

POLITICAL.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Sept. 28. THE NOMINATION.

The National Anti-Masonic Convention this day proceeded to the nomination of Candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. The vote (by ballot) was taken about 12 o'clock. The result was as follows—

For President, WILLIAM WIRT of Maryland, received 108 out of 111 votes, and for Vice President, AMOS ELLMAKER of Pennsylvania, received 108 votes. A vote was then taken declaring these gentlemen to be the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Messrs. Rotherford, of N. J., Elder, of Pa. and Sloan, of Ohio, were appointed a Committee to wait on Mr. Wirt, to announce to him the nomination. The committee reported, that he would give an answer in writing at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Messrs. Bailey of Mass., Lyman of New York and Shriver of Md. were appointed to wait on Mr. ELLMAKER to inform him of the nomination. The Committee reported that Mr. ELLMAKER, who is now in this city, would reply in writing early this afternoon.

After the nominations had been made as above, the Convention passed a resolution expressive of their high gratification at the courteous and hospitable manner in which the Convention had been received and accommodated by the citizens of Baltimore, and directing that a copy of the said resolution be transmitted to the Mayor of the City.

After which the Convention adjourned to meet again at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

At the meeting of the Convention at 8 o'clock, P. M. the following communication from Mr. WIRT was received:

GENTLEMEN:—The unanimous resolution of the "National Anti-Masonic Convention" assembled at this place, nominating me as their candidate for the office of President of the United States, at the ensuing election, is an honor very grateful to me, as a proof of confidence from so respectable a body, and quite as unexpected as it is grateful. My pursuits, habits and inclinations, have removed me so far from the political excitement and contentions of the day, and I know as well, from a close personal observation of twelve years, how little of attraction there is in the office of President of the United States, to any man who values his own peace, that it was as far removed from my wishes as my expectations, that it would occur to any portion of my fellow citizens to present my name to the consideration of my countrymen for that office. Not only have I never sought the office, but I have long since looked at it with far more dread than of desire, being fully aware of its fearful responsibilities, and of the fact, demonstrated by past experience, that no degree of purity and intelligence that can be exerted in the discharge of its duties, can protect its possessor from misrepresentation and aspersion.

Give me leave to add, gentlemen, that one of the last quarters from which I could have anticipated such an honor, is the Anti-Masonic Convention; because, adopting, too hastily, I am happy to find, the current rumours of the day, I had supposed that the very principle of our union was a war of indiscriminate proscription against all persons throughout the U. States, who had ever borne the name of Mason; that you would put in nomination no person who had ever been a mason himself, and who would, moreover, pledge himself to become a party to such a war of indiscriminate extermination, and wield the appointing power of the office under your dictation; who would not, in short, become the President of your party, instead of being the President of the United States. I am happy to find that this is an error; for I should have been grieved for my country, to see the rise of any party that should affect to seize upon the reins of government, and through the agency of an automaton-President, to direct its powers to the vindictive purposes of party proscription and persecution; I should be grieved for myself, to learn that there had been any thing in my life and character that could mark me out as a fit instrument for the execution of such a purpose. I am relieved from both these apprehensions by learning, since your assembly here, that you have no other object in view, than, in effect, to assert the supremacy of the laws of the land; that you seek to disturb no portion of the peaceable and virtuous citizens of our country in the enjoyment of those social rights which are secured to them by their constitution and laws; but on the contrary, that the principle which has embodied you, is one of self-defence, in the enjoyment of those rights; that having become convinced by the disclosures made under oath, by numerous and respectable witnesses, in the trials which have been agitating the state of New York, for several years, and by your investigations consequent on those disclosures, that the Masonic Society has become a tremendous political engine, with the power and the disposition to set the laws of the land at defiance, to mark out and sacrifice its victims at pleasure, and with impunity, and to silence all individual opposition by the mysterious terrors which it diffuses

throughout the community, you have come to the determination to root out this noxious institution, if you can, by the use of all the peaceable, legal, and constitutional means in your power; that the most effective means of this character, which has presented itself to you, is by the exercise of your elective franchise; that deeming every man capable for office, who, in accordance with the principles established on the trials in New York, considers his Masonic oaths and obligations as superior to his obligations to the constitution and laws of his country. You will support no man for any office, who holds that principle or adheres to the society whose principle it is; that you consider a man's allegiance to his country his highest earthly obligation, and that no man is fit to be trusted with one of the offices of the country who will permit a doubt to rest on the fact of his allegiance. These I understand to be your principles, and I see nothing in them which does not commend them to every man whose mind and heart are sound; for there can be no question among reasonable men, that in a government like ours, the constitution and laws are our only sovereign; that the peace, order, prosperity and happiness of the people depend on the steady, faithful and effectual administration of our laws; that any secret society, which, by the force of mysterious oaths and obligations, and by the extent of its combination, seeks to disturb the action of those laws, to set them at defiance, to ride over and control them, to usurp the government, to hold the peace and happiness of society at their mercy, and to establish a reign of terror over the initiated and uninitiated, is a political monster as fearful as the Invisible Tribunal of Germany, or Inquisition of Spain, and ought to be extirpated, without delay; by the use of all the peaceable means which the constitution and laws of our country furnish. I am further sure that, in our country, it is but necessary to establish the fact of the existence of such a society to insure its annihilation.

But, gentlemen, although your resolution asks of me no pledges or promises, yet the name and style of the Convention from which it proceeds, the Anti-Masonic Convention, may be considered both by yourselves and our fellow citizens, at large, as necessarily involving by implication such promises and pledges; and it is therefore proper that I should be perfectly open and candid with you, that there may be no misapprehension between us, and that you may be able to disembarass yourselves at once, by changing your nomination, if you find that you have acted under mistake in passing this resolution.

