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Virginia Free Press.

VOL. XXV. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1832. NO. 24.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, at public auction, on Thursday the 9th day of August next, on the Island of Virginia, near Harpers-Ferry, all the personal property of Jowell Beckham, dec'd, consisting in part of a valuable stock of **LEATHER**, tanned and partly tanned, viz:

200 sides of Spanish Sole Leather,
430 do. country Sole Leather and Skirting,
200 sides of Upper Leather,
39 dozen Calf Skins,
50 Spanish Skins in lathy,

With a quantity of Kip Skins, Horse Hides, Sheep Skins, &c. &c.

Also, the following **NEGROES**: One man, one boy, and two girls; together with all his *Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.*

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and above $5, the purchaser giving bond and good security. All purchases under $5, must be cash. Due attendance will be given by JOHN FRAME,
July 19, 1832. *Adm'r.*

FOR RENT,

A Valuable Tannery, Oil Mill, & Dwelling House.

THE above property may justly be classed amongst the most valuable of the kind in Virginia. It is situated on the Shenandoah River, within half a mile of the Potomac at Harpers-Ferry; and the facilities this afforded, for getting Bark or Flaxseed down either river are very great. Besides, the neighborhood custom is very important; and the stock of hides which can always be procured at the place, renders it one of the most eligible tanneries in the country. There is attached to the yard, a Bark Mill which goes by water, and many other conveniences.

It well deserves the attention of enterprising men.

The renting will take place on Thursday the 9th day of August, for a term of years, to be made known on the day of renting.

JOHN FRAME, *Adm'r*,
July 19, 1832. *of T. Beckham.*

QUILLS
And Black Mustard Seed.

WANTED, at the *Charlestown Apothecary and Book Store*, good country Quills and Black Mustard Seed, if brought immediately; for which cash will be given by JAMES BROWN.
July 19, 1832.

HOUSE AND LOT
IN SHEPHERDSTOWN
For Sale at Auction.

PURSUANT to the decree of the late Superior Court of Chancery for the Winchester District, made on the 6th day of June, 1831, in the suit of Jacob Van Doran, administrator of James Kearney, dec'd, complainant, against John Stephen, defendant, I will expose to sale at the Court House in Charlestown, on *Monday the 20th day of August next*, (being court day,)

A HOUSE AND LOT

In Shepherdstown, known as Lot No. 179, being the same for which was sold to the said John Stephen by Jacob Rowan, and which was sold by the Marshal of the court aforesaid to Dennis Stephens, who is now in possession of the property. The sale will be on a credit of twelve months—bond and security and a lien on the property to be given.

JOHN S. MAGILL,
Special Commissioner.
July 26, 1832.

MATTRESSES,
At Thirty Cents a Pound!

I HAVE just received a supply of Mattresses, many of which can be sold at the above price. Also, elegant **WALL PAPER**, from 25 cents to $1 50 per piece, embracing a variety of beautiful patterns—and Handsome Fire Screens and Window Blinds.—Paper will be hung at 25 cents a piece.

Sofas, bedsteads, chairs, &c. as usual. A large stock of Paints for sale, of every variety.

LEONARD SADLER.

I have also for sale, about 4000 pounds of good BACON.
Charlestown, July 26, 1832.

Dunstable Bonnets

LATELY received by H. KEYES.
July 26, 1832.

Valuable Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by Walter B. Selby, to the subscribers, and of a decree of the chancery court at Winchester, will be offered, at public auction, for cash, *on Saturday the 11th day of August next*, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. a tract or parcel of LAND, lying near Shepherdstown, in the county of Jefferson, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at A. a stake on a hill and in the edge of D. Staley's field, corner to Staley; thence with his line N. 62, W. 156 7-10 poles to B. a stake in the south edge of the road leading to Shepherdstown, and corner to Conrad Licklider; thence with Licklider's line S. 144, W. 99 poles to C. a stake, corner to said Licklider; thence leaving Licklider, and crossing the tract with the division line S. 31, E. 77 1-10 poles to I. a stake in the edge of the wood land; thence S. 75, W. 2 5-10 poles to F. a white oak in the edge of the timber; thence S. 9 3-4, E. 61 4-10 poles to K. a stake in the line of Adam Showman; thence with his lines N. 85 1-4, E. 77 2-10 poles to H. a stone set in the ground, corner to Showman; thence N. 14 1-2, E. 149 poles, to the beginning, containing *one hundred and forty three acres, three roods and thirteen perches*; which said tract of land was conveyed to the said Walter B. Selby, by Rawleigh Morgan, jr. Van Morgan, and Lydia McCauley, children and heirs of George Morgan, deceased, and was by the said Selby conveyed to the subscribers, by deed dated the 18th of June, 1825, and duly recorded in the county court of Jefferson, in trust to secure a debt due to Abram Huffman. The sale will take place on the premises.

THOMAS G. HARRIS,
NORBOURN B. ROBINSON, *Trustees.*
Shepherdstown, Jun 28, 1832.

Poetical.

Our fair readers will, no doubt, be pleased with the beautiful lines of Thomas Moore, which we copied from the Metropolitan for last month.—They are exquisitely written, chastely elegant, and in his most natural and purest vein.

[N. Y. Commercial.

FROM THE METROPOLITAN, FOR JUNE.

TO CAROLINE, *Viscountess Fullerton.*

WRITTEN AT LACOCK ABBEY, JANUARY, 1832.

When I would sing thy beauty's light,
Such fire my fancy finds and all so bright,
I've seen thee, from thy childhood, stray,
I know not which to call most fair,
Nor 'mong the countless charms that spring
Forever round thee, *which* to sing.

When I would paint thee, as thou art,
Then all thou wert comes o'er my heart,—
The graceful child, in beauty's dawn,
Within the nursery's shade withdrawn,—
Or peeping out,—like a young moon,
Upon a world 't will brighten soon.
Then next, in girlhood's blushing hour,
As from thy own loved Abbey-tower
I've seen thee look, all radiant, down,
With smiles that to the hoary frown
Of centuries round thee lent a ray,
Chasing ev'n Age's gloom away;—
Or, in the world's resplendent throng,
As I have mark'd thee glide along,
Among the crowds of fair and great,
A spirit, pure and separate,
To which even Admiration's eye
Was fearful to approach too nigh,—
A creature, circled by a spell
Within which nothing wrong could dwell,
And fresh and clear as from the source,
Holding through life her limpid course,
Like Arethusa through the sea,
Stealing in fountain purity.

Now, too, another change of light!
As noble bride, still mickly bright,
Thou bring'st thy lord a large share
All earthly price, pure woman's love;
And show'st what lustre Rank receives,
When with his proud Corinthian leaves
Her rose, too, high-bred Beauty weaves.

Wonder not if, where all's so fair,
To choose were more than hard can dare;
Wonder not if, while every scene
I've watch'd thee through so bright hath been,
Th' enamour'd Muse should, in her quest
Of beauty, know not where to rest,
But, dazzled, at thy feet thus fall,
Hailing thee beautiful in all!

THE FREE PRESS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6.

By the following, from the Raleigh Star, it will be seen, that although Judge BARBOUR does not say, in direct terms, that he accepts the nomination, as Vice President, yet he does not decline it. He is therefore in the field. The Globe will find it hard work to scold him off.

RALEIGH, N. C. JUNE 28, 1832.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution adopted at a Convention of a number of the citizens of this State, assembled at this city on the 18th inst., I have the honor to forward to you a copy of their proceedings.

[illegible] nomination of the friends of President and Vice President of the U. States, will meet with the concurrence of a large majority of the freemen of this State.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, JAS. IREDELL.

The Hon. PHILIP P. BARBOUR.

PENDLETON, JULY 6, 1832.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 28th ultimo, enclosing the proceedings of the Convention which lately met at Raleigh, and which did me the honor of nominating me as Vice President of the United States.

I feel a deep sense of obligation to my fellow citizens of North Carolina, for this decided proof of their good opinion and confidence.

It affords me much gratification to perceive that my political course has met their approbation.—It is one which I have pursued from a thorough conviction, that it was correct in principle; that it was in true accord with the compact which binds the States together; and, in short, that it was the only one which, by restraining the Federal and State Governments within their respective spheres, would avoid those collisions so calculated to endanger the harmony of our Union, and the happiness of our common country. It adds to the gratification, that three were three of your body who had been before with me in public affairs; one of whom was a tried public servant when I first entered upon the political theatre to act my part, and with the others of whom I have served in more modern times. The evidence of such men is, in some sort, like the verdict of a jury from the vicinage. I am happy, too, in receiving the assurance of the concurrence of a large majority of the freemen of your State. To you, who know me, I feel that I may, in the expectation of full credence, say that there dwells in my bosom no thirst for office, no longing after political advancement, and that I value this spontaneous, this unsolicited honor done me by your State, much more for the evidence it bears of the estimation of that portion of my countrymen, than I do for the tendency which it may have towards my official promotion, even if success were certain. With sincere esteem,

Yours respectfully,
P. P. BARBOUR.

Hon. JAMES IREDELL, *President of the Raleigh Convention.*

GRANDILOQUENCE.

The Orange Press, speaking of Gen. JACKSON's transit through that village, "fatigued a little with his journey," discourseth in the following *magnifique* style:

Standing high in the opinion of our people before, his Veto Message has ranked him with the Fathers of his Country—Even his opponents acknowledge his Roman firmness. That such a man should find in this country some of the most bitter and unrelenting enemies that man ever had, would be a matter of astonishment, if it were not seen that Christ himself was crucified by his opponents. Washington, Jefferson, and Madison have been abused and villified, but the vituperation recoiled upon their enemies, and left them naught but the satisfaction of working "off their spleen by speaking their minds."

Convention may be piled upon convention, epithets heaped upon epithets—Calhoun swallowed by Clay—nullification concocted with tariffism—and the Bank with the hundred eyes of Argus, and hundred arms of Briarius, thrown into the cauldron and

"Like a hell broth, boil and bubble,"

and the Hero will triumph over all their wicked arts, and save his country from their accursed grasp, "and flourish in immortal youth through ages yet unborn."

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE, Esq. has arrived at New York in the packet ship President. He was expected several weeks back, and arrangements made by a committee of literary gentlemen, to receive him in a becoming manner. The cholera may probably delay the proposed arrangements.—*[Balt. Chron.*

Miscellaneous.

From the New York Atlas.

A DUEL BY TORCHLIGHT.

[illegible] a singular affair in the memoirs of the Duchess d'Abrantes.

"Among the generals who had placed themselves in absolutely hostile opposition to the general-in-chief, Lanusse, the brother of him who lately commanded at Rosetta, was one of the most fiery. One day an expression so horrible, and at the same time so alarming for the safety of the army, was reported to Junot, and from that moment the favorable prepossessions with which the bravery of Lanusse had inspired him, were utterly destroyed. 'I came to hate him, at last,' said he to me, when relating the circumstances of the quarrel. Amicable appearances were nevertheless kept up, but their hearts were estranged." One day Murat, wishing to reconcile the two generals, invited them to dine with him, together with Lannes, Bessieres, and I believe Lavallette, who was then aide-de-camp to the general-in-chief.

"Dinner passed off agreeably, and the party afterwards fell to play. During a game at *bouillotte* the conversation turned on a military operation which the army was about to make, when Lanusse suffered a sarcastic smile to escape him; it exasperated Junot. Bessieres who sat next to him kept him quiet for a few moments. Lanusse, misinterpreting the tranquillity which prevailed around him, continued talking about the state of the army in very indecorous terms. In the midst of his strictures he stopped short, and addressing Junot, 'Junot,' said he, 'lend me ten louis! I am a bankrupt.' 'I have no money before me,' replied Junot, dryly. As he had a heap of gold before him, Lanusse, eyeing him steadfastly, rejoined, 'How am I to take your answer, Junot?' 'Just as you please.' 'I asked you to lend me ten of the louis that are lying before you.' 'And I answer, that if there is money lying before me, there is none for a traitor like you.' 'None but a scoundrel could use such an expression,' cried Lanusse, beside himself with rage.

"In a moment all were on their legs. 'Junot! Lanusse!' cried they, endeavoring to soothe them, for, at the epi[illegible] become furious. All at once he appeared calm. 'Hear me, Lanusse,' said he, in a voice, the mildness of which formed a strange contrast with his choleric trembling, 'hearken to me: I called you [illegible] You called me a scoundrel; you dont think me one; for which we are both brave fellows. But, look you, we must fight; one of us must die. I hate you, because you hate the man whom I love and admire.'* We must fight; and that immediately. I swear that before I go to bed to-night this affair shall be settled!'

All the witnesses of the scene were sensible that such words as had been exchanged demanded blood, and even life. But, what was to be done? The general had proscribed duels; he would not have any in his army. If the affair were to be deferred till the next day, he would know it, and then it would be impossible to settle it. Murat's garden was spacious; it sloped down to the Nile. Torches were lighted, and they might fight that very instant. It was nine o'clock, and quite dark.

"'What weapon shall we take?' said Junot. 'A pretty question,' said Lanusse, 'pistols to be sure.' Every one looked at him in astonishment. He had been insulted; according to the laws of duelling he had a right to choose the weapons that should be employed. All were therefore surprised that he should prefer one which, in Junot's hand, was sure to prove fatal. It is well known that he was the most expert marksman with the pistol, not only in France but in Europe. At 24 paces he never missed an ace, and could always cut the ball in two, and that exactly in the middle, against the blade of a knife.' 'I will not fight you with pistols,' said he coolly to Lanusse; 'you are no marksman, you would not hit a barn door. We ought to fight upon equal terms. We have our swords; let us go.'

Bessieres, who was Junot's second along with Murat, whispered to him that he was a foolish fellow, as Lanusse was a capital swordsman, and he might perhaps stand no chance with him. "Consider too," said Murat, "that it is for life or death." Junot would not listen to any thing. They proceeded to the garden, and by the way Lanusse again raised his voice, and employed some very offensive expression with reference to Junot. "You are acting now like a man without heart and yet you are a brave man; one would suppose you were trying to screw up your courage." Lanusse replied with a volley of abuse. Lannes silenced him.

"Come along, Lanusse," in that energetic manner with which he adorned [illegible] much later, I never heard him speak two words but the third was an oath.—Come along, . . . hold your tongue. . . . You are going to cut one another's throats—what the devil would you have more? All that you say to him now is positively thrown away."

