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NO. 36.

Patent
From the *Thoughtful*
LOVE.
Imitated from the *Parian* by Sir J. Malcolm.
When love, sincere, the bosom knows,
Vain would the tongue the thought impart,
The ready speech no longer flows,
And 'tis the heart that speaks the heart.

That breast pure passion never knew,
Whose sacred language could unfold,
Nor was that heart to love's true
Which left not half its tale untold.

Love is a spark of heavenly fire,
From love we taste of heavenly bliss;
Now, then, can human words aspire
To give the feelings to the sense.

Miscellaneous.
The following account of the Burning of the Richmond Theatre is extracted from "A History of the American Theatre," recently published by the Harpers of New York:
The house was fuller than any night of the season. The play was over, and the first act of the pantomime had passed. The second and last had begun. All was yet gay; all, so far, had been pleasure; curiosity was yet alive, and their gratification anticipated—the orchestra sent forth its sounds of harmony and joy—when the audience perceived some confusion on the stage; and presently a shower of sparks from above. Some were startled, others thought it a part of the scenic exhibition. A performer on the stage received a portion of the burning materials from on high, and it was perceived that others were tearing down the scenery. Some one cried out from the stage that there was no danger. Immediately after, Hopkins Robinson ran forward and cried out "the house is on fire!" pointing to the ceiling, where the flames were progressing like wild-fire. In a moment, all was appalling horror and distress. Robinson handed several persons from the boxes to the stage, as a ready way for their escape. The cry of "Fire, Fire!" ran through the house, mingled with the wailings of females and children. The general rush was to gain the lobbies. It appears from the following description of the house, and the scene that ensued, that this was the cause of the great loss of life.
The general entrance to the pit and boxes was through a door not more than large enough to admit three persons at a time. The door was within a trifling distance of the pit, and the boxes were on that part of the house. But to attain the boxes from the street, it was necessary to descend into a long narrow passage and ascend again by an angular staircase. The gallery had a distinct entrance, and its occupants escaped. The suffering and death fell on the occupants of the boxes, who, panic-struck, did not see that the pit was immediately left vacant, but pressed on to gain the crowded and tortuous way by which they had entered. The pit door was so near the general entrance, that those who occupied that portion of the house gained the street with ease. A gentleman who escaped from the pit among the last, saw it empty; and when in the street, looked back again upon the general entrance to the pit and boxes, and the door had not been reached by those from the lobbies. A gentleman and lady were saved by being thrown accidentally into the pit; and most of those who perished would have escaped if they had leaped from the boxes, and sought that avenue to the street. But all darted to the lobbies. The stairs were blocked up. All was enveloped in hot scorching smoke and flame. The lights were extinguished by the black and smothering vapor, and the shrieks of despair were appalling. Happy for a moment were those who gained a window and inhaled the air of heaven. Those who had issued to the street cried to the sufferers at the windows to leap down, and stretched out their arms to save them. Some were seen struggling to gain the apertures to inhale the fresh air. Men, women and children precipitated themselves from the first and second stories. Some escaped unhurt—others were killed or mangled by the fall. Some with their clothes on fire, shrieking, leaped from the windows to gain a short reprieve and die in agonies.
"Who can picture," says a correspondent of the *Mirror*, "the distress of those who, unable to gain the windows or afraid to leap from them, were pent up in the long narrow passages?" The cries of those who reached the upper windows are described as being heart-rending. Many who found their way to the street were so scorched or burnt as to die in consequence, and some were crushed to death under feet after reaching the outer door.
Add to this mass of suffering, the feelings of those who knew that they had relatives or friends who had gone to the house that night. Such rushed half frantic to the spot with the crowds of citizens from all quarters—while the tolling bells sounded the knell of death to the heart of the father or mother whose child had been permitted to visit the theatre on that night of horror.
"As my father was leading me

home," said Mr. Henry Placide, "we were passing the theatre, and I saw a looking at the scene of ruin. For all was now one black mass of smoking destruction. "Thank God!" ejaculated Greene, "Thank God! I prohibited Nancy from coming to the house to see the play!"

Nancy was his only daughter, just springing into womanhood, still at the boarding school of Mrs. Gibson; and as beautiful and lovely a girl as imagination can picture.

Mrs. Gibson and the boarders had made up a party for the theatre that evening, and Nancy Greene asked her father's permission to accompany them. He refused—but unfortunately added his reason—"the house will be crowded, and you will occupy a seat that would otherwise be paid for." On these words hung the fate of youth, innocence and beauty. "I will pay for your ticket," said the kind instructor, "we will not leave you behind." The teacher and the pupil were buried in the seats on which the father gazed, and which he returned thanks for the safety of his child. He went home and learned the truth.

An instance of the escape of a family is given: The husband, with three children, were in the second boxes; his wife, with a female friend, in another part of the house. The wife gained a window—leaped out, and escaped unhurt. Her friend followed and was killed. This father clasped two helpless girls to his breast, and left a boy of twelve years of age to follow—the boy was forced from the father, ran to a window, sprang out and was saved. The parent, with his precious charge, followed the stairway, pressed upon by those behind him, and those who mounted on the heads and shoulders of the crowd before them—he became unconscious, but was still borne along—he was taken up, carried to his bed and opened his eyes to see all his family safe.

On the contrary, Lieut. Gibbon, of the Navy, as exemplary in private life as heroic in the service of his country, and on the brink of a union with Miss Conyers, the pride of Richmond for every accomplishment and virtue—was swept into eternity while exerting himself to do all that man should do in such a crisis.

bly failed, should have given her a safe passage to the theatre, and she, which is the purest and the best, and the most acceptable to the Father of Goodness and Mercy, filial piety! By this, Miss Kemble manifested her superlative virtue, her wisdom and her strength of mind. Talk of Grecian daughters after this! The piety of Virgil's hero, though aided by the charms of poetry, is surpassed by the piety of the young girl obeying the hard and prosaic call of necessity and love. To abandon in a moment every cherished anticipation and scheme of life—to burst without scruple through the seclusion of her family circle—to devote her existence to the existence of her parents—to face a theatrical arena—unprepared as she was, and trusting only to her innate strength, was a manifestation of moral courage and devotion, which was well calculated to evince her worth and take captive the hearts of Englishmen. The experiment was attempted, and was hailed by a *tempest* of applause. Well do we remember the broken tones and tearful eyes with which the father, in his abounding pride of heart, came forward, to acknowledge the congratulations of the auditory. Happy father, to have an excellent child—for surely, if Heaven has rewards in store for mortals, its choicest blessings must descend like the silent dew upon the head of so worthy and good a daughter.

Miss Fanny Kemble was courted and caressed—was the theme of general praise and invidious compliment—foppings toasted her in their clubs, and spawned forth their flippant batteries in her presence—ladies of fashion invited her, as a newly-arrived lioness, to their mansions—she was the object of universal applause, wonder and sympathy. An ordinary girl's head would have been turned instantly—Miss Kemble was made of sterner and truer metal."

