen, and cellar. There are, also, on the lot, a good stone smoke-house, and a stable for two horses. Possession given on the first of April next. For terms, apply to

ANN B. HARDING.

March 24, 1831.

MUSKRAT,

AND other fine Furs, purchased at the store of H. KEYES.

Charlestown, March 24.

FOR RENT,

THE SHOP lately in the occupancy of Wm. L. Chipley, as a Tinner's shop. It is in the most central part of the town, and would be suitable for an office or a mechanic of almost any description. Apply to DAVID HUNTER

March 24, 1831.

COMPANY ORDERS.

THE Company under my command will parade in Shepherdstown, on Saturday the 9th of April.

JACOB REINHART, Captain.

March 24, 1831.

Please to return the Articles Borrowed!

IT is now about twenty years since I loaned some person my Steelyards. I have also loaned several Books, Implements of Husbandry, &c and have forgotten to whom.—No doubt those who have them, have forgotten they borrowed them. Please to put your memories to work, and I have no doubt but you will be able to comply with the above request, and oblige WM. F. LOCK.

Charlestown, March 10, 1831.

WILLIAM F. LOCK,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken Mr. WILLIAM S. LOCK into partnership, in the Mercantile business, which in future will be conducted under the firm of WILLIAM F. LOCK & CO. He feels it his duty to tender his sincere thanks to his friends and a generous public, for the liberal patronage he has ever received, and hopes the new firm will merit a continuance, as it will be their study to make the *interest* of their *customers* and their own mutual.

Charlestown, March 10, 1831.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

Any letters addressed to us at this place will meet prompt attention

S. C. FRANKLIN,
E. P. LEGG.

Charlestown, March 24, 1831.

EDUCATION.

MRS. ELLSWORTH

WILL commence her School on the first Monday in April, in the house she occupied last summer for that purpose. The English language will be taught grammatically, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Penmanship and Botany. Mrs. Ellsworth will also give lessons in the beautiful art of Theoran Painting, Landscape Painting, and Painting on rice paper and velvet.

Shepherdstown, March 17, 1831.

Charlestown Academy.

THE undersigned, intending to devote himself more exclusively to his professions as a Clergyman, will resign the male department of this institution after the 1st of April next. Taking, however, a deep interest in the affairs of the institution, and continuing to give to the promotion of its prosperity whatever aid his counsel and experience may afford, he has induced the Rev. J. H. Tyng, a gentleman in whose qualifications he has the highest confidence, to become his successor. The trustees have unanimously approved of this arrangement, and the building will be put in complete and handsome repair during the summer vacation

ALEXANDER JONES.

THE Rev. JAMES H. TYNG would accordingly give notice to the public, to parents and the friends of learning, that he will succeed the Rev. A. Jones in the charge of the male department of the Charlestown Academy, on Monday the 11th of April. The arrangements of the institution, as regards the studies, books, and general discipline, will be continued as they are, without alteration. Due notice will be given of any changes that may hereafter be contemplated. While the classics, and all other studies shall receive strict attention, it will give the instructor pleasure to receive a class of scholars in the higher branches of Mathematics, such as Surveying, Mensuration, Dialling, Navigation, Projections, and other parts of practical and abstruse Geometry and Trigonometry. As Mr. Tyng will devote his whole time without interruption, and his best efforts to the advancement of his pupils, it may reasonably be expected from the liberality of the county, that this institution will realize due patronage and prosperity.

Parents, residing at a distance from town, are informed that Mrs. Elizabeth Craighill will occupy the large and commodious dwelling owned by Mrs. Manning, as a Boarding House for the accommodation of youth attending the Academy. Mr Tyng will board with her, and will exercise proper care over the manners and morals as well as personal comfort of her boarders, and afford them all useful assistance in their private studies.

Terms of tuition in the usual branches of English learning, $8 37½ per session; in the higher branches, $10; in the classics, $15.

March 17, 1831—4t.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves in a copartnership, to be known under the firm of JOHN FRAME & CO., for the purpose of retailing Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. &c. in the store hitherto occupied by Michael Garry at Harpers Ferry, respectfully announce to the citizens and the public generally, that they have just received a select assortment of Groceries, which with the former supply, and a general supply of Spring Goods, all of which will be disposed of on terms to give general satisfaction. The attention of customers and others, are solicited to inspect and decide for themselves.

MICHAEL GARRY,
JOHN FRAME.

March 17, 1831.—5t.

