

Winning Press

VOL. XXV.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1832.

NO. 22.

THE FREE PRESS.

MONDAY, JULY 16.

Our paper appeared on the first instant, after a season of seven and a half months. In little more than a hundred days, the members must remember, the Presidential election—that fruitful source of political squabbling—will have been decided; and then, possibly, we may look for a more extended period of peace and quietude.

THE RESTORED CAPTIVES.
The reader will recollect, that, upon the first outbreak of the Indian War, two young ladies were made captives by the Indians. The following notice, of some incidents connected with their restoration, will be read with interest.

At the Misses Hall, whose case seems to interest every body, (and who are now at Galena,) it may not be uninteresting to hear the following, as the best information that could be procured from the Indians who succeeded in procuring their liberation. After the bloody scene of despatching such of the family as were about the house, (to which they could not avoid being eye witnesses,) these young women were each placed on a horse, which was led by a man—other men walked alongside, to guard and keep them from falling off in difficult passes. At night a lodge was set in the woods, and blankets spread for them; and elderly squaws made to sleep of each side, by whom they were taken care of. Such food as the Indians had, was offered to them; but they wept and were too unwell to eat or be comforted. All of which the young women say is true, and that the Indian never offered insult to them. They also confirm what is stated of the strength of Black Hawk's camp, as seen in going through a narrow passage, where their horses mired in the mud—more of the camp, it is supposed they were not allowed to see. It seems there was more difficulty in procuring the liberty of one than the other: a young warrior claimed her as his prize, and was very unwilling to give her up; but, after using all the arguments they were capable of, the Winnebagoes say they had to take her, which, together with an addition of ten horses to the other, obtained his consent. The young warrior carried her to his tent, and a lock of her hair, which, by her, has no affinity to a similar act among the whites. It is to be kept as a trophy of his warlike exploits. The price paid for the Winnebagoes is to be 40 horses, yamams, and trinkets, in all to the amount of \$3000. Two brothers of the Misses Hall, escaped, they being at work in the field, and are said to be now with the troops at Dixon's. [Missouri Rep.]

THE FOREIGN NEWS.
A late arrival at New York has brought Paris news to the effect, that there have been serious disturbances in Paris; and that the government has declared that city under martial law. The liberal press has been suppressed, and the press of the other party has been allowed to publish its views in general terms, but there have been serious disturbances in Paris; and that the government has declared that city under martial law. The liberal press has been suppressed, and the press of the other party has been allowed to publish its views in general terms, but there have been serious disturbances in Paris; and that the government has declared that city under martial law.

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The Traveller.

The following letter has been directed to me by a gentleman who has just returned from Europe. As the French King is now menaced with destitution, Mr. Willis' description, in the manner in which this monarch wears his regal honors, will be found interesting.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF EUROPE.
Paris, June 26, 1832.
Dear Sir,
I have surveyed from Harpers Ferry the river, and North Fork, to the mouth of Stony Creek, there closing on my operations of last year. I returned at the Forks, and have proceeded to the South River, to the mouth of the Bay, which place I left yesterday, and shall return to-morrow.

As soon as I get the principal operations performed on the river, I purpose making a reconnaissance of the Valley, in company with such gentlemen as are acquainted with the country and feel interested in the success of the examinations. After having selected what may appear to be the most eligible route or routes, I will survey them, which will establish their relative advantages. I expect to be in readiness for these examinations about the 20th of July, and make this communication to enable you to acquaint your friends and other gentlemen through the Valley, who are interested.

LUSUS NATURÆ.
The Millidgeville Journal says, that one of its editors lately saw, in the possession of a citizen of a neighbouring county, a live snake, about 13 inches long, and of the size of a man's finger, having two heads. Each head and neck is about two inches long from their point of separation. It is active and thrifty, having grown several inches since it was caught some months ago in the Mica-suckee lake. It commonly runs out both tongues at the same time, but the motions of the heads seem not to be generally dependent on each other. When food is given to one, the other will sometimes endeavor to snatch it away.

Rare Fecundity.—Among the other instances of the valuable productions of North Carolina, we are mentioned, that a man by the name of Gordon, in Granville Co. has had twenty-seven sons, all of whom were living about 12 months since.—These were all born of one woman. This aged and fruitful couple were remarkably healthy, and walk 10 or 13 miles at any time, when business required it.

Cholera.—Black Population. The news stated as a fact that during the cholera epidemic in the city of Montreal, Quebec, not a death of a black man took place of that disorder.

The great body of those who have fallen victims to the cholera at Paris are the wretched and vicious; and among the prostitutes of the city the mortality has been frightful. In one house in which there were 60 of these women, not one escaped, and in a street, the Rue de la Mortellerie, in which there are computed to be 13 hundred of these miserable creatures, 13 hundred have fallen victims.—N. Y. Trav.

