

To the Public. designed has again procured a noted HORSE, from the late...

To the Public. subscribers have been at considerable expense in procuring the best horses...

NAPOLEON. ROLLING head horse, rising five old, fine figure and size, will ensue season, three days in each...

Young Jack Sopus. Now the, causing season at the following places, to wit: at Mr. H. D. ...

CABINET WARE. subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the citizens of Jefferson county...

Public Sale. WILL be sold, at the late residence of James Dougherty, deceased, at Harpers Ferry, on Saturday the 24th inst. (March) the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding...

ASK FOR NEGROES. wish to purchase ONE BURNED NEGROES, about 25 years of age. Also, mechanics description. Apply at John Sters's tavern...

ONE CENT REWARD. N AWAY from the subscriber, short time since, WILLIAM, an apprentice to the Brick Machine. All persons are forewarned...

PLANK. subscriber has received a large supply of PRIME PLANK of description, which he will sell on ordinary terms.

CONDITIONS. HER PARS is published weekly, at DOLLARS & FIFTY CTS. PER ANNUM, half-yearly in advance; but Two Dollars will be received in full, if paid in advance...

Sale of Valuable Property, AND SLAVE OF NEGROES.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over ten dollars, the purchaser paying bond, with approved security for sums of and under ten dollars, the cash will be required.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me on the 23rd of Feb. 1831, by Joseph Delaplane, (which deed has been duly recorded in the clerk's office of the county court of Jefferson) to secure the payment of a sum of money in said deed mentioned, due to Wm. Hayman, I will sell, before the Court-house...

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All persons having claims against the estate of James Dougherty, deceased, will please present them, properly authenticated, for settlement; and those indebted to the estate by account or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment.

PUBLIC SALE.

INTENDING to remove to the western country, I will offer, at public sale, on Monday the 26th instant, (March), at my residence within a mile of Shepherdstown, the following property, viz: Draught Horses, Broad Mares, (one with foal by Collops), Colts, Milch Cows, and Hogs...

POETICAL.

LIFE'S SUNNY SPOT. Though life's a dark and thorny path, It yet some spots of sunshine hath, That smiles amidst the gloom...

WHAT IS THE WORLD?

What is the world, and all its joys? Fleeting shades, without a form. What are Pleasures' gilded joys? It faded with every storm...

SECRETLY ABOUT.

PURITY OF HEART.

What is there, in this wide world, of so much value as purity of heart? indeed, so far as our social affections are concerned, what are all the charms of life without it?

Here, then, is the 'holy innocence,'

the purity of heart which is to be found in an unsophisticated female bosom—how true to nature is the poet in his portrait of this richest of treasures...

Who that has known the heart of lovely woman...

Who that has known the heart of lovely woman ere it has felt the blight of 'unrequited love,' that cannot bear witness to its pure and holy aspirations? With man, love is 'an affair'; it is mingled with a thousand worldly considerations...

the sport of fortune, whose life has been embittered by the loss of wealth, on whose exertions to regain it, no other has smiled. Ask the married man, who has the heart of an affectionate...

Yet giddy sons of mirth, who have never felt the value of such a treasure, know that irascibles—but like the gold of the jewel of the mine, it must be sought for. To every one who shall seek in the proper spirit, there will be found some 'fairest daughter of the dawn' who will, in the language of her heart say to him...

SLANDER.—He who can choke the sweetest flowers of social love, and taint them with disease—and in the paradise of earthly bliss, where the plants of virtue flourish, spread the blight and mildew of desolation, his hatred, and distrust—who can crush his neighbour's fame to dust and build upon its ruins—who can write infamy upon the brow of others to prove his purity—is neither man nor beast—but a heartless fiend.

From the National Intelligencer of March 6.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, there arose a discussion of fresh, deep, and universal interest. It took place upon the disposition to be taken upon a Memorial, presented by Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, from a vast number of citizens of the U. States, residents of the City of New York, remonstrating against the violation of Treaties between the United States and the Cherokee Nation of Indians, by the laws and judicial proceedings of the State of Georgia, and against the non-execution of the laws of the United States by the Executive of the Union, and praying the Legislative action of Congress in relation thereto...

POLITICAL.

The debate began almost as soon as the house met, and continued until a late hour in the day, when it was only checked by a successful motion for the previous Question. The Memorial was proposed by Mr. Adams to be referred to a select Committee. In the course of the Debate a motion was made to refer it to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, which took precedence of the motion of Mr. Adams. That question again was divided, and the question taken on the commitment simply of the Memorial, which was decided in the affirmative, at the close of the debate, by 96 votes to 93. The Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union was the Committee to which it was finally sent.

The Ghost Steer.—A person being asked what a ghost said to him, which he pretended to have seen, replied—

How should I know what he said? I am not skilled in any of the dead languages. A man who had just witnessed an act of exceeding meanness, thus gave way to his feelings: Ten thousand souls as these might live in the shell of a tobacco seed, and have rooms to let!

None reading.—No young unmarried woman, says Jeremy Lewis, ought to be permitted to read a novel of any description. Had I a daughter with a heart of ice, and a face as grim as the lion's head on an antique knocker, she should never pore over a tale of love to make that ice smoke, or induce her to believe that her face was as good as her neighbor's. Nature teaches us to sigh not enough in all conscience, without our needing the bellows of imagination to inflate the lungs prematurely.

Religious Notice.—The following singular notice was sent from a southern paper:

Ed. Thompson, minister and missionary from N. York, being on a disinterested tour of lecturing against all avowed ministers and missionaries, very especially invites the gentlemen of Wilmington to give him 37 1/2 cents each, for a series of lectures to be delivered, with the approbation of the Borough Council, in the town hall, against 'Early Christianity,' against 'religions worship,' and in favor of the 'Rights of Women' to have as many husbands as they please.

Needless to get an office.—A late Harpers Ferry paper relates an anecdote worth repeating, as it may afford new light to office-seekers, in these days of Reform. An individual, in one of the western counties of Pennsylvania, had a talent for getting into the office of Justice of the Peace, a boon in the gift of the Governor, and not apt, by the way, to be dealt out with a big guard hand. But in this case, the applicant unfortunately lacked character; at least, he was unable to procure the necessary recommendation, to his excellency. His documents were not signed sufficient, and he was disappointed in his object. The applicant, however, did not 'give it up' and set upon a very ingenious plan of...