MICHAEL GARRY returns his unfeigned thanks to his customers and the public at large, for the distinguished patronage with which he has been favored by them, and respectfully informs them that the business will be conducted in future under the firm of JOHN FRAME & Co., and would also suggest the propriety of having all accounts due him settled and closed with John Frame, who is authorized to arrange and receive all balances due to me. March 17.

ESTRAY HEIFER.

PURSUANT to a warrant to us directed, we have this day viewed an estray HEIFER, shewn to us by Richard Hardesty of this county, and do find the same to be a dark brindle, with horns, and a wart under the left horn, supposed to be two years old; and we do appraise the said heifer to the sum of five dollars. Certified under our hands this 11th day of March, 1831

WILLIAM GRANTHAM,
JAMES GRANTHAM,
his
JOHN ⋈ McDANIEL.
mark.

The owner of the above heifer is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

RICHARD HARDESTY.

March 17, 1831.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

I WILL either sell or rent the FINE GROVE FACTORY, in the county of Frederick, Va. near Brucetown, possession of which may be had on the 15th of May next. The tract of land on which the factory is located contains 218 acres, of the slate kind, on which there is an excellent seat for other water works separate and apart from that of the factory, and the water never failing, and sufficient at all seasons to keep an overshot wheel in operation. About 70 or 80 acres of the land are cleared and under fence; and the balance is clothed with timber, lying in a thickly inhabited, wealthy and healthy neighborhood, 71 miles north east from Winchester. The factory is large and roomy, and calculated for the manufacture of wool into cloth of every width and description, consisting of all the necessary departments for carding and spinning, weaving, fulling and dying, with the necessary apparatus belonging to each.—Also, several houses for workmen.

Those wishing to view the property will please call on Mr. Gould Johnson at the factory, (the present occupant,) or on the subscriber, living 6 miles north of the factory, at Mill-creek, Berkeley county, where the terms may be made known.

JOEL WARD.

Mill creek, March 17, 1831.—3t.

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS,

FOR sale by HUMPHREY KEYES.

Nov. 3, 1830.

No Tariff of Prices.—Free Trade.

Earthenware, Looking Glasses, &c.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

Importers, 88 Water St. New York,

Offer for sale, the largest and most complete assortment of *Earthenware, Glass China, Plain and Gilt Looking Glasses, &c* which the New York market will afford, comprising every style and variety of the newest patterns. They return their most grateful thanks to their friends in the Southern States, for their support in the persecution now carrying on against them, for their refusal to join a combination in fixing one tariff of prices for Crockery, throughout the trade. It is mainly attributable to the influence of our Southern friends, that we have been enabled to survive thus far, in this most zealous attempt to crush the combined influence and capital of the whole trade, endeavoring to effect our ruin and expulsion from business. We pledge ourselves to our friends to give them every satisfaction in our power as regards the quality of our goods, the excellence of our packers, and the lowness of our prices for Cash or City Acceptances; and in return, solicit from them a continuance of their patronage, and particularly request those who have influence with their friends to exert it in our behalf, as we trust the cause is one they are all interested in, and much benefit will accrue to us from their friendly acts in this way.—It has been said, the Combination was broken up. As it regards prices, this is true, and all, we think, friends or foes, will allow that we have effected this change; but we do assure our friends, that at no period since we commenced our system of unshackled prices, were we in greater want of assistance than at the present moment. This combination of men are leaving no means untried for effecting our ruin, that they may revive the old system; our credit and character are assailed in every shape, our importations way-laid and stopped in every instance where threats are sufficient to intimidate the manufacturers from supplying us;—in fine, no vexation or trouble which the malice of men could devise, has been neglected in this struggle to subdue us. We once more call upon every friend of a free trade, to come up to our support, and pledge ourselves to give them no cause to repent of their liberality.

T. J. BARROW & Co.,
88 Water-Street, above Old Slip

March 17, 1831.

A VALUABLE MILL
FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will rent, on accommodating terms, a valuable SAW MILL, now in good order, with the improvements and Lots attached to it, containing about 10 acres of excellent ground. Possession can be had immediately.

March 10. REBECCA LYONS.

FRESH LIME FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has just burnt a kiln of Lime, which he offers for sale, on reasonable terms, at his residence about two miles east of Charlestown.

GEORGE EICHELBERGER.

March 17, 1831.—3t.

Negroes for Sale.