In Paisley, in a single day, the Cholera was contended and driven out of the place. The means were simple—the secret was, universal co-operation. Every house was whitewashed, every gutter was cleaned, every spoonful of filth was removed; in every vault, sink, or out-house of every description, the disinfecting agents were freely used, and the fire engines completed the process by thoroughly washing every inch of surface in the town. The destroyer passed by, for it could find no place to light upon.

The Westminster (London) Medical Society have decided, after the amplest inquiry into the nature and history of the Cholera in Great Britain, that all the evidence brought forward to prove the said malady a contagious disease, has completely failed.

The following was taken from the key-hole of a shut-up shop in New-York:
Not cholera sick, nor cholera dead,
But, out of fright, from cholera led,
Will soon return, when cholera's over,
If from his fright he should recover.

Poetical.
DEATH AND THE YOUTH.
'Not yet—the flowers are in my path,
The sun is in my sky;
Not yet—my heart is full of hope,
I cannot bear to die.
Not yet—I never knew till now
How precious life could be;
My heart is full of love—oh Death,
I cannot come with thee!
But Love and Hope, o'erwhelmed with pain,
Lived in their falsehood by;
Death came again, and then he said—
'Thou art ready now to die!'—
L. E. L.

From the ILLUSTRATION of Goethe—Translated by Mrs. Hemans.
FATE OF MAN AND WOMAN.
Man, by the battle's hour immortalized,
May fall, yet leaves his name to living ages;
But, of forsaken woman's countless tears,
What speaks the after world? The poet's voice
Tells not of all the slow, sad, weary days,
And long, long nights, through which the lonely
Pain'd itself forth, consumed itself away,
In passionate adjusting, vain desires,
And restless weeping, till the early job,
The 107th and 108th.

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Honors of this sort must be a great incentive. They are worn very proudly in France. You see men of all classes with the striped ribbon to the button-hole, marking them as the heroes of the three days of July. The Poles, and the French and English who fought well at Warsaw, wear also a badge; and it certainly produces a feeling of respect as one passes them in the street. There are several very young men, lately really, who are wandering about Paris with the latter distinction on their breasts, and every indication that it is all they have brought home from their unhappy country. The Poles are coming in now from every quarter. I met occasionally in society with the celebrated Polish Countess, who led her devotedness to the cause. Louis Philip has formed a regiment of the refugees, and sent them to Algiers. He allows no liberals to remain in Paris, if he can help it. The Swiss and the Prussians, may I say, are ordered off to Tours, and other remote parts of the empire, for being pensioners upon the government.

I was presented last night, with Mr. Carr and Mr. Ritchie, two of our countrymen, to the king. We were very naturally prepared for an embarrassing ceremony—an expectation which was not lessened in my case, by the necessity of a head coat, breeches, and sword, matters which I had contended with our excellent minister, Mr. Bives, were neither necessary nor becoming to American citizens. I was overruled, however, and we drove into the court of the Tuilleries, as the palace clock struck nine, in the costume of the time of Louis the Twelfth, very anxious about the tenacity of our knee-buckles, and not at all satisfied at the justice done to our unaccustomed proportions by the tailors, and the manner in which they am sure I should have felt much more like a gentleman in my costume bourgeois. By the time we had passed through the hands of all the chamberlains; however, and walked through all the preparatory halls and drawing rooms each with its complement of gentlemen in waiting, dressed like ourselves in lace and small clothes, I became more reconciled to myself, and began to feel that I might possibly have been out of place in my ordinary dress. The atmosphere of a court is certainly very contagious in this particular.

After being sufficiently astonished with long rooms, frescoes, and guardmen seven or eight feet high, (the tallest men I ever saw, standing with halberds at the doors) we were introduced into the Salle du Trône—a large hall, lined with crimson velvet throughout, with the throne in the centre of one of the sides. Some half dozen gentlemen were standing around the fire conversing very familiarly, among whom was the British Ambassador, Lord Grenville, and the Brazilian minister, both of whom I had met before. The king was not there. The Swedish minister, a noble looking man, with snow white hair, was the only other official person present, each of the ministers having come to present one of his countrymen.