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The English periodicals for January are received, and are as usual very interesting. In the Metropolitan is an article, entitled Mr. Canning and the South American Republics, which explains a piece of secret history in our affairs well worthy of notice. It appears that Mr. Canning, in his dread lest the Holy Alliance might triumph over the world, proposed to our Minister, Mr. Rush, an alliance between the United States and England, to fight, if necessary, side by side against the enemies of liberty! Mr. Rush communicated the idea to his government, and Mr. Monroe consulted with the ministers provided the State of New York should first consent that a committee of this House should be appointed to investigate the manner in which that State had treated the Indians within her limits. He would ask the Representatives from that State what they would think of an inquiry into the conduct of the State of New York in sending off her Indians to Green Bay to freeze to death, after first taking away their dominion from them? How would New York like it, should Georgia present a memorial such as had now been read? But he did justice to that great and patriotic State. This memorial, he was confident, was not the act of that State, but that it would turn out on investigation, to be the work of a few her citizens who were dressed in black gowns—who professed to minister in holy things, and made many fanatical pretensions to superior benevolence, humanity, piety, love to the Indians and all that—who thought that Georgia had not piety enough—that she had not sufficient regard to the principle of humanity, and who therefore were graciously willing to take the State of Georgia into their holy keeping. The memorial proceeded from a few pragmatical individuals, who were disposed to be busy bodies in other men's matters. If the House had any respect for a sister State, a sovereign State, they would repel such memorialists as these—they would throw such a memorial under the table, and not aggravate to a yet higher degree, the feelings of a State already wrought up to a higher pitch than she could bear, and who only wanted the application of a match to blow the Union into ten thousand fragments; when there was not a State South of the Potomac, which was not, at this moment, under the highest degree of excitement, whose People were not rising against oppression, and by town meetings and every other form of expressing public opinion, were endeavoring to bring the United States to a sense of justice. Would that House consent to make itself the instrument of adding excitement to excitement, till they should rend the Union to pieces? A few steps more, and they would bring those States to a condition like that, in which the colonies were immediately before the rupture with Great Britain. He warned—he cautioned gentlemen he would not stoop to entreat them. Memorials like these could be got up at any time by a set of deluded fanatics. Congress should look to the condition of the old States, and not by a reckless and unfeeling course provoke them yet further. He prayed gentlemen to consider. He warned the House to proceed with prudence, and consideration, and though he would not implore them; yet he earnestly warned them to disregard such a memorial.

VARIETY.

Paris. An one of Willis' letters from Paris to the following passage: "I think the most forcible lesson one learns in Paris is the value of time and money. I have always been told earnestly that it was a waste of time to waste time. You could do so much in an hour if you had it, and buy so much with another dollar, if you could afford it, that the reflected economy upon what you can command is inevitable. As to the worth of time, for instance, there are some twelve or fourteen gratuitous lectures every day, at the Sorbonne, the School of Medicine, and the College of France, by men like Curvier, Say, Spach, and others, each in his professional pursuit, and the most eminent persons in the world, and there are the National Library, the Mazarin Library, and similar public institutions, all open to gratuitous use, with ubiquitous attendants, warm rooms, materials for writing, and perfect isolation; to say nothing of the thousand interesting but less useful resorts with which Paris abounds, such as exhibitions of flowers, porcelains, mosaics, and curious handicrafts of every description, and (more amusing and time-killing still) the never-ending changes of sights in the public places from distinguished foreigners down to miracles of educated monkeys. Life seems most provokingly short, as you look at it. Then for money, you are more puzzled how to spend a poor pitiful frank in Paris, (it would buy so many things you want) than you would be in America with the outlay of a month's income. Be as idle and extravagant as you will, your idle hours look you in the face as they pass to know whether, in spite of the increase of their value, you really mean to waste them; and the money that slipped through your pocket you know not how at home sticks embarrassed to your fingers from the mere multiplicity of the demands made for it. There are shops all over Paris called the "Fingering-out," where every article is fixed at that price—twenty-five cents! They contain every thing you want, except a wife and fire-wood—the only two things difficult to be got in France. (The latter, with or without a pun, is much the dearer of the two.) I wonder that they are not bought out and sent over to America on speculation. There is scarcely an article in that would not be held cheap at five times its purchase. There are bronze standishes for ink, sand, and wafers, pearl paper, cutters, spicelamps, decanters, essence-bottles, sets of drawers, and all sorts of articles, flower-kitchen utensils, dog-collars, canes, guard-chains, chess-men, whips, hammers, brushes, and every thing that is either convenient or pretty. You might freight a ship with them, and all good and well-finished, at twenty-five cents the set or article! You would think the man was joking, to walk through his shop.

A Mr. Elias Newman offers himself as a candidate to represent the county of Orange in the next Legislature of Virginia. Who can doubt his qualifications for the station when they read his address, which we copy below verbatim, from the last Orange Press.

To the People of Orange. Fellow-Citizens:—I am a candidate for the next General Assembly. I hope the people will extend the rights of their suffrage for me—which I will pursue the good and the welfare of the community; and organizing upon every point the welfare of our independence and with regard to our country upon every point to the good of my country.

Feb. 24th, 1832.

Mrs. Royal vs. Anonymous Scribblers. A letter from Washington, states that a rumour was in circulation that Gen. Jackson had called some of his cabinet to account for visiting Mr. Clay! Can it be true?—Lea, Obs.

It is stated a sow at Alexandria had 19 pigs at a litter! Can it be true? His correspondent in Washington can confirm it. Not long since it was rumoured that Gen. Jackson was dead! Give them more rumors, and more rope, and a larger horn.—Paul Pry.

Lieut. Webb, of the Courier and Enquirer, has wended his way back to New York from Washington, after having kicked up a terrible rumpus, figured largely on paper, and received a cow-hiding by proxy—and like the man who congratulated himself on his good fortune in not being in his shirt when it blew out at the window, Mr. Webb was equally thankful, no doubt, that his friend Barrell's back happened to represent his on that occasion. This is the second pilgrimage that valorous Lieutenant has made to the seat of Government to procure a fight with Duff Green—but thus far seems to have been peculiarly unfortunate in his beligerent operations, not having added a single laurel to his brow.

Extraordinary wife!—In Breatham church is the following singular inscription: "Elizabeth, wife of Major General Hamilton, who was married 47 years and never did one thing to disoblige her husband."