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.
It is frequently remarked, that the shades of retirement and seclusion, which history unfolds in every page—An act of heroism and philanthropy, performed in solitude, where no undue feelings can affect the mind, or bias the character, is worth to the eye of the beholder, what a volume of exploits displayed before the gaze of a stupid and admiring multitude. Some time since, a gentleman was travelling in one of the counties of Virginia, and about the close of the day, stopped at a public house to obtain refreshment. He had been there but a short time before an old gentleman alighted from his gig with the apparent intention of becoming a fellow guest with him at the same house. As the old man drove up, he observed that both shafts of his gig were broken, and that they were held together by withes formed from the bark of a hickory sapling. Our traveller observed further, that he was plainly clad, that his knee buckles were loosened, and that something like negligence pervaded his dress. Conceiving him to be one of the honest yeomanry of our land, the courtesies of strangers passed between them, and they entered the tavern. It was about the same time that an addition of three or four young gentlemen was made to their number, most, if not all of them, of the legal profession. As soon as they became conveniently accommodated, the conversation was turned by one of the latter upon an elegant harangue which had been displayed at the bar. It was replied to by the other, that he had witnessed the same day, a degree of eloquence no doubt equal; but that it was from the pulpit. Something like a sarcastic rejoinder was made to the eloquence of the pulpit; and a warm and able altercation ensued, in which the merits of the Christian religion became the subject of discussion. From six o'clock until eleven the young champions wielded the sword of argument, adding with ingenuity and ability every thing that could be said pro and con. During this protracted period, the old gentleman listened with all the meekness and modesty of a child, as if he was adding new information to the stores of his mind; or perhaps he was observing with a philosophical and dispassionate eye, the patriotic emotion, he was reflecting upon the future destinies of his country, and on the rising generation, upon whom those destinies must devolve, or most probably, with a sentiment of moral and religious feeling, he was collecting an argument which, characteristic of himself, no art would be able to elude, and no force resist. Our traveller remained a spectator and took no part in what was said.

At last, one of the young men, remarking that it was impossible to combat with long established prejudices, wheeled around and with some familiarity exclaimed, "Well, my old gentleman, what think you of these things?" If, said the traveller, a streak of vivid lightning had at that moment crossed the room, their amazement could not have been greater than it was with what followed. The most eloquent and unanswerable appeal was made for nearly an hour by the old gentleman that he had ever heard. So perfect was his recollection, that every argument urged against the Christian religion, was met in the order in which it was advanced. Hume's sophistry on the subject of miracles, was, if possible, more perfectly answered than had already been done by Campbell. And in the whole lecture there was so much simplicity and energy, pathos and sublimity, that not another word was uttered. An attempt to describe it, said the traveller, would be an attempt to paint the sunbeams. It was immediately a matter of curiosity and inquiry who the old gentleman was. The traveller concluded him to be the preacher, from whom the pulpit eloquence had been heard. But no, it was John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States.

of which our interpreter translated as follows:—"My head is strong.—You are a fool.—You do not know how to torture.—Try it again.—I don't feel any pain yet.—We torture your relations a great deal better, because we make them cry out loud; like little children.—You are not brave; you have small hearts, and you are always afraid to fight." Then addressing our particular, he said, "It was by my arrow you lost your eye;" upon which the Flat-head darted at him, and with a knife in a moment scooped out one of his eyes; at the same time cutting the side of his nose nearly in two. This did not stop him; with the remaining eye he looked sternly at another, and said, "I killed your brother, and I scalped your old fool of a father." The warrior to whom this was addressed instantly sprang at him, and separated the scalp from his head. He was then about plunging a knife into his heart, until he was told by the chief to desist. The raw scull, bloody socket, and mutilated nose, now presented a horrid appearance, but by no means changed his tone of defiance. "It was I," said he to the chief, "that made your wife a prisoner last fall;—we put out her eyes;—we tore out her tongue;—the forty of our young warriors." The chief then became incensed the moment his wife's name was mentioned; he seized his gun, and, before the last sentence was ended, a ball from it passed through the brave fellow's heart, and terminated his frightful sufferings.

enough; he then went to the very opposite side of the leg, and striking the largest into a vein above the knee, both that and the first opened vein instantly ceased bleeding. There may be no novelty in this, but it certainly astonished me to find, that opening two veins in the same limb would stop both from bleeding; each however is the result, for I witnessed it.
He desired that the horse should rest the next day, that he should then ride with great violence until he was in a profuse perspiration, the diseased limb then to be rubbed, with wet salt (to which I added a pint of hot brandy) till cool, and covered with blankets; and the same process to be repeated next day, which was done, and all lameness from that time disappeared—the horse the third day after the first rubbing was perfectly well.

STORE.
RRIS & THOMAS PURCHASERS of a large quantity of business, which will be the name and firm of W. FORD, who offer for sale of
House Goods.
house lately occupied by a tavern, and one door Store, where they will be friends and the public. W. F. RUTHERFORD, Oct. 15, 1832—4t.

DE LIME.
ry, *Muriat of Potash*, for sale at the Charles Apothecary Store, a fresh YES, amongst which are of Lime, Oxy-Muriat of Potash, &c. &c.

ANDERSON
ived a new supply of made by Mr. David Ecker, of the best materials, Black-bands, double and Back-bands, of various do neck and head Hatters, plain and padded-bridles, Leading, ditto, ling Strings, Wagon Saddles, Cart Whips, Cart Saddles, a few good Riding Saddles, &c. &c. To

IN WELLES.
take notice, that on Saturday of November next, in Charlestown, Jefferson County, the estate of Robert Swannick, deceased, is to be sold as ordinary now depending in Jefferson county in Virginia, and you are de-
DATHANIEL MYERS.

SON COURT, &c.
Court, October Rules, 1832.
FRANKLIN,
DANIEL Buckmaster, William Janes and James Anderson and Catharine Buckmaster, Nathaniel, Jane, Juliana, James, John Alexander, Nancy Ward, David, Michael, John Swannick, Dutton, John Swannick and heirs deceased, DEPENDANTS,
HANCERY.
Mary Ann Buckmaster, Buckmaster, Corbin Buckmaster and Mary his wife, son, Jane, Juliana, Catharine, John Alexander, Nancy Ward, David, Michael, John Swannick, Dutton, (the children and heirs of) not having entered given security according to the rules of appearing by satisfactory security not inhabitants of this State,
is ordered, That the said day at the Court-house of the first day of next December, and answer the same, and that a copy of this inserted in some newspaper of Jefferson, and door of the court-house of a month successively.
J. CRAMER, Clerk.

GALLNER.
ITIONS.
AND A FIFTY CTS.
only, but Two Dollars payment in full, if paid. Whenever payment is in expiration of the year, argued.

MONUMENT TO ALEXANDER.
We advertised a few days since the gigantic undertaking conceived by Nicholas, the Emperor of all the Russias, of erecting a massy column of granite in one of the public squares of Petersburg, in honor of his father, the late Emperor Alexander. The magnitude of the present age—and none but a monarch who possessed an unexhausted treasury, and who wielded despotic power, would for a moment entertain an idea of executing such a magnificent project.

A letter from a friend in St. Petersburg furnishes us with some details respecting this monument, which may be interesting to our readers.
The dimensions will be as follows:
Platform of Granite with 5 steps, 5 English feet.
Pedestal and Base, 80
The Shaft, a single block of Granite, 84
The Capital, surmounted with a colossal statue of Alexander, 65
Total height of the monument, 169
The enormous mass of rock intended for the shaft, in its rough state nearly 90 feet long, and weighing more than a million of pounds, was, after immense labor, riven from the rock of which it formed a part. It was then roughly fashioned, and safely conveyed on rollers to the water side, where a mole had been built, with a basin in the midst, sufficiently large to contain the enormous flat bottomed vessel, which had been purposely constructed to receive it on deck, and transport it from Finland to St. Petersburg. When safely embarked, three steamers towed the vessel through the Gulf of Finland to the metropolis—where it arrived safe and was landed on the quay. It was expected to be conveyed on an inclined plane to its destination, and placed on the scaffolding 98 feet square and 35 feet high, from whence it was proposed to erect it.

"This last operation," says the *Journal du Commerce*, "more difficult than any of those which have preceded it, will be particularly interesting. Nearly two thousand men will be employed at the same time, and conformably to the orders of his Majesty the Emperor, none but those veterans (*vieux braves*) who have served under the orders of the deceased, will be permitted to assist in erecting the monument, which is designed to perpetuate his name."
The 11th day of September, the *four de feite* of Alexander, was the day appointed for the elevation of this tremendous block of granite, which when polished, (and the granite of that country is susceptible of as fine a polish as the Parian marble,) is estimated to weigh upwards of 900,000 pounds, or 450 tons!—[*Exeter News Letter*.]