The king entered in a few minutes, in the simple uniform of the line, and joined the group at the fire, with the most familiar and cordial politeness; each minister presenting his countrymen as occasion offered, certainly with far less ceremony than one sees at most dinner parties in America. After talking a few minutes with Lord Grenville, inquiring the progress of the cholera, he turned to Mr. Bives, and we were presented. We stood in a little circle around him, and he conversed with us about America for ten or fifteen minutes. He inquired from what states we came, and said he had been as far west as Nashville, Tennessee, and had often slept in the woods, quite as soundly as he ever did in more luxurious quarters. He begged pardon of Mr. Carr, who was from South Carolina, for saying that he had found the Southern States not particularly good. He preferred the North. All this time I was looking for some accent in the king's English. He speaks the language with all the careless correctness and fluency of a vernacular tongue. We were all surprised at it. It is American English, however. He has a slight Scotch accent, which they draw, half Irish and half Scotch, with which many Englishmen speak. He must be the most cosmopolitan king that ever reigned. He even said he had been at Tangiers, the place of Mr. Carr's consulate. After some pleasant compliments to our country, he passed to the Brazilian Minister, who stood on the other side, in conversation with the king, and, probably, in spite of our independence, much more inclined than before to look indulgently upon his bad politics. The queen had entered, meantime, with the king's sister, Lady Adelaide, and one or two of the ladies of honor, and, after saying something courteous to all, in her own language, and assuring us that his majesty was very fond of America, the royal group bowed out, and left us once more to ourselves.

We remained a few minutes, and I occupied myself with looking at the gold and crimson throne before me, and recalling to mind the world of historical circumstances connected with it. You can easily imagine it all. The throne of France is, perhaps, the most interesting one in the world. But of all its associations none rushed upon me so forcibly, or retained my imagination so long, as the accident of a side door of the queen and the Princesses sitting round a table, covered with books, in a small drawing room, while a servant, in the gaudy livery of the court, was just entering with a waiter of tea. The careless attitudes of the figures, the mellow light of the shade lamp, and the happy voices of children coming thro' the door, reminded me more of home than any thing I have seen in France. It is odd, but really the mostaching sense of home-sickness I have felt since I left America, was awakened at that moment, in the palace of a king, and at the sight of his queen and daughters!

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I met the Countess Guicciotti, walking yesterday in the Tuilleries. She looks much younger than I anticipated, is a handsome blonde apparently about 50. I am told by a gentleman who knows her, that she has become a great flirt, and is quite spoiled by admiration. The celebrity of Lord Byron's attachment would certainly make her a very desirable acquaintance, were she much less pretty than she really is; and I am told her drawing room is thronged with lovers of all nations, contending for a preference, which, having been once given, as it has, should be buried for ever. So, indeed, should have been the Empress Maria Louisa's, and that of the widow of Bishop Heber; and yet the latter has married a Greek Count, and the former a German Baron.

A Good Tale.
From the New York Mirror.
OBADIAH.
"You are a good for nothing lazy rascal," said an exasperated farmer to his son Obadiah Davis. "You have neither watered the horses, nor fed the pigs. There's the scalding down stairs, because there's no wood cut for the oven; and you have left the bars of the lane down, and the cow has gone into neighbor Humphrey's field. Get out you lazy, good for nothing loon—out of sight!"

Mr. Davis was six feet high. Obadiah was not more than five feet three. The last adjectives, with their terminating noun, were rendered much more emphatic by the hearty cuffs, with which each one was accompanied, and which formed a part of the usual, but very disagreeable, custom of the farmer, who, after a few minutes' labor, formed a hint not to be mistaken, that the negligent youth's company was no longer wanted.

Obadiah was a lubberly looking fellow about twenty. He bore the beating with good grace, the necessity of which frequent experience had inculcated; and without saying a word to his irritated parent, he went down the lane—a neglect of the bars of which had formed one of the counts in the declaration against him—and sat down on a stone, in a little grove of trees, and by the side of a brook, whose waters swept rapidly over their sandy bed, and filled the air with freshness and music. He ruminated awhile with his under lip out in a pouting way, which with him as well as others, was a sign of some internal agitation.

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"Yes," he exclaimed—for why should not a farmer's boy address the groves and invoke the rural spirits, as well as

The Traveller.

The following letter has been directed to me by a gentleman who has just returned from Europe. As the French King is now menaced with destitution, Mr. Willis' description, in the manner in which this monarch wears his regal honors, will be found interesting.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF EUROPE.
Paris, June 26, 1832.
Dear Sir,
I have surveyed from Harpers Ferry the river, and North Fork, to the mouth of Stony Creek, there closing on my operations of last year. I returned at the Forks, and have proceeded to the South River, to the mouth of the Bay, which place I left yesterday, and shall return to-morrow.