When they were on the ground, the seconds examined it, and they had a good mind not to suffer the affair to take place on that spot. The Nile, after its periodical inundation, had left inequalities which were enough to trip a person up at every step. "If it were but day-light!" said Murat. "But you cannot fight here." "Come on!" said Junot, "this is children's play." Pulling off his coat, he drew his sword, and Lanusse did the same.

Junot was a good fencer. He was nimble, brave, and perfectly cool: but, wishing to finish the affair, and taking his opportunity, he made a stroke at Lanusse, which cut the crown of his hat and spent itself on his cheek.—Had he been without his hat he must have been killed. Taking advantage of the movement which had left Junot exposed, he gave him a back-handed cut, which laid open the abdomen, and made a wound, the scar from which was more than eight inches long. Junot was removed with great difficulty. The nature of the wound was most serious in a country where inflammation of the intestines is the chief thing to be dreaded. But he was surrounded by persons whose talents and friendship quickly alleviated his alarming situation.

The general-in-chief was furious the next morning, when Desegenettes, at Junot's desire, informed him of the occurrence. "What!" cried he, "are they determined to cut each other's throats? Must they go into the midst of the reeds of the Nile, to dispute it with crocodiles, and leave behind for them the body of the one that shall have fallen? Have they not enough then with the Arabs, the plague, and the Mamelukes?" "You deserve, Monsieur Junot," said he as though his old aid-de-camp had been present, "you richly deserve putting under arrest for [illegible]

* These were the very words of Bonaparte.—He went to see Junot a considerable time after the affair, that is to say, when Junot was almost convalescent; for, at first, Napoleon would not see him, saying, that he was more culpable than Lanusse. However, the very next day, when apprised of the result and causes of the duel, he exclaimed? "My poor Junot—wounded for me! But then, the idiot! why did he not fight with pistols?"

LEOPOLD AND THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

For several months past, a hymenial alliance has been in contemplation between the King of the Belgians, and the Princess Louise, daughter of the King of the French. From the prominent station in which Leopold has been placed for the last 16 years successively, as the husband of the late Princess Charlotte, who was heir presumptive to the British Realms,—as the pensioner after her death, in the enjoyment of 50,000*l.* from the British Government,—as the King elect of Greece,—and more recently as King de facto of the Belgians,—his name and character are not unknown to our readers.

Of the Princess Louise we know little more than that she is the eldest daughter of the King of the French, is a little past 20 years of age, and is represented in the French papers to be very beautiful, amiable and accomplished. These however are usually represented to be the qualities of Princesses by their courtiers and flatterers. But in the present instance, there is reason to believe that these commendations are not unmerited. Those who have been but a short time in Paris, have had opportunities of knowing, that the whole of the present Orleans family are eminently indebted to nature, so far as regards personal appearance. The two eldest Princes,—the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours,—are fine looking young men, full of spirit and activity, and the young Princesses, three or four years ago, were graceful and blooming. Their appearance was such as would have been deemed ornamental to any circle, whether viewed as Princesses or as young ladies in the lower walks of life. It may, therefore, be conceded that the terms of praise in the Paris papers, so far as concerns personal charms, are not to be attributed to a disposition to flatter a Princess, nor to mere French gallantry.

The praises bestowed on the intellectual accomplishments of the Princess Louise, may also be considered as merited. From the well known character of Louis Phillipe as a lover of learning and a patron of the liberal arts. He has had his days of adversity, and seen the time on this continent when he has been compelled to teach a school for a subsistence. He has therefore known from experience the advantages of education. While Duke of Orleans he had the reputation of paying particular attention to the education of his numerous and rising family. His domestic circle was the seat of learning and the arts, and his house the Palais Royal—the same that he still occupies as a Kingly Palace,—was the receptacle of choice books, paintings and statuary. It is said that the bride elect of Leopold, is accomplished in literature, and a proficient in music, painting and dancing.

The amiable and domestic virtues of the Princess may be inferred from the well known fact, that the dwelling of the King is the abode of domestic happiness, and that the members of the family have been united in the closest bonds of affection, at least such is the estimation in which they are held in Paris, and they used to be frequently seen in places of public amusement.

Such are the relations, and such is the condition of a Princess that appears to be betrothed to the King of the Belgians. Just [illegible] had accounts that Leopold had come to Compeigne to meet his intended bride. Louis Philippe and his family went from Paris to meet him. Compeigne is a small city of about 130 miles from Paris, in the neighborhood of extensive forests and hunting grounds. We know not whether Leopold had had an interview there with the Princess. The more important political movements in Paris engrossed the public attention at the last dates. We are therefore constrained to abandon Leopold to his moonlight rambles, and the young Princess to her dreams of her love, until we receive further dates, wishing both all the happiness that they anticipate.

The twenty-fourth day of July was assigned for the wedding, and if they can have an interval free from insurrection, it will be a merry day for the French people. As the 26th July is the anniversary of 1830, this period may have been fixed upon for the wedding, to put the people in a good humor, for the return of the last days of July.

GLEANINGS

From the Memoirs of Marie Antoinette.

The conflagration of the scaffolds intended for fire works for the celebration of the marriage of Louis XIV. is generally known.—Amidst the distracted multitude pressing on every side, trampled under the horses feet, precipitated into the ditches of the *Rue Royal* and the square, was a young man, with a girl with whom he was in love. She was beautiful; their attachment had lasted several years; pecuniary causes had delayed their union, but the following day they were to be married. For a long time, the lover protected his mistress, keeping her behind him, covering her with his own person, sustaining her strength and courage. But the tumult, the cries, the terrors, and peril, every moment increased. 'I am sinking,' she said, 'my strength fails—I can go no further.' 'There is yet a way,' cried the lover in despair; 'get on my shoulders.' He feels that his advice has been followed, and the hope of saving her whom he loves, redoubles his ardour and strength. He resists the most violent concussions; with his arms firmly extended before his breast, he with difficulty forces his way through the crowd; at length he clears it. Arrived at one of the extremities of the place, having set down his precious burthen, faltering, exhausted, fatigued to death, but intoxicated with joy, he turns round; it was a different person! another more active, had taken advantage of his recommendation: his beloved was no more!

The empress Maria Theresa was left a widow at an age when her beauty was yet striking. She was secretly informed of a scheme projected by her three principal ministers [illegible] lovers should not suffer themselves to be infected with any feelings of jealousy towards him who should be fortunate enough to gain his sovereign's heart; and they had sworn that the successful one should be always the friend [illegible] support of the other two. The empress, being well assured of this fact, one day, after the breaking up of the council over which she had presided, turned the conversation upon the subject of women, female sovereigns, and the duties of their sex and rank; and then applying her general reflections to herself in particular, she told them she hoped to guard herself all her life against weakness of the heart; but that if ever an irresistible feeling should make her alter her resolution, it should be only in favour of a man proof against ambition, not engaged in state affairs, accustomed and attached only to a private life, and its calm enjoyments—in a word, if her heart should betray her so far as to lead her to love a man invested with any important office, from the moment he should discover her sentiments, he should be contented to resign his place and his influence with the public. This was sufficient: the three ministers, more ambitious than gallant, gave up their project forever.

Franklin appeared at court in the dress of an American cultivator. His straight unpowdered hair, his round hat, his brown cloth coat, formed a contrast with the laced and embroidered coats, and the powdered and perfumed heads of the courtiers of Versailles. This novelty turned the enthusiastic heads of the French women. Elegant entertainments were given to Doctor Franklin, who, to the reputation of a natural philosopher, added the patriotic virtues which had invested him with the noble character of an apostle of liberty. At one of these entertainments, the most beautiful woman out of three hundred, was selected to place a crown of laurels upon the white head of the American philosopher; and two kisses upon his cheeks. When the news of his death arrived in Paris, in 1790, a society of Printers met in an apartment of the Cordeliers convent, to celebrate a funeral festival in honour of the American philosopher. His bust was elevated upon a column in the middle of the room. Upon the head was placed a civic crown; below the bust were compositors' cases, a press, and other emblems of the art which the sage had cultivated. While one printer was pronouncing an eulogium upon Franklin, workmen were printing it; and the speech composed and pulled off as fast as uttered, was copiously distributed among the spectators brought together by this entertainment.

During the American war, a general officer in the service of the United States, advanced with a score of men under the English batteries to reconnoitre their position. His aide-de-camp, struck by a ball, fell at his side.—The officers and orderly dragoons fled precipitately. The general, though under the fire of the cannon, approached the wounded man to see whether he had any signs of life remaining, or whether any help could be afforded him. Finding the wound had been mortal, he turned his eyes away with emotion, and slowly rejoined the group which had got out of reach of the pieces. This instance of courage and humanity took place at the battle of Monmouth. Gen. Clinton, who commanded the English troops, knew that the Marquis de La Fayette generally rode upon a white horse; it was upon a white horse that the general officer who retired so slowly was mounted. Clinton desired the gunners not to fire. This noble forbearance probably saved M. de La Fayette's life, for it was he himself. At that time he was but twenty-two years of age.

From the Alhambra; or, Tales and Sketches of the Moors and Spaniards.—By Irving.

REFLECTIONS ON MOSLEM DOMINION IN SPAIN.

One of my favorite resorts is the balcony [illegible] of the Hall of Ambassadors, in the lofty tower of Comares. I have just been seated there, enjoying the close of a long brilliant day. The sun, as he sank behind the purple mountains of Alpuna, sent a stream of effulgence up the valley of the Darro, that spread a melancholy pump over the ruddy towers of the Alhambra, while the Vega, crossed with gallant cavalcades, [illegible] caught the setting ray, seemed spread out in the distance like a golden sea. Not a breath of air disturbed the stillness of the hour, and though the faint sound of music and merriment now and then arose from the gardens of the Darro, it but rendered more impressive the monumental silence of the pile which overshadowed me. It was one of those hours and scenes in which memory asserts an almost magic power, and like the evening sun beaming on those mouldering towers, sends back her retrospective rays to light up the glories of the past.

As I sat watching the effect of the declining daylight upon the Moorish pile, I was led into a consideration of the light, elegant and voluptuous character prevalent throughout its internal structure, and to contrast it with the grand but gloomy solemnity of the Gothic edifices, reared by the Spanish conquerors.—The very architecture thus bespeaks the opposite and irreconcilable natures of the two warlike people, who so long battled here for the mastery of the Peninsula. By degrees I fell into a course of musing upon the singular features of the Arabian or Morisco Spaniard, whose whole existence is as a tale that is told, and certainly forms one of the most anomalous yet splendid episodes in history. Potent and durable as was the dominion, we have no one distinct title by which to designate them. They were a nation, as it were, without a legitimate country or a name. A remote wave of the great Arabian inundation, cast upon the shores of Europe, they seemed to have all the impetus of the first rush of the torrent. Their course of conquest from the rock of Gibraltar to the rock of the Pyrenees, was as rapid and brilliant as the Moslem victories of Syria and Egypt. Nay, had they not been checked on the plains of Tours, all France, all Europe, might have been overrun with the same facility as the empires of the East, and the crescent might at this day have glittered on the fanes of Paris and London. Repelled within the limits of the Pyrenees, the mixed hordes of Asia and Africa that formed this great irruption, gave up the Moslem principles of conquest, and sought to establish in Spain a peaceful and permanent dominion. As conquerors, their heroism was only equalled by their moderation; and in both, for a time, they excelled the nations with whom they contended. Severed from their native homes, they loved the land given them, as they supposed, by Allah, they strove to embellish it with every thing [illegible] system of wise and equitable laws, diligently cultivating the arts and sciences, and promoting agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, they gradually formed an empire unrivalled for its prosperity, by any of the [illegible] ing round them the graces and refinements that marked the Arabian empire in the East, at the time of its greatest civilization, they diffused the light of oriental knowledge through the western regions of benighted Europe.

The cities of Arabian Spain became the resort of Christian artisans, to instruct themselves in the useful arts. The universities of Toledo, Cordova, Seville, and Granada, were sought by the pale student from other lands, to acquaint himself with the sciences of the Arabs, and the treasured lore of antiquity; the lovers of the gay sciences resorted to Cordova and Granada, to imbibe the poetry and music of the East; and the steel-clad warriors of the North, hastened to accomplish themselves in the graceful exercises and courteous usages of chivalry.

If the Moslem monuments in Spain; if the Mosque of Cordova, the Alcazar of Seville, and the Alhambra of Granada, still bear inscriptions loudly boasting of the power and permanency of their dominion, can the boast be derided as arrogant and vain? Generation after generation, century after century had passed away, and still they maintained possession of the land. A period had elapsed longer than that which has passed since England was subjugated by the Norman conqueror; and the descendants of Musa and Tarik might as little anticipate being driven into exile, across the straits traversed by their triumphant ancestors, as the descendants of Rolla and William, and their victorious peers, may dream of being driven back to the shores of Normandy.

With all this, however, the Moslem empire in Spain was but a brilliant exotic, that took no permanent root in the soil it embellished. Secured from all their neighbors of the west by impassable barriers of faith and manners, and separated by seas and deserts from their kindred of the east, they were an isolated people. Their whole existence was a prolonged though gallant and chivalric struggle for a foot-hold in an usurped land.—They were the outposts and frontiers of Islamism. The Peninsula was the great battle-ground where the Gothic conquerors of the North, and the Moslem conquerors of the East, met and strove for the mastery; and the fiery courage of the Arab was at length subdued by the obstinate and persevering valor of the Goth.

Never was the exhalation of a people more complete than that of the Morisco Spaniards. Where are they? Ask the shores of Barbary and its desert places. The exiled remnant of their once powerful empire disappeared among the barbarians of Africa, and ceased to be a nation. They have not even left a distinct name behind them, though for nearly eight centuries they were a distinct people. The home of their adoption and of their occupation for ages, refuses to acknowledge them but as invaders and usurpers. A few broken monuments are all that remain to bear witness to their power and dominion, as solitary rocks left far in the interior bear testimony to the extent of some vast inundation. Such is the Alhambra. A Moslem pile in the midst of a Christian land; an oriental palace amidst the Gothic edifices of the West; an elegant memento of a brave, intelligent and graceful people, who conquered, ruled, and passed away.

Which is the more impolite—to tell a lady she is very ill looking, or looking very ill?

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

THE FREE PRESS.

It is impossible to copy all the cholera accounts received. The horrid disease has appeared in nearly all the towns upon the Northern frontier—upon the Hudson—and in various parts of New York.