You must understand, if you are not already apprised of it, that, in very early life, I was myself initiated into the mysteries of Free Masonry. I have been told by Masons that my eyes were not opened, because I never took the Master's degree; but my curiosity never led me there far—and although I soon discontinued my attendance upon lodges, (not having entered one even from curiosity for more than thirty years, I believe) it proceeded from no suspicion on my part that there was any thing criminal in the institution, or any thing that placed its members in the slightest degree, in collision with their allegiance to their country and its laws. On the contrary, having been before my initiation, assured by a gentleman in whom I had implicit confidence, that there was nothing in the engagement which could affect either my religion, or politics, (which I considered as comprehending the whole range of my duties, civil and religious, and as extending not to the first degree only, but to the whole Masonic order,) and being further informed that many of the most illustrious men of Virginia, with General Washington at their head, belonged to that order, and had taken the degree of Master, I did not believe that there could be any thing in the institution at war with their duties as patriots, men, and christians; nor is it yet possible for me to believe that they could have understood the engagement as involving any such criminal obligations. I have, thence forward, continually regarded Masonry as nothing more than a social and charitable club, designed for the promotion of good feeling among its members and for the pecuniary relief of their indigent brethren. I have, indeed, thought very little about it for thirty years. It had dropped from my mind so completely, that I do not believe I should have been able to gain admittance into any lodge at all strict in their examinations, where I should have had to depend alone on my memory; and so little consequence did I attach to it, that whenever Masonry has been occasionally introduced as a subject of conversation, I have felt more disposed to smile than to frown. Thinking thus of it, nothing has more surprised me than to see it blown into consequence in the Northern and Eastern States as a political engine, and the whole community excited against it as an affair of serious importance. I had heard, indeed, the general rumour that Morgan had been kidnapped and very probably murdered by Masons, for divulging their secrets; but I supposed it to be the act of a few ignorant and ferocious desperadoes, moved by their own impulse singly, without the sanction or knowledge of their lodges; and thus thinking, I have repeatedly and

continually, both in conversation and letters of friendship, spoken of Morgan and Anti-Masonry as a bitter subject for force than tragedy, and have been relieved at seeing some of my friends involved in what appeared to me such a wild and bitter and unjust persecution against so harmless an institution as Free-Masonry. I have thought and repeatedly said that I considered Masonry as having no more to do with politics than any one of the numerous clubs and associations celebrated in the Spectator; and that with regard to the crime in Morgan's case, it was quite as unjust to charge that on Masonry as it would be to charge the private delinquencies of some profane Christians on christianity itself. Thus I have thought, and thus I have continually spoken and written in my private letters to several of my friends. It was not until the period of your assembling here, that on the occasion of a friendly visit from one of your members, and my taking the liberty to rally him on the excessive zeal which had been excited on an occasion so inadequate, that he placed before me a detail of some of the proceedings on the trials of the conspirators against Morgan; when, for the first time, I saw the Masonic oaths as established by the testimony of adhering and succeeding Masons on the trials in New York. I observed that in one of them (called the Royal Arch) the candidate swears among other things that he will assist a companion Royal Arch Mason in distress, and espouse his cause so far as to extricate him from the same, if in his power, whether he be right or wrong, and that he will conceal the secrets of a companion Royal Arch Mason given in charge as such, murder and treason not excepted, and in other oaths, in still higher degrees, I observe that the candidate binds himself to avenge the violated secrets of the Lodge by the infliction of death on the offender, and to avenge the wrongs of a brother to the utmost extremity; and the whole mixed up with the most horrible imprecations and blasphemous mockeries of the rights and tenets of the Christian Religion.

In the details of the trials in the case of Morgan it became manifest that these oaths are not considered by those who impose and take them as mere idle and unmeaning words; but that they are viewed as solemn obligations which are to be practically enforced, and which in the case of Morgan there is too much reason to believe were tragically enforced. According to the reports of the details of that trial, as given at some of your former meetings, and given at greater length at our meetings in this city, (at one of which I was present), those oaths are understood literally, and literally enforced; and, according to the exhibition of the evidence made in those reports, the conspiracy against Morgan was not, as has been commonly supposed, the act of a few ignorant men, alone; but was engendered in the lodges themselves, enforced under their direction and supported at their expense; the conspiracy embracing within its sweep, men of all degrees, men of the learned professions, farmers and mechanics; with too much reason to believe that the secret energy of the masonic spirit had entered and polluted even the temples of Justice; and with the most demonstrative proof that the persons who had entered into these unhallowed oaths, considered their allegiance to the lodges as of higher obligation than their allegiance to their country. If this be Masonry, as according to the uncontradicted evidence it seems to be, I have no hesitation in saying that I consider it at war with the fundamental principles of the social compact, and reason against society, and a wicked compact against the laws of God and man, which ought to be put down.

But, gentlemen, this was not, and could not be Masonry, as understood by Washington. The thing is impossible. The suspicion would be paralytic. Nor can I believe that in the quarter of the Union with which I am best acquainted, intelligent men of high and honorable character, if they have been drawn in to take these shocking and impious oaths, can consider them as paramount to their duties to their God and their country. If it is true that after the practical exhibition of Masonry which we have had in N. York, no man of common prudence can sleep over these discoveries, and will take care in every case of doubt to inquire. But both justice and prudence demand discriminations; for the powers of a President ought not in my opinion, to be prostituted to the purpose of a blind and unjust proscription, involving innocence and honor with guilt and treason, and no man is worthy of a nomination to this high office in whose judgment and patriotism, confidence cannot be placed, to make the proper distinction between them. In the view of all honorable men he would deserve only to become an object of disgust, if he could stoop to commit himself by any pledges, in a case like this, as the price of his nomination.

If with these views of my opinions, it is the pleasure of your convention to change the nomination, I can assure you very sincerely that I shall retire from it with far more pleasure than I should accept it. If, on the contrary, it be their choice to abide by it, I have only to add, that in a government like

ours, I consider no citizen at liberty to reject such a nomination by so respectable a body, upon personal considerations. Be the final determination of your Convention what it may, I shall ever retain a grateful sense of the honor conferred on me by this nomination, and I beg the Anti-Masonic Convention to accept the assurance of my respect for them and for their cause. I do not address them as a party, because I understand that they are not intended to be, to assert the supremacy of the laws; which I trust is and ever will be the sacred and immutable principle of our common country.

WM. WIRT. Messrs. ROBERTSON, SLANAN & ELDER, Com. of the National Anti-Masonic Convention, Baltimore, Sept. 28, 1831. The communication having been read, the following resolution was adopted: In the National Anti-Masonic Convention, BALTIMORE, 28th Sept. 1831. Resolved unanimously, That the answer of the Hon. WILLIAM WIRT, to the resolution of this Convention, nominating him as a candidate for the Presidency, be entered on the minutes of this Convention, as part of its proceedings, and that this Convention recommend to their fellow citizens throughout the United States, a cordial and vigorous support of Mr. Wirt, at the next election, as the Anti-Masonic Candidate, for the office of President of the United States.