As I was getting out of a fiacre this morning on the Boulevard, I observed the driver had the cross of the legion of honor worn very modestly under his coat. On taking a second look at his face I was struck with its soldier-like, honest expression; and with a fear that I might imply a doubt by a question. I simply observed, that he probably received it from Napoleon. He drew himself up a little as he assented, and with a half smile pulled the cross case of his coat across his bosom: It was evidently with a mixture of feeling of pride and a dislike of ostentation, which seemed the nature of Napoleon. It is astonishing how superior every being seems to have become that served under him.—Whenever you find an old soldier of the "emperor," as they delight to call him, you find a noble, brave, unpretending man. On mentioning this circumstance to a friend, he informed me, that it was probably a man who was well known from rather a tragical circumstance. He had driven a fiacre man on a party one night, who was dissatisfied with him for some reason or other, and abused him very grossly. The coacher the next morning sent him a challenge; and as the cross of honor levels all distinctions, he was compelled to fight him, and was shot the first fire.

Honors of this sort must be a great incentive. They are worn very proudly in France. You see men of all classes with the striped ribbon to the button-hole, marking them as the heroes of the three days of July. The Poles, and the French and English who fought well at Warsaw, wear also a badge; and it certainly produces a feeling of respect as one passes them in the street. There are several very young men, lately really, who are wandering about Paris with the latter distinction on their breasts, and every indication that it is all they have brought home from their unhappy country. The Poles are coming in now from every quarter. I met occasionally in society with the celebrated Polish Countess, who led her devotedness to the cause. Louis Philip has formed a regiment of the refugees, and sent them to Algiers. He allows no liberals to remain in Paris, if he can help it. The Swiss and the Prussians, may I say, are ordered off to Tours, and other remote parts of the empire, for being pensioners upon the government.

I was presented last night, with Mr. Carr and Mr. Ritchie, two of our countrymen, to the king. We were very naturally prepared for an embarrassing ceremony—an expectation which was not lessened in my case, by the necessity of a head coat, breeches, and sword, matters which I had contended with our excellent minister, Mr. Bives, were neither necessary nor becoming to American citizens. I was overruled, however, and we drove into the court of the Tuilleries, as the palace clock struck nine, in the costume of the time of Louis the Twelfth, very anxious about the tenacity of our knee-buckles, and not at all satisfied at the justice done to our unaccustomed proportions by the tailors, and the manner in which they am sure I should have felt much more like a gentleman in my costume bourgeois. By the time we had passed through the hands of all the chamberlains; however, and walked through all the preparatory halls and drawing rooms each with its complement of gentlemen in waiting, dressed like ourselves in lace and small clothes, I became more reconciled to myself, and began to feel that I might possibly have been out of place in my ordinary dress. The atmosphere of a court is certainly very contagious in this particular.

After being sufficiently astonished with long rooms, frescoes, and guardmen seven or eight feet high, (the tallest men I ever saw, standing with halberds at the doors) we were introduced into the Salle du Trône—a large hall, lined with crimson velvet throughout, with the throne in the centre of one of the sides. Some half dozen gentlemen were standing around the fire conversing very familiarly, among whom was the British Ambassador, Lord Grenville, and the Brazilian minister, both of whom I had met before. The king was not there. The Swedish minister, a noble looking man, with snow white hair, was the only other official person present, each of the ministers having come to present one of his countrymen.

The king entered in a few minutes, in the simple uniform of the line, and joined the group at the fire, with the most familiar and cordial politeness; each minister presenting his countrymen as occasion offered, certainly with far less ceremony than one sees at most dinner parties in America. After talking a few minutes with Lord Grenville, inquiring the progress of the cholera, he turned to Mr. Bives, and we were presented. We stood in a little circle around him, and he conversed with us about America for ten or fifteen minutes. He inquired from what states we came, and said he had been as far west as Nashville, Tennessee, and had often slept in the woods, quite as soundly as he ever did in more luxurious quarters. He begged pardon of Mr. Carr, who was from South Carolina, for saying that he had found the Southern States not particularly good. He preferred the North. All this time I was looking for some accent in the king's English. He speaks the language with all the careless correctness and fluency of a vernacular tongue. We were all surprised at it. It is American English, however. He has a slight Scotch accent, which they draw, half Irish and half Scotch, with which many Englishmen speak. He must be the most cosmopolitan king that ever reigned. He even said he had been at Tangiers, the place of Mr. Carr's consulate. After some pleasant compliments to our country, he passed to the Brazilian Minister, who stood on the other side, in conversation with the king, and, probably, in spite of our independence, much more inclined than before to look indulgently upon his bad politics. The queen had entered, meantime, with the king's sister, Lady Adelaide, and one or two of the ladies of honor, and, after saying something courteous to all, in her own language, and assuring us that his majesty was very fond of America, the royal group bowed out, and left us once more to ourselves.