The malady has appeared at Newport, R. I.—It is supposed to have been carried there from New York.

The reason assigned, why the Cholera was so light in London, is, the operation of the enlightenous gas given out from coal.

By a letter from Norfolk, dated on the 30th ult. published by W. G. Lyford in the Baltimore papers, it appears that the Cholera has broken out in Portsmouth, (opposite Norfolk,) and that the deaths from Tuesday to Sunday were *twenty-one*, principally blacks.

The Baltimore Chronicle received news by the steamboat, of four deaths by Cholera in Norfolk, on Monday the 30th ult.

It is stated, in one of Mr. Willis' letters, that Dr. Spurzheim, the celebrated phrenologist, intends to visit the United States. He is expected this month.

A riot occurred in the Cincinnati Theatre, on the 29th ult. in consequence of the appearance of Gov. Houston in one of the boxes. The manager very foolishly gave public notice of Houston's intended appearance—and a portion of the public, equally foolish, raised a row upon the occasion.

Steam-boats Burnt.—The steam-boat Phœnix, on her way from New Orleans to St. Louis, caught fire on the morning of the 13th ult. An explosion took place in the hold, which did much injury, and threw several persons into the river. One passenger is missing, supposed to be killed.

On the 23d ult. the steam-boat Phœbus was burnt to the guards. A number of persons were drowned, and four individuals, (named Emerse,) consisting of a man, his wife and child, and sister-in-law, *were burnt to death!*

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

CHARITY.

Tho' I enraptured wake the unrivall'd lyre,
Warm'd with the Muse's or a Seraph's fire,
In various tongues sublimest wonders tell,
Describe the Seat of Heaven, the wars of hell—
Tho' I the lofty heights of Science gain,
And art's and nature's mysteries explain—
Tho' skill'd profoundly in prophetic lore,
With piercing ken futurity explore
Tho' I have faith sufficient to sustain
And hurl the ponderous mountains to the main—
Devoid of Charity, I shall be found,
Vain as a shadow, empty as a sound.
Were I possessed of affluent India's store,
And unreserved dispense it to the poor—
Tho' I resign my body to the flame,
To gain a martyr's, or a hero's name—
While selfish motives actuate my soul,
And every nobler sentiment controul,
Void of benevolence, I still remain
As nothing empty, as a shadow vain.
Celestial Charity, supremely kind,
Blumes, expands, and animates the mind,
To noble and disinterested deeds,
Allures to holiness, to glory leads,
Disdains each selfish and contracted plan,
And seeks the general happiness of man—
[illegible]
And honors merit in its humblest state—
On human frailties casts a pitying eye,
And heaves with *we*ep the sympathetic sigh—
Weighs variant tenets with an equal scale—
Routing vice, o'er error, truth prevail—
With precious beauty reinstamps the soul,
[illegible]
Dispels each vile affection [illegible] the breast,
And opes the region of eternal rest
To every nation, and to every sect
Who fear Jehovah, and his name respect.
Calm Resignation on her votaries waits,
To smooth the rugged paths of adverse fates;
And Patience mild, dispensing as she goes,
Her lenient balm, amid a world of woes;
And brilliant Faith, each dreary scene that cheers,
And opes the seats of heaven's celestial years;
Hence suffering merit lifts a hopeful eye,
And views those happier scenes beyond the sky,
Where equity, enthroned, forever reigns;
Where endless pleasures triumph o'er the plains;
Where friendship, love, and joy, united meet,
And injured virtue finds a blest retreat.
Hail peerless virtue, lovellest of the train—
Fair Charity—extend thy mild domain
O'er every land, till war and discord cease,
And every nation join in leagues of peace—
Till sin and error from their seats are hurl'd,
And pure Religion luminates the world.
When art, when science, and prophetic lore—
When various languages are known no more—
When final ruin o'er the world extends—
When faith in vision, hope in glory ends—
This godlike virtue, Charity divine,
Thro' vast eternity shall brightly shine—
Awake to praises the celestial choirs,
Attune their lays, and animate their lyres.

BEOLA.

Mr. Gallagher—The following lines were picked up from among my old scraps; and seeing that they are rather humorous, I will be obliged to you to give them an insertion in the Free Press.

H.

TO MY DOG JOWLER.

Jowler, they've tax'd ye, honest friend,
Assess'd ye, put ye in the roll;
To exile every dog they'll send,
Unless some friend will pay his poll.

By all that's good! the rascals meant,
'Twem me and thee to breed a strife,
To drive you into banishment,
Or bribe your friend to take your life.

But, Jowler! don't you be alarm'd,
If politicians do neglect ye,
For all their tax ye shan't be harm'd,—
I love, and honor, and respect ye.

But taxes, says the constitution,
Convey the right to represent,
So dogs, by this same resolution,
May just as well as men be sent.

Now, dogs and men, and voters, hear,
That Jowler's put in nomination,
To go, upon the coming year,
And aid in public legislation.

Jowler, steer clear of demagogues,
Steer clear of the minority,
Take care to smell of other dogs,
And vote with the majority.

Death disarmed of its terrors.—A pious woman, who was very ill of the prevailing epidemic in this city, was a few days since apprized by her friends of the danger of her situation, having, as they supposed, but a very short time to live. The christian heroine, far from being dismayed at the intelligence, expressed her joy and delight in the speedy prospect of emancipation from sin and sorrow, and early departure to a world of unmingled holiness and happiness. Her happy frame of mind had so favorable an effect on her diseased body, that she unexpectedly recovered, and she still lives, we hope to do much good in the world.

[*New York Gazette.*

A new paper devoted exclusively to the interests of the Roman Catholic Church, and called the "Shepherd of the Valley," has been established at St. Louis, Missouri.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The following statement shows the number of Members of the House of Representatives and Electors of President, to which each State is entitled, under the new apportionment; also the number of Electors at the last election, the States being arranged according to representative population.

	Reps.	Electors. 1832	Electors. 1828.
1. New York*	40	42	36
2. Pennsylvania*	28	30	28
3. Virginia*	21	23	24
4. Ohio*	19	21	16
5. North Carolina*	13	15	16
6. Kentucky*	13	15	15
7. Tennessee*	13	15	11
8. Massachusetts*	12	14	15
9. S. Carolina†	9	11	11
10. Georgia*	9	11	9
11. Maryland‡	8	10	11
12. Maine†	8	10	9
13. Indiana*	7	9	5
14. New Jersey*	6	8	8
15. Connecticut*	6	8	8
16. Vermont*	5	7	7
17. N. Hampshire*	5	7	8
18. Alabama*	5	7	5
19. Louisiana*	3	5	5
20. Illinois*	3	5	3
21. Rhode Island*	2	4	4
22. Missouri*	2	4	3
23. Mississippi*	2	4	3
24. Delaware*	1	3	3
Total,	240	288	261

*Electors chosen by the people by general Ticket.
† do. do by districts.
‡ Electors appointed by the Legislature. S. Carolina being the only State where they are not chosen by the people.

PICTURE OF NEW-YORK.

The Editors of the Evening Post present the following picture of the once gay and animated New York:

"The absence of so many of our citizens at this time from New York gives the place an air of unwonted gloominess. So many houses are shut up, so many warehouses and shops are closed, so many familiar faces are missed in the streets, and such a quiet pervades the place of business, that we hardly recognize the gay, bustling, noisy city of two months ago. Those who annually retire to the country in the warm season have anticipated their usual time by nearly a month, and thousands who would under other circumstances have remained in the city, have followed them.

"We meet no longer the 'shining morning faces' of children passing to school; we see no well dressed people promenading Broadway! there are no equipages dashing along the street! the hackney coachman sleeps half the day on his stand! the omnibuses drive empty up and down! the rattle of the wagon bringing in supplies for the market from the country is rarely heard! the crowd of river craft has deserted our dock! steamboats lie idle along the shore; and the bustles of our wharves and slips are silent and deserted. The only appearances of activity are at the Hospitals, and among the medical faculty, who pass swiftly up and down the streets in their gigs; the venders of medicines who are occupied night and day, and the publishers of the daily reports of the Board of Health.

A LIVE EEL IN THE HUMAN STOMACH.

[illegible]

Mrs. Hanson, the wife of Samuel B. Hanson, of this town, aged about 28, was found eight months since to be in a declining state of health, in consequence of what was considered a deranged state of the abdominal and [illegible] viscera. The symptoms were such as to warrant the presumption, and she was treated accordingly by several scientific physicians, for something like six months, during which time she gradually declined in health, until the system became extremely exhausted and emaciated. About five weeks since it was ascertained that a living creature of some kind, and of considerable magnitude, actually existed in the stomach.

This was ascertained by placing the hand on the gastric region, when a vigorous squirming motion was felt through the emaciated integuments, as well as from her own repeated and positive declarations. It was a question in the mind of her physician whether in the then existing state of exhaustion, the system could sustain the action of medicine of sufficient power to destroy the *animal*. After some deliberation and consultation, with the urgent solicitations of the patient, it was determined to make an effort, which resulted on the fourth day, in the evacuation of an Eel, *ten inches in length*, of the usual size. The skin and flesh were denuded considerably by partial digestion, but the form was sufficiently entire to convince the most incredulous of its identity. She is now in a very low state, under all the symptoms of ulceration of the stomach and bowels.

She is supposed to have taken it some years since in drinking from a spring in the evening, at which time she was sensible of swallowing some solid substance of very small dimensions.

The medicine given produced very little disturbance to the general system, and was sustained without much increased exhaustion.

A physician of Warsaw, wishing to make an experiment, proposed to a very robust man to lie in the bed where a person had died of the cholera. As a considerable reward was offered him for so doing, he agreed to the proposal; but the man was scarcely in bed when his imagination began to work, and made him uneasy; he felt all the symptoms of cholera, notwithstanding the medical assistance that was afforded him. The physician afterwards declared that no one who had died of the cholera had previously slept in the bed. This fact proves that the fear produced by the imagination has a share in promoting the disease.—[*Paris paper.*

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette states, that the Locomotive Delaware took the Baltimore passengers, yesterday, across the New Castle and Frenchtown Rail Road, in *one hour and eleven minutes*, and brought the return passengers from Frenchtown to New Castle in *one hour and ten minutes*. The distance, as our readers are aware is sixteen miles and a half. The directors of this road have very properly determined to go at so moderate a rate of speed as to insure perfect safety. It is not their intention, therefore, we are informed, to cross the peninsula in less than an hour, with passengers, though the eminent engineer of their road has pronounced it practicable to do so with the Delaware in twenty minutes should the occasion require it.

The Merchants in Woodstock have unanimously agreed to abandon entirely the traffic in ardent spirits, and not to offer it to their customers after the 10th of August, 1832.

How "to be Saved."—When the Bishop of Exeter preached a sermon at St. James' Church, last, he gave out his text, "What shall I do to be *saved*?" A wag in the side gallery called out, to the evident discomfiture of the Right Rev. Prelate, but to the no small amusement of a great portion of the congregation, "Vote for the Reform Bill!" The beadle immediately bustled towards the place where the sound proceeded, but no further notice was taken of the occurrence.

[*London paper.*

Major Noah and his family are now in Boston. On arriving at Somerset from New York, the people of that place were so alarmed at their cholera-stricken appearance, that they engaged a physician to go on board a vessel and examine the passengers. When the Major came to be inspected, the Doctor asked him the usual question, what he had been doing of late. The Major, with his characteristic humor, answered, that he had been chiefly employed in *electioneering for Gen. Jackson!* The Doctor thinking this rather a predisposing cause of cholera, compelled the Major to shew his tongue, which bore marks of rather *hard usage*, but nevertheless was free from Cholera.—[*Lowell Del. Journal.*

Travelling in State.—A family passed thro' the city yesterday, whose equipage attracted much notice. A crate, such as is used to pack crockery, was mounted on two low wheels. This contained bed, bedding, chests of clothes, &c.—beneath it was suspended pots and pans, with other culinary utensils. It was drawn by four members of the family,—the father and his eldest daughter, a girl about 15 or 16 years of age, who were yoked to the tongue of the carriage, and a boy and a girl who preceded them as leaders, whilst the mother followed, conducting the two youngest children. We could learn nothing certainly of their history, owing to the crowd which surrounded them. It was said however, that they were from Canada. They excited a good deal of sympathy, and reaped a tolerable harvest of small change.—[*Boston Transcript.*

General Intelligence.

From the Boston Transcript, July 26.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Yesterday a party of four gentlemen, boarders at the Tremont House, consisting of Messrs. Andrew E. Belknap and John G. Gibson, of this city, Mr. Thomas Backus of St. Jago de Cuba, and Wm. B. Bend of N. York, (formerly of Baltimore) rode out to the Quincy Rail-way. Whilst ascending the plane, near the Granite quarry, in one of the cars, and when near the summit, the chain parted and the car descended with frightful rapidity. The force with which it struck the resting place, at the foot of the declivity, was so great that the car and passengers were thrown by the percussion twenty feet in the air, from whence it fell down a precipice of more than thirty feet, amongst the rocks beneath.

Mr. Backus was killed instantly. Mr. Bend had three ribs broken, and the sinews of a leg parted. Mr. Gibson's head was fractured, jaw broken, and leg broke. Mr. Belknap escaped without injury to his bones, but his body is severely bruised.

Messrs. Gibson and Bend are at the Railway House, too ill to be removed. Mr. Belknap has returned to the city. Mr. Backus, we understand, was to be buried this afternoon at Quincy Church. The plane which they were ascending is said to be inclined at an angle of nearly forty degrees; and is supposed [illegible]

AUGUSTA, GEO. JULY 23.

It is reported that by an accident to the stage, we believe on the upper line, in North Carolina, our representatives, Judge Clayton and Mr. Lamar, with the lady of the former, have been seriously hurt. Mrs. Clayton is said to have her collar bone broken, and Mr. Lamar both ancles fractured.