A resurrection in fact!—A man was shot dead while lifting out of the grave, at Hollywood, the body of Mr. Fitzgerald.

PLAIN SPEAKING IN CANADA.

We find in the Montreal Herald of the 23d ult. an article translated from the *Mitrier* of the 10th, in which the writer holds strong language with regard to the propriety and probability of a separation of the Canadas from the mother country. The country, he says, is placed in very peculiar circumstances, and "a revolution will perhaps be necessary to place it in a more natural and less precarious situation." He complains of the existence of a privileged class of strangers, the members of which have a monopoly of riches and honors. The writer speaks of the population of Canada as divided into two classes of opposite interests and manners—the Canadians and the English. "These first, born Frenchmen, have the habits and character of slaves; they have inherited from their fathers a hatred for the English, who, in their turn, seeing in them the children of France, detest them. These two parties can never unite, and will not always remain tranquil; it is a bad amalgamation of interests, of manners, of language, and of religion, which sooner or later must produce a collision. It is sufficiently believed that a revolution is possible, but it is thought to be far off; as for me, I think it will not be delayed." In another part of the article, the writer speaks of the Canadians as having been moderate and patient till they have become at last weary of being calumniated and injured, and adds—"I repeat it, an immediate separation from England is the only means of preserving our nationality. Some time hence, when emigration shall have made our adversaries our equals in number, more daring and less generous, they will deprive us of our liberties, or we shall have the same fate as our unhappy countrymen the Acadians. Believe me, this is the fate reserved for us, if we do not hasten to make ourselves independent."

The Montreal Herald, commenting upon the article from which the foregoing passages are extracted, says it is without a parallel in the newspapers of any of the British possessions throughout the world. It would be difficult, observes that paper, "to convey to those at a distance, the anxious excitement of the city of Montreal during the last fortnight. The threats of the seditions (whose meetings have been continued with never more than an interval of three or four days) have destroyed all that conscious security of person and property to which its inhabitants have been accustomed." The Herald states, that the *Mitrier* of the 20th apologized for the publication of the extracts, by saying that they had been printed without being first read; and the former paper concludes its remarks with alleging that "no part of the public have been more shocked by this specimen of the *liberty of the press* than the respectable French Canadians."

United States Bank.—The Secretary of the Treasury has reported that the foreign stockholders in that institution amount to 470, and that they hold among them 84,055 shares of stock amounting to \$8,406,500. The American stockholders in number are 3,408, who have among them 195,630 shares. The United States have 70,000 shares; and there are 825 shares between the different officers of Transfer, amounting in all, to 550,000 shares, equal in cash, to thirty-five millions of dollars. Present premium per share 124 to 124 1/2.

Reduction of Postage.—The Post Master General has reported strongly against the reduction of Postage. He states that the gross amount of postage on newspapers and pamphlets in 1830, was \$198,605 44, and in 1831, \$223,485 01. One half of this amount goes to Post Masters. He thinks that if they should be deprived of this perquisite, they would petition for further compensation—and that the diminished revenue in the department would not justify any further improvements in mail facilities. He is of opinion that the Post Office Establishment ought always to depend upon its own resources, without drawing upon the general Treasury. Notwithstanding this representation, the committee on Post Offices in the house have reported a bill to reduce the postage on pamphlets and legislative documents, whether proceeding from Congress or State Legislatures, to the rate of one cent a sheet for any distance not exceeding 100 miles, and 11 cents for any greater distance. It does not touch the subject on newspapers or letters. Thus the matter stands at present.

Gen. Washington was born on a plantation called Wakefield, now the property of John Gray, Esq. of Travellers Rest, lying on Pope's Creek in Westmoreland county, Va. The house in which he first saw the light was about 300 yards from the Creek, half a mile from its entrance into the Potomac. The mansion has long since fallen to ruins. Some of the trees of "olden days," are yet standing around it. There is nothing there at present of interest, except the recollections which must crowd upon the mind while contemplating the birth place of Washington. [Fredericksburg paper.]

DOMESTIC.

TRANSPORT, FEB. 16. The Flood.—Some gentlemen from New Orleans told us, that they counted fifty front houses floating down the Ohio, in the day time. As many more probably passed them unnoticed in the night. The measurement of the rise was 80 feet above low water mark, at Madison, Indiana, according to the papers of that place. This town is 14 miles below the mouth of the Kentucky, and the Spgh, which arrived here yesterday morning, came through front street by the door of the Hotel. The greater part of the town however is above the reach of the flood. Lawrenceburg, Indiana, is wholly inundated. Several dead bodies have been found in the main street, and in it was found a child alive and well. [Commentator.]

Among other sufferers by the flood in the West is Stephen Stone, Esq. of Beaver, Pa. whose dwelling and stable were swept away, with a new brick house which cost \$4000; loss \$10,000. In Gen. Leacock's house, the water rose to the ceiling; his stable, out houses, fences, and hay, were all swept off, and his valuable library destroyed.

Any estimation of the loss of property is entirely beyond our reach, and it is a subject in which we discover the greatest possible difference of opinion, but, all things considered, we do not think that half a million of dollars would place our city in a better situation than it was before the late calamitous flood, which in its consequences has created a mass of distress altogether unprecedented by conflagration, or frost, or any other calamity by which this city has ever been visited. [Cincinnati Advertiser.]

Loss of Lives.—We have had no river accident more serious than one which occurred on Sunday last.—There were nine persons in a skiff, and while crossing the Monongahela, the man who rowed the boat, dropped an oar, and in the attempt to recover it, the boat took in water and went under.—Three women, one man, and one child have been drowned. We are told that the females were all mothers, who had young and helpless families. There was no wind, & the river was unrippled, and when such a sacrifice of human life, produced by a single accident, is to be ascribed to us, all a strong admonition of the uncertainty of our existence. [Statesman.]

The engineer of the western division of the Pennsylvania Canal, estimates the damage on that division, by the late freshet, at \$1,000,000 dollars.