A NEGRO WOMAN and her two children are offered at private sale. The woman is a first-rate farm hand, a good cook and washer and acquainted with all the duties of a house servant. One child, nine years old, is a smart and active girl; the other, a boy, nine months old. These slaves will not be sold out of the State. Application to be made to the subscriber, at Hall's works, near Harpers-Ferry. JACOB FORMAN.

March 17, 1831.—3t

A REQUEST.

NECESSITY obliges me to ask such of my customers as may be in arrears for accounts or obligations due, to make payment as soon as they can. The season for buying more goods is just at hand, and to be without the means at such a time, is not only inconvenient, but really a disadvantage. It is hoped, therefore, this request may receive early attention—those who comply with it, will greatly oblige BAKER TAPSCOTT.

Shepherdstown, March 17, 1831.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership which existed under the firm of *Cleveland & Craighill*, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 27th ultimo.—The business will be continued by William Cleveland, with whom all settlements in relation to said firm will be made.

WM. CLEVELAND.

Charlestown, March 10, 1831.

NOTICE.

AN election will be held at the Court-house, on Monday the 4th day of April next, to elect seven persons as trustees of Charlestown for the ensuing two years. All housekeepers are entitled to vote. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M.

March 10, 1831.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, SCT.

George Feaman, COMPLAINANT,
AGAINST
Jacob Feaman, Philip Feaman, Adam Feaman, William Feaman, and Sally Feaman, Benjamin Wiltshire and Margaret his wife, Maurice W. Baker and Elizabeth his wife, John G. Jackson and Buitey Burck and Harriet his wife, late Harriet Jackson, and Elizabeth, William, Mary, John and George Jackson, children of the said John G. Jackson by his late wife, who was an heir of George Feaman, dec'd, which said Sally Feaman, and Elizabeth, William, Mary, John and George Jackson, are infants, under the age of twenty-one years, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Jacob Feaman, Adam Feaman, and William Feaman, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, that the said Jacob, Adam and William, do appear here on the first day of the next June term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper printed in this county, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of this county. A copy—Teste,

SAMUEL J. CRAMER, C. J. C.

March 10, 1831.

HOTSPUR.

THIS thorough-bred Race Horse, will stand this season, ending on the first day of July, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, at my farm five miles from Charlestown, three miles from Harpers-Ferry, and six miles from Shepherdstown; and on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at the stable of Mr. Samuel Cameron, at the cross roads about half way on the road from Charlestown to Smithfield; and be let to mares at ten dollars the single leap, payable at the stable [illegible] dollars the season, to be discharged by the payment of fifteen dollars on or before the 15th day of June; and thirty dollars to ensure a foal, payable so soon as the mare is known to be with foal—parting with, or neglecting to send the mare regularly, will in *all* cases forfeit the insurance money—and one dollar, cash, in either case, to the groom. Good pasturage can be had at either stand, and every possible care will be taken, but all accidents and escapes are at the risk of the owners.

HOTSPUR has made some fine races—beating many distinguished racers, in fine time; but unfortunately, his owner, in sending him to me, neglected to forward an authentic account of his performance on the turf. However, the following extracts of letters in my possession, from gentlemen of the highest respectability, together with the high opinion entertained of his family generally, will prove him to be not only a first-rate race horse, but a horse of the purest blood in this part of Virginia.

"Hotspur stands very high as a racer, with all those who know any thing of him. Whilst he was on the turf, he ran but few races; but in running those, he gave the fullest evidence of his powers as a race horse. While running a four-mile race, hard in hand, with the celebrated Flirtilla and others, he let down, which is the only race he ever lost. His colts are universally considered of the highest promise for the turf. I think your farmers and breeders cannot do better than to breed from Hotspur."

[Extract of a letter from J. M. Leeden, Feb. 12, 1831.]

"Hotspur stood the two last seasons in my county. I have seen a great many of his colts, and have no hesitation in saying they are as fine as any horse's colts I have ever seen. He has but few colts old enough for the turf; of those few, I trained two last fall, (two years old,) preparatory to the spring races. They were of such promise, that I have both entered in the spring races; and what adds very much to the reputation of Hotspur, is, that those two colts are from untried mares.

"Hotspur ran but few races, all of which he won in fine style, except when he sustained his injury—giving abundant proof of his being a race horse of the first order. Your farmers cannot do better than to breed from him."

[Extract of a letter from John Minge, Feb. 25th, 1831.]