Since writing the above, we learn that Mr. Lamar has reached this city, much bruised; and with one ancle dislocated and the other sprained. The accident happened near Laurens Court House, S. C. on Sunday night last. Mr. Edgar and lady of this city were both passengers in the stage and were slightly injured. Mr. A. G. Summies, of Washington, Wilkes county, was also hurt. Gen. Griffin, of the South Carolina Delegation, had his collar bone broken, and most of the passengers, of whom there were many, were more or less injured.—[*Courier.*

The Allentown Tragedy.—On Saturday last, Charles Augustus Dale put a period to his existence by firing a pistol ball through his head, in the jail of Lehigh county. Mr. Dale was an Englishman by birth, had resided for some years in the State of New York, and had been married to the widow of Robert Fulton, deceased. After the death of his former wife, we think some time in March last, he married in Philadelphia, Miss Greenleaf, of Allentown, without the assent of her parents. In the early part of last month, a rupture took place between them, in consequence of which his wife refused again to see him, she then residing with her mother in Allentown.

During the last week, he again returned to Allentown, and in attempting to obtain an interview with his wife, was charged with a breach of the peace towards her mother.—Being arrested and committed to jail for want of bail, he put a period to his existence by shooting himself.

We saw the deceased in this place as he passed through—he had the manners and appearance of a gentleman, and would suppose him to have been about 45 years of age.—The idea of suicide is to us so awful, that we can scarcely believe any person can be guilty of it when possessing full mental faculties.

[*Whig.*

An atrocious murder was committed on Sunday last, upon the body of Miss Denton, living about six miles this side of Lancasterville, by a negro man of the neighborhood. Mr. Denton was at church, and the daughter and a young girl were the only persons in the house. The negro entered the piazza where they were sitting, and without any known inducement or provocation, took up a gun loaded with buckshot, and discharged the contents into the head of the unfortunate young woman, who survived but a few moments. He fled immediately, and had not been overtaken by his pursuers when we heard last from the scene.

[Camden (S. C.) Journal.

Suicide.—A young girl, only fourteen years, committed suicide by drowning herself in the canal on Thursday last. We are not apprised of the cause.

Another.—On Tuesday a woman committed suicide by cutting her throat. Of the cause for this rash act, we are ignorant.

[Cincinnati Advertiser, 28th July.

HEALTH OF DETROIT—THE TROOPS.

Extract to the editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated DETROIT, JULY 22.

Dear Sir—The cholera can no longer be said to exist in this city. The steamboats have recommenced running between this and Buffalo. The commerce of the lakes and the business of the town are [illegible] great mischief has been done to both, and to the improvements of Detroit, by the exaggerations which have been circulated concerning the disease, and the absurd quarantine regulations which were adopted to prevent its introduction or extension, but which were abandoned in a few days, the doctrine of contagion being completely discarded.

The latest intelligence from Gen. Scott's staff at Chicago, is to the 18th inst. inclusive. The cholera was rapidly subsiding among the troops. Lieuts. Gustavus Brown and M'Duffie had died of it. Only two or three private soldiers, in addition to those mentioned heretofore, had died. The citizens had not been infected. Gen. Scott had determined on marching with the well troops and volunteers that might reach Chicago, by the close of the month, or before that time.

Letters from Gen. Atkinson are up to the 11th, inclusive. He had still been unable to reach the Indian enemy.

Yours truly, JOHN NORVELL.

Extract of a letter written by Lieut. Anson B. Eaton to his father, Prof. Eaton, of Troy.

DETROIT, JULY 19.

After we had been in this place a few days the cholera commenced its ravages among the soldiers of this command, and hurried to eternity about every third man. But the sick are now all so far convalescent, that Col. Cummings has written to Gen. Scott for orders. I was pretty severely attacked, and my strength seemed entirely prostrated. I am now gaining a little strength.

News this moment arrived from Chicago, since I began this letter. We learn that 54 soldiers and 1 officer died of the cholera in one of the boats. Between 2 and 400 of the men fled from the Army; and most of the troops belonging to this expedition are so far dispersed, that nothing efficient can probably be done by them at present. The dead bodies of the deserters are frequently found in the roads, swamps, &c.

Thus, we see, that this part of the expedition is strewed like chaff, by a blast of the pestilence. It is an illustration of the displeasure of the Almighty at our treatment of that poor starved race of beings, whom our injustice drives to madness.

THE INDIAN WAR—LATEST.

From the St. Louis Times, July 21.

The Indian war is, for the present, at an end. Our army, as was stated in our last paper, marched in pursuit of the enemy, who were said to be encamped near the four Lakes. When General Atkinson reached lake Cosli-ko-rong (which on Tanner's Map of 1830, is placed near the junction of the river Goose-ke-hawn with Rock river) he found the country clear, and his long sought enemy vanished. The Indians, it is supposed, have made for the Chippeway country, and will endeavor to cross the Mississippi, but far beyond any white settlements. Gen. Atkinson, expecting, when he marched, to meet the enemy in a short time, had taken with him but a small quantity of provisions, in consequence of which he was obliged to halt and divide his forces at the lake above-named. [illegible] fifty strong, remained at the lake; the militia, consisting of three brigades under Generals Posey, Dodge and Henry, and of about two thousand men, were ordered to march for Fort Winnebago, on the Quiscousin, where stores were hourly expected. It [illegible] rat to consolidate his forces and renew the pursuit as soon as he had obtained sufficient stores.

The march of the army was exceedingly laborious and fatiguing. The greater part of the country they passed over was a complete marsh, formed by bodies of water beneath the surface of the earth. Men and horses sunk to a considerable depth at every step. A gentleman who was with the army informs us that he was on a large mound, fifteen or twenty feet high, which could be shaken by a single man, like a boat on the water.

The whole army, regulars and irregulars, officers and soldiers, had enjoyed excellent health, and were sustained throughout their encampment and march by a full confidence in their General.

We believe that there is no expectation that our army will again meet with the Indians. Black Hawk will not expose himself and his band to the destruction that would follow from a general engagement; the late success of the whites in skirmishes, and the number of scouting parties through the country, will prevent the recurrence of the depredations and murders by small parties, which made the beginning of this contest so terrible and alarming.

Two companies of the 6th Regiment U. S. Infantry, arrived here on Thursday, in the steamboat N. America, from Baton Rouge, on their way to the Seat of War.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 1.

The new steamboat Patrick Henry, belonging to the Baltimore and Norfolk Line of Steamboats, and intended to run between Norfolk and Richmond, made a trial of her speed and power yesterday morning. We understand that her performance gave great satisfaction, and reflected credit upon the builder, Mr. George Gardner, both for the beauty of her model and the superiority of her construction. The engine, built by Messrs. Watchman & Bratt, is said not to be surpassed by any similar piece of machinery made at their extensive manufactory. Captain Chapman, formerly of the steamboat Richmond, is to have the command.

[*American.*

Mysterious Transaction.—A sick and insane female, supposed to be about forty or fifty years of age, was carried in a wagon to the Lamb Tavern on the 4th inst. by a man who afterwards sent her into the country in a stage coach. On Friday she was sent back to the city, no one having been found to receive her or acknowledge her as friend or relative. She was placed in the House of Industry, where she died yesterday, leaving no trace to her name or history. She was dressed in a dark calico gown, plaid silk bonnet and green veil, red shawl, and Denmark satin shoes. It is difficult to conjecture the man's motive in casting off and deserting the unfortunate woman; but his conduct in thus throwing an insane female upon strangers, deserves severe punishment.

[Boston Transcript.

UTICA CONVENTION.

July 25.—The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The committee of two from each Senatorial District reported an Address and the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of Henry Clay and John Sergeant, made by the National Republican Convention at Baltimore, as candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the U. States.

Resolved, That we recommend to the National Republican Electors of the State of New York, the support of James Kent, John C. Spencer, Silas Wood, George Huntington, [illegible] Cotheal, Gerrit Smith, Joseph Tucker, Chauncey Baker, Ellis Potter, Orrin Willsur, James Turk, James Hawks, Court Dubois, Edmund G. Fur Lee, George A. Gay, John Miller, Nathaniel Dubois, Calvin Burr, Charles Hathaway, Josiah Dunlap, Gideon Hawley, Hiram F. Mather, Martin De Freest, Robert Cook, Justus McMaster, Robert S. Rose, William Tuttle, Nathaniel W. Howell, John Gebbard, Asa C. Smith, Duncan McMartin, jr., Shubael Dunham, Gilbert Waring, Samuel Lacey, Joseph Boies, Hollon Hutchinson, James A. Dallibs, George H. Boughton, Robert Livingston, Nathan Mixer, as Electors of President and Vice President for the State of New York.

Resolved, That we recommend to the National Republican Electors of the State of New York the support of Francis Granger and Samuel Stevens as Governor and Lieut. Governor of the State of New York.

Resolved, That Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, having in his late veto message to the bill for re-chartering the Bank of the United States, most audaciously declared that "most of the dangers which impend over our Union, have sprung from an abandonment of the legitimate objects of Government by our national legislation, and the adoption of such principles as are embodied in this act;" thereby clearly and manifestly intending to denounce and repudiate that system, coeval with the existence of our national government, which has fostered and protected the resources and industry of the people of the United States, and under which this nation has so signally prospered; has evinced not only a total dereliction of his own principles, but has aimed a deadly blow at the prosperity of the manufacturers, the farmers, and the mechanics of this country, and has therefore forfeited all claims to the respect and confidence of the people of this State, whose welfare so essentially depends on the protection, by the Government of the U. States, of American Industry and American resources.

Resolved, That this convention consider the Bank of the United States constitutional; and the existence of such an institution highly advantageous to the commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests of the country, and absolutely essential to our national prosperity. And that we see in the late Veto Message, objections feeble and untenable, and highly dangerous, and subversive of the fundamental principles of the constitution.

[It will be perceived that the above ticket is the one adopted by the Anti-Masons.]

The Pestilence.

Cholera in Holland.—The last accounts from London state that the steamboat Batavia had arrived there from Holland, with intelligence that the Cholera had at length made its appearance in that country. This news, after the scourge had so long spared Holland, has excited astonishment, and some people in their endeavours to find a cause for deviation from what they conceived ought to have been the natural course of the disease, have attributed it to the extreme cleanliness of the Dutch. [illegible] Holland, as if determined to give another proof of the utter fallacy of all calculations and reasonings in relation to it. The truth is, that the Dutch, though more cleanly in their habitations, are less so than either the English or French in their persons.—And now, if it be true, that the cholera follows the currents of rivers, that it is most malignant in marshy countries, it ought to prove extremely fatal in Holland; we should however not be astonished to learn, that, as if again to show the utter absurdity of attempting to apply with our present knowledge any fixed rule to the progress or intensity of Cholera, it should not prove more severe in that country than it has done in England.

The Cholera.—It is with deep regret, that we are obliged to record more victims to their disinterested labors among the medical men. We mentioned some days ago the death of Dr. Arnold; since that, Dr. Neilson, of the Sixth Ward, has sunk under the disease; and Dr. Gilbert Horton, "Who left the city on Thursday, to supply the place of the late Dr. Arnold—was taken at 1 o'clock, and died at 9, A. M. Friday." He was an amiable man, and has fallen a victim to his zeal in the cause of humanity at this perilous crisis. As he arrived at 6, P. M. on Thursday, at Yorkville, he doubtless carried the seeds of the disease with him.—[*N. York Courier.*

Cholera Treatment.—Dr. John W. Day of Albany, on Thursday had a cholera patient named Patrick Gurrie, in the last stage of collapse, and there was no hope of his recovery, upon which he used the remedy, first applied in Europe, injecting into his veins a saline solution. The patient soon revived, and there are now hopes of his recovery.

We learn that almost every case of cholera noticed in this city this year, may be traced to intemperance in eating or drinking, or *imprudence* in conduct, neglect of clothing, especially when sleeping, and bathing at improper hours and place.—[*U. S. Gaz.*

From *Chicago*, we have seen a letter of 16th, stating that no new cases of Cholera had occurred among the troops, and but few deaths. Another officer, however, *Lieut. McDuffie*, has perished.—Capt. Gatt was convalescent. Col. Worth and Lieuts. Monroe, and De Hart, were, on their return, still feeble, but not ill. Gen. Scott was in perfect health.

DETROIT, JULY 25.

The Cholera.—This dreadful disease has entirely abated in this city, and business has resumed its usual activity. We learn that a few cases have occurred at Springwells, but they are all doing well.

MONTREAL, JULY 27.

Asiatic Cholera.—We have nothing more cheering to communicate with respect to this calamitous disease. Since our last, the cases and deaths have not diminished, the latter, as then, may probably be stated to average 20 daily.—*Record.*

Mortality at Quebec.—It appears from registers kept by the Clergy, that from the 8th June (the day when the Cholera first appeared) to the 18th July, inclusive, a period of forty-one days, the deaths and interments from the malady amounted to 1,622.

PHILADELPHIA.

July 29, noon—New cases 6, one death.
July 30, noon—New cases 15, deaths 7.
July 31, noon—New cases 19, deaths 9.
Aug. 1, noon—New cases 21, deaths 8.
Aug. 2, noon—New cases 40, deaths 15.
Aug. 3, noon—New cases 35; deaths 1[illegible]
Aug. 4, noon—New cases 45, deaths 15.
Aug. 5, noon.—New cases 125, deaths 4[illegible]

NEW YORK.

July 29, noon—New cases 122, deaths 3[illegible]
July 30, noon—New cases 103, deaths 3[illegible]
July 31, 2 P. M.—New cases 131, deaths 4[illegible]
Aug. 1, 2 P. M.—New cases 92, deaths 4[illegible]
Aug. 2, 2 P. M.—New cases 81, deaths 3[illegible]
Aug. 3, 10 o'clock.—New cases 90, deaths [illegible]
Aug. 4.—New cases 88, deaths 30.

ALBANY.

July 28—New cases 98, of which 16 are severe.
July 29—New cases 35, deaths 17.
Aug. 1.—New cases 32, deaths 8.
Aug. 3.—New cases 19, deaths 7.

It appears from a table issued by the Albany Board of Health, that from the 3d July, to the 31st, there were 387 cases of, and 1[illegible] deaths, by malignant cholera.

Brooklyn, Aug. 2.—New cases 15, deaths [illegible]
Aug. 3.—New cases 13, deaths 5.

Board of Health,
Norfolk, 1st August, 1832.

The Board of Health reports, that of the cases of Cholera reported up to 12 o'clock on Monday the 30th ult. four have died; and that, for the forty-eight hours up to 12 o'clock this day, eight new cases have occurred, of which five have died. Of the last named cases there was one white man and seven persons of color.

By order of the Board,
THO. G. BROUGHTON, *Sec'y.*

Portsmouth, Va.—From Tuesday, 5 o'clock, P. M. to Thursday, 5 P. M. 48 hours, 9 deaths. Five severe cases and several others, not reported, which yielded readily to medicine.