We remained a few minutes, and I occupied myself with looking at the gold and crimson throne before me, and recalling to mind the world of historical circumstances connected with it. You can easily imagine it all. The throne of France is, perhaps, the most interesting one in the world. But of all its associations none rushed upon me so forcibly, or retained my imagination so long, as the accident of a side door of the queen and the Princesses sitting round a table, covered with books, in a small drawing room, while a servant, in the gaudy livery of the court, was just entering with a waiter of tea. The careless attitudes of the figures, the mellow light of the shade lamp, and the happy voices of children coming thro' the door, reminded me more of home than any thing I have seen in France. It is odd, but really the mostaching sense of home-sickness I have felt since I left America, was awakened at that moment, in the palace of a king, and at the sight of his queen and daughters!

THE FREE PRESS. THURSDAY, JULY 26.

Messrs. EDWARD LUCAS, JR., JAMES L. HANCOCK, and JOHN S. GALLAGHER, have been appointed by the Governor, Commissioners for Jefferson County, to superintend the election of Presidential Electors.

LOOK WELL TO IT!

We learn that our Town authorities, following the good example of other places, have appointed a committee to examine the streets, and to see that they are kept in good order, and that the water is pure and wholesome.

It is somewhat cheering to notice, that while our enterprising road contractors are improving the main street, the citizens upon the cross streets are doing the same.

Some of our old residents have set a good example, and have finished their work—and it is hoped that all will readily comply with the requisition of the town authorities in this respect.

STANTON CONVENTION.

For the first time, the Stanton Convention failed to reach us, and we are compelled to present a mere outline of the proceedings of the National Republican Convention held on the 16th. Nearly one hundred delegates attended.

The Convention was organized by the appointment of ARTHUR S. WOODRUFF, Esq. of Chesterfield, as President pro tempore, and RICHARD H. TOLSON, Esq. as Secretary pro tem.

A committee was appointed to report upon the number of officers necessary, and to nominate said officers.

In the evening, the committee reported, and nominated CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER, of Berkeley Springs; SAMUEL MCD. MOORE, of Berkeley Springs; 1st Vice President; ARTHUR S. WOODRUFF, of Berkeley Springs; 2d Vice President; RICHARD H. TOLSON, of Berkeley Springs; 1st Secretary; and JOSEPH WILSON, of Berkeley Springs, 2d Secretary.

Upon being conducted to the Chair, Mr. Faulkner delivered a brief and eloquent address.

On Tuesday, the 17th, the Convention unanimously nominated HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, as a candidate for the Presidency, and JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania, for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions on such subjects as might be deemed proper to be acted upon; a committee to prepare an address to the people of Virginia; and another to report an electoral ticket.

The ticket will be found in another column.

A diabolical attempt was made at the 4th of July festival in Upper Salem, S. C. to destroy the whole company. Police were sent into the field, and several persons were made very sick.

A negro fellow has been tried for the offence, and is to be executed on the 10th of August.

The President has created a stir among the politicians in Pennsylvania, on account of his public meeting of the President's friends was held in Pittsburgh on the 17th. It was pretty numerously attended, and resolutions of approval were passed.

Gen. Stewart, a member of the Legislature, presided. It is said he had been active in getting up the resolutions, which passed the Legislature unanimously, in favor of re-chartering the Bank. Now, he approves of the Veto!

A call is made, in the Pittsburgh papers, signed by 64 citizens, who style themselves former supporters of Gen. Jackson, for a public meeting on the 30th, to devise measures to "secure the election of a successor who entertains more correct views of the real interests of the country."

In Chambersburg, a public meeting is called by 48 of the former supporters of Gen. Jackson, for the purpose of expressing "disaffection with the dangerous measures of the Administration."

To side all this, the zealous editors, who "go the whole," say the President will be sustained in Pennsylvania, "Bank or no Bank." "May he not be a sharp-pointed politician in want to say—'We shall see.'"

The Jackson men of the city have issued a call for a town meeting on Monday afternoon, in the State House Yard. It is addressed to all who adhere to the cause of the President.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer, in speaking of the President's Veto, says:

"However much some of his friends may differ with him as to the policy of the measure, all must admire the fearless independence which characterizes the exercise of his prerogative on the present occasion. The opponents of the administration, in raising a 'hue and cry' against the president for his fearless discharge of duty, are only pursuing the natural bent of their inclination. They may fume and fret, but the people—the bone and sinew of the land—will read the message—and having read it, will say, that the man who, regardless of the danger that surrounds him, would step forward to guard the constitution, is deserving of, and shall receive their firm and zealous support."

Mr. Charles J. Wickliffe, the representative in congress from the Loudoun district, that whom the Hero never had a more active or devoted friend, writes from Washington, previous to the passage of the Bank bill, as follows:—"The Bank bill will pass by a greater majority than has been expected. Gen. Jackson will veto it—and it will settle him."