The Huntingdon, (Pa.) Advocate relates the following distressing occurrence: On the 1st of February, a man named Peter Miller, with his daughter who was a married woman, and had her babe in her arms, and his son, an interesting lad about nine years old, left Philadelphia, in Centre county, to travel across the Alleghany mountains to Hannah Furnace; they took a path, believing it to be the nearest road, which had been little travelled, and strayed from their course; they consequently became bewildered and wandered about exposed to rain, snow, cold and hunger, for three days and nights; on Saturday last the man arrived at Mr. Phillips' forge, being led thither by the sound of the hammer.—Several persons went in search of the boy and woman, and following the marks the man had made, they found them; the woman was sitting under a tree insensible to every thing round her, with her babe in her arms; the little boy was still living, but he died before they got him removed to a house. The man and woman have their feet severely frost bitten, and are scarcely expected to survive the hunger, fatigue and cold they endured; what is most astonishing is that the child is not anything the worse.

Fatal Tenacity.—The Erie Observer states, that on Wednesday, the 22d ult. while the salutes were being fired at that place, a negro attempted to exhibit silly feats of agility, in passing before the mouth of a six pounder, after the order was given to fire. He had been repeatedly admonished to keep away, but to little purpose, as his fate has exhibited. When preparations were made for firing the evening salute, he stationed himself near the muzzle of the gun, boasting that he could pass it, between the flash and explosion. A person standing near him caught his coat to hold him, but as the order was given to fire he made a spring, broke loose from the hold, and was before the mouth of the gun just as it went off. His body was literally cut in two—the legs and neck six inches of the chest remaining together. The upper part, consisting of the head, arms and breast, was thrown thirty or forty feet in the air, and struck the ground about thirty feet from the other portion.

Wonderful!—We often want two, or three lines to fill a column.

Removal of Indians.—The Secretary of War in a Report lately communicated by the President to Congress, states that according to the best estimate that can be made, the number of Indians who have emigrated to the territory appropriated to them, West of the State of Missouri and Arkansas Territory, is 19,390 Cherokees, 2,300 Creeks, 3,000 Delawares, 1,500 Shawnees, 800 Kickapooes, and the rest belonging to various smaller tribes. The number of Indians south of Michigan who have not emigrated he estimates to be 36,450, viz: Creeks, 20,000, Cherokees, 11,000, Florida Indians, 4,000, Miami, 1000, and Wyandots, 450.—The territory which the government propose to assign to these tribes is estimated to contain 100 millions of acres, of which about 50 millions have been already allotted to eight tribes of Indians.

The Wayne county (Penn.) Inquirer of the 24th ult. thus speaks of the past winter: "Never, within the recollection of our oldest inhabitants, has there been a winter, take it all in all, so inclement and rigorous as the present one of 1831-2. We have had at this place fine sleighing without intermission, since the 20th of November last.—Snow has followed snow, each closely packing down its predecessors, and it is in this moment, and has been for a month, full four feet deep in the woods. Even here where wood may be had for the expense of chopping and hauling, it proves to be an article of grievous expense."

The Maine papers intimate that the Legislature of that State, in Secret Session, has resolved by a small majority to authorize the President to acquiesce in the decision of the King of Netherlands in regard to the North Eastern Boundary.

Dickinson College.—This institution, which had been the peculiar object of state patronage, and had the advantage of location in the beautiful village of Carlisle, in the centre of Pennsylvania, has ceased operations. Reason—too much sectarianism, and too little true piety.—[Penn. Int.]

The winding up of Girard's Bank calls for several hundred thousand dollars weekly, and the pressure is severely felt. It will give an idea, but a faint one, of the calamity in winding up the affairs of the United States Bank, and the consequent depression of real and personal estate, and every class of business.—[N. Y. Courier.]

Fanny Wigner, of Preston, died on Monday, the 13th instant, in consequence of taking arsenic the Saturday previous, while laboring under mental derangement. The poison had been prepared for the purpose of destroying rats, and, as was supposed, secured put away; she however, succeeded in finding it, and, after taking out the quantity she intended to use, filled the phial with pulverized chalk, that it might not be known that the arsenic had been disturbed. Before her death she expressed sorrow for her act, and freely told in what manner she got possession of the article.—[Chenango Republican.]

WASHINGTON, D. C. FEB. 24. Melancholy Occurrence.—Died, suddenly, last evening, Captain Simon Cruikshank, long a respectable ship master from this port. We are informed he was engaged in a quarrel with a brother, on board the schr. *Mariner*, where the deceased expired. A jury of inquest was held this forenoon; they returned a verdict that "he came to his death by a blow received in a rencontre with his brother John." As the affair will of course be made the subject of inquiry before another tribunal, we refrain from saying more at present.—[Union.]

WHEELING, MARCH 7. The Lost Child.—The little girl, the daughter of Mr. Richmond, was noticed as being lost last week, we understand has been found dead, near the roadside about two miles from the residence of her grand-father, near Hancey town in this county.—The heart-rending affliction of the parents and relatives of the child can be better conceived than described. [Times.]

A Trite Subject.—The learned doctors of New York are about to dissect a three-thousand-years old mummy, from Egypt, who has had lodgings at the Museum in that city for some time past.—He is said to be an old aristocrat, according to his dress; the marks of which decide that he never was a plebeian. He is to be undressed and opened on Wednesday next. The old gentleman has not had a change of linen for thirty centuries.

An Affair of Honor!—We have but a moment to say, that an affair was settled this afternoon, between *Jem Wilton* and *Hank Ornduff*, in front of the Capital, at the moment of adjournment. The parties used a rawhide, after the "ride-and-tie" mode, each applying it alternately to the shoulders of the other. The parties are Oyster Merchants, and conducted the affair like gentlemen! [Albany Journal.]

THE LEGISLATURE.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RICHMOND, MARCH 10. The Legislature is, still in session, and an immense mass of business yet upon the table—but, unless the appropriation bill should be speedily received from Congress, (of which there is now little hope,) another week must terminate the labours of the year. The motion for indefinite postponement is now very popular—and many bills will be thrown overboard; should their patrons be indiscreet enough to discuss them. The speaking mania is not yet extinct, but a feeling of disgust is becoming so prevalent, that few speeches are attended to.

On Monday, considerable debate took place upon a bill "proposing to fix the western termination of the north western boundary of the State, and the further consideration of the bill was superseded by the order of the day—the James River bill. The house went into committee of the whole, and the balance of the day was occupied in amendments, and much unnecessary talk.

On Tuesday, an important bill, providing for the opening and repair of public roads, was taken up. Mr. Caldwell gave a very just summary of its provisions, and its advantages over the present wretched system—but it was finally lost; ayes 47, noes 53.