At the meeting of the Convention, at 8 o'clock P. M. the following communication was received from Mr. ELLMAKER: BALTIMORE, Sept. 28, 1831. Messrs. JOHN BAILEY, JOHN S. SHRIVER, and SAMUEL P. LYMAN. GENTLEMEN:—I acknowledge with much satisfaction the friendly manner in which you have communicated the two resolutions this day adopted by the National Anti-Masonic Convention, one nominating me as the Anti-Masonic Candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States at the ensuing election; the other appointing you a committee to communicate the preceding resolution to me and to request my acceptance of the nomination. I know well, my humble pretensions to be a candidate for that high office. But a zealous and firm attachment to the cause of Anti-Masonry, will not permit a refusal of the nomination I therefore accept it. With great respect, I am gentlemen, your obedient servant, AMOS ELLMAKER.

The communication having been read, a resolution of like import with that above set forth in the case of Mr. Wirt, was unanimously adopted by the Convention. The Convention then proceeded to the transaction of other business connected with the object in view. Mr. HOLLEY, from the Committee charged with that duty, reported an Address to the People of the United States, which was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published. This address, though occupying upwards of an hour in the reading, was listened to with the most profound attention by the audience. Several members made pertinent and able speeches, in which they spoke of it in warm and glowing terms, complimenting the author on the research and ability therein displayed.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Phelps, of Massachusetts, and adopted, recommending a National Anti-Masonic Convention to be held in September, 1835, in the City of Washington, unless otherwise ordered by the Central Committee of Correspondence. A vote of thanks was passed in favor of the Central Committee of Correspondence, and for the continuance of their appointment till after the next Presidential election. A resolution was unanimously adopted, thanking the President of the Convention for the ability and impartiality displayed in the discharge of his duties to which he responded in an eloquent and feeling address. A vote of thanks was also passed in favor of the other officers of the Convention, for the prompt and able manner in which they had discharged their assigned duties. About 12 at night, the Convention adjourned sine die.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says—Mr. Calhoun will in any event be a candidate for the Presidency. He has placed himself in the hands of his friends, and those friends will not allow him to be withdrawn. We speak advisedly upon this subject.

of the source of pauperism.—By the returns this year from the indefatigable Medical Board of the Dexter Asylum in Providence, we have the melancholy and striking fact, fully authenticated, that out of 126 adults admitted to the Asylum the past year, who have come under the observation of the attending physicians, ninety-eight were intemperate persons, being five-sixths of all the adults, who have been directly reduced to poverty and disease, by the use of ardent spirits.

Lord Peterborough, when at Rome, bowed to the statue of Jupiter, wishing his Godship to remember, if he ever came into fashion again, that his Lordship had worshipped him in the days of his adversity.

The proper means of increasing the love we bear our native country, is to reside some time in a foreign one.

FOREIGN. LATEST FROM ENGLAND. By the arrival of the packet ship Samuel Robertson, Capt. Griswold, from London and last from Portsmouth, whence she sailed on 22d Aug., the Editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser have received papers from the former place to the 21st, and from the latter of the 23d Aug.

In the British House of Commons, Mr. Pakenham still continued under discussion at the latest dates; on the 19th Aug. an amendment of Lord Chandos, providing that tenants at will, paying £50 per annum rent, shall be entitled to vote for county members, was carried against the ministry. A London paper of 21st Aug. says, it is reported that a misunderstanding exists in the cabinet respecting the late alteration in the bill. It is added, "We trust that the difference is not of a serious nature. For the sake of the country it may be speedily adjusted, for without unanimity there, the great measure must fail."

The Dutch troops were retiring from Belgium, and it was anticipated that they would have crossed the frontiers on the 18th Aug. The French troops had not returned to their own territory; several rumors are afloat on the subject; among them—that France will occupy the Belgian fortresses, which would certainly be disapproved of by England—that until peace is finally concluded between Holland and Belgium, the troops will continue in Belgium, and Leopold, conscious of the pusillanimous spirit of his people, is fearful of a second invasion of the Dutch.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, the Casimir Perrier administration have, on the address of the King, found themselves in a large and unexpected majority. Perrier will consequently remain in office. On the address, a very stormy debate took place on the 13th Aug. almost bordering on tumult. On the following day it rather subsided, and on the 18th when the division was called, the opposition mustered only 73 votes, while 203 voted for the Ministers—leaving the large majority of 209. Whatever may be the feelings of the people of France, towards the Poles, this vote presages no aid in arms from France, what result negotiation may have, is yet to be seen.

From Warsaw our dates reach to the 4th of August. We find nothing of a new or decisive character in them. The daily expectation was, that a great battle would be fought—the Poles appear to be in good spirits—less fearful of the termination of the struggle, than many of their well-wishers elsewhere. The news of the capture of St. Michael is continued.

Loss of the Steamer Railway Castle, Passengers and Crew. At a late hour last night we received the following melancholy announcement from Liverpool. Telegraph Office, Liverpool, Aug. 18. We have received the melancholy intelligence of the total loss of the steamer Railway Castle, from hence to Penzance. She struck on the Dutchman's Bank, off Puffin Island, at twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, in a heavy gale of wind, at about N. N. W. Upwards of 120 passengers must have been on board, including the crew, and many female passengers. Our first account states that nine passengers only, and three of the crew were saved; but subsequent communications say 20.

We may still hope that more may have been saved; but the loss of life must have been dreadful indeed. Owing to the very heavy sea, the signal man at the island has been during the day unable to reach the main land to obtain further intelligence.

Poland.—Warsaw is still hid by the Russian armies from the eyes of Europe. The Poles however are said to be prepared for a terrible resistance. They have undermined the whole of Warsaw, and are ready, if overpowered, to bury themselves and their invaders in one common ruin. It is said, however, that the Russians are disposed to treat with them and allow them a separate national existence, to be governed by a Viceroy of their own people. General Rudiger, who had crossed the Vistula to act with Paskevitch, has recrossed it, which shows that the cause of the Poles is not so desperate as we might expect. We look with anxiety for every arrival from the Continent, as likely to bring news of the fate of this magnificent people.

RUSSIA AND POLAND. BERLIN, AUG. 10. According to letters from Warsaw of the 31st ult. the Poles laughed outright at the idea of being starved into submission by so inadequate a force as that of the Russians. They had provisions enough to stand a siege of four months, and the town was too well fortified on every side to allow of any fear that the enemy will attempt to take it by storm. There was a regular army of 40,000 men within the city, and a great number of undisciplined troops, who were in the course of training; the whole of whom, as well as other inhabitants, were animated with the best spirits, and resolved to fight to the last. The late movements of the Russians have betrayed much indecision. This is by some attributed to the influence of the mediation, and even taken as a proof that it has begun to operate.