"Doctor John Minge is a gentleman of great experience in raising and training race horses, and is considered next to Col. Wm. R. Johnston and J. M. Selden.

GEORGE W. LUCAS, Jun.

Feb. 25th, 1831."

"Timoleon, the sire of Sally Walker, Sally McKee, Nancy Warren, Hotspur, Washington, and many other fine racers, is standing this season at the farm of Doctor John Minge, in Charles City County, at fifty dollars the season and seventy-five dollars to ensure a foal. He is of the purest blood, and frequently sold for upwards of $4,000."

[See American Turf Register, Vol. 2, Nos. 6 and 7.]

PEDIGREE.

Hotspur was bred by Mr. Plummer, of North Carolina, and was got by Timoleon, one of the best sons of Sir Archy. Hotspur's dam by Sir Archy, his grand dam by Old Wildair; great grand dam, Mark Anthony; great, great, grand dam, by Fearnought.

He is a rich chesnut colour, of the most commanding appearance, 15 hands 3 inches high, possessing fine bone and great muscular power, and is eight years old this spring.

SAMUEL STRIDER,

Jefferson Co. Va March 24, 1831.

Hagerstown Torch Light, Fredericktown Citizen, and Leesburg Gen. of Liberty, each 6 times, and forward accts. to S. S.

BOLIVAR,
(Sired by Sir John.)

THIS very superior JACK, will stand on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at Rock Hall, the farm of Thomas H. Willis near the White-House, on the road leading from Charlestown to Winchester; and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week, at Capt. James Glenn's near Wolpert's tavern, about equal distance from Shepherdstown, Harpers Ferry and Charlestown. Bolivar's fine size, full 4 feet 7 1-2 inches high, compact form, bone and muscle, will recommend him to all who are desirous of breeding mules. Terms, $7 the season, discharged by six if paid within the season; 9 dollars insurance, to be paid as soon as the mares are known to be with foal. Parting with the mare, or irregular attendance at the stand, forfeits the insurance. Twenty-five cents to the groom. The season will commence on the 1st of April, and end the 25th of June.

March 24, 1831.

THE BLOODED HORSE
SURPRISE,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at the subscriber's stable, on Mill-Creek, and at some other convenient stand, in Berkeley or Jefferson county. SURPRISE is a beautiful Sorrel, five feet four inches high, six years old, and was sired by Hal, remarkable for speed, beauty, and blood; being by Hal, who was by the imported horse Sir Harry, out of a well-bred Diomed mare. His dam was got by the imported horse Spread Eagle, out of a Diomed mare. Surprise was bred by Mr. John Young, in Warwick county, Virginia. Although he has never been trained for the turf, his blood, form, activity, and strength, justify the opinion that a trial only was necessary to have insured his success as a racer.

The season will commence the first of April, and end the 1st of July. Terms—Twelve dollars the season, which may be discharged by ten dollars, paid any time within the season; eight dollars the single leap, and twenty dollars for insurance.—The second stand, &c. will be made known in due time. LEVI HENSHAW.

Feb 24, 1831.

BOYS' SHOES.

JUST received, a large and excellent stock of boys' shoes of the best quality, which will be sold very cheap. Also, Gentlemen and Ladies' Boots, on the same terms. N. BUCKMASTER.

Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1831.

The celebrated four mile Horse,
SOUTHERN ECLIPSE,

WILL stand this season, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at the stable of Anthony S. Chambers, in Martinsburg; and on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, at the stable of the subscriber in Shepherdstown; and be let to mares at ten dollars the season. Mares sent from a distance can be furnished with good pasture at fifty cents the week. The season will commence the 20th of March, and end the 25th June next. Every care will be taken of mares, but accidents and escapes are at the risk of their owners. For pedigree and performances see handbills, or Skinner's Turf Register.

JOSEPH ENTLER.

March 17, 1831.—4t.

"The thorough bred and beautiful horse
CLIFTON,

WILL stand at Gorsuchtown, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, and the remainder of the week at the Maryland tavern, four miles from Baltimore, at $25 for each mare, which sum may be discharged by sending $15 with the mare, and $1 to the groom. JOHN S. SKINNER."

"PEDIGREE, on *the side of the* [illegible] tion was got by the celebrated running horse Wonder, out of a thorough bred Diomed mare. Wonder was got by the imported horse Wonder; he by Florizel. His dam, Zacharissa, got by Matchem, out of Aurora, by the Duke of Northumberland's Golden Arabian. Florizel was got by Herod, out of a Cygnet mare; her dam by Cartouch. Ebony, by Childers.