The consideration of the James River bill was resumed, and occupied the remainder of the sitting.

On Wednesday, the bill regulating clerks' fees, was taken up, and amended. Mr. Spurlock moved its indefinite postponement—but this motion failed, ayes 32, noes 78. It was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to authorize a subscription of \$75,000 for the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road stock, passed without the slightest opposition. I trust its fate in the Senate will not be less gratifying. I most cordially congratulate the friends of this improvement, upon this cheering event.

The North Western Turnpike bill was further discussed—and indefinitely postponed.

The James River bill was taken up, and recommitted to the committee on roads, &c. and the balance of the day was spent upon a bill regulating the fees of pilots—which latter bill, after much discussion, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On Thursday, the bill to increase the capital stock of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, and to increase the subscription of the State, with the amendment of the Senate thereto, occupied about an hour of earnest debate before the House.

On Friday, about twenty bills were passed—among them, one restricting attorneys in the receipt of money from sheriffs without written authority; and one authorizing commissioners of the revenue to be appointed for three years, instead of one, but allowing the courts, (upon the suggestion of the Auditor, or for other good cause,) to remove them at any time.

Much debate took place upon a report of the Committee of Agriculture, concerning the inspection of flour in the City of Richmond. The report was eventually laid upon the table, with the understanding that it was not to be again taken up during the present session.

The bill to provide a monument over the remains of George Washington, at Mount Vernon, was discussed, and negatively—ayes 40, noes 60.

The cause of the rejection of this bill, was, that it contained a clause appropriating the Washington Monument Fund, raised by private subscription. A bill, making the whole appropriation from the Treasury, will, I think, pass without opposition.

The Senate has postponed indefinitely, the bill providing for the removal of free negroes and mulattoes. The vote stood—ayes 18, noes 14. Eight or ten bills passed the house, and many were ordered to be engrossed. A motion to meet at 9 o'clock on Monday, prevailed; and I firmly trust the ensuing week will clear the table of every thing.

From the Richmond Enquirer, March 4. It is impossible to say when the Legislature will adjourn. Not before the 15th of March—perhaps next Monday week. The House of Delegates has nearly 100 bills filed, in some shape or other—and some of them of much importance—several of them creating joint-stock companies, for making roads, carrying on manufactures of cotton, iron, &c., working mines, &c. Among these bills, is one for establishing a company to connect the Eastern and Western waters of Virginia, with a capital of five millions, and the privilege of extending it—one, authorizing the Board of Public Works to subscribe to the stock of the Lynchburg and New River rail road—another, to authorize the same company to extend their rail-road from New River to Knoxville, or to any point West of it—a fourth, to authorize a subscription of \$75,000 on behalf of the Winchester and Potomac rail-road—a fifth, to authorize the Commissioner of the Staunton and Potomac rail-road company to keep open the books for the \$3,000,000, and also to extend the road to Cavington, or to Fattonsburg—a sixth, a bill to incorporate a company to establish a rail-road from Portsmouth to some point of the Roanoke river, with a capital of \$400,000 (the trustees of Portsmouth being authorized to borrow \$50,000 on the credit of the town, &c.)

Congress.—The whole of yesterday's sitting in the House of Representatives (after the reception of petitions) was occupied by Mr. Clayton's Speech against the Bank of the United States. It appears as if the whole merits of the Bank question are to be debated on this motion for the appointment of a committee to visit the Bank. It is some consolation to know, that there will consequently be the less time consumed in debate upon the main question of re-chartering the Bank, when that question shall come up.

The resolution proposing to send a committee to Philadelphia to examine the condition of the Bank of the U. States, was taken up, and passed by a majority of two votes, the motion of Mr. Root to amend the resolution, so as that the committee, if determined upon, shall be chosen by ballot, was negatived. Yesterday a motion was made by one of the gentlemen who voted against that amendment, to reconsider the vote upon it, and the House determined, by 98 yeas to 93 to reconsider it. The question then depending being again upon agreeing or disagreeing to the same amendment, the allotted hour having passed, the House proceeded to the orders of the day, leaving the question in that state, to be further acted upon to-day.

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VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. I WISH TO SELL MY FARM, situated near Halltown, on the "Graded" road, and nearly equi-distant from Harpers Ferry and Charlestown, containing about 343 ACRES. First rate limestone land, mixed with ore, certainly inferior to none in the country, and about one-fourth in timber, and thirty acres of prime bottom.

This property, besides being desirable as a farm, on account of its fertility of soil, proximity to market, &c. holds out other strong inducements.—It is thought to be among the best situations for a Public House, from its being situate at an eligible point on the main road or great thoroughfare through the Valley. It has also besides several springs, a stream of water, affording an excellent site and sufficient water power for a merchant mill or factory with other advantages.

The above land, if not sold at private sale before the 2d of April next, will be that day be offered at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder. Terms of sale—two thirds of the purchase money in hand, the balance in two years. The premises will be shown by the subscriber, or William L. Hall, living on the farm. WILLIAM HALL, Jefferson county, Va. Jan. 26, 1832.

FOR RENT. TWO HOUSES and LOTS in the town of Smithfield, situated on the street through which the turnpike to Shepherdstown passes. On one of the lots, besides a comfortable Dwelling House, is an excellent Copper Shop, which has been occupied for several years as such, and is considered an excellent stand for that business. The more property will be rented low to a good tenant, and possession given on the first of April next. SAMUEL STONE, Smithfield, March 6, 1832.—31. AXES, MANUFACTURED BY DUNNELL & CO. and warranted equal to any made in this country. HUMPHREY KEYES, Jan. 6, 1832.

THE

THU In our next of Messrs. B. just of the House of Delegates that important In the U. Tariff bills a derivation, and the principal readings in a meeting. The Windy, Esq., of the counties Messrs. H. James Gibson, Esq., of the counties Messrs. B. York up to the against the secured in F. been to overt great many a voted—some the number. The late S. Max, is at present from this we A screenshot of members of being to the Senate. It was that the President moves, instructed "These says the President to be Van Buren of the Unit my own G reflection, dictated, proper &c. "I feel, pable of to of that con it has been I feel assu which the abroad, an they are b that their lied in my "I owe State, to a people, on as far as I would offic the discol that there him the ha from offic my const deemed pe Poincy Wolf Station of Vice Pres by on m. All the cen deleg were 122 the first organized derick S. President ington, C. B. Anthon Cooke, an moreland, Northum ANDREW nominated ject of the local excit George A. Conventic intelligence "ary alou with what result of were had subject: DALLAN, WILLIAM, HENRY, VAN BUREN Before alicy of from Mr. candidate It app was nom tion, as for Vice The ball between number the 10th kies 67; Mr. Wil according tion was without a Van Bure tion app the acco tion" wh the soliti His r was the Rep ment at

THIS FREE PRESS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1852.