Some days ago a report reached us that the Emperor Nicholas was dead. This was said to be a fabrication of the Jews at Berlin, and we disbelieved it. There seems, however, to hang a mystery over the news, from Petersburg. That capital, exposed to the ravages of the cholera morbus, is left almost without a government. The Emperor, the Ministers, even the Chief Police, have withdrawn to Ples.

The Sovereign, is autocrat for the day. In the mean time, the Grand Duke, the only surviving brother of the Czar, is suddenly called to the seat of government, and a Prussian physician, eminent for curing mental disorders, is confidently reported to have been sent for from Berlin. We do not know much of these things—they may be idle stories; but many coincidences seem to give them probability, and the unexpected mortality of the Russian army on the Vistula, where we were taught to expect a decisive battle three weeks ago, may be an indication of irresolution, change and dismay in the quarter from which all orders must emanate.

DOMESTIC. From the Richmond Whig of Sept. 27. We published yesterday, from the Charleston Gazette, a statement of the trial of the duty bond, in which an attempt was made to evade payment, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law. We confess that judgment had been rendered against the defendants, was wholly unintelligible to us. We really could not understand how the Court could render judgment on a plea of non est factum, without the verdict of a jury, as that account seemed to state. As we probably misunderstood the question, and think it probable others did also, we give the following from the Charleston Courier, which will place the decision of the Judge in its true light.

From the Charleston Courier, Sept. 27. THE CUSTOM HOUSE BOND. The case of the United States against Messrs. Holmes, Mazyck and Gadsden, was concluded yesterday afternoon, at half-past 5 o'clock, after the most animated discussion of the various points which arose during the trial. His Honor Judge Lutz gave his opinion about noon, on the question made the day before, and ruled that it was not competent to the defendants, to go into the consideration of the bond, or the constitutionality of the law, under the plea of the general issue. The defendant's counsel contended, that they were at liberty to go into that defence, by giving notice to that effect, in filing the same plea, in analogy to the practice under the Discount Law of this State. In this they were also overruled. The case was then submitted to the Jury, who returned after some consultation, with a verdict for the United States, supporting the affirmative of the plea, viz. That the bonds were the deeds of the defendants, and adding, that that was the only question submitted to them.

A Distressing Accident.—We are informed, that a short time since, a little boy, about 7 or 8 years of age, was amusing himself about a mill grinding bark—and perhaps in consequence of the carelessness of his nurse, he got entangled or thrown, and he was crushed instantly. He did not breathe more than once. The child was remarkable for his vivacity—and was very interesting in his appearance. He was the son of Mr. G. M. Anderson of Chesterfield—and his parents and connexions are sorely afflicted at his fate. This accident should operate as a caution to keep children out of the way of the dangers of machinery.—[Richmond Compiler.]

An affair occurred yesterday which would have been rather ludicrous, had it not been attended with serious consequences. As a regiment of militia were wheeling from Broome-street into the Battery, with drums beating and colors flying, they encountered a drove of oxen. The animals were frightened by the music and martial show, and ran headlong among the ranks, throwing them into utter confusion. One man and a youth were very much hurt.—[N. Y. Cour.]

A rumor has reached us that two or three of the Missionaries were tried at the late sitting of the Superior Court of Guinnett county and sentenced to the Penitentiary, for the violation of the act, which requires white men living among the Cherokees to take an oath to support the Constitution and laws of Georgia, or to leave the Cherokee country. [Millidgeville Recorder.]

A General Meeting OF the Stockholders of the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company, will be held at Beckham's hotel in Charlestown, on Friday the 7th day of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on business of great importance. A full attendance of the stockholders is very desirable. By order of the Board of Directors. A. HUNTER, Sec. Sept. 8, 1831.

THE FREE PRESS. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10. We give, as a portion of the nomination of the Anti-Masonic Society, the most singular and successful times. We have been excited on the subject of Masonic political hobby which would lead to the death of the aspiring demagogue, if it brought them into notice. It could possibly exist beyond a delusion and folly. But recent events show that there is nothing too ridiculous to not be dignified that the party has been swelled to a form many of the Northern States, Pennsylvania, New York, and Vermont always was, and is, the most thrives better than that which is craft and fed upon ignorance. The fallacies of Virginia, such as common sense. The Morgan was believed to be the worst men, and we have never heard of it. But a feeling of disgust of those who have magnified the been strong and general.

We really think Mr. Wirt has a claim on power to blind and moment; and have no doubt he will often to blush for his gullibility. That a man of his talents can feel by such an association. "Respect their cause!!" Verily, they find his sight all at once.

The "Free Trade Convention Philadelphia, on Friday last. T. WELL BASKETT, of Virginia, was chairman of the meeting. Some places as to the best method of appeal and other officers; but as we were expected, the Convention adjourned.

A serious riot took place at Peoria, not long since, which resulted in several of the rioters, and the injury citizens called out to quell it.

We hope it will be general meeting of the Anti-Masonic Society, at Peoria, tomorrow. Important consideration representation.

We have finished the List of Deeds and Lots, for Jefferson. We have to afford every possible aid in will cheerfully give any further our power. Lists are sent to the offices in the county, where they are to be returned.

No Rail Road Meeting took place here on Friday last. The call was to be a quiet people, not in concern, that a general meeting of the Anti-Masonic Society, at Peoria, tomorrow. Important consideration representation.

The Albany Daily Advertiser, that Count de Leon, who journeyed a few days in the brought with him from a sum of millions of dollars—a sum turn the balance of exchange in favor of the United States.

The Dog.—We witness dogs since, the singular dog, belonging to one of the best, who lives remote from the sound of the horn, (to announce that the dog arrived), the trusty dog makes his way to the paper, is deposited, and in safety to the domicile of his master. We dare say, if his dog calculated for spectacles read also; and thereby be a mathematical politician.—[N. Y. Cour.]

CIRCULAR. Office of the Colonization Society, WASHINGTON, SEP. 27. The Managers of the American Colonization Society have information that many respectable sons of colour from the lot of Virginia and North Carolina have earnest application of the Society in Norfolk to Liberia. Desirous of wishes of these applicants, notwithstanding the appropriation of 3000 dollars expedition from the We have authorized a Committee forthwith to charter convey thence from 150 grants, with the necessary aid of Auxiliary Society friends generally, for the ment of this object. An action may, perhaps, be desired in Virginia, during the Aut the resources of the Societional expenditures. Societies and Agents are to transmit such funds as they obtain, as early as possible to the Treasurer of the Pa. The Managers indulge the friends of the Society time, use all possible means to augment its funds. R. R. GURLE.