FILIAL DEVOTION.
There is something so truly cordial and honorable to humanity, in the subjoined sketch of Miss Kemble, from a London Magazine, says the *Philadelphia Gazette*, that we feel a pleasure in giving it a republication. Such a daughter, with such filial devotion, deserves even more than the high renown she has acquired. The refined world may applaud her as the fascinating, versatile and brilliant actress; grey beard critics, warmed by her vivid poetry, may breathe her girlish brow with the green leaves of fame—but the good will hold her in a regard still more sacred, for the uprightness of her conduct and the constancy of her affections.
"Miss Fanny Kemble was never destined to the stage. The misfortune of the parent made the daughter an actress. The former was reduced by the failure of his management, and the law suits in which, as part proprietor of the theatre, he had been involved—his family circle was about to be broken up—his furniture was about to be seized by rapacious creditors; he was an unfortunate man, and the fate of misfortune he was daily undergoing in increasing bitterness; he expected sympathy, and encountered disregard and desertion on the part of those who, in his heyday of prosperity, were proud to themselves his friends. While the gloom was settling in denser wreaths over his once cheerful hearth—while bitterness of disappointment, and anxiety for the salvation and welfare of those who were to him dearer than his life itself, was torturing his heart, his young daughter stepped forward, averted the impending arm of fate, and dispelled the darkness from his dwelling.
The hoydenish girl had suddenly assumed the sedate aspect of the thoughtful woman: all youthful visions and day dreams, and secret and silent aspirations, were at once banished from her bosom, and, with the intrepidity of an Amazon armed in a holy cause, she deliberately came before the gaze of multitudes, to wage war against Fortune on behalf of those who had given her life, and for whom she determined to dedicate that life, in spite of the incessant anxiety which awaited her, the wear and tear of public drudgery, and the covert slanders, or open ruffianly attacks, of whose cover should be base enough, or beastly enough, to assault and mangle an artless, innocent girl. The very act which brought her on the stage, proclaimed her worth and virtue, and even had she misera-

ble failed, should have given her a safe passage to the theatre, and she, which is the purest and the best, and the most acceptable to the Father of Goodness and Mercy, filial piety! By this, Miss Kemble manifested her superlative virtue, her wisdom and her strength of mind. Talk of Grecian daughters after this! The piety of Virgil's hero, though aided by the charms of poetry, is surpassed by the piety of the young girl obeying the hard and prosaic call of necessity and love. To abandon in a moment every cherished anticipation and scheme of life—to burst without scruple through the seclusion of her family circle—to devote her existence to the existence of her parents—to face a theatrical arena—unprepared as she was, and trusting only to her innate strength, was a manifestation of moral courage and devotion, which was well calculated to evince her worth and take captive the hearts of Englishmen. The experiment was attempted, and was hailed by a *tempest* of applause. Well do we remember the broken tones and tearful eyes with which the father, in his abounding pride of heart, came forward, to acknowledge the congratulations of the auditory. Happy father, to have an excellent child—for surely, if Heaven has rewards in store for mortals, its choicest blessings must descend like the silent dew upon the head of so worthy and good a daughter.

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TURKISH CURE FOR FOUNDER IN HORSES.
Letter from Com. Porter, American Charge des Affaires at Constantinople, to the editor of the *Sporting Magazine*, on the curious treatment of Founder in Horses, by Turkish Veterinary Surgeons.
Ancient Chelcedon, Kad Kinny, Sep. 21, 1832.
DEAR SIR—There are few sailors who are "judges of horse flesh," and I make no pretensions to that sort of knowledge. I am going, however, to relate what I have seen; if it is worth knowing, it is well; if not, it is the easiest thing in the world to throw this in the fire.
—Sometime ago, I bought a very good horse in the bazaar, for which I paid 900 piastres, or 50 dollars. Some tho't he was dear, at that price, as you may for five or six hundred piastres buy here such a horse as no gentleman need be ashamed to mount; however, I was much pleased with my bargain. On my removal from Buedjine to this place, the horse was rode very hard, and on my arrival at Top Thana, a distance of 14 or 15 miles, was perilled to stand in the cold wind and rain two hours, without being rubbed down or walked about; consequently he became foundered in the right fore leg, so that he could scarcely walk.
I sent for a Turkish farrier, the one who attends the Sultan's horses. He immediately pronounced the horse foundered, and he said he must be bled in the inside of the diseased leg. He put a nipper on his nose to keep him steady, then took up his left leg, and crossing it over the right, gave it to an attendant; he then struck his lancet into the vein a little above the fetlock joint, and took from it about three and a half pounds of blood—the vein bled very freely. He now said he had taken

of which our interpreter translated as follows:—"My head is strong.—You are a fool.—You do not know how to torture.—Try it again.—I don't feel any pain yet.—We torture your relations a great deal better, because we make them cry out loud; like little children.—You are not brave; you have small hearts, and you are always afraid to fight." Then addressing our particular, he said, "It was by my arrow you lost your eye;" upon which the Flat-head darted at him, and with a knife in a moment scooped out one of his eyes; at the same time cutting the side of his nose nearly in two. This did not stop him; with the remaining eye he looked sternly at another, and said, "I killed your brother, and I scalped your old fool of a father." The warrior to whom this was addressed instantly sprang at him, and separated the scalp from his head. He was then about plunging a knife into his heart, until he was told by the chief to desist. The raw scull, bloody socket, and mutilated nose, now presented a horrid appearance, but by no means changed his tone of defiance. "It was I," said he to the chief, "that made your wife a prisoner last fall;—we put out her eyes;—we tore out her tongue;—the forty of our young warriors." The chief then became incensed the moment his wife's name was mentioned; he seized his gun, and, before the last sentence was ended, a ball from it passed through the brave fellow's heart, and terminated his frightful sufferings.

YANKEE ACCOMMODATIONS.
The Boston Transcript gives the following humorous account of an incident which happened at Worcester last week:
On the first evening of the Convention, a teamster drove up to the door of one of the principal taverns and asked for lodgings for himself and beast." The landlord said he could not accommodate him, every bed in the house being taken up. "Well," said the teamster, "I am not at all particular. I will put up with part of a bed." "Part of a bed?" replied our host. "My dear Sir, there is not a bed in the inn, that has not three in it already, and some of them three and four."
"Well, can't you let me sleep in that parlour?"
"No, we are going to make up so many beds to-night, and they are all engaged."
"You give me a buffalo skin and let me lay down here in the entry, I shan't accommodate nobody?"
"No, I shan't have you in the entry; we shall be up all night, and I don't want any folks chattering and sprawling about the floor, where people are passing all the time."
"Well, by Gosh, you are an accommodating fellow, I don't think," said the teamster—"wonder if you've got a tavern license? Tell you what, Mister, you have got no beds, no buffalo skins, no nothing—well, that's your fault just now, exactly, but I continued he, looking at the rack where a multitude of cloaks and surtouts were suspended, "what will you take to let me hang on one of them there pegs?"
The laugh was fairly turned against the landlord,—the company present interceded, and the teamster was entertained *en prince*, but at whose expense the Boston delegation sayeth not.