On the Dam side—Iris, the dam of Clifton, was got by the imported horse Sterling; her dam by the imported horse Cœur de Leon; her grand dam was Mr. Meade's celebrated running mare Oracle, who was got by the imported horse Obscurity; her g. g. dam by Celer; g. g. g. dam by the imported horse Partner; her g. g. g. g. dam by the imported horse Janus; her g. g. g. g. g. dam by the imported horse Valiant; her g. g. g. g. g. g. dam by the imported horse Jolly Roger, out of an imported mare, the property of Peter Randolph, Esq.

In support of the fine blood and high promise of the horse I have selected for my stock farm, I have the satisfaction to submit the following voucher from very high authority. J. S. S."

"WASHINGTON, MARCH 12th.

"Dear Sir: I have extracted, as you requested, from the English Stud Book, the pedigree of the imported horse Wonder, the grand sire of your young horse Clifton, which is annexed. The Pedigree of your horse, on *both sides*, is equal to any in America. His dam, Iris, partakes of the most approved crosses for the turf in Virginia; and his sire, by the imported horse Wonder, is inferior to none in England. I was very much pleased with the appearance of your horse, and it is, I think, to be regretted that you have never trained him for the turf, where, I think, from his blood and form, he would have made a distinguished figure.—His fine appearance and excellent blood, certainly entitle him to the attention of those who wish to improve the breed of good horses; and I have no doubt, under the auspices of the gentleman who will patronise him, that he will, as he certainly ought, make a good season. Yours, most truly,

JOHN TAYLOE."

To JOSEPH LEWIS, Esq.

"To accomplish the highest attainable improvement in the form and action of the horse for the turf, saddle, and harness, I have selected the high bred horse Clifton, from the very best stock of running horses in Virginia. He is a beautiful chesnut sorrel, full 15½ hands high, with great bone and muscle. J. S. SKINNER."

[For the above extracts, see "American Farmer," VOL. II. PAGE 416.]

HAVING procured a number of mares of various degrees of blood, and having entered pretty extensively on the profitable business of breeding horses calculated for the turf, saddle, and harness,—since the grazing and feeding for market of horned cattle has become (with me at least) worse than profitless,—and being unable to bear the expense of the seasons generally demanded for thorough bred horses, I purchased, for my own individual use, the above valuable Stallion. It has occurred to me, however, that there may be others willing to raise fine colts, and like myself, unable to afford high prices: I therefore hereby offer to such, the service of Clifton, the ensuing season, at $8 a mare; being, as will be observed, less than one third of the amount he has heretofore stood at. A note must be sent with each mare, and I will wait, if desired, until the 1st of October, for payment of the money. In addition to the above ample testimonials of the merit of Clifton, as a stock horse, it may be stated, that some of his colts are distinguished on the turf; and all, as far as I have been able to ascertain, are remarkable for great size, fine action, and valuable qualities.

CLIFTON

WILL stand on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, in each week, at the stable of William Z. Sinclair, Esq., and on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at the stable of the subscriber. The season has commenced and will expire the 25th June.

My imported Jack, DON CARLOS, (having another,) will be sold, or hired out for the season, on very low terms.

My improved, short-horn Bull, BERGAMI, will be let to cows at $4 each—the money to be sent with each cow.

H. S. TURNER.

Feb. 24, 1831.

Messrs. Jacob Morgan Lemon, Conrad Hogmire, Joseph Grantham, John Morton, William Brown, and Adam Lichlider,

YOU will take notice, that on Thursday the 7th, Friday the 8th, and Saturday the 9th of April next, at Daniel Entler's tavern in Shepherdstown, I shall take the depositions of William Butler, George Reynolds and Henry Shepherd, relative to a certain matter of controversy now pending in the Superior Court of Chancery held at Winchester, in which you are plaintiffs and I am defendant. Yours, &c.

ALEXANDER ROBINSON.

March 10, 1831.

SCREW LOCKS.

RICKARD'S superior Screw Locks, large and small, for sale by

GEO. W. HAMMOND.

Jan. 27, 1831.

TWILLED BAGS,

FOR SALE BY HUMPHREY KEYES.