THE MARK. FLOUR.—The Wagon price has been steady since Wednesday last, and from stores, that we have of, was up of 1000 lbs. made \$4 10. BAKING FLOUR.—The wagon price is steady at \$3 42 per 100 lbs. and occasionally paid a 5 cent.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Paints, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

DAM YOUNG & CO. would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have received a new and extensive supply of FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. which will be sold low. Amongst the articles on hand, are:

- Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c. Castor Oil, Elixirs, &c. American Oil, Peppermint, Iodine, La Roche's Syrup, Juniper Paste, Ointment Potass, Hydrate of Potass, Keener's Alum Powd., Whitaker's do., Headache Powder, Indian Specific, Blue Pill Mass, Wine Bitters, &c.

- Paints and Dye Stuffs. White Lead in oil, Red Lead, Chroma Green, Lamp Black, Vermilion, Paint Brushes, Litharge, Indigo, Madder, Logwood, ground, Turmeric, Copperas, Nutt Galls, Oil Vitriol, Soda Crackers, Butter do., Water do., Spanish Cigars, Cavendish Tobacco, Scotch Snuff, Vanilla Beans, Cornsils, Confectionaries, Liabon Wine, French Brandy, Holland Gin, Peach Brandy, &c.

- Fancy Articles, Fruits, &c. &c. Pearl and Topaz Studs, Teeth Brushes, 5 rows, Playing Cards, Box Matches, Ever Pointed Pencils, Pen Knives, Snuff Boxes, Heart's Head, Fancy Phials, Silver Trimbles, Ear Rings, Steel Purses, Dead Pines, &c.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 8, 1831.

GARLEGGANT'S Balsam of Health. THE subscriber has just received from the proprietor, John S. Miller, Frederick, Md., a supply of GarleGGANT'S celebrated Balsam of Health, a remedy extensively used in many parts of Europe and the United States for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, and many other diseases which proceed from a morbid condition of the stomach. It is also highly recommended in Cholera, Nervous Tremors, Leucorrhoea, &c. It is a powerful remedy for WORMS, &c. It is neatly put up in square half pint bottles, accompanied with extensive directions for its use. It is constantly for sale, at One Dollar per bottle, by CHAS. E. HARPER, Shepherdstown, June 16, 1831.

DR. J. ANDREWS & CO. Anti-Dyspeptic, or Sour Stomach PILLS. HAVE stood the test of experience, and are found to be an infallible cure for Indigestion. These pills have been highly approved of by those who have used them for the above disease. They act as a powerful tonic, neutralizing the acid upon the stomach—give strength to the debilitated organs, alleviate the irritation of the stomach, and remove nausea and sickness at the stomach, habitually constiveness, head-ache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, vertigo or giddiness, belching up of water which is sometimes fatal, but most commonly sour, and many other nervous affections. They do not contain mercury in any form, nor do they sicken the stomach as most purgative medicines do, but perform the office of a safe and mild cathartic. There is no restriction in diet or exposure to wet or cold, while using them. They are therefore particularly calculated for family use. The proprietor of these pills was one of the most eminent practitioners of medicine in the United States, and used them successfully in his practice for many years. For sale by DR. J. ANDREWS & CO., Harpers-Ferry, And A. H. SNIDER, Elk Run, Jefferson Co., Va. Sept. 9.

DE LA MONTERRAT'S Columbian Vegetable Specific. FOR the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption. To all afflicted with those troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated Specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. This specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, plants, &c. in combination of those most valuable herbs it becomes a balsam of superior value to the human family. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the disturbed nerves; and while it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs, improves digestion, repairs the injured system, and restores the spirits. This specific is always given in safety—it is mild and pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. A great many well authenticated certificates can be obtained. The proprietor is opposed to any thing like puff, and prefers to risk it on his own merits alone. The public will please to be cautious of a spurious article—none are genuine without the signature of the proprietor, which will accompany each bill of direction. Price One Dollar. For sale by DR. J. ANDREWS & CO., Harpers-Ferry, And A. H. SNIDER, Elk Run, Jefferson Co., Va. Sept. 9.

Valuable Jefferson Land FOR SALE. THE subscriber, in the spent and attorney of Thomas Valley, a valuable estate in Jefferson county, Virginia, called "THE HEMMICKS," 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, whilst the facilities for transporting its produce to market, to be delivered from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio 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, June 9, 1831.

To the Farmers and Customers of the Charlestown Mill generally. THE subscriber having thoroughly cleaned his Mill-Race, and repaired his Mill, is now ready for the reception of Wheat; and, judging from present appearances, believes there will be a sufficiency of water to enable him to deliver FLOUR on demand for those who may please to favor him with their Wheat to grind. Strict attention to the business in the mill will be paid by Mr. JOHN T. HENDERSON, whose standing for honesty and qualifications as a miller, cannot be questioned. Neighbouring Farmers, by proper calculation, will find that in no case can they be bettered by hauling their Wheat to a River Mill—It is easier to haul their Flour to the River than their Wheat—3d. They can do it at leisure times—3d. Their effort will be more convenient—4th. Barrels can be furnished them here on better terms than at any River mill; and should they wish their Flour sent to market from the Mill, it shall be done at a very small difference. I will purchase WHEAT at the fair market price, and if those who put their Wheat in my Mill to grind, should want money, they can always be accommodated. Country work will be promptly attended to, and well done. Flour, Rye, Corn, &c. will be sold at fair prices for cash. It is hoped the business will be so conducted as to merit a share of public patronage. WM. F. LOCK, Aug. 4, 1831.

Charlestown Apothecary and Book Store. THE subscriber has just received at his Apothecary and Book establishment in Charlestown, a very full and general supply of Fresh Drugs & Medicines. Several articles of the latter are entirely new, and never before offered for sale in Charlestown. This addition to his former stock, renders his assortment complete, and presents to the public an opportunity of procuring with certainty genuine medicines of every description, which, by a reasonable probability, may be wanted. Physicians of the town and neighborhood, can be supplied upon accommodating terms, and the subscriber would respectfully invite such to call and examine his assortment. He deems it unnecessary to present to the public a list of his stock, but feels himself warranted in stating that it is full and general. He offers them cheap. JAMES BROWN, Aug. 25, 1831.

Notice to Farmers.