HORRIBLE SPECTACLE.
There was, however, in the midst of our festivities, a great drawback from the pleasure we should otherwise have enjoyed. I allude to the unfortunate Black-foot who had been captured by the Flat-heads. Having been informed that they were about putting one of their prisoners to death, I went to their camp to witness the spectacle. The man was tied to a tree; after which they heated an old barrel of a gun until it became red hot, with which they burned him on his legs, thighs, neck, cheeks and belly. They then commenced cutting the flesh from about the nails, which they pulled out, and next separated the fingers from the hand joint by joint. During the performance of these cruelties, the wretched captive never wined, and instead of suing for mercy, he added fresh stimulants to their barbarous ingenuity by the most irritating reproaches, part

of which our interpreter translated as follows:—"My head is strong.—You are a fool.—You do not know how to torture.—Try it again.—I don't feel any pain yet.—We torture your relations a great deal better, because we make them cry out loud; like little children.—You are not brave; you have small hearts, and you are always afraid to fight." Then addressing our particular, he said, "It was by my arrow you lost your eye;" upon which the Flat-head darted at him, and with a knife in a moment scooped out one of his eyes; at the same time cutting the side of his nose nearly in two. This did not stop him; with the remaining eye he looked sternly at another, and said, "I killed your brother, and I scalped your old fool of a father." The warrior to whom this was addressed instantly sprang at him, and separated the scalp from his head. He was then about plunging a knife into his heart, until he was told by the chief to desist. The raw scull, bloody socket, and mutilated nose, now presented a horrid appearance, but by no means changed his tone of defiance. "It was I," said he to the chief, "that made your wife a prisoner last fall;—we put out her eyes;—we tore out her tongue;—the forty of our young warriors." The chief then became incensed the moment his wife's name was mentioned; he seized his gun, and, before the last sentence was ended, a ball from it passed through the brave fellow's heart, and terminated his frightful sufferings.

STEAM CARRIAGES.
Experimental Journey, by Messrs. Ogle and W. A. Summers.—Monday this steam carriage passed through Newbury from Southampton to Oxford, it proceeded along the streets at a steady pace, attended by a large concourse of persons. At the Chequers Inn, Spenshamland, it stopped to take in water and coke; the supply of water required was about one hundred buckets. When starting, the coach went on with very considerable speed, and soon left all the pedestrians for behind.
We understand that Messrs. Ogle and Summers have been occupied almost four years in the experiments, and have expended 30,000 in bringing their invention to perfection, or rather to that state which leaves only some trifling minor details to be worked out.
The chief desideratum in locomotive vehicles and vessels, (in mines in our colonies,) is a safe and efficient mode of generating steam on scientific principles. Messrs. Ogle and Summers have completely mastered that most difficult point. Their boiler contains the greatest possible heating surface to the least possible apparatus in combination with the stronger mechanical form. Their boiler consists of numerous sections, having sufficient connexion with each other, constructed of cylinders with air tubes within each, standing vertically, so that a stratum of water is placed between two heating surfaces, the outer surface of the cylinders, and the inner surface of the air tube. They allow 15 superficial feet to the horse power, and the boiler in the vehicle contains 335 feet heating surface, or 30 horse power. The aquatics such as that upward to get loose, and yet confined and used with perfect safety. The cylinders are 12 1/2 in diameter, with metallic pistons, of such perfect construction, that the steam has never been known to pass these pistons. The boiler contains upwards of 66,000 rivets, and at the tremendous pressure of 300 pounds on the inch not a rivet leaks. The joints are all perfectly tight, and the supply of water to the boiler from the tank quite perfect. The form of the carriage is elegant, remarkably commodious, and we understand, easier than any other vehicle. It differs from the common carriage chiefly in its height, and the cumbersome appearance of the boiler, which is placed behind, and beyond is the blowing machine. Owing to the heavy iron work being at the lower part of the vehicle, an upset is almost impossible.
On Monday morning this carriage left Millbrook, near Southampton, with 23 passengers and their luggage, and proceeded towards Oxford. The first 12 miles, celebrated for the hills, were cleared in one hour and ten minutes, without pressing the vehicle to its speed. The coach then proceeded towards Whitechurch with great velocity; but before it reached Sutton Shotney, it was found that the coke which had been sent to different stations, consisted of little bags, instead of sacks, and therefore fuel was necessarily wasted for, or the whole distance would have been cleared in less than five hours. The road was known to be very hilly and rough, and to perhaps the most trying which a steam coach could be run on. Notwithstanding the loftiest hills were surmounted with the greatest facility, that from Whitechurch was ascended at full ten miles an hour. At intervals, the coke being consumed, coals were used, which caused a stream of smoke; but when coke is burnt, there is no appearance of smoke. The want of coke, and the illness of Mr. Summers, induced the party to stop at Abingdon, having cleared upwards of twelve miles an hour when supplied with fuel, and which speed could have been considerably increased. The strength of the machinery and the perfect command over the power, was completely proved by the fact that at the summit of a very long and steep hill, the drag chain failed, and the vehicle rushed forward, and attained the terrific speed of fifty miles an hour, but was stopped with accuracy and safety.
In this experiment there has been an avoiding of difficulties, a hilly, rough, and winding road has been selected, and traversed with safety and velocity. The boiler is found to be most efficient, and perfectly tight; the cylinders large enough; the machinery well put together, that even a rush of fifty miles an hour has not started one bolt, nor broken a single screw. The springs of the carriage body have been strengthened, so as many persons climbed on it as to overweigh them. Every where the travellers were well and kindly received, and willingly supplied with water. The vehicle entered Oxford in fine style, ascending at short intervals, the bridge, St. Aldate's, and turned into the gateway of the Star Inn.—*Reading (Eng.) Jour.*

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YANKEE ACCOMMODATIONS.
The Boston Transcript gives the following humorous account of an incident which happened at Worcester last week:
On the first evening of the Convention, a teamster drove up to the door of one of the principal taverns and asked for lodgings for himself and beast." The landlord said he could not accommodate him, every bed in the house being taken up. "Well," said the teamster, "I am not at all particular. I will put up with part of a bed." "Part of a bed?" replied our host. "My dear Sir, there is not a bed in the inn, that has not three in it already, and some of them three and four."
"Well, can't you let me sleep in that parlour?"
"No, we are going to make up so many beds to-night, and they are all engaged."
"You give me a buffalo skin and let me lay down here in the entry, I shan't accommodate nobody?"
"No, I shan't have you in the entry; we shall be up all night, and I don't want any folks chattering and sprawling about the floor, where people are passing all the time."
"Well, by Gosh, you are an accommodating fellow, I don't think," said the teamster—"wonder if you've got a tavern license? Tell you what, Mister, you have got no beds, no buffalo skins, no nothing—well, that's your fault just now, exactly, but I continued he, looking at the rack where a multitude of cloaks and surtouts were suspended, "what will you take to let me hang on one of them there pegs?"
The laugh was fairly turned against the landlord,—the company present interceded, and the teamster was entertained *en prince*, but at whose expense the Boston delegation sayeth not.

TURKISH CURE FOR FOUNDER IN HORSES.
Letter from Com. Porter, American Charge des Affaires at Constantinople, to the editor of the *Sporting Magazine*, on the curious treatment of Founder in Horses, by Turkish Veterinary Surgeons.
Ancient Chelcedon, Kad Kinny, Sep. 21, 1832.
DEAR SIR—There are few sailors who are "judges of horse flesh," and I make no pretensions to that sort of knowledge. I am going, however, to relate what I have seen; if it is worth knowing, it is well; if not, it is the easiest thing in the world to throw this in the fire.
—Sometime ago, I bought a very good horse in the bazaar, for which I paid 900 piastres, or 50 dollars. Some tho't he was dear, at that price, as you may for five or six hundred piastres buy here such a horse as no gentleman need be ashamed to mount; however, I was much pleased with my bargain. On my removal from Buedjine to this place, the horse was rode very hard, and on my arrival at Top Thana, a distance of 14 or 15 miles, was perilled to stand in the cold wind and rain two hours, without being rubbed down or walked about; consequently he became foundered in the right fore leg, so that he could scarcely walk.
I sent for a Turkish farrier, the one who attends the Sultan's horses. He immediately pronounced the horse foundered, and he said he must be bled in the inside of the diseased leg. He put a nipper on his nose to keep him steady, then took up his left leg, and crossing it over the right, gave it to an attendant; he then struck his lancet into the vein a little above the fetlock joint, and took from it about three and a half pounds of blood—the vein bled very freely. He now said he had taken