THE UNDERSIGNED,

HAVING heretofore had it in contemplation to remove from Charlestown in the ensuing Spring, and having for some time declined making professional engagements, in cases which would require his attention at a period subsequent to the time fixed for his removal,—and having lately altered his determination, deems it proper to inform his clients, and all who may desire his professional services, that (for the present at least) he has abandoned the intention of changing his residence, and that he will continue to practise in the Chancery as well as in the courts of Jefferson.

Having some time ago ceased to be the editor of the "Virginia Free Press," he will give his undivided attention to the business of his profession. He will usually be found at his office, adjoining his dwelling.

J. T. DAUGHERTY.

Charlestown, Va. Feb. 24.

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

THE Anniversary Meeting of the Berkeley and Jefferson Sunday School Union, will be held in the Presbyterian Church, in Charlestown, on Wednesday the 6th of April, [illegible] o'clock, A. M. Schools in union are entitled to the representation of *three* delegates at said meeting, and it is to be hoped that this fact will be recollected by all the schools, as a full meeting is earnestly requested. The friends of the cause, and the public generally, are requested to attend, as several addresses may be expected on the occasion.

JAMES McMURRAN,
Corresponding Sec'y B. & J. S. S. U.

March 3, 1831.

NOTICE.

DELINQUENT STOCKHOLDERS in the "Harpers-Ferry, Charlestown, and Smithfield Turnpike Company," are hereby respectfully notified, that by an order which the exigencies of the Company have compelled the Board of Directors to make, all arrearages on instalments called in, up to the first of February, 1831, will, at that time, be placed in the hands of an officer, for collection, without respect to persons. By order of the Board,

ANDREW HUNTER, *Clerk.*

Jan. 27, 1831.

NOTICE.

Charlestown, Feb. 10, 1831.

THE Stockholders of the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company, are hereby notified, that an instalment of Five Dollars per share of the stock of said company (being the 5th instalment) is required to be paid to the Treasurer, HUMPHREY KEYES, Esq. on the first day of March next.

Those few of the Stockholders, who are still in arrears for instalments heretofore called, are again notified and earnestly requested, to pay up the full amount due from them. The above instalment, makes the sum of $20 called in upon each share of the capital stock.

By order of the Board,

ANDREW HUNTER, *Sec'y.*

Feb. 24, 1831.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE business heretofore carried on at this place, under the firm of Joseph L. Russell & Co., was dissolved on the 15th inst. Joseph L. Russell is authorised to receive payment for dues, and to adjust all other matters relating to the late concern. As a speedy close of the business is not only necessary, but indispensable, we invite, (in the spirit of friendship,) all those indebted to us, to come forward and settle without delay. However disagreeable to all parties, delinquencies will be answered for at March Court.

Samuel K. White,
Joseph L. Russell.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 19, 1831.

A CARD.

THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the establishment of Joseph L. Russell & Co. to Messrs. Russell and Fitzsimmons, and having withdrawn altogether from Harpers-Ferry, takes this occasion to thank in the sincerity of his heart, those who have extended to him their countenance and support during a period of upwards of seven years. In taking leave of them, he trusts and hopes that they will lay him under one more obligation, the last favor, probably, he will ever solicit at their hands. The favor he asks is, that those indebted to the late firm of Joseph L. Russell & Co. will call without delay, at the old stand, and settle the amounts they are respectively owing.—As the business of the late concern must be settled immediately, he hopes they will offer no impediment to that end, by withholding payment; their doing so, will only render it necessary to bring suits against delinquents at the March term.

SAM'L K. WHITE.

January 19, 1831.

A CARD.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his grateful acknowledgments to the late firm of Joseph L. Russell & Co. for their liberal support; and as he still continues business at the old stand, it will be a source of much satisfaction to him to receive a call from the customers of the late establishment.

JOSEPH L. RUSSELL.

Jan. 19, 1831.

Copartnership Formed.

THE subscribers having purchased of Mr. Samuel K. White, his interest in the late concern of Joseph L. Russell & Co. have this day associated under the firm of RUSSELL & FITZSIMMONS, for the purpose of carrying on business at Harpers-Ferry, Market-square.—Our store will at all times be supplied with a good assortment of staple and fancy GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Our individual friends, the customers of the late firm, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to extend to us such a portion of their custom as they think we are entitled to from the prices and qualities of our goods. No exertions on our part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction.

Joseph L. Russell,
John A. Fitzsimmons.

Jan. 17, 1831.

BLANK DEEDS,

For sale at this Office.

PUBLISHED, WEEKLY, BY
JOHN S. GALLAHER.

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