Norfolk, Aug. 3.—Since our last publication a few cases and deaths have occurred—but as the Report of the Board of Health will be given to-morrow, in which those cases will be embraced, we prefer to rely upon their official statement, rather than upon information collected by ourselves.—[*Beacon.*

Two experiments were made yesterday by Dr. Mallory, assisted by Dr. Wm. French and Dr. Toy of Hampton, with the saline infusion. In both cases the subjects were too far advanced in the collapsed stage of the disease to promise much hope of success, but the result was nevertheless so far satisfactory as to give an assurance that under somewhat more favoring circumstances, this remedy would succeed in restoring the patient after every other had been found ineffectual.

The disease continues to be confined to colored persons—and without respect to habits; indeed the majority of deaths has been among that class of servants who have been used to the tenderest treatment, and whose manner of living has been unexceptionable.

[*Herald.*

From the Philadelphia Sentinel, Aug. 6.

We have been informed, that the persons confined in the Arch Street Prison, were yesterday discharged, in consequence of the cholera.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Cholera is increasing rapidly in this city—to disguise the fact would be unwise as well as dishonest. The weather for the last two days has been in admirable sympathy with the disease—[illegible] and sultry, with an occasional shower, just sufficient to render the atmosphere like a vapour bath.

On Saturday, *forty-five* new cases and *thirteen* deaths were reported. Yesterday there were *One Hundred and Twenty-five* new cases, and *Forty-one* deaths reported. An enormous increase, certainly. Of the cases, however, *Sixty* were in the Arch Street Prison, and *Fifteen* deaths. We are told that the condition of the prison yesterday morning was frightful in the extreme. Several of the keepers had 'given up' in consequence of exhaustion and fatigue—the prisoners were in a dreadful state of excitement—those of them who were sick were not properly attended to, and the dead and dying were scattered indiscriminately through the various apartments, many of them without proper medical or other attendance. Measures have no doubt been taken for their relief. We trust that the confined debtors, at least, will forthwith be released.

From the United States Gazette.

On one section, No. 40, of the canal across New Jersey, the cholera appeared with such malignity that it was found necessary to dismiss the workmen. On Thursday, 26th ult. a pedlar from New York came among them, was seized the next morning, and died before night. On the same day, three other persons were taken and died. On the three successive days seven more died. On the Tuesday following, all hands on the section were discharged, after the death of thirteen in four days, and several others died on their route to other places. The whole number at the place did not exceed 80.

We learn from Trenton, that Judge Ewing, Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey, died of the Cholera in that city on Saturday.

Four cases of Cholera are reported in Princeton, N. J. viz:—James Lowry, David Ready, Alexander Kelly, and Josiah McDonald—of whom all but Ready died. They were laborers from the division of the canal where the cholera is prevailing.

Married,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Alexander Jones, Edmund F. Hunter, Esq. of Martinsburg, to Miss Martha C. Abell, daughter of the late Capt. John Abell of this county.

On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Monroe, Mr. Daniel Marker, jr. to Miss Jane Elizabeth Morrow, daughter of Mr. James Morrow, of Martinsburg.

Died,

On Thursday last, Mr. Henry W. Entt, of Shepherdstown, in the 25th year of his age.

On Sunday last, of scarlet fever, Virginia, fourth daughter of Cato Moore, Esq. of this town, in the 10th year of her age.

In Dorchester county, Md. on the 24 July, 1832, Mr. Reuben Mitchell, aged about 57 years. He had been, for about 60 years, a member of the Methodist E. Church; and departed this life in peace with his God, and in full assurance of an ever during state of felicity.

"*Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.*"

☞ The advertisement of W. B. [illegible]'s land was ordered to be omitted this week—but the order came to hand after the form was [illegible] printed. We presume no sale will [illegible]

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

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THE FREE PRESS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.

The refreshing showers, of the last few days, have greatly restored the languishing corn. From appearances, the blasting has been widely dispensed, and the hearts of the husbandman every where gladdened.

Six shares of stock, in the Charlestown Branch of the Valley Bank, were sold, on Friday last, at public auction, for $110 ... a high degree of confidence in the institution ... a judicious management of its affairs.

We are informed that the ...ers of the Winchester and Potomac ...ute, by Cameron's ... have reported the ... to be the most favorable ... spring, Charlestown ...

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company held a meeting on Friday last, and re-elected Charles F. Mercer, President, and Phineas Janney, Walter Smith, John J. Abert, William Price, Andrew Stewart, and Peter Lenox, Directors for the ensuing year.

The proposition for a compromise with the Rail Road Company, has been rejected. Resolutions were submitted, proposing that the Rail Road Company stop their works at the Point of Rocks, and unite with the Canal Company in the prosecution of the Canal to the Ohio, with the reservation of the right to the Rail Road Company to extend the Road, *after* the completion of the Canal to Cumberland, and *subsequent* to the year 1840.

These resolutions were referred to the committee on the Rail Road Controversy.

The United States own one-fifth of the capital stock of the United States Bank. The depression of the stock, caused by the Veto, loses to Uncle Sam the small sum of *seven hundred thousand dollars*. If Mr. Adams had caused such a loss, it would have been very naughty; but as the Hero "who was born to command," has done it, why it's all right. 'Tis our business to obey, if not in silence, at least with complaisance.

A small sign.—The Philadelphia papers contain a call for a public meeting, signed by about *fifteen hundred* naturalized Irishmen, who hereby ... Gen. Jackson ... announced the cause.

It has been predicted by the Richmond Whig, that Mr. Van Buren will withdraw from the field as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. We have but little forecast in political matters; but we think it much more probable, from recent indications in Pennsylvania, that Mr. Wilkins will be induced to back out. He is not likely to get the vote of any other state than Pennsylvania; and even there, it will be somewhat awkward, to run a ticket, headed—"*Jackson and no Bank,—Wilkins and the Bank.*"—If Wilkins remain a candidate, he must eat his vote, acknowledge his heresy, and subscribe to the infallibility of the ...

In South Carolina, no candidate for the Vice Presidency is yet presented.

The Kentucky elections, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Members of Assembly, ... will probably furnish advices from some of the nearest counties.

A venerable citizen, who has rendered service to his country in times of peril as well as peace, is unable to restrain his indignation at the course of our National Executive, and thus expresses himself in a letter to a friend:

"Since Jackson came into power, he has furnished our once prosperous and happy country with ample materials for comment and reprobation. The very first act of his administration, characterized him as a tyrant, unfit to govern a free people. The highest privilege of the citizen, is the enjoyment of opinion and the liberty of expressing it without punishment. The President violated that principle in the dismissal from office of all who did not support his election, and filled the vacancies with his own favorites and partizans, in many instances unworthy and incompetent. He is now laboring to undermine and destroy our most valuable institutions, which have stood the test of many ... He has recommended, in unequivocal ... the subversion of our judiciary system, expressly states, in his veto message, that ... President is not bound by the decisions of ... highest tribunal. Such opinion proves ... profounded ignorance of the Constitution ... country. ... Pennsylvania will certainly not support a ... mate who is so decidedly opposed to her interests and prosperity. In addition to the resolutions of her Legislature, unanimously passed, in favor of the Bank and the American System, the people held meetings in almost every section, and re-echoed those sentiments. How did he treat their applications? By a positive disregard of their wishes. If they succumb to all this, they deserve to be the degraded slaves of an imperious master.

"In the case of Gwin's appointment, he has exhibited his real character of tyrant and usurper. And at the next session, it is hoped, the Senate will take proper notice of the indignity offered to it, by that high-handed proceeding. Not enough of this disgusting theme."

A Weekly Gazette is now issued from the office of the Baltimore Daily Gazette, on an extra imperial sheet. It is filled with literary intelligence and general reading of a superior cast, and may be fairly pronounced one of the best papers in the Union. The Editor, Mr. Gwynn, has maintained a high character for taste and judgment in literary concerns; and it is a sufficient recommendation of the paper, where he is known, to say that it is under *his* control. The price is only $2 per annum.

...law who made an attempt, night before last, to ... our small stock of poultry, is informed that ... *fowl* play. If he is really in want of chickens ... and will let us know it more gently, we will spare him an old rooster gratis. In the meantime, it might be well to advise him to keep within reasonable hours, lest he get *winged* in ... Double barrels and percussion locks ... horsehoots.

"Mr.——" said a little girl to an Apothecary of this town, "Ma wants a pound of your *Cora alarm.*" "*Cholera alarm?*—was that theme, my dear?" "Yes sir." "Cholera alarm:—was it chloride of lime?" "O, yes sir, believe it was."

A meeting has been held in Essex county, at which Col. George Wright presided, ... Lawrence Rose acted as Secretary. ... and Barbour meetings ... into following from the resolutions ... an advocate ...

Resolved, That we ... improvement, by the support of any ... for the more false, of the Tariff ... political pretence, that he ... the cry of ... who can unite the suffrages ... sensible republican party.

Resolved, That we have no respect for the ... of the Baltimore Convention, as ... made up of the fragments of all the parties that ever existed in the United States; and further, as we believe those that appeared in it from Virginia were not delegated by one-fiftieth part of the voters of the State.

Resolved, That we entirely disapprove the attempt of an ambitious minority in this State, to foist Martin Van Buren into the Vice Presidency—we will say the Presidency—on the epaulettes of Gen. Jackson, in opposition to one of Virginia's most consistent, talented and favoured sons, and in disregard of her strongly manifested opinions.

Resolved, That Virginia cannot support Martin Van Buren, but by the sacrifice of her most valued political men, her dearest interests and most abiding opinions; that she cannot, will not vote for the opposer of Mr. Madison in 1812, the restrictionist on Missouri in 1820, the builder of Turnpike Gates (by his vote) on her roads in 1821—22, and the supporter of those bills (Tariff of abomination) in 1827 and 1828.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

The two South Carolina Senators, Messrs. Hayne and Miller, and Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Davis, Mr. Felder, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Nuckolls, and Mr. Barnwell, Representatives in Congress from the same State, have addressed the "People of South Carolina," on the subject of the recent Tariff law. In this address they condemn the bill just passed in the most pointed and positive manner, and express their opinion that the course of the Government is now settled, and that the "South has now no hope." They thus conclude:

"The undersigned have presented this brief exposition of the actual condition of your vital interests and your sacred rights, that you may decide for yourselves what course it is expedient to pursue in this great emergency, to rescue those interests from impending ruin and vindicate those rights from unconstitutional violation. They will not pretend to suggest the appropriate remedy, but, after expressing their solemn and deliberate conviction that the protective system must now be regarded as the settled policy of the country, and that a hope of relief from Congress is irrecoverably gone, they leave it with you, the sovereign power of the State, to determine whether the rights and the liberties which you received as a precious inheritance from an illustrious ancestry shall be tamely surrendered without a struggle, or transmitted undiminished to your posterity."

Gen. Jackson, in his Message dated December 7th, 1830, thus speaks:—

"The importance of the principles involved in the inquiry, whether it will be proper to re-charter the Bank of the United States, *requires* that I should *again* call the attention of Congress to the subject."

In the next Message he complains that ... "As the charter had yet four years to run, and *as a renewal now was not necessary* to the successful prosecution of its business, it was *to have been expected* that the Bank itself, conscious of its purity, and proofs of its ... and demanded the strictest scrutinies into all its transactions."

The importance of the principles involved, *requires* him to call on the subject, and when called up, it is premature to discuss it, because "the charter has four years to run!!" How beautiful is consistency!—[*New England Weekly Review.*

Method of making the President supreme, absolute and safe in every transgression.—Assume that the Senate is a faction and the House of Representatives corrupt; of course whatever measure, adopted by either, does not suit the wishes and aims of the President, may be treated by him as null and void.—Assume, moreover, that he is at liberty to interpret the Constitution, independently of the decisions of the Supreme Court or those of Congress; and to refuse to execute any law which he may declare unconstitutional; of course, it rests with him whether a law shall be, or not, a dead letter.—Assume that his intentions are uniformly excellent, whatever his proceedings; that all opposition to him is factious, and looks to the success of the worst possible candidates; that in any event, he must be defended and supported, and that the People will approve or overlook all he may do:—With such a theory of his power and popularity, with a patronage so extensive, and causing so much avidity in so large a number of citizens, he must in fact possess more influence and prerogative, and be more sure of impunity on every occasion, than a monarch of Great Britain or France.—[*Nat. Gazette.*

Another Renunciation.—Men of the highest standing and influence are every where making open renunciation of allegiance to Jackson. Among others, W. R. Hinton, the Jackson Elector for the Raleigh District in N. Carolina, who has been one of his warmest and most influential supporters in that section, has publicly declined serving and withdrawn from further supporting Jackson under any circumstances.—[*Alex. Gaz.*

The Maysville, Kentucky, Eagle of July 26, says—John Marshall, Esq. the most talented man of the Jackson party in Mason county, and who was but recently placed at the head of their ticket for the legislature, has, in consequence of the Presidential veto, withdrawn from the canvass.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) JULY 21.

The Veto Celebration.—A royal salute of 100 guns was fired last Saturday, by the Jacksonites of Portsmouth,—and in the evening Jefferson Hall was brilliantly illuminated,—and tar barrels were stolen from the South Rope-Walk, and patriotically burnt on the parade,—all in honor of the *Veto.* The tar-barrel fire lasted till near 11 o'clock at night, and the gentlemen who capered round it "made the welkin ring" with their shouts.—A correspondent says:—

"After the first salvo was shot off, one of the persons who acted as artillery-men on the occasion, came into a shop near Merchant's Row, and called for a glass of cider, saying how greatly fatigued he was by reason of his patriotic exertions. The shop keeper asked the reason for such obstreperous rejoicing. 'Oh!' said the Patriot, 'it is because Gen. Jackson has *signed the Bill!!*' 'Signed the Bill?' said he of the counter, 'what Bill?' 'O! I don't know what Bill, but it is *a Bill*,—and what is more, Mr. Veto has come to town; he came in the stage this morning; *you know Mr. Veto, don't you?*'—[*Journal.*

...Accts.—Mr. M'Duffie states, in his ... Bank Report made to Congress in ... that the loss sustained by the community in the great operations of commercial exchange, during the period which intervened between the expiration of the old bank charter, and the renewal of the present, amounted annually to about sixty millions of dollars: And the loss which the government of the U. States sustained in the collection of her revenue, during three years of the war, in consequence of depreciated currency, resulting from the non-existence of an U. S. Bank, is estimated in the same report as amounting to forty-six millions of dollars.