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STEAM CARRIAGES.
Experimental Journey, by Messrs. Ogle and W. A. Summers.—Monday this steam carriage passed through Newbury from Southampton to Oxford, it proceeded along the streets at a steady pace, attended by a large concourse of persons. At the Chequers Inn, Spenshamland, it stopped to take in water and coke; the supply of water required was about one hundred buckets. When starting, the coach went on with very considerable speed, and soon left all the pedestrians for behind.
We understand that Messrs. Ogle and Summers have been occupied almost four years in the experiments, and have expended 30,000 in bringing their invention to perfection, or rather to that state which leaves only some trifling minor details to be worked out.
The chief desideratum in locomotive vehicles and vessels, (in mines in our colonies,) is a safe and efficient mode of generating steam on scientific principles. Messrs. Ogle and Summers have completely mastered that most difficult point. Their boiler contains the greatest possible heating surface to the least possible apparatus in combination with the stronger mechanical form. Their boiler consists of numerous sections, having sufficient connexion with each other, constructed of cylinders with air tubes within each, standing vertically, so that a stratum of water is placed between two heating surfaces, the outer surface of the cylinders, and the inner surface of the air tube. They allow 15 superficial feet to the horse power, and the boiler in the vehicle contains 335 feet heating surface, or 30 horse power. The aquatics such as that upward to get loose, and yet confined and used with perfect safety. The cylinders are 12 1/2 in diameter, with metallic pistons, of such perfect construction, that the steam has never been known to pass these pistons. The boiler contains upwards of 66,000 rivets, and at the tremendous pressure of 300 pounds on the inch not a rivet leaks. The joints are all perfectly tight, and the supply of water to the boiler from the tank quite perfect. The form of the carriage is elegant, remarkably commodious, and we understand, easier than any other vehicle. It differs from the common carriage chiefly in its height, and the cumbersome appearance of the boiler, which is placed behind, and beyond is the blowing machine. Owing to the heavy iron work being at the lower part of the vehicle, an upset is almost impossible.
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STEAM CARRIAGES.

Miscellaneous.

FRANCE: THE WOMEN OF

When a French lady comes into a room, the first thing that strikes you, is, that she walks better, has her head and feet better...

When she talks, she is the art of pleasing personified. Her eyes, her lips, her words, her gestures, are all prepossessing.

I have mentioned here the women of England, and I have done wrong; I did not intend when I began the letter.

One point I had forgotten; and it is a material one. It is not to be disputed on for what I am going to write is the opinion and sentiment of the universe.

A Tragedy!—The following article, with its title, is a remarkable circumstance, and never without starting and turning pale at the recollection of his blood-stained hand.

ROYAL WEDDING PRESENTS.

An account of the presents made by King Leopold to the Princess Louise on his marriage, which had we met with in time we should have appended to our notice of that celebration.

It is the custom of the Continent for a bridegroom to present to his lady, on the eve of their union, a handsome collection of jewels, contained in what is called a corbeille de nocce.

A complete suite of different colored stones, mounted in gold, is highly prized; the setting was invisible, and a great variety of wheat ears in emerald, chrysochase, jacinth, topazes, chrysolites, and other stones, representing wheat in every shade of its growth.

Among others, a set of chimney ornaments, in the shape of flowers, by the hands of the artist, and a case of gold, green, and blue, with a beautiful plate of glass.

Incidents of the late Dr. Adam Clarke.

The following singular narrative was given by Adam Clarke, at the communion table, a sermon preached by him on behalf of the Royal Society.

"I was a fearless lad, and I went to the shore of a fine river that pours itself into the Irish Sea, riding a mare of my father's."

"Of whom are you speaking, my general?" said he, at length. "Of M. d'Orsay, to be sure—by whom they call the handsome d'Orsay."

"The first sensation, when I came to life, was as if a spear had been run through my heart. I felt this sensation in getting the very first draught of French wine."

"The numerous friends of Bishop ENGLAND will be gratified to learn that he has been received, in his present visit to Ireland, with great warmth of welcome, and numerous public testimonies of regard."

FROM THE BATHING AMERICAN.

"I do love the land of my birth with the fondness which is not shared by any other people, and to have my bones laid in the earth which covers those dear to me by every tie which can fasten the heart to its country."

St. Louis.—The Catholic Cathedral, in this city (says the Republican), is a building of which, when completed, our city may well be proud.

Rev. Dr. Perkins, of West Hartford, Conn. recently preached his 1000th anniversary sermon. Since the commencement of the ministry, there have been 1000 deaths and 1000 baptisms; he has preached about 4000 written sermons, and about 300 extemporaneous ones; fitted for college 150 students, and more than 30 for the ministry. Dr. P. is now 89 years of age.

Scene at the Battle of the Bad Axe.—When our troops charged the enemy in their defences near the bank of the Mississippi, men, women, and children, were seen mixed together, in such a manner as to render it difficult to kill one, and save the other.

Fox's Characteristics of Bonaparte.—The First Consul at Malmaison, the First Consul at St. Cloud, and the First Consul at the Tuilleries," said Mr. Fox to me; "are three men forming together the best ideal of human greatness; but I could be said to be a painter, added to take his portrait under three different characters, because I should have three resemblances of the same face, with three different countenances."

The proprietor of the Saturday Evening Bulletin offers that establishment for sale.

The House of Rothschild.

The environs of Frankfurt have received a new embellishment. The splendid country house of the House of Rothschild, on the road to Roonheim, is completely finished.

"It appears by the corrected Schedule of the Fifth Census of the United States, just published, that in every section of the country, except New England, the free males outnumber the free females."

FROM TRIPOLI.

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THE FREE

THURSDAY, NO

We perceive that some made in several counties subject of the colored people, improbable, from present tempt will be made to the abolition question at the Legislature.

ments might not be made. Judge, our citizens some agitation of the question, a gain, preferring delinquent, might possibly secure, in dazing schemes.

For ourselves, we confess with the magnitude of which presents so many a duties, that it seems to us not absolutely beyond the and an integral man, our sentiments upon the we believe, well known, late to say, that we con-

ference to any scheme while In the September, we have the quarter of Professor De which presents a mass against abolition and call ally almost incontrovertibly exhibited so much deep mathematical train of re- our former faith, and justice and feelings which our honor, and fresh of suppose it possible for us upon this point—were, with an insatiable mild form; and yet, fascinating, this truly "almost persuaded" us not only tolerably, but not absolutely right. Of this writer, justly conclusion (heretofore ings), we have not room it not for the fear of a lar predicament with our mind the personal of the numbers of high-intellect. Whatever effect it to least induces us to pass

ELECTION Pennsylvania—Gone New York and New Ohio, Maine, and No All the Southern Sta The West—All dis- quater zone. The East—Here and

We admit that "fall- ceptive; and that not

Wilkins will be with State will be given to

If the Editor of the this time, we promise captive indications, amp of Reason over- such to have been con- sion never stops half "in Revere's slip."

The Jackson 8000 is upwards of 8000. Saratoga District of Congress, John W. He had been a mistake was never before—be- joining the Anti-mas-

Mr. Tarkenton has terms of service will The Legislature will ments to make at the In these days of ty- tency in the Republic of the majority), we serving than the ven- We therefore nominate places. Why should than New Hampshire

It has been suffe- ought to refrain from the approaching wi- were so severe, that come almost extinct during the past sum- give evidence of fr- another season of "vest fields will again of "Bob White," of 1853, you may p- ly which will be a- god expedient abin-

THE FREE PRESS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1833.

We perceive that some little "stir" is being made in several counties of this state, upon the subject of the colored population...

For ourselves, we confess we feel overwhelmed with the magnitude of the subject, it is one which presents so many and such appalling difficulties...

Our sentiments upon the abstract principle, are, we believe, well known, and yet we do not hesitate to say, that we cannot yield our acquiescence to any scheme which has yet been suggested...

In the September number of the American Quarterly Review, we have read an article, from the pen of Professor Daw, of Williamsburg...

which presents a mass of facts and arguments against abolition and colonization, which are really almost incontrovertible...