The effects of the Veto.—We learn from Cincinnati, that within two days after the veto reached the city, building bricks fell from five dollars to three dollars per thousand!

A general consternation is represented to have prevailed the city.

An intelligent friend of Gen. Jackson, who left Cincinnati on Monday, says, on the opinion of the best informed men there, that the veto has caused a depreciation of the real estate in the city, of from twenty-five to thirty per cent.

A CARD.

M. OVERFIELD, DENTAL SURGEON, informs the citizens of Charlottesville and vicinity, that he is now at Mr. Beckham's.

Families in the neighbourhood waited upon at their dwellings, without any additional charge. 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 new building at the West end of Charlottesville. She will strive, by every laudable effort, to give satisfaction to those who may kindly encourage her as a teacher. July 26, 1832.

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.

HONEY TO LOAN.

WANTED TO RENT, for 3 or 3 years, a good FARM, of about 300 acres, in a healthy situation, with comfortable improvements, for which the rent will be paid in advance, and several hundred dollars loaned on mortgage, provided early application be given. Apply at THIS OFFICE. July 26, 1832.

Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor 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, Executor. July 26, 1832.

MATRESSES.

At Thirty Cents a Pound! I HAVE just received a supply of Mattresses, many of which can be had at the above low price. Also, elegant WALL PAPER, from 25 cents to \$1.50 per piece, embracing a variety of beautiful patterns; and Splendid 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 SADDLER. I have also for sale, about 4000 pounds of good BACON. Charlottesville, July 26, 1832.

New Saddler's Shop

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, Brides, Harness, &c. upon very short notice and reasonable terms. He will use the best materials, and being a practical workman, he is enabled to prevent the enemy from committing acts of hostility in the district of country between Rock river and Galena. The force now in the field under my command, and the operations now being carried into effect, will, I trust, be a permanent blessing to the tranquillity of the country. HENRY S. FARNSWORTH. July 26, 1832.

Electoral Tickets.

FOR PRESIDENT, ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, or PHILIP P. BARBOUR, of Virginia.

George Loyal, Norfolk, Sussex, Virginia; John Cargill, Norfolk, Virginia; Thomas M. Nelson, Buckingham, Halifax, Henry, Gloucester, Hanover, Albemarle, Lawrence T. Dade, Orange, Archibald R. Harwood, King and Queen, Northumberland, Samuel Blackwell, Prince William, Fauquier, Jameson, Jefferson, Frederick, James M. Mason, Brooke, John McMillan, Rockingham, Thomas Boale, Botetourt, Lewis, Washington, Andrew Russell, Washington.

Adopted by the Stanton Convention.

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky. JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania.

John A. Chandler, Norfolk county, Isle of Wight, Manchester, Brunswick, Prince Edward, Lynchburg, Bedford, Accomac, Richmond, Nelson, Orange, King & Queen, King George, Loudoun, Fauquier, Berkeley, Frederick, Harrison, Augusta, Botetourt, Mason, Wythe.

The Markets.

FLOUR.—Most of the dealers have been receiving from the wagons at \$4 per bbl, and a few at \$5 75.—The first named is the generally prevailing rate today.

From the Alexandria Gazette of July 20. FLOUR.—The few loads of flour reaching the market are taken at \$5 75. That price is below one and two hundred bushels of description of King Street Flour can now be purchased at less than \$4. Some lots of good brands have been sold at the rate of \$3 75.

A Small Sum of Money.

WAS found yesterday by a lad, in the Main street of Charlottesville. The owner can have it, by satisfactorily describing it, and paying for this advertisement. July 26, 1832.

John H. 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 will attain a great degree of celebrity of movement, and precision of execution. His price of tuition, is \$14 per quarter, comprising 36 lessons.

PIANOS TUNED on moderate terms. Charlottesville, 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 from the town. 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.

Dunstable Bonnets

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

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.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, PAINTS, &c.

At the Charlottesville Dispensary and Book Store. THE undersigned is now engaged in opening a large addition to his former stock of Medicines, &c. The assortment is more complete at this time than it has ever been, having added a number of articles never kept by him before.

It is considered unnecessary to enumerate many of the articles—suffice it to say, that almost every essential article will be found on his shelves.

The public may rely upon the genuineness of the medicines in his store, and that the strictest attention will be paid, by himself, to the putting up and delivering of the articles purchased of him; and the greatest care constant, 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 patronage, and expresses his obligations to those who have been so kind as to give him a month's credit, with punctual dealers who may desire it, and furnish the articles which may be wanted, on the most satisfactory terms.

He will cheerfully open accounts, and may be desired, to furnish the articles which may be wanted, on the most satisfactory terms.