From the New Orleans Argus, July 19.

Election.—The official returns of the late election have not yet been received at the office of the Secretary of State; but we have obtained information, from the best authority, that Thomas is elected instead of Ripley; a mistake of a hundred votes having been made in the returns reported from the Parish of Washington. Bullard is elected over Mr. Mouton by a majority of 70 votes.

We are happy to announce that the Jackson party in the city have concluded to take council of their fears, and run no ticket under their own name. We repeat the expression of a belief, that at this moment there could not be found in their ranks enough of efficient men to form a ticket, upon the "*vote or no vote*" principle.

[*Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.*

We learn that Henry L. Ellsworth, of Hartford, has been appointed one of the commissioners for locating the emigrant Indians, an appointment declined by our townsman, Roberts Vaux, Esq. [*Ibid.*

From the Norfolk Beacon.

Colonization Society.—The brig American, Capt. Abels, sailed from this port on the 25th ult. for Liberia, having on board 127 free persons of colour—103 of them liberated slaves, whose former owners have furnished them with an ample stock of clothing, groceries, agricultural and household utensils, and tools of every kind necessary to assist them on their arrival in Africa to furnish their settlements. 16 of those who are very valuable, were emancipated by Mrs. Ann Page, of Jefferson county, Va., the sister of Bishop Mead.

Because the Duke of Mechlenburg Swerin has married the daughter of a baker, the London *villa* assert that he *kneaded* a wife very much.

The Pun Logical.—"My observations," said Sir E. Sugden, in apologising to Col. Jones, "were *General*, and therefore could not apply to the *Colonel*."

Foreign.

The editors of the New York Commercial have received files of London papers to the 19th of June, and Liverpool papers of the 20th, brought by the packet ship Dover, Capt. Nye, arrived at Boston from Liverpool.

The London Courier contains advices from Paris to the 18th, confirming the rumor of the arrest of M. De Chateaubrand, the Baron Hyde de Neuville, and the Duke of Fitz James. The Duchess of Berri has thus led ... the opinion that they would be dealt with mildly. She had made her escape (which was doubtless winked at,) at the last advices.

The Irish Reform Bill was under discussion in the House of Commons, and it produced some warm debates between Mr. O'Connell ... ham Rail Road Bill was read the third time, in the House, on the 19th, and passed. Earl Grey had been ill, but was said to be considerably better.

The Duke of Wellington was assailed by a mob as he was riding along the streets of London, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and insulted by hisses and groans, and pelted with mud.

Letters from Lisbon state that in consequence of the arrival of two U. S. ships of war, and a demand of a million of dollars from the Usurper's government for injuries to American commerce, these claims had been adjusted. A vessel had arrived at Lisbon from Terceira, which reported the sailing of Don Pedro's squadron in high spirits. His arrival was expected every moment. Don Miguel, it was said, had 14,000 troops ready to oppose his landing.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship York, which arrived at N. York on Friday from Liverpool, and by the ship Ajax, arrived on Saturday, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received various files of London papers up to the 27th June and Liverpool papers to the 28th, both inclusive.

The election for members of the Reformed Parliament were about to be carried on with much spirit. The tone of the Whig Press is decidedly hostile to the Bank of England, as at present chartered. The Courier says—"It is understood that the Select Committee on the Bank of England, have concluded their examination of the Governor of the Bank, and are now engaged in hearing the evidence of the country bankers. It is expected that a report will be made before the closing of the present session."

The bill to abolish the punishment of death in cases of forgery and other felonies, was undergoing a warm discussion in the House of Lords, the Chancellor, Lord Brougham, being in favor of the measure, and Lord Tenterden, present Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Lord Eldon being against it. Ireland continued in a state of turmoil. The Orangemen in Dublin were summoned to assemble on the 12th of July, "prepared to resist aggression," and a tumult was expected. The assault committed on the King by a drunken or insane ex-pensioner, created, of course, much sensation in the Kingdom; but was one of those isolated acts unconnected with any political scheme or feeling.

In France, the leading question was, what the Court of Cassation would do in the matter of the appeals to them from the decisions of the Cours Martial, whose jurisdiction is denied by those whom they have convicted and sentenced, and protested against by all the persons arrested. Talleyrand's return to Paris, and warm reception at the palace, the rumors that he is to be made President of the Council, &c. excited much speculation. O. P. Q. says his visit was purely political, and enumerates the important points of policy on which his opinion and advice are required. The protest of M. Chateaubriand is regarded as a piece of sophistry by the London papers. It was believed, however, that government could not, and would not, continue the prosecution against him; as he had committed no treasonable act. The result of Don Pedro's expedition remained in as doubtful a state as at the latest advices, but it was believed that Miguel's troops would desert him at the first opportunity. The cholera continued its ravages in Great Britain and Ireland.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 8.

FLOUR.—The wagon price of fresh ground flour from old wheat has been $6 throughout the week; for that from new wheat $6 12½ has been given. The sales from stores of flour from new wheat have been at $6 37½ per bbl.

ALEXANDRIA.—No change since our last ($6.)

☞NOTICE.

In consequence of being unexpectedly called abroad, the Rev. James Hearn will not preach at Elk Branch Church on the ensuing Sabbath, but expects to attend there on the Sabbath following. ...
August 9, 1832.

NOTICE.

A *funeral Discourse* in reference to the death of Mr. Townsend Beckham, will be preached in the Free Church at Harpers-Ferry, on Sunday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Aug. 9.

☞The *Communion* will be administered in the Presbyterian Church in Charlestown, on Sunday the 19th inst. Service to commence at the usual hour. Aug. 9.

☞NOTICE!☜

THE subscribers to the building of a wall around the Grave-Yard on the land of Mr. John Melvin, not having met agreeably to a former notice, are hereby earnestly requested to meet at the Elk Branch Church on Saturday the 18th inst. (August,) at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of appointing a committee to superintend the said work. It is hoped that an interest will be felt by all, and that a full attendance will be given. A SUBSCRIBER.
August 4, 1832.

Doctor J. M. Cromwell,

HAVING located himself at Mrs. MYERS', one mile East of the White-House, offers his services to the public, in the various branches of his profession.
Jefferson county, Aug. 9.—*.

Young Ladies' Seminary,

BOARDS LODGE,
On St. Asaph Street, between King and Cameron.

WM. M. JONES informs his friends and the public, that the duties of his School will be resumed on the first Monday in September next. Latin, French, and the useful branches of a complete English education, will comprise the course of study—all arranged to suit different capacities. In order to produce habits of industry and a love for literature, connected with other facilities of the Institution, is a Free Library of nearly 200 volumes, carefully selected from the best authors, to which gradual accessions will be made. As neither zeal nor attention will be relaxed, he hopes, from the experience of teaching a Female School eleven or twelve years, and attending particularly to the improvements made in the science of Education, he will be enabled to give general satisfaction to his patrons.

Experimentally knowing the good effects resulting from examinations, and a co-operation of those interested, he respectfully invites them to call frequently, and witness for themselves his system of instruction, and the regular progress and proficiency of his pupils.

Teachers among the most approved and best qualified, will be employed to instruct in French, Music, Drawing, and Painting.
Alexandria, Aug. 9, 1832.

WILL be sold, in front of the Court-House in Charlestown, on Saturday the 1st day of September next, being the first day of the Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county,

LOT OF LAND,

Of Valuable LAND,

Situate in the county of Jefferson, 3 miles south of Charlestown, Va., being the north end of the farm of the late Mrs. A. Taws (except a wood lot lying in the corner next to W. W. Lane and Wm. Hoff, belonging to Thomas Bayliss). The tract to be sold is cut from the remainder of the farm by a line running square across the farm from Wm. Lee's line to within ..... feet of James Roper's line; thence parallel with said Roper's line to the south side of the creek; thence at right angles to said line.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown them by Thomas Bayliss, who lives in the mansion house.

The purchaser to receive possession immediately after the sale, when he can seed about forty acres of corn ground—the subscriber to retain the corn now growing, and take the same off during the winter.

Terms of sale—One third in hand, one third in sixty days, and one third in 120 days from day of sale. The subscriber to retain the title until the deferred payments shall be made. JOHN STEPHENSON, Ex'r
Aug. 9, 1832. *of Mrs. A. Taws.*

Land and Mill for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer on Monday the 20th inst. (it being court day,) before the Court-house door, in Charlestown, to the highest bidder,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

about a mile from the Shannondale Springs and adjoining the lands of Robert Milton and Daniel Heflebower.

1st, A place of **100 ACRES**, 60 or 70 cleared, the balance in timber—on it a good Log House, Spring and Orchard.

Also—100 ACRES of TIMBERED LAND, adjoining the same, and running within one hundred yards of the Shenandoah river, and has a good stream of Water running through it. The quantity of Chesnut growing on this land should be an inducement to land-holders on the opposite side of the river to purchase.

Also—an excellent SAW MILL with 6 or 7 acres of Land and a good Log House.

It is presumed unnecessary to give any further description, as the purchaser will of course view it. Terms will be accommodating and made known on the day of sale.
JONAS WALRAVEN.
Aug. 9, 1832.

The Baltimore WEEKLY GAZETTE.

IT IS PROPOSED to issue a paper, with the above title, every Saturday Morning, from the office of the *Baltimore Gazette*, which will contain all the Literary and Miscellaneous Articles, and news Foreign and Domestic, selected from the Daily Gazette, as the editor may deem most interesting to the general reader, and best suited for the information and entertainment of the family circle.

The size of page, quality of the paper, and typographical appearance, will be equal to that of the Daily Gazette; and the contents, in quantity, and according to the best of the Editor's judgment and capacity, in *quality*, interest and usefulness, will not be inferior to the contents of any weekly paper in the United States.

The price to subscribers will be *Two Dollars* per annum, payable half yearly in advance, and each subscriber may terminate his subscription at the end of any half year.

A CARD.

THE subscriber, being settled in Loudoun county, and anxious to extend his practice of **DENTISTRY**, will occasionally visit Charlestown for the purpose of waiting upon the citizens of Jefferson.

Unquestionable reference can be given as to his professional skill; and his operations warranted to prove serviceable. Persons from any part of the neighborhood will be waited upon at their dwellings, by leaving their requests at Mr. Beckham's, or any place where he may receive them.

He will be found in Charlestown on Court-week in this month.
DR. M. OVERFIELD,
Aug. 9. Dentist-Surgeon.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON the *7th day of September next*, will be sold, on the farm of the late Mrs. A. Taws, three miles south of Charlestown, the balance of her personal property, to wit:

40 acres of Corn, (now growing) to be sold by the barrel, and delivered on said farm about the 1st of December,

A quantity of Wheat and Rye, now in the stack, to be sold by the bushel,

From 35 to 40 Sheep, from 50 to 60 Hogs and Shoats, 3 Horses, 4 to 10 Cows & Calves.

All the Farming Utensils, consisting of Ploughs, Harrows, 1 Wagon, Mowing and Cradling Scythes, &c. &c. with the Household and Kitchen Furniture.

About 100 pounds of unwashed Wool.

Terms of sale—all sums of $5 and under, cash—all sums over $5, six months credit from day of sale.
JOHN STEPHENSON, Ex'r
of Mrs. A. Taws.
Aug. 9, 1832.

N. B. All persons having claims against said estate will present them as the law directs. J. S. Ex'r.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of reducing his stock, will offer at public sale, at his residence near D. McPherson's Mill, on Friday the 24th instant,

A number of good young Work Horses,
Brood Mares and Colts,
Fresh Milch Cows and young Cattle,
Farming Utensils, Road Wagon,
And some Household and Kitchen Furniture.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums above $5, the purchaser giving bond and security, for all sums of $5 and under, the cash will be required.
SAMUEL MACPHERSON.
Aug. 9, 1832.

NOTICE.

PURCHASERS at the sale of the personal estate of George Washington, dec'd, are informed that their respective obligations became due on the 1st instant. Immediate payment is indispensable.
WM. T. WASHINGTON, *Adm'r.*
Aug. 9, 1832.

Town Market!

THE Board of Trustees of Charlestown, under a sense of the duty devolved upon them by their office, have, at a late meeting, ... a permanent and useful footing, a TOWN MARKET, to be held on the mornings of Wednesday and Saturday of each week.—The regulations concerning the market will be published in a few days.

Mr. Giles Woodley is appointed market ... morning of Saturday next, the 4th instant.
By order of the Board.
August 2, 1832.

Shannondale Springs.

THE undersigned has taken the above well-known establishment, in Jefferson county, five miles from Charlestown, and will be ready in a few days to accommodate visiters who may seek health or recreation. His bar and stabling are now prepared, and his arrangements will all be completed in the course of a week.

The quality of the water has been highly commended by skilful physicians, and it may with confidence be asserted, that no part of the country is more healthy than this situation is at present.
JOHN T. HENDERSON.
August 2, 1832.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Smithfield, Charlestown and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company, are hereby notified, that an instalment of Two Dollars and fifty cents on each share, is required to be paid to the Treasurer on the 1st day of July next; and a further instalment of Two Dollars and fifty cents on each share, on the 1st day of August next. Nearly the whole route is now under contract, and funds must be had promptly.—The conditional Subscribers are reminded, that the conditions having been complied with, four instalments must be paid by them, according to previous requisitions and those now made.
By order of the Board,
A. HUNTER, *Sec'y.*
June 14, 1832.

NEW GOODS,

At the corner of Potomac and Shenandoah streets, Harpers-Ferry.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the Eastern Markets, with a handsome assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods,
CONSISTING OF
British, French, India, German, Irish, and American DRY GOODS,
Queens-ware, Hard-ware, Tin-ware, Earthen and Stone Ware,
GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,
IRON—Cast, English, Blister, German, Shear and American STEEL.
A handsome supply of HARNESS.

All of which will be sold at fair prices, and upon his usual accommodating terms. He invites those in search of *good bargains*, to call and examine his stock. He will close by remarking, that Goods are plenty and cheap—some articles much cheaper than heretofore. JOSEPH L. RUSSELL.

A large supply of
Ready-made Clothing,
Hats, Shoes, and Boots,
A few well-finished Grain CRADLES.
Harpers-Ferry, June 28, 1832.