In our next number, we shall give the remarks of Messrs. BERRY and GAZDAR, upon the subject of the Abolition of Slavery, delivered in the House of Delegates during the late discussion of that important subject.

In the U. S. Senate, the Apportionment and Tariff bills are the leading subjects under consideration, and in the U. S. House, the principal business of the day. The proceedings in either body, are generally very interesting.

The Winchester papers announce Hierome L. Ogle, Esq., a candidate for the State Senate, for the counties of Jefferson and Frederick, and Messrs. Richard W. Barton, John B. D. Smith, James Gibson, John B. Searle, and John S. Mendenhall, for the county of DeWitt, for Frederick county.

European advices have been received at New York up to the 6th Feb. An extensive conspiracy against the Monarchy of July, has been discovered in France. The object seems to have been to overthrow the existing government. A great many of the conspirators are already arrested—some persons of high standing amongst the number.

The late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. EUSTACE, is at present on a visit to Washington City. From this we infer that Mr. EUSTACE is not there.

A correspondence has taken place between the President of the United States, and the Jackson members of the Legislature of New York, relating to the rejection of Mr. Van Buren by the Senate. It will be seen by the following extracts that the President takes the responsibility of removals, instructions, &c. upon his own shoulders.

"These parts of the instructions," says the President, "which have been used to justify the rejection of Mr. Van Buren's nomination by the Senate of the United States, proceeded from my own suggestion; were the result of my own deliberate investigation and reflection, and now as when they were dictated, appear to me to be entirely proper & consonant to my public duty."

"I feel, gentlemen, that I am incapable of tanshening the pride or dignity of that country, whose glory, both in the field and in the civil administration, it has been my object to elevate; and I feel assured that the exalted attitude which the American people maintain abroad, and the prosperity with which they are blessed at home, fully attest that their happiness have been unshaken by my hands."

"I owe it to the late Secretary of State, to myself, and to the American people, on this occasion to state, that I have not met with a single individual who does not approve the integrity of the decision, and honor the independence of the Court by which it has been pronounced. I presume that, in the course of the measures to which it will give rise. There is ample time for a reply from Georgia, and for the ultimate action of the federal government, before the adjournment of Congress."

"A gentleman informs me, that he has good reason to know that the President, as soon as he heard of the nature of the judgment, gave it to be distinctly understood that he should not aid in carrying that judgment into effect. The decision of the Supreme Court, its importance and its consequences, are the all-absorbing theme of conversation. Every one looks to the future with awe and apprehension. There are Georgia representatives who talk unreservedly of the course which is to be pursued by that State; and it is a course which must either tend to the destruction of the character of our confederacy abroad, if not to its annihilation at home. That the judgment will prove a nullity, on account of the effectual resistance which Georgia will present to its execution, and the determination of Gen. Jackson not to aid in its enforcement, every one fears; but no one seems to be able to penetrate beyond that point, and to determine what is to follow. The House of Representatives, it is said, are to devotedly partisan in their characters and feelings, to impeach the President. Will the Judges then continue to pronounce decisions which are to be of any or no effect as the President determines?"

**Pennsylvania.**—The "Jackson and Wolf" State Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President, assembled at Harrisburg on Monday.

All the counties in the State had chosen delegates, except Greene. There were 123 members in attendance on the first day. The Convention was organized by the appointment of Frederick Smith, of Franklin county, as President; Wm. McCree, of Washington, C. Warner, of Huntingdon, J. B. Anthony, of Lycoming, and Alex. Cooke, of Philadelphia, as Vice Presidents; and J. Y. Barclay, of Westmoreland, and Gen. H. Frick, of Northumberland, as Secretaries.

**Andrew Jackson** was unanimously nominated for President. On the subject of the Vice Presidency, considerable excitement prevails. The Hon. George Kremer is a member of the Convention, and the Harrisburg Intelligencer says he does not cease to "very loudly" for Martin Van Buren—with what success, will be seen by the result of the three balloting which were had on Monday, and which we subjoin:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
DALLAS,	28	45	51
WILKINS,	48	55	55
BUCHANAN,	17	15	17
VAN BUREN,	3	3	3

Before any ballot for the Vice Presidency took place, a letter was read from Mr. Buchanan, declining to be a candidate. [Balt. Pat. March 7.]

It appears that WILLIAM WILKINS was nominated by the above Convention, as the Pennsylvania candidate for Vice President, on the tenth ballot. The balloting was, throughout, close between Wilkins and Dallas. The number of delegates was 132. On the 10th ballot the vote was for Wilkins 67; Dallas 63; Van Buren 1. Mr. Wilkins having a majority, was accordingly nominated, and a resolution was then offered and adopted without opposition, pledging the members to support the nomination. Mr. Van Buren's strength in the convention appeared the most formidable on the second ballot, when he had four votes. It was "honest George Kremer" who stuck to him, and gave him the solitary vote on the last ballot.

**ATTS.** MANUFACTURED BY DUNLOP & CO., and warranted equal to any in this country. HUMPHREY KEYS, 5, 1852.

**FOR RENT.** HOUSES and LOTS in the town of Shepherdstown, situated on the street through the town, and near the Potomac river, and is considered an excellent site for that business. The above property is rented low to a good tenant, and is given on the 1st of April next. SAMUEL STONE, Shepherdstown, March 6, 1852.—31.

**ATTS.** MANUFACTURED BY DUNLOP & CO., and warranted equal to any in this country. HUMPHREY KEYS, 5, 1852.

According to a statement in the Philadelphia Free Current, the inspections of Wheat Flour in the principal ports of the United States, in the year 1851, were as follows:

Albany,	48,658
New York,	928,320
Philadelphia,	474,070
Baltimore,	235,128
Georgetown, D. C.,	194,972
Alexandria, D. C.,	193,732
Federicksburg, Va.,	74,392
Falmouth, Va.,	51,392
Richmond, Va.,	189,768
Petersburg, Va.,	88,392
New Orleans, year ending Sept. 20,	260,250
Total,	5,147,120

Our distinguished fellow citizen, Mr. WENT, has no intention of changing his residence from this city. The report, that ill health had induced the determination to remove to Louisiana, is unfounded in each particular; and as such, has been contradicted in the paper that first gave it currency. [Balt. Pat.]