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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 Joseph Van Doran, administrator of James Kearney, dec'd, complainant, against John Stephen, defendant, I will sell, at public auction, at the Court House in Charlottesville, on Monday the 30th day of August next, (being court day),

A HOUSE AND LOT in Shepherdstown, known as Lot No. 172, being the same lot which was sold to the said John Stephen by James Kearney, and lately sold by the Marshal of the court aforesaid to Dennis Stephen, who is now in possession of the property. The said lot will be on a credit of twelve months—bond and security and a lien on the property to be given.

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

Entry Horse.

PURSUANT to a warrant, to us directed, we have this day viewed an entry mare, a light DUN, black mane and tail, blind in the eye, 5 years old this Spring, shown to us by Conrad Leckler of this county; and we do appraise the said mare to the sum of \$35.00, and under our hands this 30th day of June, 1832.

THOMAS G. HARRIS, ISAAC N. CARTER, THOMAS TOOLE. The owner of the above-entitled is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. CONRAD LECKLER, Near Shepherdstown. July 26, 1832.

Splendid Schemes!

IF YOU WANT FORTUNES, don't forget to direct your orders to J. CLARK, Lottery Vender, Baltimore. Who has sold and paid more prizes in the last five years than at all the other offices in the State together.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, No. 15. To be drawn July 30. HIGH PRIZES: 1 prize of \$20,000 1 prize of \$3,000 1 of 10,000 10 prizes of 1,000 1 of 5,000 16 of 500 Tickets 10, shares in proportion.

N. Y. Consolidated Lottery, No. 26. To be drawn on the 1st of August. HIGH PRIZES: 1 prize of \$20,000 2 prizes of \$12,700 1 of 10,000 2 of 1250 2 prizes of 1,600 20 of 1000 2 of 1,000 20 of 500 Tickets \$5, Halves 2 50, Quarters 1 25.

Maryland State Lottery, No. 10. To be drawn on the 3d of August. HIGH PRIZES: 1 prize of \$15,000 1 prize of \$1,300 1 of 5,000 1 of 1,100 1 of 5,000 15 of 1,000 Tickets \$4, Halves 2, Quarters 1.

Union Canal Lottery, No. 16. To be drawn August 11. 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 200 Tickets \$6, Halves 4, Quarters 2.

Consolidated Lottery, No. 27. To be drawn August 22. HIGH PRIZES: 1 prize of \$20,000 15 prizes of \$1,000 1 of 15,000 15 of 500 1 of 7,500 75 of 200 1 of 3,750 75 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 Gray, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles st. Baltimore. July 26, 1832.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For the benefit of a road from the Pennsylvania line to Elizabethtown, on the Ohio River. To be drawn at Danville, Va., on Wednesday the 1st day of August next. Highest Prize \$10,000.

1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000 1 do. 5,000 is 5,000 1 do. 3,000 is 3,000 1 do. 2,000 is 2,000 4 prizes of 1,000 are 4,000 10 do. 400 are 4,000 10 do. 300 are 3,000 19 do. 150 are 2,850 40 do. 50 are 2,000 70 do. 30 are 2,100 150 do. 20 are 3,000 200 do. 10 are 2,000 15,000 do. 5 are 75,000

15,517 PRIZES, amounting to \$120,000. Tickets \$5, Halves \$2 50, Qrs. \$1 25. For Tickets and Shares in either of the above Lotteries, either by the package or single ticket, apply at the EVER FORTUNATE OFFICE of the subscribers, either in person or by letter, post paid; who will undertake to pay the prizes sold by him, in CASH, forty days after the drawing. WM. CLEVELAND, CHARLESTOWN, VA. July 5, 1832.

Flowing Spring LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL all my land lying on the West side of the road from Charlottesville to Shepherdstown, containing

220 ACRES. There is on the farm, one of the largest springs of water in the county. A fair portion of the land is in timber of the best quality. The improvements are a log dwelling house; stables, cow-house, stone spring house, fruit, and an orchard of summer and autumn fruit. The land here offered for sale is within 14 miles of Charlottesville, and the terms are—Thirty-five dollars per acre, one-third cash in hand, the balance in three equal annual payments.

Possession of part of the land can be had immediately on purchase—the balance of the farm on the first day of April next. For further information, or a view of the farm, apply to JOHN HUMPHREYS. July 19, 1832.

FRESH HERRINGS.

OF prime quality, for sale by H. KEYES. July 26, 1832.

GRAND Consolidated LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 15, FOR 1832. To be drawn at Wilmington, (Del.) July 30th, 1832. 66 Number Lottery—10 drawn Balls. Highest Prize \$20,000. \$10,000 \$5,000 30 OF \$1,000.