The writer has exhibited to much depth of research, and such a mathematical train of reasoning, that he has shaken our former faith, and almost eradicated prejudices and feelings which had become "bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh..."

Whatever effect it may have on others, it at least induces us to pause and ponder.

ELECTION SUMMARY. Pennsylvania—Gone to the d—ll. New York and New Jersey, ditto.

Ohio, Maine, and New Hampshire—going! All the Southern States, ditto.

The West—All dark and portentous in that quarter yet.

The East—Here and there a streak of light.

We admit that "all our indications" were dark.

In Pennsylvania, as we long since predicted, Wilkes will be withdrawn and the vote of that State will be given to Van Buren.

If the Editor of the Enquirer will let us off this time, we promise never again to follow "descriptive indications," by relying upon the Triumph of Reason over Error.

The Jackson majority in the city of New York, is upwards of 5000.

Senators. Mr. TAYLOR has resigned, and Mr. TRAYNOR's term of service will expire on the 3d of March.

It is believed this State has also gone for Jackson, in consequence of the folly of the Anti-Masons in running a separate ticket.

NEW YORK. The returns from this State are imperfect, but enough is known to prove that the Jackson and Van Buren ticket will succeed by a large majority.

MAINE. The returns from 41 towns, give the Jackson ticket about 2,000 majority.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Sixty-six towns give 9,272 votes for the Jackson electors, and 1,178 for the Anti-Masonic.

CONNECTICUT. Returns from 105 towns, give for the Clay ticket 15,236, Jackson do. 9,253, Anti-Masonic 2,908.

KENTUCKY. No returns, except from the City of Louisville, which gave the Clay ticket a majority of 375 at the close of the first day.

NEW YORK ELECTION. Returns, more or less complete, have come in from the West as far as Oswego and Oneida, inclusive, and from the North to Clinton county, inclusive.

Our private advices from St. Louis, give a deplorable account of the ravages of the Cholera in that city.

Religion of Mr. Tazewell.—We learn from unquestionable authority, that Governor Floyd has received a letter from LITTON WALKER Tazewell, Esq. resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States.

The monument to be erected upon the remains of the "Mother of Washington," has been shipped to Frederickburg, on board the brig Superior, from New York.

Rhode Island.—The Legislature of this State assembled at Providence on Tuesday last, the 10th inst. On the 11th inst. William Sprague, Jr. was elected Speaker.

The first eleven ballots, says the Providence Journal, "stood 33 for Tillingham, and 33 for Sprague, neither of the candidates voting." Previous to the 12th ballot, an absent member arrived, who decided the question, Tillingham having on the last ballot 33 and Sprague 34.

Mr. Sprague is a member of the Anti-masonic party, and was supported by every Jackson member in the House. The political character of the House at present is as follows, viz: National Republicans 34, Jacksonites 28, Anti-masons 7.

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A Frequent Dismissal.—The Western Lunatic asylum of the State of Kentucky, at its late meetings, passed an act discharging the recently created Presidency of Taylor. We are informed of the reason which led to this act.

The Markets. FLOUR.—In the early part of the week the wagon price was \$6, but since, including to-day, the generally prevailing rate has been \$6 1/2.

Wheat.—The price of the wagon price of flour was \$2 1/2. We are under the impression that sales were made from stores at \$6 1/2. Flour of an offer to sell, deliverable a few days hence, at that price, which was not accepted. The market is kept bare.

Married. On the 10th ult. by the Rev. Wm. C. Walton, the Rev. John H. HARRIS to Miss CHARLOTTE E. ROSS, all of Alexandria, D. C.

NOTICE. The Rev. S. TAYLOR will preach at Elk Branch Church, at half past 10 o'clock next Sabbath, the 17th inst. at half past 10 o'clock next Sabbath, the 24th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. HURCHISON, late of Shepherdstown, tender their sincere thanks to their friends in that place, who have generously contributed fifty dollars to connect the same more intimately with the interests of the American Tract Society, and to constitute him a Life Director, and her a Life Member of the institution.

WANTED. AN ASSISTANT TEACHER for the Charleston Academy. Immediate application, personally or by letter (post paid) may be made to the subscriber, by such only as can present satisfactory references or testimonials of character and learning.

THE subscriber having declined the Mercantile Business for the present, it becomes necessary for him to close his business with as little delay as possible. He would therefore earnestly request all those indebted to him in any way, to come forward and make immediate settlement, as the nature of his engagements will not permit of indulgence.

THE following superior and splendid scheme of the Union Canal Lottery, No. 24, will be drawn on Wednesday, the 1st of December. Fortunes in it can be had by addressing orders to JOHN CLARK, Baltimore.

Capital \$20,000, and 100 of \$1,000. UNION CANAL LOTTERY of Pennsylvania, Class No. 24, for 1833. To be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, 1st Dec. 1833—66 Number Lottery, 10 draw balls.

CLARK'S. N. W. corner of Calvert and Market, N. W. corner of Gay and Market, and N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.—Where prizes have been sold amounting to millions of dollars. Nov. 15, 1833.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES. WE will offer, at public sale, on Saturday the 8th of December next, at Hallowell, 10 or 12 valuable riding and work horses. A credit of nine months will be given; the purchaser will be required to give good security.

Trustee's Sale. PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust, executed by George W. Garrison, and recorded in the County Court of Jefferson, to secure the payment of certain sums of money therein mentioned, do Wm. Cleveland, and Jefferson & Cleveland, I shall proceed to offer for sale, on Saturday the 8th day of next month, (December), at Daniel Snyder's Ford Mill, THE PROPERTY named in said deed, and thereby conveyed; viz:

One Negro Woman, Louisa, a slave for life, 25 years old, and her three children. One Negro Woman, Leander, a slave for life, 23 years old, and her child Henry. Also, two Wagons, two Horses, 2 Mares, Six sets of Gear—two barbed Ploughs, Four shovels Ploughs—2 large Harrows, Two Milch Cows—two Yearlings.

And a quantity of Wheat and Hay, and other articles contained in a prior deed of trust from said Garrison to W. C. Worthington, trustee for Daniel Snyder. THOMAS A. MOORE, Trustee.

Slay Mare. STRAYED or stolen, on the night of the 11th inst. from the subscriber, living in Charleston, a DUN MARE, with dark mane and tail, ball face, and without shoes. She is about 15 hands high, and was raised by Mr. Samuel Howard, near Washington.

NEW JERSEY. Returns from 43 counties, give the Jackson ticket a majority of nearly 6,000. Twenty-two counties to hear from.

NEW YORK. Returns from this State are imperfect, but enough is known to prove that the Jackson and Van Buren ticket will succeed by a large majority.

MAINE. Returns from 41 towns, give the Jackson ticket about 2,000 majority.

New Fall and Winter GOODS. Subscribers have just received their supply of Fall and Winter Goods, which they are disposed to sell cheaply, therefore take pleasure in inviting their friends and customers to call and supply themselves with cheap Goods.

Great Good Luck! Wm. Cleveland, No. 27, 28, a prize of \$5,000 sent to Bankers Hill and sold.

HIGHEST PRIZES: 1 prize of \$10,000, 1 " " 3,000, 1 " " 2,000, 1 " " 1,000, 1 " " 500, 1 " " 200, 1 " " 100, 1 " " 50.

Valuable Real Estate. BY authority of the last will and testament of the late Margaret Muse, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court-house of Jefferson county, on Monday the 19th day of November next, being court day, the valuable MILL PROPERTY belonging to the estate of Mrs. Muse, adjoining Jerome L. Opie, Esq. in Jefferson county, Virginia.

Public Sale. WILL be sold, on Friday the 23d day of November (to-wit) at the late residence of Camp Beckham, dec'd, in Smithfield, all the Personal Estate of the said deceased, consisting, in part, of One mahogany Sideboard, Three mahogany Tables, Feather Beds and Bedding, Chairs—two mahogany Bureaus, Two Horses and two Cows—some Hogs, A small quantity of Corn by the barrel, Two Hens, and a variety of articles which need not be enumerated.