The unsettled state of Europe at this time, and the symptoms of turbulence and discontent which are every where to be observed, renders it highly probable that before another year, this whole continent will be involved in tumult and war—a tumult which will affect all classes of the community, and a war involving in its issue the fate of kings, nations and powers. [Philadelphia Int. & Post.]

**Richmond, March 6.** The called meeting of the citizens of Richmond (who are friendly to A. Jackson, and opposed to the nomination of M. Van Buren), was to have been held at the Capitol, last night, 7 o'clock—but the gathering was thin—and the meeting did not organize itself at all. [Enquirer.]

The Washington correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, speaking of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Georgia and the Missions, says:

"The next step, I presume, will be to issue a mandatory process. The Marshal of the State of Georgia will, in all probability, refuse to serve it, and will resign his office. The authorities of Georgia will protest against the step, and refuse permission to any United States officer to serve it. The President of the United States will side with Georgia, and will, consequently, take no step to enforce the process. What then is to be done? Will Congress impeach the President? If nothing is done, will the Judges continue to wear their judicial robes, and to sit on the bench after their power shall have departed from them? These are very important questions. It cannot be doubted that the strength of our government is about to be tested by this judgment; at the same time I have not met with a single individual who does not approve the integrity of the decision, and honor the independence of the Court by which it has been pronounced. I presume that, in the course of the measures to which it will give rise. There is ample time for a reply from Georgia, and for the ultimate action of the federal government, before the adjournment of Congress."

"A gentleman informs me, that he has good reason to know that the President, as soon as he heard of the nature of the judgment, gave it to be distinctly understood that he should not aid in carrying that judgment into effect. The decision of the Supreme Court, its importance and its consequences, are the all-absorbing theme of conversation. Every one looks to the future with awe and apprehension. There are Georgia representatives who talk unreservedly of the course which is to be pursued by that State; and it is a course which must either tend to the destruction of the character of our confederacy abroad, if not to its annihilation at home. That the judgment will prove a nullity, on account of the effectual resistance which Georgia will present to its execution, and the determination of Gen. Jackson not to aid in its enforcement, every one fears; but no one seems to be able to penetrate beyond that point, and to determine what is to follow. The House of Representatives, it is said, are to devotedly partisan in their characters and feelings, to impeach the President. Will the Judges then continue to pronounce decisions which are to be of any or no effect as the President determines?"

**Caution.**—We are told that two ladies, members of a highly respectable family in Southwark, died, supposed to be the consequence of eating of a certain kind of fish, which was sold in the market.

**Died,** in this town, on the 23d inst. POMPEY, a man of colour. He was born on the 23d of February, 1792, and lived to be exactly one hundred years old. [Cumberland, Md. Adv. Feb. 28.]

**Hours to Let.**—We have great pleasure in stating that the Jail of our corporation has not had a tenant, of any kind, for the last month. [Fredericksburg Advertiser.]

The Charleston Courier says, the Commissioners of that town of Athens, in Georgia, have imposed a tax of \$500 on every person retailing spirituous liquors, and a like sum on every billiard table.

**THE MARKET.** ALBANY, MARCH 10. FLOUR.—Yesterday forenoon the price of Flour was \$4.35 a \$4.37 1/2 in the afternoon \$4.30. Some sales have been made at \$4.30 from stores, at which price most shippers decline purchasing.

**BALTIMORE, MARCH 9.** FLOUR.—The wagon price has been uniform and steady throughout the week at \$4.75 per bushel. The principal part of the receipts is stored on account of the country owners.

**MARRIED.** On the 23d inst., by the Rev. William Monroe, Mr. JOHN BOWMAN to Miss MARY COURSEY, both of this county.

**DIED.** On the 7th inst., of apoplexy, Capt. WILLIAM CANTREAN, of his residence in Frederick county, aged about 70 years.

On Sunday last, CARRIERS, daughter of Mr. Samuel Howell of this county, in the 8th year of her age.

At Milton, Mass., on the 17th ult. Hon. JOSEPH HUBBELL, aged 60, one of the American Commissioners at Ghent, afterwards Minister to Sweden, Member of Congress, &c.

**To my friends and the Public.** A. F. F. returning my thanks to my numerous friends, for the continuation of their favors during the many changes I was compelled to make within the past year, I have the pleasure of informing them that I am now permanently situated in the new three-story warehouse, nearly opposite the Post Office, and most respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. To enable me to keep a stock of cheap goods, money is sometimes necessary, and at this time I feel the want of it more than usual. I am anxious to be in market early this spring, and cannot go without considerable assistance from my friends and customers. Their early attention is most respectfully requested by Their humble servant, WM. CLEVELAND, Charleston, March 15.—41.

**NOTICE.** THE stockholders of the Smithfield, Charleston and Harpers Ferry Turnpike Company are reminded that annual meeting of the company will be held on the 15th inst. H. HUMPHREY KEYS, Treasurer. March 15, 1852.

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Another Warning.—The Junius Free Press, says—"Two brothers named Jacob and Christian Baxter were drowned in the Pennsylvania canal, in a short distance below Catawago, on Friday night, the 22d inst. They left Lawistown about 11 o'clock at night, both much intoxicated—and it was presumed that one was drowned by attempting to save the other, who was first precipitated into the canal.—This may be set down as another warning to the intemperate."

A wretch recently murdered his wife in England under the most appalling circumstances. The wife was very fond of the villain, and under a pretence of kissing her, he threw a cord round her neck, and strangled her, being assisted in the effort by a woman of the most abandoned character. They then cut the body of their victim into pieces, and concealed them in different places. The man was hung, the woman acquitted of the capital charge.

We understand that a meeting of Young Ladies of the first respectability is about to be called for the purpose of devising some plan to improve the morals and habits of the Young Gentlemen. A preamble and resolutions are in preparation to be submitted, which will no doubt be carried. The object on the part of the ladies is not to keep company with any young man who is in the habit of tippling, visiting taverns, theatres, oyster cellars, &c. whereby he disgraces himself and family, and lays the foundation of his future ruin. If this be so, it will do more for the rising generation, than any measure heretofore adopted to check an alarming and growing evil.—N. E. Gaz.