F. J. KOWYSLAK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL practice in the different courts holden in Jefferson and Berkeley.—He can at all times be found at his office in Martinsburg.
June 21, 1832—2m.

LOTTERIES.

A New Gold Mine!

DAME FORTUNE has just opened a ... Gold Mine at Harpers-Ferry, and has appointed P. W. WARD her sole agent to deal out her treasures.

The next golden opportunity will be afforded by the

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the town of Wheeling.

To be drawn ... at ... 60 *Number Lottery—9 drawn Ballots.*

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$20,000	40 prizes of	$100
1 prize of	6,000	51 prizes of	50
1 prize of	2,500	51 prizes of	40
1 prize of	2,270	51 prizes of	30
10 prizes of	1,000	51 prizes of	25
10 prizes of	500	102 prizes of	20
120 prizes of	250	1530 prizes of	10

And 11,475 prizes of $5.

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

"There is a tide
In the affairs of men, which
Taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

It is now high tide—embark with WARD, and secure yourselves ease and independence.

A supply of tickets in all the Virginia Lotteries constantly on hand. Address
P. W. WARD,
Aug. 2, 1832. Harpers-Ferry.

Western Virginia Lottery,

SIXTH CLASS FOR 1832.

TO be drawn at the White Sulphur Springs, on the 20th day of August next. MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS!

One prize of $8,000

1	do.	4,000	is	4,000
2	prizes of	1,000	are	2,000
3	do.	500	are	1,500
5	do.	200	are	1,000
10	do.	100	are	1,000
20	do.	50	are	1,000
50	do.	30	are	1,500
75	do.	20	are	1,500
100	do.	10	are	1,000
250	do.	6	are	1,500
12,000	do.	4	are	48,000
12,508 prizes.				$72,000

Tickets $4, *Halves* $2, *Quarters* $1.

For sale by the package or single ticket, in the greatest variety of numbers, by

WM. CLEVELAND.
CHARLESTOWN, VA.

☞In the last drawing, I had the satisfaction of selling to a gentleman in town No. 4608, a prize of $500, beside many of smaller denomination to other dealers. W. C.
July 19, 1832.

Splendid Schemes!

IF YOU WANT FORTUNES, dont forget to direct your orders to

J. CLARK,

Lottery Vender, Baltimore,

Who has sold and paid more prizes in the last few years than all the other offices in the State together.

Union Canal Lottery, No. 16.

To be drawn August 11—66 No. Lottery—9 drawn ballots.

HIGH PRIZES.

1 prize of	$25,000	15 prizes of	$1,000
1 of	10,000	20 of	500
1 of	5,000	45 of	300
1 of	3,922		

N. Y. Consolidated Lottery, No. 29.

To be drawn August 22.

HIGH PRIZES.

1 prize of	$30,000	15 prizes of	$1,000
1 of	15,000	15 of	500
1 of	7,500	75 of	300
1 of	3,300	71 of	200

Tickets $6, Shares in proportion.

☞The cash for all these can be had any where.

Tickets and shares to be had at

J. CLARK'S OFFICES,
N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert,
N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay,
N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles sts.
Baltimore.
July 26, 1832.

Union Canal Lottery,

CLASS No. 16, FOR 1832.

TO be drawn on Saturday, August 11—66 No. Lottery, 9 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	1 prize of	$3,022
1 of	10,000	15 of	1,000
1 of	5,000	20 of	500

Tickets $8, Halves 4, Quarters 2.

A package of 20 whole tickets cost $160
Warranted to draw not, ... 70

By remitting $90, a certificate for a package of whole tickets can be obtained—shares of packages in proportion.

N. Y. Consolidated Lottery, No. 28.

To be drawn on the 15th of August.

60 *Number Lottery—9 drawn Ballots.*

$20,000 FOR $5.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$20,000	1 prize of	$3,270
1 of	6,000	10 prizes of	1,000
1 of	2,500	10 of	500

&c. amounting to $136,880

Tickets $5, Halves 2 50, Quarters 1 25.

NEW YORK
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 29, FOR 1832.

TO be drawn on Wednesday, August 22. 66 No. Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

$30,000, $15,000.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	1 prizes of	$3,500
1 of	15,000	15 of	1,000
1 of	7,500	&c. amt'g to	228,800

Tickets $6, Halves 3 00, Quarters 1 50.

22 whole tickets can be had by remitting $75—Half and Quarter Packages in proportion.

N. Y. Consolidated Lottery,

CLASS No. 30, FOR 1832.

To be drawn on Wednesday, August 29th. 66 No. Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

$30,000, $15,000.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	1 prize of	$3,500
1 of	15,000	5 of	1,000
1 of	7,500	&c. amt'g to	$183,040

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

A certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets can be obtained by remitting 62 dollars.—Address

S. J. Sylvester,
Aug. 9, 1832. BALTIMORE.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

Variety.

ISAAC'S CHOICE.

A song by Isaac, introduced in Mr. Sheridan's opera, called "The Duenna," is extremely lively and characteristic. The allusion to the dell and dimple is delightfully arch, and Isaac's indifference to the colour, though solicitous for the number of the eyes of his mistress, is truly laughable.

Give Isaac the nymph, who no beauty can boast,
But health and good humor to make her his toast,
If straight I don't mind, whether slender or fat,
Or whether her teeth or her eyes will be praised for that.

Whate'er her complexion—I vow I don't care,
If brown, it is lasting—more pleasing, if fair;
And though in her cheeks I no dimples could see,
Let her smile, and each dell is a dimple to me.

Let her locks be the reddest that ever were seen,
And her eyes, they may be any colour—but green;
For in eyes (though so various the lustre and hue,)
I never saw no dimples—only let her have two.

'Tis true I'd dispense with a throne on her back,
And white teeth I own are genteeler than black,
A little round chin too's a beauty I've heard,
I only desire she may'nt have a beard.

From the Boston Transcript.

RATS—RATS.—A gentleman informed us this morning, that his cellar had been over-run with rats until within the last two weeks, during which time he has not seen nor heard of one about his premises. He attributes the circumstance to the use of chloride of lime, which he had used freely to purify and disinfect his drains, through which, probably, most of the rats found their way into the house.

We had scarcely written the above, when, unfolding the Connecticut Mirror, we found the following paragraph:

A friend from West Hartford, informs us, that a drove of nearly two thousand RATS, were seen early one morning last week, on their way from this city. They had been driven away, doubtless, by chloride of lime, the smell of which these long-tailed individuals seem particularly to abominate. The gardens and roads about the city were "tracked up," with these four legged pedestrians, which have fled from before the face of the Cholera preventive. Similar facts are recorded in a Providence, Rhode Island, paper. "Rats and mice, and such small deer," have vacated barns, cellars, stables and houses, where chloride of lime has been sprinkled.

Anecdote.—Col. ERWIN, in a speech lately delivered at Chesterfield Court House, (S. C.) humorously stated, that hearing three individuals railing against the Tariff as oppressive, he had the curiosity to examine them, and found that among the three, there were but two articles on which they paid duty, viz: one metal button on the breeches of one, and a pearl button on the shirt of another. The gulliffers, however, have established the contest, by producing the breeches, and proving by "occular demonstration," that they had three metal buttons, instead of one!

Hugh Boyd was dining with a large party of his countrymen, when, after having drank freely, one of the company took up a decanter, and flung it at the head of the person that sat facing him. Boyd, however, seeing the missile about to be thrown, dexterously stretched out his hand, and caught it, exclaiming at the same time, "Really gentlemen, if you send the bottle about this way, there will not one of us be able to stand out the evening."

Good.—Two Carolina negroes were surprised some distance from land in an open boat, by a violent storm; one of them fell lustily to praying in the following strain: "O Hebbenly massa, do take us safe to de lan', an me gib you lump of gold as big as my foot!" Upon which his companion cried out, "Oh lor, Josh! where you git so much gold?" "Hush, hush!" Josh, "only tell him so, till we git on de shore, and den we can run and hide in de bushes!"

Give us your hand, old fellow!—At a recent celebration in Duxbury, Plymouth county, Mass. the following toast was drunk:—By G. Bradford, Esq.—The Ladies—they kiss us when we are young, cherish us when we are old—*may we do as we are done by.*

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is opening a Fresh Supply of **SUMMER GOODS**, purchased on such terms as will enable him to sell cheap. H. KEYES.
July 26, 1832.

LYDIA R. GIBBS

TENDERS her thanks to those who have patronized her heretofore, and would inform them, and the public generally, that she has recommenced her School, in the house she now occupies at the West end of Charlestown. She will strive, by every laudable effort, to give satisfaction to those who may kindly encourage her as a teacher.
July 26, 1832.

RACES

Over the Valley Course, near Harpers-Ferry.

FIRST DAY, Wednesday the 19th September, there will be run for, a POST STAKE, *one mile* heats, for three-year-old colts that have never turned a pole for money. Fifty Dollars entrance, p. p., the proprietor to add $100 to the purse. Entries to be made with Samuel Strider, by the 1st of September.

Second day, Thursday the 20th of September, a purse of **100 DOLLARS**, two mile heats, free for any nag carrying weights according to the rules of the present Jockey Club.

Third day, Friday the 21st of September, a purse of **75 DOLLARS**, one mile heats, three best in five, free as above.

Fourth Day, Saturday the 22d of September, a purse of **50 DOLLARS**, one mile heats, free as above.

Those who enter horses, must pay at the rate of ten per cent. entrance.
JACOB FOUKE, *Proprietor.*

☞The course is in fine order.—Stabling is provided for *race* horses.
August 2, 1832.

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber informs the Farmers of Jefferson county and the public generally, that he has taken his Mill (formerly called the Falls Mill,) on the Shenandoah river, into his own hands, and has in his employ a first-rate and attentive miller; and has no hesitation in saying, that general satisfaction will be given to all the customers of the said Mill. He will give one barrel of Superfine Flour for every three hundred weight of merchantable Wheat, and stand the usual inspections; and will at all times pay the highest price in cash for Wheat.
JAMES HITE.
August 2, 1832.—3t.

Notice!

PURCHASERS at the sales of the estate of John McCoy, sen. and of Otho McCoy, dec'd, are notified that their obligations have been due for some time past. They are now informed, that unless immediate payment be made, their notes will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

Those having claims against the above estates, must present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
DANIEL McPHERSON,
August 2, 1832. *Adm'r.*

Notice!

PURCHASERS at the sale of the personal estate of John McCoy, jr. dec'd, are hereby reminded that their respective obligations have been due for several weeks.—Prompt payment must now be made, otherwise all claims will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

Persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them, properly proved, for settlement.
LEVI HICKS, *Adm'r.*
August 2, 1832.

Taxes, &c. for 1832!

THE undersigned deem it necessary to inform the citizens of Jefferson, that they are now prepared to receive all public dues, officers and clerks fees, &c., and respectfully invite all persons so indebted, to call at their several places of abode, and discharge the same. John H. McEndree will attend to the Shepherdstown or Northern District, and may at all times be found, (when not riding,) at his office in Shepherdstown, on the Main-street, near Col. C. Harper's dwelling house.

Joseph M. Brown will attend to the Smithfield or Western district, and may generally be found at his residence in Charlestown.

G. W. Sappington will attend to the South East or Harpers-Ferry District, and may be found at F. Beckham's tavern, Charlestown, or at Capt. Thompson's hotel, Harpers-Ferry.

They would also beg leave to suggest to the non-freeholders, who are otherwise qualified to vote, to bear in mind the late extension of the right of suffrage, and prepare themselves with the Sheriff's receipt for their taxes, so that they may go to the polls of our elections as incontestable voters.
JOHN H. McENDREE,
JOSEPH M. BROWN,
G. W. SAPPINGTON,
July 26, 1832. D. S.

To the Public.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to do all kinds of Smith Work, in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Benjamin Lupton, and have erected a new shop in addition, in which they have a first-rate turning lathe, and every thing necessary for doing it in a masterly manner. Mill Spindles of every description made and turned off in the best manner. Machine work of all kinds made and turned off in the best possible manner—edge tools of every description made or repaired, and warranted. Also, all kinds of coach smithing done, such as carriage, barouche, gig and sulky Springs, in a superior manner, (having had much experience in coach smithing.) Iron Axletrees made and repaired; and in fact any kind of Smith work that can be done in this country.
BENJAMIN WILTSHIRE.
JAMES HITE.
July 26, 1832.

The subscriber did not intend doing any thing at coach smith work when he commenced, but from the flattering encouragement he has received, he will attend hereafter to every call particularly, and warrant all new work, and repair old in the best manner possible.

He has testimonials, as to the character of mill irons executed by him, from Mr. Jonathan Hill, George M. Elliot, and Samuel M. Hitt, of Maryland, and from many other gentlemen in various parts of the country.
B. WILTSHIRE.

John M. Schenck,
ORGANIST,
And Professor of Music,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services, in the instruction of young Ladies and Gentlemen, on the PIANO and SINGING.

FROM his principles of instruction, which are founded on the latest and most approved system, he feels confident that his pupils on the Piano, will, in a short time, be enabled to attain a great degree of celerity of movement, and precision of execution.

His price of tuition, is $14 per quarter, comprising 36 lessons.

☞PIANOS TUNED on moderate terms.
Charlestown, July 26, 1832.

First-rate Jefferson Land
FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, privately, 175 acres of first-rate Jefferson Land, situated near the turnpike, and three miles west of Charlestown. The fields of this farm are advantageously situated, and there is a sufficient quantity of timber for all the purposes of the farm. For terms, &c. apply to
WM. T. WASHINGTON.
July 26, 1832.

MONEY TO LOAN,
AND
A FARM WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT, for 2 or 3 years, a good FARM, of about 200 acres, in a healthy situation, with comfortable improvements, for which the rent will be paid in advance, and several hundred dollars loaned on interest—provided early possession can be given. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
July 26, 1832.

Summer Turnip Seed

FOR SALE at the Charlestown Apothecary and Book Store, gathered the present season, and of good quality.
JAMES BROWN.
August 2, 1832.

Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executrix to the last will and testament of John A. Washington, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said deceased, to make immediate payment; and all those having claims must present them, properly authenticated, for payment.
JANE C. WASHINGTON,
July 26, 1832.—3t. *Executrix.*

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of August next, at the residence of the subscriber, two miles south of Smithfield, Jefferson county, all of his Stock, consisting of first rate draught Horses, with Gear, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs—one first-rate Wagon, and one strong four-horse ditto, Farming Utensils of all kinds, Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description, and other articles too numerous to mention.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards, by giving note and approved security; on all sums under five, the cash must be paid. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, and attendance given by THOMAS BELL.
July 26, 1832.