DANIEL SNYDER, in returning his acknowledgements for the liberal patronage which he has received as a miller, most respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken his Son, David H. Snyder, into partnership, in the general business of the "Red Mill" on the Shenandoah river—the business of which will in future be conducted under the name of Daniel Snyder & Son. For the information of our customers and farmers generally, we deem it necessary to let them know, that we are at all times willing to pay the highest market price in cash for Wheat, or for grinding on stone at the usual rate of twenty barrels of superfine Flour for every 100 bushels of merchantable Wheat delivered in the mill to stand the inspection of Baltimore, Georgetown, or Alexandria, is preferred, it will give us great pleasure to receive their Wheat in this way, knowing the many advantages which our mill possesses, particularly as respects its local situation, the great facility of getting flour at any moment, and the great quantity of flour which can be made by means of Boats loading it from the mill door, all this, without any trouble to the farmer, and he may wish it sent, and in a reasonable time thereafter to call for the proceeds of the same—we flatter ourselves that when the farmers take into consideration their interest, they will be induced to do their business with us, as no pains shall be spared to accommodate them, and to draw their attention to our business, we hope to merit a share of the public patronage. Our mill is now in complete repair and ready for the reception of all kinds of grain, and under way on the present crop of new wheat. For the convenience of our customers, we have generally, we will add, that by sending their country work over night they can have it ground by the next morning, which, by those who consider time as money, will be an object, particularly at their busy seasons. No disappointment (accidents excepted) need be apprehended. Those who prefer to be accommodated on a bag at a time, can be accommodated on sight. DANIEL SNYDER, DAVID H. SNYDER, Ford Mill, Aug. 18, 1831.—If P. S.—We will exchange with the Loudoun Farmers Flour for Wheat, and grind their Corn and Rye on sight. D. S.

LAND FOR SALE. THE undersigned wish to sell a part of the land belonging to the heirs of Peter Hunsicker, dec'd, consisting of ONE FARM in Jefferson county, and another in Frederick county. The Farm in Jefferson, lies about three miles south of Smithfield, adjoining the lands of Joseph Bell, sr. dec'd, and others, and contains about 100 acres, and is in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. The improvements are, a good Log Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, Barn, &c. The Farm in Frederick county, is about one mile south of the above named tract, and contains about 100 acres, and is in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. The improvements are, a good Log Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, Barn, &c. For sale by THE HEIRS.

LAND IN JEFFERSON FOR SALE. PURSUANT to a decree made by the Winchester Chancery District Court, in the suit of Betsey Downey and Sam'l Downey, complainants, against Wm. F. Flood, Sheriff of Jefferson county, and as such, administrator of William Downey, dec'd, and others; defendants, I shall sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder on Monday the 7th day of November next, two valuable tracts of Land in Jefferson, one containing 175 ACRES, adjoining the lands of Thomas Fairfax, and Henry I. Hammond, and the other containing 25 ACRES, adjoining the said Thomas Fairfax, and the Retreat Farm. The Terms of sale, one third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the residue in two equal annual payments—both to be paid in full on the day to secure the deferred payments. The sale will take place at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Mill adjoining the land, (formerly Downey's) and now Daniel Snyder's Mill. Downey's heirs will sell, at the same time and place, a Tract adjoining the above mentioned—the three tracts will contain about 500 acres. The lands are of very good quality and well supplied with timber. Farmers will find it to their interest to attend the sale. JOHN S. MAGILL, John Marshall W. O. District, Sept. 22, 1831.

NOTICE. ALL persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Lafferty, dec'd, are hereby notified to present them, properly authenticated, for payment, as the administrator is desirous of making a settlement of the estate. CATHARINE LAFFERTY, Adm'r, with the will annexed, Sept. 22, 1831.

TWILLED BAGS. FOR SALE BY HUMPHREY KEYES.

To Farmers.

THE undersigned informs the farmers of Jefferson and Loudoun, that not having disposed of any interest in his mill at Virginia, near Harpers-Ferry, he will continue the business, as usual, on his own account. Mr. THOMAS H. STRICKLAND, a miller of capacity and experience, has charge of the mill, and will be able to give the utmost satisfaction. The usual quantity of Flour will be given for merchantable wheat, and the highest market price for Wheat delivered in the mill. F. BECKHAM, Sept. 22, 1831.

BOOK BINDING. THE undersigned will send to Charlestown in the course of the ensuing week, to receive such books as may be left for binding. Persons having books to bind, will please leave them at the Printing Office of the Free Press, to which place, when bound, they will generally be returned. In the course of usual work, a list of the prices can be seen at the said office. JOHN R. McMULLIN, Winchester, Sept. 15, 1831.

NEW GOODS. At Market-Square, Harpers-Ferry. THE subscribers again have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and customers that they are just receiving and opening a handsome stock of SUPER, medium and common Cloths, do. do. do. Cassimere, Cassinette, (a large supply and cheap) Green flannel, circulars, Lawns, Beavers, Banquet, drilling, Francess, French and Rue Cassimere, Silk, Valencia and Marcellis Vestings, Pongee, Cape de Lyon, Barge, Palmaree, Plain and changeable Gros-de-Naples, Italian Lustring, Senahav and Florence Silks, Satin, French painted moles, Batiste Robes, Goat de Taly, (a handsome assortment of rich prints), Plain, oriental and striped Gingham, Green, black and white gauze Veils, Muslin collars and capes, Black, white, slate and random Hose and Gloves, (superior quality), 3-4 and 4-4 Cape Shawls, Mandarins, crapes, barge and gauze Hdkfs. Embossed Crape Scarfs, Gauze do. Plain and variegated silk Hosiery, 7-8 and 4-4 Rib-Liners, heading, Linen, Cambric, do. Bishop Lawns, Gambic, Jaconets, Book, Mull and Swiss Muslins, Italian Silk, Jaconet and Swiss Cravats, Crapes, Bandanna and flag Handkerchiefs, Table Diapers, birdseye and Russia do. Marselles Quilts 12-4 and 12-4, Rich bonnets and bonnetbands, Gentlemen's linen Collars and Stocks, Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, A large supply of brown & bleached Linens, Summer stripes and Satteen, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 brown and bleached Cotton, Penitentiary and Warren Plaids, Checks, Bedtickings, &c. &c. Together with a general stock of Hardware, Queens, Glass and Tin Ware, Family Medicines—Oils and Paints, Groceries and Liquors. All of which they respectfully offer at reduced prices. They particularly invite the attention of the public to their assortment of Cloths, and Cambric, &c. Thankful for past patronage, they gratefully solicit a continuance. RUSSELL & FITZSIMMONS, July 14, 1831.