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**NOTICE.** YOU will give notice that GEORGE H. WAZON, Esq. will be supported at the election as a representative for this county, in the next General Assembly of Virginia, by

**MANY VOTERS.** March 4, 1852.

**NOTICE.** Notice is hereby given to the friends of the present Administration, that a meeting will take place at the Court-House, on the third Monday of the present month, it being the first day of the March term, to take into consideration the expediency or expediencies of sending a representative to the Jackson Republican Convention, which is to be held in Baltimore on the 1st day of May next, and also to nominate candidates for the ensuing Legislature.

**MEETING OF YOUNG MEN.** The Young Men of the National Republican party, in most of our cities, and many parts of the country, have determined to meet in Convention at the city of Washington, in May next. It is for the purpose of nominating competent, and safe candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of these United States. A meeting of the Young Men of this patriotic, enlightened and independent party, in the county of Jefferson, will be held on the evening of March 20th inst. (2d Monday) at the Court House, to take into consideration the propriety of sending one or more delegates. March 8, 1852.

**POSTPONEMENT.** THE sale of Houses and Lots advertised to take place on Monday the 19th inst. at Bolivar, is postponed in consequence of March Court coming on that day. The sale will positively take place on Monday the 26th inst. JOHN SON GARRETT. March 15, 1852.

**China, Glass, & Earthen Ware.** HUGH CHARLES SMITH, ALEXANDRIA, D. C. HAS JUST RECEIVED per ship S. S. WARD, from Liverpool, his Spring Assortment of CHINA and EARTHEN WARE, comprising a very extensive and handsome supply of GOODS, selected by careful agents, of the latest styles, and at the very lowest rates. To those who desire the attention of his country friends, and promise his best exertions to please, both in attention and price. He has also very recently imported, per ship William Byrnes, from France, a new and very handsome assortment of FRENCH GLASS CHINA.

**STONE WARE.** of every description and size. Alexandria, March 6, 1852.—6w. [Mar. 15.]

**House and Sign Painting.** PAPER HANGING. THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Shepherdstown and the public at large, that he will continue to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch, and upon reasonable terms. He will promptly attend to all calls made upon him, if from a reasonable distance, either for painting of paper hanging, and feels confident that his exertions to please will not be unavailing. March 15. WM. BOWEN.

**Western Virginia Lottery.** THIRD CLASS FOR 1852. FOR the benefit of the White and Salt Sulphur Turnpike, and Union Academy, to be drawn on the High and Low principle, at Romney, Hampshire county, Va., on Tuesday the 17th day of April, 1852.

**SPRAYS.** The 6,000 prizes of \$5 to be awarded to the division which may draw the capital of \$2,000, viz: If the \$2,000 prize be drawn by any number below 7,500, then all the tickets marked Low, will be entitled to \$3 each. If drawn by any number over 7,500, all tickets marked High, will be entitled to \$3 each. Thus, the holder of two tickets, one High, and the other one Low, must draw one prize, and may draw three.

**SPRAYS.** For sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Store opposite the Post Office, where a large amount of prizes have been sold and paid within the last month, beside more than \$10,000 during the last year. WILLIAM CLEVELAND, Charleston, March 15.

**BYRON.** THIS distinguished beauty, and most capital RACE HORSE, having performed one of the best times on record, will be exhibited at Charleston, the first day of March Court for Jefferson county. March 9. J. W. WARE.

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**AN APPOINTMENT.** TO learn the Blacksmithing Business. One from 14 to 16 years of age, and of good character, will meet with a good situation by applying to the subscriber, living on the turnpike road 14 miles from Smithfield. JOHN ROUSH. March 15, 1852.—31.

**For Sale at my Mill.** A QUANTITY of PLANK and SCANTLING, of various sizes, same Logs that could be sawed to fill a bill. March 16.—31. J. B. LEWIS.

**FOR RENT.** A VALUABLE TAVERN STAND, situated in Lovettsville, Loudoun Co. Va., two miles from the Potomac, on the main road from Harpers Ferry to the District of Columbia. The probability of this becoming the stage route, on account of the road lately made between the end of the Short-Hill and the Potomac, and the facility in reaching the city of Washington, Baltimore, &c. to be anticipated from the bridges expected to be built across the above river, as well as past experience, afford a fair promise of this being a lucrative stand. The house contains six well-finished rooms, with a garret, kitchen, &c. There is attached to it a productive lot, with the necessary stables on it. Should it not be rented as a tavern, it would be found very convenient for a private family. Possession may be had on the 1st of April next. JAS. & WM. HOBY. Lovettsville, Loudoun county, Va. March 15, 1852.

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.** THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable TANNERY and all the necessary buildings thereto appertaining. There is a constant supply of running water. Also DWELLING HOUSES, (one of which is of Brick, the other of Logs,) together with half an acre of ground, situated in Darksville, Berkeley county, Virginia, on the main road leading from Martinsburg to Winchester. JACOB F. SEIBERT. March 15, 1852.—31.

**N. B. Wanted—A JOURNEYMAN TANNER.** A single man would be preferred. PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold, on Saturday the 24th instant, on the premises, A Lot of Land, belonging to the heirs of Abraham Coonts, dec'd. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms made known on the day of sale. THE HEIRS. March 15, 1852.

**PUBLIC SALE.** WILL sell, at public sale, on Saturday, 31st inst., all my House and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of One Eight-day CLOCK, One SIDEBOARD—One Desk, One Bureau—Chairs and Tables, Looking Glasses—One Stove, And a number of articles too tedious to mention. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving bond and good security. No property to be removed until the conditions of the sale be complied with. Sale to commence at ten o'clock. ADAM BROWN. Charleston, March 15, 1852.

**PUBLIC SALE.** WILL be sold, on Friday the 30th day of March, (inst.) at the house of the subscriber, near Charleston, Three Work Horses, one Coll, One road Wagon, Sheep and Hogs, three Cows, Wheat and Rye in the ground, Farming Utensils of every description, Two stand of Bees, Bacon, Beef and Lard, All my Household and Kitchen Furniture. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving bond and good security. No property to be removed until the conditions of the sale be complied with. Sale to commence at ten o'clock. ADAM BROWN. Charleston, March 15, 1852.

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