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JOHN R. COOK. ATTENDS the Superior Court of Loudoun, in addition to the courts heretofore attended by him. Oct. 15, 1833.

PIANO FOR SALE. A GOOD second-hand PIANO, will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to the PRINTER. Oct. 25, 1833.

STOCK HOGS. About eight months old. They are of a good breed, and will breed for cash, or on a short credit. W. W. THROCKMORTON. Nov. 8, 1833.

Wanted Immediately. TWO JOURNEMEN SHOEMAKERS, one a first-rate Boot-maker, and one to make coarse shoes, who are of steady and industrious habits. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given on immediate application. DAVID KEPLINGER. Shepherdstown, Nov. 8, 1833.

Wanted Immediately. A large quantity of the following kinds of Timber, in logs: Yellow and White Pine, All kinds of Oak, Poplar, Birds-eye, Curled and Sugar Maple, Wild Cherry, Walnut, Ash, Hickory, and Locust.

MEETING. In consequence of the non-attendance of a majority of the Board of Overseers of the Poor, for the county of Jefferson, on the 2d day of the present month, according to a notice given in the Free Press to that effect, it is hereby directed, that a meeting of the said Board do take place at the house of William Little, in Charleston, on Friday, the 15th inst. at which time and place proper notice shall be given to all the members of the Board, and all necessary supplies for the accommodation of the poor of the said county for the ensuing year, to commence on the 1st of January next, and to end on the 31st day of December following.

Stray Steer. PURSUANT to a warrant, to its directed, we have this day viewed a stray steer, shown to us by William P. Flood, of this county, and find the same to be a BRINDLE STEER with a white face and some white on the belly, spike horned, one horn inclining downwards, and suppose him to be four years old, no ear marks perceptible; and we do hereby give notice, that the owner of the said steer, if he does not come forward to claim the same, he will be sold to the sum of fourteen dollars. Certified under our hands this 2d day of November, 1833.

Overseer Wanted. I wish to employ a capable, industrious and steady man as an Overseer and Manager of a Farm, who will be bound to take care of the property, pay charges, and take him away. WILLIAM P. FLOOD. Nov. 8, 1833.

Closing Notice. THE undersigned, finding it impossible to get along pleasantly with the usual method of doing business in this place, has determined to close. It is therefore independent of every account which he has, either for or against him, should be promptly settled. This is not a mere formal notice—but is intended to be carried strictly into execution. He has on hand a handsome supply of excellent Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions, which he will sell lower than the usual prices, for the purpose of closing his concern. During the time thus employed, he will manufacture work to the order of his customers. JOSHUA DEAYER. Charleston, Nov. 8, 1833.

W. & S. B. ANDERSON. HAVE just received a new supply of HARRIS, made by Mr. David Eckles, in his best style, and of the best material, consisting of Wagon Harness, double and single, Hip-straps, Back-bands of various breadths, Belly-bands, neck and head Halters, Trace Pipes, Side-straps, plain and padded Collars, Blind-bridles, Leading, ditto, Hame Straps, Leading Straps, Wagon Saddles, Wagon Whips, Cart Whips, Cart Saddles, Trace Saddles, and all the good kind Saddles and Bridles, Saddle-lags, &c. To be sold at low prices. Aug. 3, 1833.

Family Flour. JUST manufactured from the best wheat, for sale by HUMPHREY KEYS. Also Buckwheat Flour. Nov. 1, 1833.

A Good Family Carriage. WILL be sold cheap, for approved paper, or will be exchanged for a good brood mare. Inquire of the PRINTER. Nov. 1, 1833.

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Choice Apple Clons. The subscriber takes this method of informing the public...

Prospect Hill School. Theological study, and desiring it necessary, for this purpose, to decline teaching...

Flour, Whiskey, & other GOODS. BY THE RAIL ROAD. THE subscribers, at the Rail-Road Depot in FREDERICKTOWN, Md. continue to forward...

G. H. Wilson & Co. BALTIMORE. No. 55, SMITH'S WHELF, on the line of the Rail-Road.

THE INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL. Formerly HICKLE'S, and late H. N. WALKER'S. No. 15, South Fourth Street between Market and Chesnut-Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

RECOGNIZING ORDERS. BATTALION Courts of Inquiry will be held at the house of Daniel Entler in Shepherdstown...

COOKING STOVES, & C. I HAVE just received a supply of Cooking Stoves, superior to any ever offered to the public...

Notice is also given. THAT the Second installment on the shares subscribed to the capital stock of this Bank is required to be paid at the Banking house in Williamsport...

Notice. A PETITION will be presented to the next Legislature of Virginia, praying the passage of a law authorizing a Savings Bank at Harpers-Ferry...

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, PAINTS, & C. The subscriber, who has long been 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...

Valuable Tannery, &c. FOR SALE. THE undersigned will offer, at public sale, on Monday, the 11th day of December next, that VALUABLE TANNERY in Shepherdstown...

House and Lot for Sale. THE undersigned will sell the HOUSE & LOT in Charlestown, now occupied by him, in a pleasant and healthy part of the town...

Jefferson & Frederick Land FOR SALE. TWO small FARMS, belonging to the heirs of P. Hunsicker, deceased, are for sale: one, containing 150 acres, lying in Jefferson...

Valuable Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for sale, a highly valuable TRACT OF LAND, lying principally in Jefferson county. It contains about 260 ACRES, sixty-five of which are covered with fine timber...

PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & C. Chlorine Tooth Wash, Lee's Persian Lotion, for removing freckles, &c. 7 Jujube Paste, in boxes and by the ounce; Macassar Oil, for the hair; Court Plaster; Tooth Brushes; Gloves; Nutmegs; Mace; Turmeric; Long White, and Black Pepper; Alpice; Ground...

Famous Medicines. SO justly celebrated in all parts of the U. States for many years past, prepared and sold by the sole proprietor, NATHANIEL SCROGIN, of this city, and by his appointment, CHARLES HARPER, of Shepherdstown, who has just received a fresh supply, viz: Lee's Famous Anti-Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, &c. Lee's Elixer, for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's infallible Eye and Fever Drops, warranted to cure...

WASHINGTON COUNTY BANK. NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS. THE requisite number of shares to enable this Bank to go into operation being established, a general meeting of the stockholders in the Washington County Bank will be held at the house of Ignatius P. Lyles in Williamsport, on Thursday the 15th day of November next, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing a President and eight Directors to manage the affairs of said company for the ensuing year.

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AGAIN! OFFER to my customers and the public generally, a very large Stock of NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS. Which have been bought within the last three weeks, principally at Auction! And can consequently be sold much cheaper than if they had been purchased in the regular course of business. I have also a large assortment of every article in use, that is not to be found elsewhere. B. T. TOWNER. Shepherdstown, Nov. 8, 1832.

NEW FALL GOODS. THE undersigned has received at his store at Harpers-Ferry, an abundant and varied supply of BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL GOODS. Suitable for the season. Purchasers will lose nothing by giving them an examination. HENRY CRAMPTON. Nov. 1, 1832.

NEW AND CHEAP! WE have just received our WINTER SUPPLY—it is well assorted, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c. We solicit a call of friends and customers. W. & S. B. ANDERSON. High St. Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 1.

T. C. Sigafosse & Co. Invite the attention of customers and seekers of good bargains, to their NEW STOCK OF GOODS, Embracing a great variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware. Also, a prime lot of JACOZ. Goods at this establishment will be sold as cheap as they can be retained in any country; and great respect will be paid to cash. Bolivar, November 1, 1832.

NO HOAX. New Goods & Great Bargains AT TABLE MILLS. THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that one of the concerns has just returned from the Eastern Markets with a splendid and unusual cheap assortment of Staple and Fancy GOODS, consisting of British, French, India, German and American Dry Goods. Also, a general assortment of Queens-ware, Glass, China, and Tin-Ware.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, HATS, SHOES AND CAPS. We will only add, that goods have fallen. SILAS MARMADUKE & CO. Oct. 25, 1832—41.