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR SALE. THE subscriber has just received at the Charlestown Apothecary and Book Store, the following works, which he offers for sale at very reduced prices, viz: History of England, by Hume, Smollett and Miller 3 vols. Gibbons' Rome 4 vols. Russel's Modern Europe 5 vols. Gilles' Greece 1 do. Ramsay's Universal History 12 do. Neal's History Puritans 5 do. Josephus Works 2 do. Musheim's Ecclesiastical History 6 do. Clauud's Defence of the Protestant Reformation 2 vols. Johnson's Works 2 vols. English Drama 2 do. Robertson's History of America 1 do. Robertson's History of Charles the 5th 1 do. Robertson's History of Scotland 1 do. Burke's Works 7 do. Scott's Life of Napoleon 2 do. Smollett's Philosophy 1 do. Horn's Introduction to the Critical Study & Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures 4 do. Magee on Atonement 1 do. McKnight on the Epistles 4 do. Burnet's History of the Reformation 6 do. Scott's (Waverley) Novels 23 do. Byron's Works 8 do. Moore's (Thomas) Works 8 do. Scott's Poetical Works 8 do. Crab's Poetical Works 8 do. Robert Treat Paine's Works in Verse and Prose 1 vol. Hume's Philosophical Essays 2 do. Federalist, on the New Constitution 1 do. Contemplations, Moral and Divine, By Sir Matthew Hale 1 do. Paley's Works, Stern's Works, &c. May 5. JAMES BROWN.

CASE 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, June 16, 1831.

CASE FOR WHEAT. THE undersigned is authorized to purchase from one to ten thousand bushels of Wheat, for which the highest price in cash will be given. He will also make liberal advances to those who prefer grinding. Apply to William Cleveland, Charlestown, July 28.

FOR SALE. 20 BOXES FIG BLUE, (Indigo), of very reasonable terms. Inquire of the Printers. Sept. 8, 1831.

NOTICE. A PETITION will be presented to the next Legislature of Virginia, praying the passage of a law to enlarge the powers of the Trustee of Smithfield, in Jefferson county. June 23, 1831.

COLLIN & CO'S CASTEEL AXES. THESE AXES are known and used in every section of the country, and their excellence of shape and temper universally acknowledged. All wood choppers who want a first-rate tool, are invited to examine and judge for themselves. W. N. RIDDLE & CO. Aug. 18, 1831.

Just Received. BACON, Shad, Mackerel, and Herrings, at the store of the subscriber, High-st., Harpers-Ferry, and at the store of W. Anderson & Co. Bolivar, near Hall's Works. WM. ANDERSON, July 21, 1831.

ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR SALE. CYCLOPEDIA at the Charlestown Apothecary and Book Store, "The Cyclopaedia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Literature. By Abraham Rees, D. D. F. R. S. E. L. S. &c. &c. The above described work is complete, bound in calf-leather, lettered and numbered, and will be sold low. April 7, 1831. JAMES BROWN.

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS. A Weekly Newspaper, published at Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, at \$2 per annum, payable in advance. It has a very extensive circulation in the Western country, and will be found a valuable advertising medium for City Merchants and others, who may wish to communicate with their country friends. The improvements now in progress, which will consist more intimately the trade of the City of Virginia with Baltimore, and the City of the District of Columbia, will suggest to those concerned an additional motive for attaining themselves of the columns of the Free Press; and Editors in the cities alluded to, will please copy the above notice, and the favor will be reciprocated most cheerfully. Sept. 8, 1831.

WHEAT AND WOOD. WHEAT, delivered in the Charlestown mill, and WOOD, furnished at any time during the season, will be taken for debts due this Office. A supply of either article would be acceptable immediately. Free Press Office, Aug. 15, 1831.

China, Glass, & Earthenware

HUGH CHARLES SMITH, (late Hug Smith & Co.) Alexandria, D. C. has just received, per ships Shenandoah and Virginia from Liverpool, his Fall Supply of CHINA & EARTHENWARE. This, with his previous large stock on hand, enables him to offer to his friends in the country, an unusually large and handsome assortment, comprising every article in his line, and which he offers to them on the most moderate terms. The goods are of the following description: Tea, Plain and Pressed Glass, 18 1/2 Gallon, Demijohns from Quart to 5 Gallon, Pipes in Boxes 3 groce each, Window Glass of all sizes, Black Paper, Wine and Claret Bottles, Pint and Quart, &c. Alexandria, Sept. 8, 1831.—w gw.

Harpers-Ferry New Store. THE undersigned, having purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Messrs. P. & C. Harpers, in addition, just received a large and splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, Selected with care from the New York market, which they now offer to the public at very reduced prices for cash or country produce. Their assortment is complete, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware; all of which they pledge themselves to sell as cheap as can be purchased in the country. Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine prices and quality. SMITH & PATTERSON, May 26, 1831.

FOR SALE. A FARM, containing about 174 acres, adjoining the town of Bolivar, near Harpers-Ferry, in Jefferson County, about 80 acres of which are in young timber of a thrifty growth. A part of the land is enclosed by a good post and rail fence; and there is upon it a small but comfortable stone house. For terms apply to JAMES B. WAGER, Sept. 1, 1831.

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

Brass Knobbed Locks, &c. WE have just received an additional supply of Smith's celebrated Knob Locks, Window Fastenings, and Sash Springs, which will be sold at the manufacturer's prices. June 25, 1831. WM. F. LOCK & CO.

Public Sale. WILL be sold, at public sale, on Friday the 14th of October next, at the subscriber's residence, half a mile east of Charlestown, on the Shepherdstown road, sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils of every description, three first-rate Milch Cows, one Horse, one Colt, Sheep and Hogs, two stands of Bees, &c. &c. A credit of six months will be allowed on all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving notes, and approved security. Sums under \$5, must be cash. The sale to commence early in the day. JACOB HIEDWOHL, jr. Sept. 29, 1831.

Timothy Seed. A SMALL lot of superior Timothy Seed, just received and for sale by WM. CLEVELAND, Aug. 11.

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

WOOL. THE subscribers continue to purchase washed and unwashed common Wool. W. N. RIDDLE & CO. Sept. 15, 1831.

The thorough-bred four-mile Horse SOUTHERN ECLIPSE. WILL be at his stand, at the subscriber's in Shepherdstown, by the 1st of October next, and will be let to man at Ten Dollars the season. The season will end on the 1st of December. All mares put to Southern Eclipse the spring season, and which have not proven in foal, can be put at half price. JOSEPH ENTLER, Sept. 29, 1831.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JOHN S. GALLAHER. THE FREE PRESS is published weekly, at TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM. Payable half-yearly in advance, but Two Dollars will be received as payment in full, if paid entirely in advance. Should payment be wholly deferred until the end of the year, THREE DOLLARS will be invariably charged. Advertisements inserted at the rate of five cents per line for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents per square for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements presented for insertion, will be continued until forbidden, or charged accordingly, unless special directions to the contrary be given.