1 prize of \$20,000 is \$20,000 1 prize of 5,000 is 5,000 1 prize of 3,000 is 3,000 100 prizes of 1,000 are 100,000 15 prizes of 500 are 8,000 56 prizes of 100 are 5,600 Amounting to \$566,080. Tickets \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2 50. A package of 30 whole tickets will cost ... \$300. Warranted to draw ... \$100. Packages of Halves, Quarters, and Eighths in proportion. A Certificate of a package of whole tickets, will cost 124 dollars.

Virginia State Lottery.

CLASS No. 9, for 1832. To be drawn at Richmond, on Monday the 30th of July. 66 No. Lottery—10 drawn Balls. Highest Prize \$20,000.

1 prize of \$20,000 1 prize of 2,500 1 do. 10,000 7 do. 1,000 1 do. 5,000 7 do. 500 1 do. 4,000 10 do. 400 1 do. 3,000 Amounting to \$183,040. Tickets \$5, Shares in proportion. A package of 30 whole tickets cost ... \$1170. Warranted to draw ... \$450.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.

66 Number Lottery—10 drawn Balls. To be drawn on Wednesday, August 1st. SCHEME: 1 prize of \$20,000 2 prizes of 1,250 1 prize of 1,800 20 prizes of 500 2 prizes of 1,500 30 prizes of 200 2 prizes of 1,270 Tickets \$5, Halves \$2 50, Quarters \$1 25.

To ensure attention, all orders from the country must be addressed to S. J. SYLVESTER.

When one or more tickets are ordered, postage need not be paid.

When a certificate is ordered, it is only requisite to remit the difference between the sum warranted to draw.

Each ticket will receive the same prompt attention as on personal application; and a statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer.

The Bulletin will be sent gratis to all who patronize Sylvester. July 26, 1832.

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 a large assortment of

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.

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—41.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, at public auction, on Thursday the 26th day of August next, on the island of Virginia, near Harpers-Ferry, all the personal property of Townsend Beckham, dec'd, consisting in part of a valuable stock of LEATHER, tanned and partly tanned, viz: 300 sides of Spanish Sole Leather, 430 do. country Sole Leather and Skirting, 300 sides of Upper Leather, 32 Dozen Calf Skins, 60 Spanish Hides in hair, 50 quantities of Hops, 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 purchase giving bond and good security. All purchases under \$5, must be cash. Due attendance will be given by JOHN FRAME, Adm'r. July 19, 1832.

FOR RENT.

A Valuable Tannery, Oil Mill, & Dwelling House. THE above property may justly be classed among 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 thus 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 6th day of August, for a term of years, to be made known on the day of renting. JOHN FRAME, Adm'r. July 19, 1832.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 18th 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 till 3 o'clock. THOMAS BELL. July 26, 1832.

FRESH HERRINGS.

OF prime quality, for sale by H. KEYES. July 26, 1832.

GRAND Consolidated LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 15, FOR 1832. To be drawn at Wilmington, (Del.) July 30th, 1832. 66 Number Lottery—10 drawn Balls. Highest Prize \$20,000. \$10,000 \$5,000 30 OF \$1,000.

1 prize of \$20,000 is \$20,000 1 prize of 5,000 is 5,000 1 prize of 3,000 is 3,000 100 prizes of 1,000 are 100,000 15 prizes of 500 are 8,000 56 prizes of 100 are 5,600 Amounting to \$566,080. Tickets \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2 50. A package of 30 whole tickets will cost ... \$300. Warranted to draw ... \$100. Packages of Halves, Quarters, and Eighths in proportion. A Certificate of a package of whole tickets, will cost 124 dollars.

Virginia State Lottery.

CLASS No. 9, for 1832. To be drawn at Richmond, on Monday the 30th of July. 66 No. Lottery—10 drawn Balls. Highest Prize \$20,000.

1 prize of \$20,000 1 prize of 2,500 1 do. 10,000 7 do. 1,000 1 do. 5,000 7 do. 500 1 do. 4,000 10 do. 400 1 do. 3,000 Amounting to \$183,040. Tickets \$5, Shares in proportion. A package of 30 whole tickets cost ... \$1170. Warranted to draw ... \$450.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.

66 Number Lottery—10 drawn Balls. To be drawn on Wednesday, August 1st. SCHEME: 1 prize of \$20,000 2 prizes of 1,250 1 prize of 1,800 20 prizes of 500 2 prizes of 1,500 30 prizes of 200 2 prizes of 1,270 Tickets \$5, Halves \$2 50, Quarters \$1 25.

To ensure attention, all orders from the country must be addressed to S. J. SYLVESTER.

When one or more tickets are ordered, postage need not be paid.

When a certificate is ordered, it is only requisite to remit the difference between the sum warranted to draw.

Each ticket