George Humphreys HAS received, and offers for sale, Superfine blue, black, do. drab, do. olive, Steel-mixed Cassimeres—Cassimeres, 100 yards—full Linens, Red, white, and green Flannel, Green Baize—Rose and point Blankets, Long merino Shawls, Large do. Tibet Wool—Fancy Calicoes, French—scarlet printed do. Black and colored Bombazets, English Merino, Black and colored worsted Hose, Fresh fall Mackerel No. 2, Rio and St. Domingo Coffee, New Orleans Sugar, Refined lard and lard Sugar, Fresh Cheese—Butter, Raisins, Lemons, and Oranges, Superior gunpowder Tea, Shaving soap—Roth do. Old Port, Sherry, Malaga, Sweet Malaga, Cordons—mustard—cloves—nutmegs, Mace—cinnamon, Scotch and rappee Snuff—coppers, Ground Logwood, Cold pressed Castor Oil, Calcined Magnesia—lump do. Sulphate Quinine Bark—Jacks Ointment, Essence Peppermint—do. cinnamon, Spirits of Turpentine—do. myrrer, Camphor—Epsom Salts—Glauber do.

DISSOLUTION. THE partnership heretofore existing between B. T. Towner and Thomas G. Harris, under the name of Towner & Harris, was dissolved on the 15th July last and the business left in the hands of B. T. Towner for settlement, who is authorized to receive all debts due the late firm, and to whom all claims against said firm must be presented for settlement. B. T. TOWNER, THOS. G. HARRIS. Shepherdstown, Sept. 20, 1832.

To my Customers. YD need scarcely be told that, in consequence of the dissolution of the late firm of Towner & Harris, a speedy close of that business is necessary. Relying upon your dispositions to accommodate, I will merely request those indebted to said firm to call and close their respective accounts, either by money or note, as early as may suit their convenience, as it will be out of my power to wait on each individual at his or her residence. J. T. TOWNER. Shepherdstown, Sept. 20, 1832.

MR. JOHN HELLER. YOU will please take notice, that on Saturday the 17th day of November next, at the public house in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. now occupied by William Little, I will take the depositions of Robert Worthington and Henry Heller, to be read as evidence in a suit in chancery, now depending in the county court of Jefferson county in Virginia, which said suit is between said Robert Worthington and Henry Heller, and said Robert Worthington and Henry Heller are defendants. NATHANIEL SCROGIN. Oct. 18, 1832.

CHLORIDE LIME, Camphor, and Oxy-Muriat of Potash. JUST received, and for sale at the Charlestown Book and Apothecary Store, a fresh supply of MEDICINES, amongst which are Camphor, Chloride of Lime, Oxy-Muriat of Potash, &c. &c. JAMES BROWN. Sept. 27, 1832.

NEWS! NEWS!! GOODS AT COST! HAVING determined to wind up my mercantile concerns, and for the purpose of doing so as speedily as possible, I offer to sell my stock of goods at cost. They have, with very few exceptions, been purchased within the present year, at exceedingly low prices, and consist, in part, as follows: Super blue, black, green, & olive CLOTTIS, Medium blue, brown, mixed, and drab do. Super-Graze Hair Camblet, Bombazines, black and soft-Bombazines, White, red, and yellow Flannels, Homedale Cloths and full Linsey, Plaid and striped do. Point, Rose, and Whitney Blankets, &c. Drab Flushing, do. Peterham, Calicoes, Gingham, and painted Muslins of every variety. Fig'd and plain Swiss, Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins. Gambrois of every description, Black and white Bobinet, Pongees and Tullin Crapes, Black Italian Lustrings and Gros. de Nap. Col'd and changeable Silks for dresses, &c. &c. Fancy Handkerchiefs and Shawls of all descriptions. A lot of square black, red, and white Merino Shawls, &c. Silk, Swansdown and-Merelles Vestings, Irish Linens, Kentings, Cambricks & Handkerchiefs, Bobinet and Gauze Vells, Linoe & cotton table Diaper, 4-4, 3-4, & 10-4. Col'd and Quills and Knipped Counterpanes, all sizes. Furniture and corded Dinity, Cotton, woollen and worsted HOSIERY, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves of all sorts. DOMESTIC GOODS, Such as 7-8, 4-4, & 6-4 unbleached Mullins, 4-4, 5-4, & 6-4 bleached do. Tickings, Checks and Plaids, Furniture cotton and cotton Osanburgs, LINENS, Flanders Sheetings, from 1 yard to 24 y'd wide, Osanburgs, Burlaps, Russia Sheetings, Russen-Pucks, and various other Linens. A fine assortment of black and white HATS, Umbrellas and Parasols. SHOES, Ladies' black and colored Fremella, do. seal skin, do. calf skin, Gentlemen's calf skin Shoes, do. do. Boots, Coarse Brogans, Children's shoes and Boots. A great variety of Queensware, Glassware, Stone-ware, Hardware and Cutlery. Nails of all sizes; and GROCERIES: Together with a great variety of fancy and other goods by far too tedious to mention. As this is not intended to be a puff, but my real determination, I invite and advise all those who consider it advantageous to buy goods cheap, to call—I promise that they shall not be deceived. G. W. HAMMOND. Charlestown, Oct. 11, 1832.

"BOON SIGNUM!" Bargains! Bargains!! GOODS AT COST! AND BELOW COST!! I am enabled me the better to accommodate my customers, and to do so as speedily as possible, I offer to sell my stock of goods at cost. They have, with very few exceptions, been purchased within the present year, at exceedingly low prices, and consist, in part, as follows: Super blue, black, green, & olive CLOTTIS, Medium blue, brown, mixed, and drab do. Super-Graze Hair Camblet, Bombazines, black and soft-Bombazines, White, red, and yellow Flannels, Homedale Cloths and full Linsey, Plaid and striped do. Point, Rose, and Whitney Blankets, &c. Drab Flushing, do. Peterham, Calicoes, Gingham, and painted Muslins of every variety. Fig'd and plain Swiss, Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins. Gambrois of every description, Black and white Bobinet, Pongees and Tullin Crapes, Black Italian Lustrings and Gros. de Nap. Col'd and changeable Silks for dresses, &c. &c. Fancy Handkerchiefs and Shawls of all descriptions. A lot of square black, red, and white Merino Shawls, &c. Silk, Swansdown and-Merelles Vestings, Irish Linens, Kentings, Cambricks & Handkerchiefs, Bobinet and Gauze Vells, Linoe & cotton table Diaper, 4-4, 3-4, & 10-4. Col'd and Quills and Knipped Counterpanes, all sizes. Furniture and corded Dinity, Cotton, woollen and worsted HOSIERY, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves of all sorts. DOMESTIC GOODS, Such as 7-8, 4-4, & 6-4 unbleached Mullins, 4-4, 5-4, & 6-4 bleached do. Tickings, Checks and Plaids, Furniture cotton and cotton Osanburgs, LINENS, Flanders Sheetings, from 1 yard to 24 y'd wide, Osanburgs, Burlaps, Russia Sheetings, Russen-Pucks, and various other Linens. A fine assortment of black and white HATS, Umbrellas and Parasols. SHOES, Ladies' black and colored Fremella, do. seal skin, do. calf skin, Gentlemen's calf skin Shoes, do. do. Boots, Coarse Brogans, Children's shoes and Boots. A great variety of Queensware, Glassware, Stone-ware, Hardware and Cutlery. Nails of all sizes; and GROCERIES: Together with a great variety of fancy and other goods by far too tedious to mention. As this is not intended to be a puff, but my real determination, I invite and advise all those who consider it advantageous to buy goods cheap, to call—I promise that they shall not be deceived. G. W. HAMMOND. Charlestown, Oct. 11, 1832.

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