China, Glass, & Earthenware

HUGH CHARLES SMITH, (late Hug Smith & Co.) Alexandria, D. C. has just received, per ships Shenandoah and Virginia from Liverpool, his Fall Supply of CHINA & EARTHENWARE. This, with his previous large stock on hand, enables him to offer to his friends in the country, an unusually large and handsome assortment, comprising every article in his line, and which he offers to them on the most moderate terms. The goods are of the following description: Tea, Plain and Pressed Glass, 18 1/2 Gallon, Demijohns from Quart to 5 Gallon, Pipes in Boxes 3 groce each, Window Glass of all sizes, Black Paper, Wine and Claret Bottles, Pint and Quart, &c. Alexandria, Sept. 8, 1831.—w gw.

Harpers-Ferry New Store. THE undersigned, having purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Messrs. P. & C. Harpers, in addition, just received a large and splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, Selected with care from the New York market, which they now offer to the public at very reduced prices for cash or country produce. Their assortment is complete, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware; all of which they pledge themselves to sell as cheap as can be purchased in the country. Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine prices and quality. SMITH & PATTERSON, May 26, 1831.

FOR SALE. A FARM, containing about 174 acres, adjoining the town of Bolivar, near Harpers-Ferry, in Jefferson County, about 80 acres of which are in young timber of a thrifty growth. A part of the land is enclosed by a good post and rail fence; and there is upon it a small but comfortable stone house. For terms apply to JAMES B. WAGER, Sept. 1, 1831.

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

Brass Knobbed Locks, &c. WE have just received an additional supply of Smith's celebrated Knob Locks, Window Fastenings, and Sash Springs, which will be sold at the manufacturer's prices. June 25, 1831. WM. F. LOCK & CO.

Public Sale. WILL be sold, at public sale, on Friday the 14th of October next, at the subscriber's residence, half a mile east of Charlestown, on the Shepherdstown road, sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils of every description, three first-rate Milch Cows, one Horse, one Colt, Sheep and Hogs, two stands of Bees, &c. &c. A credit of six months will be allowed on all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving notes, and approved security. Sums under \$5, must be cash. The sale to commence early in the day. JACOB HIEDWOHL, jr. Sept. 29, 1831.

Timothy Seed. A SMALL lot of superior Timothy Seed, just received and for sale by WM. CLEVELAND, Aug. 11.

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

WOOL. THE subscribers continue to purchase washed and unwashed common Wool. W. N. RIDDLE & CO. Sept. 15, 1831.

The thorough-bred four-mile Horse SOUTHERN ECLIPSE. WILL be at his stand, at the subscriber's in Shepherdstown, by the 1st of October next, and will be let to man at Ten Dollars the season. The season will end on the 1st of December. All mares put to Southern Eclipse the spring season, and which have not proven in foal, can be put at half price. JOSEPH ENTLER, Sept. 29, 1831.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JOHN S. GALLAHER. THE FREE PRESS is published weekly, at TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM. Payable half-yearly in advance, but Two Dollars will be received as payment in full, if paid entirely in advance. Should payment be wholly deferred until the end of the year, THREE DOLLARS will be invariably charged. Advertisements inserted at the rate of five cents per line for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents per square for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements presented for insertion, will be continued until forbidden, or charged accordingly, unless special directions to the contrary be given.

VOL. XXIV.

POETICAL

THE PATH TO THE GLORIOUS. The beautiful have passed this way, Their light is on the track; But to the fading from the sight, Oh, come! I tremble at thy breath! A mournful wail is rising here— Oh, death, thy way is full of gloom! The powerful have departed hence, The mighty add the brave; And the dead echo of their fame, Has perished in the grave. But shall not be forgot, Oh, come! I tremble at thy breath! 'Twas art, such pleasant food for thee, The young, the gay, the joyous on His left a song belied; To your bright hopes on high, Oh, Death, thou art the gate of life! 'Twas art, such pleasant food for thee, What are ye but a gilded snare? But there art not a humble form, How blessed is their lot!— They pass this dark and lonely way, The grave—thou hastest in the night, Behold their bright, their mournful train! Be joyful, O ye ransomed souls, Your help is from the sky;— And seraphs guide your fearful path, And Death, thou art the gate of life! 'Twas art, such pleasant food for thee, Dear Saviour, in the lowly grave, Thy sacred body lay; O then, and shall thy followers die, Since thou hast passed that way, Which kinsmen before, immortal life

PUBLIC MEETING

NATIONAL-REPUBLICAN. At a meeting of the National-Republican district, held at the court-house, on Monday, October 20th, a previous notice—Robert E. G. Brooks was appointed Messrs. Richard W. Heiskell, Wm. L. Clark, Davis and John W. Page, pointed a committee to prepare able and resolutions, as full they reported, as follows: Whereas, the friends of H. Clay are gratified in perceiving a movement throughout the country to promote the election of a distinguished and persecuted man to the Presidency;—they being in consistency to them proper regard to the well-being of the general Republic, and in the hearing of the friends of H. Clay to ally to his support the republic from disunion, immorality, and national dishonour.

They know the history of public life; and they feel assurance, that while his opponents concede to him talents, public spirit—he possesses courage, an unshaken polity, and a bold and fearless which has often made the aristocracy quail, and light mind of the nation to the true policy—and it is to be his under his guidance the Republic would be led to the lasting liberty. In Mr. C. recognize a native son of Virginia inheritance, touching himself, was "infancy, in ignorance;" but who, by mind vigorous and brilliant by an innate spirit of freedom, the trammels with which wealth, and pretended friends, surrounded him—uninformed, and in the cabinet, erect, self-sustained, and self to be the able champion right, and a true friend merited union.

Since the days of Patrick individual has been more than Mr. Clay for competition, and none have come more numerous or valiant leader in debate—a bold and sagacious statesman, friends here are advocates of his friends. They think his election would be directed to maintaining our home from the caprices of foreign and leave us precisely where we are—in a state of patriotic union.

JOHN S. GALLAHER. The Free Press is published weekly, at TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM. Payable half-yearly in advance, but Two Dollars will be received as payment in full, if paid entirely in advance. Should payment be wholly deferred until the end of the year, THREE DOLLARS will be invariably charged. Advertisements inserted at the rate of five cents per line for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents per square for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements presented for insertion, will be continued until forbidden, or charged accordingly, unless special directions to the contrary be given.