New Saddler's Shop
IN SMITHFIELD.

THE undersigned has opened a Shop in Smithfield, in the corner building opposite Samuel Stone's tavern, where he is ready to execute all orders for

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c.

upon very short notice and reasonable terms. He will use the best materials; and being determined to execute his work in a superior style, he hopes he will receive a liberal share of public patronage.
HENRY S. FARNSWORTH.
July 26, 1832.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
Clocks, Watches, Jewellery and Fancy Goods.
SMITH HUNSICKER

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Shepherdstown and its vicinity, that he has opened an establishment in a room adjoining the Hotel of Mr. Daniel Entler, where he has on hand a

Splendid Assortment of GOODS,

Consisting in part of GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES,

Clocks, Jewellery, Silver Ware, &c. &c.

Clocks and Watches repaired, and all kinds of Silver Work made to order. He has employed a first-rate Watch Repairer; and feels assured that he will be able to give the most perfect satisfaction.

As this is the most complete establishment of the sort, which has ever been opened in Shepherdstown, he relies upon a liberal public for encouragement.
Shepherdstown, May 3, 1832.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
D. HOLT, Jr.

HAS just received a snug assortment of the above articles, which he is anxious to dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

As Mr. Meriams has sold his interest in the shop to me, and left the State, it is highly expected that all persons will come forward and settle their accounts, which are left with me for collection. D. HOLT, Jr.
Harpers-Ferry, May 24, 1832.—3m.

Estray Horse.

PURSUANT to a warrant, to us directed, we have this day viewed an estray mare, a light DUN, black mane and tail, blind in the eye, 5 years old this Spring, shewn to us by Conrad Lecklider of this county; and we do appraise the said mare to the sum of $35. Certified under our hands this 30th day of June, 1832.
THOMAS G. HARRIS,
ISAAC N. CARTER,
THOMAS TOOLE.

The owner of the above estray is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
CONRAD LECKLIDER,
July 26. *Near Shepherdstown.*

NOTICE.

THE Bonds and Notes given at the sale of John A. Johnston, dec'd, in December last, are now due. All persons indebted to the estate by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make prompt payment, as the situation of the estate will not admit any further indulgence. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, for settlement. It is to be hoped that this notice will be strictly attended to, as no longer indulgence can or will be given.
JOHN KABLE, *Adm'r.*
Avon Mills, July 26, 1832.

TIMBER! TIMBER!!

WANTED, immediately, a large quantity of the following kinds of Timber, in logs:

Yellow and White Pine,
All kinds of Oak,
Poplar, Birds-eye, Curled and Sugar Maple,
Wild Cherry, Walnut, Ash,
Hickory, and Locust.

For timber of this description, the CASH, and a fair price according to length and quality, will be given, when delivered at Harpers-Ferry.

☞The maple, cherry, and walnut should be dug up, and the tops cut off about three feet above the forks. An additional price will be paid for the stumps and root ends.

☞Scantling, &c. can be furnished to bill, at the shortest notice.
JOSEPH L. SMITH & Co.
July 5, 1832.

IN STORE

RIO and Java COFFEE,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Rice, Chocolate,
New Orleans Sugar and Molasses,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson, } TEA,
and Imperial }
HERRINGS, No. 1,
Raisins and Almonds,—Cocoa Nuts,
Coarse and fine Shoes,
Morocco, Corderoan, and Prunelle Shoes,
Fur and Palm-Leaf Hats,
Handsome Waiters, in sets,
Ready-made Clothing, &c.
For sale by
GEORGE HUMPHREYS.
Charlestown, June 29, 1832.

Office of the C[illegible] Washington, [illegible] Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, [illegible] an instalment of two dollars [illegible] cents per share, (being the 25th [illegible] on every share of stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, is required to be paid on the 1st day of August next; and a further sum of two dollars and fifty cents per share (being the 26th instalment) on the 1st day of September next; which instalments must be paid to the credit of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to the cashier or other officer of either of the following Banks, viz:

The Branch Bank of the United States at Washington.
The Bank of Washington, at Washington.
The Patriotic Bank, do.
The Bank of the Metropolis, do.
The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, at Georgetown.
The Bank of Alexandria, at Alexandria.
The Bank of Potomac, do.
The Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, do.
The Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, do.
The Hagerstown Bank, in Hagerstown, Md.,
The Branch of the Valley Bank, in Charlestown, Va.
And the Branch of the Valley Bank, in Lexsburg, Va.

By order of the President and Directors:
JOHN P. INGLE, *Clerk*
Ches. & Ohio Canal Co.
May 31, 1832.—1 Sept.

SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has just returned from market, and is receiving and opening his *Summer Supply* of FRESH Goods, which renders his assortment a very general one. The goods have been purchased unusually low, and are offered at the most reduced prices. He invites general and particular attention to his stock.

His Store in South Bolivar,

Conducted by Mr. H. B. SEAMAN, has also received a fresh assortment. Goods at this store, will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment. The friendly attention of the customers of said store, and of the public generally, is solicited to this concern. THOMAS HUGHES.
Harpers-Ferry, July 19, 1832.—4t.

Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road.

NICHOLAS U. CHAPEE,
Forwarding Agent & Commission Merchant,
AT THE POINT OF ROCKS,

HAVING erected the largest warehouse at the Point of Rocks, is now prepared to receive and forward all kinds of country produce to Baltimore, agreeably to instructions of the owner. Cost of flour per barrel, including all charges, 35 cents—all other charges in proportion.

He will likewise receive at his warehouse, *No. 69, Pratt street, Baltimore*, all merchandize that may offer for the interior, which he will forward with the greatest care.

Samuel Hindman & Co.
Talbot, Jones & Co.
Erskine, Eichelberger & Co.
Jacob Albert & Co.
Henry Payson & Co.
Orndorff & Co.
Elias Shaw, } *dealers,*
Rezin B. Simpson, }
S. K. White, } *Harpers-Ferry.*
Joseph L. Russell, }
NICHOLAS U. CHAPEE.
Baltimore, June 7, 1832.

Famous Medicines,

SO justly celebrated in all parts of the U States for many years past, prepared and sold by the sole proprietor, NOAH HIDGELY, BALTIMORE, and sold by his appointment by CHARLES HARPER, SHEPHERDSTOWN, who has just received a fresh supply, viz:

Lee's Famous Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixer, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops, warranted to cure.
Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, (without mercury.)
Lee's Nervous Cordial, grand restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters & irruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye Water. Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixer, for the cure of head ache. Lee's Tooth Powder.

Country merchants and all others, who buy on their own account or sell on commission, by applying to the proprietor, *No. 68, Hanover Street*, can obtain them on such liberal terms as will insure them a large profit.

☞CAUTION.—None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgely, late Michael Lee & Co.

☞Hundreds of Cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines, could be given, did our limits permit.
May 31, 1832.

BACON.

THE undersigned have just received 20,000 pounds of well-cured BACON, which they offer for sale by the quantity or otherwise.
JOSEPH G. HAYS,
JOS. L. RUSSELL.
Harpers-Ferry, March 29, 1832.

W. & S. B. ANDERSON

HAVE just received a new supply of *HARNESS*, made by Mr. David Eckes, in his best style, and of the best materials, consisting of Wagon Breech-bands, double and single, Hip-straps, Back-bands, of various breadths, Belly-bands, neck and head Halters, Trace Pipes, Side-straps, plain and padded Collars, Blind-bridles, Leading, ditto, Hame Strings, Leading Strings, Wagon Saddles, Wagon Whips, Cart Whips, Cart Saddles, Cart Breechings, a few good Riding Saddles and Bridles, Saddle-Bags, &c. To be sold at low prices.
Aug. 2, 1832.

W. & S. B. ANDERSON

HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a good supply of **BACON & LARD**, to be sold cheap.
Harpers-Ferry, March 1, 1832.—1Nov.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, PAINTS, &C.
At the Charlestown Apothecary and Book Store.

THE undersigned is now engaged in receiving a large addition to his former stock of medicines, &c. The assortment is now more complete at this time than it has ever been at any former period, and a number of articles never before kept by him are now added.

It is considered unnecessary to enumerate many of the articles; it is, however, to say, that almost every *essential* article may be found on his shelves.

The public may rely upon the genuineness of the medicines in his store; and the strictest attention will be paid, by himself, to the putting up and delivering of the articles purchased of him; and the greatest care constantly observed, to avoid mistakes and the often fatal consequences growing out of carelessness.

The subscriber returns his thanks to all those who have hitherto favored him with their custom, and invites a continuance of their dealings with him.

He will cheerfully open accounts, at six months' credit, with punctual dealers who may desire it, and furnish the articles which may be wanted, on the most satisfactory terms.

☞The following list of articles is subjoined, viz:

Sulphate of Quinine; Piperine; Crown, Lima, and Common Bark; Quill Bark of the best quality; the Oil of Black Pepper; Fever and Ague Powders; Acetate de Morphine; Denarcotised Acidulous Tincture of Opium; Laudanum; Paregoric; Turkey Opium; Iodine; Tincture of Iodine; Hydriodate of Potash; Extract of Taraxaci; Consolidated or Solidified Copaiba; Extract of Elaterium; Concrete Acidulated Kali; Citrate of Potash; James Powder, *real*; Pulvis Antimonialis, Henry's and McKim's Calcined Magnesia; Calcined Magnesia, by the ounce or pound—also in bottles containing from 1 to 4, 8 and 16 ounces; most of the Cathartic or Anti-Bilious Pills; Meade's and Eoff's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills; Tartar Emetic; Ipecacuanha; Calomel; Jalap; Cream Tartar; Rochelle, Epsom and Glauber Salts; Dover's Powders; Carbonate, Sub-Carbonate, and Super Carbonate of Soda; hard and soft lump Magnesia; Pearl Barley; Sago and Tapioca; Thompson's Eye-Water; Turlington's Balsam; Godfrey's Cordial; Dalby's Carminitive; Bateman's, Anderson's, and Harris' Gough Drops; Carpenter's Syrup of Liverwort; Essence of Peppermint; Cinnamon; Pennyroyal; Spear Mint; Essence of Mustard; Essence of Bergamot & Lemon; Vinegar and Syrup of Squills; Rice, or Barley Syrup; Black Varnish; a general assortment of Tinctures; Extracts; Essential Oils and Syrups; Sweet Oil, by the gallon or smaller quantity; Florence Oil, in Flasks; Sweet Oil in bottles, from 25 to 75 cents; Bordeaux, Clarified, and common Salad Oil, very superior; Croton Oil; Castor Oil; Cold-Pressed ditto, in bottles, from 25 to 75 cents; British Oil; Harlem Oil, Oil Spike; Oil Stone; Camphor; a large supply of Gums and Rezins; also, of Roots, Seeds, Flowers, and Leaves.

PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &C.

Chlorine Tooth Wash; Lee's Persian Lotion, for removing freckles, &c.; Jujube Paste, in boxes and by the ounce; Macassar Oil, for the hair; Court Plaister; Tooth Brushes, Cloves; Nutmegs; Mace; Turmeric; Long, White, and Black Pepper; Mepioe; Ground Tamarinds; Sal Aratus; Pearl Ash; Chloride of Lime, and Chloride of Soda, &c. &c.
JAMES BROWN
Charlestown, July 26, 1832.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in June, 1832:

[illegible] Degeuder and Eleanor his wife, late [illegible] McCormick Davenport, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Daniel Bryan, Robert Y. Jack, and Juliet his wife, Dixxon Davenport in his own right and as executor of Abraham Davenport, dec'd, Amelia Strother, Marcus McCormick and Lauranna his wife, late Lauranna McCormick, James Flore and Frances his wife, late Frances McCormick, Brockenbrough McCormick, Florence McCormick, Arabella T. M. McCormick and Thomas Washington McCormick, (the three last named infants under the age of one years,) the children and heirs of [illegible] McCormick dec'd, who was one of the children and devisees of Abraham Davenport dec'd, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Daniel Bryan, 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 that he is not an inhabitant of this country: It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c.
June 14, 1832.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in July, 1832:

George Reynolds, administrator of Frederick Bowers, dec'd, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

John T. Cookus, executor of John Wingard, dec'd, John Motter and Catharine his wife, late Catharine Wingard, widow of said John Wingard, dec'd, H. R. Gresham and Mary E. his wife, late Mary E. Wingard, George Entler and Betsy his wife, late Betsy Likens, and John P. Wingard, Catharine Wingard, Marcellina Wingard, George B. Wingard, and Jacob Wingard, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, John T. Cookus and Mary E. his wife, John P. Wingard, Catharine Wingard, Marcellina Wingard, George B. Wingard, and Jacob Wingard, 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 defendants do appear here on the sixth day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c.
July 5, 1832.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in July, 1832.

Henry Boteler, [illegible] of Ann F. Boteler, deceased, and also in his own right, [illegible] character, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Thomas C. Lane, Joseph E. Lane, and George W. Shutt, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Thomas C. Lane, 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 that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the sixth day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for 2 months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c.
July 5, 1832

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in July, 1832.

Alexander McDonald, surviving partner of McDonald & Ridgely, and Robert Worthington, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

John T. Cookus, executor of John Wingard, deceased, John Motter and Catharine his wife, late Catharine Wingard, dec'd, widow of said John Wingard, dec'd, H. R. Gresham and Mary E his wife, late Mary E. Wingard, deceased, George Euller and Betsy his wife, late Betsy Likens, and John P. Wingard, Catharine Wingard, Marcellina Wingard, George B. Wingard, and Jacob Wingard, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, H. R. Gresham and Mary E. his wife, John P. Wingard, Catharine Wingard, Marcellina Wingard, George B. Wingard, and Jacob Wingard, 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 defendants do appear here on the sixth day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN.
July 5, 1832.

PUBLISHED, WEEKLY, BY
JOHN S. GALLAHER,

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CTS. PER ANNUM.

Payable half yearly; but Two Dollars will be received as payment in full if paid entirely in advance. Whenever payment is deferred beyond the expiration of the year, interest will be charged.

☞ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of $1 per square for three insertions, and continued at 25 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

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