Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

Virginia Free Press.

VOL. XXV. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1832. NO. 30.

ic Sale.

decree of the Circuit
t of Law and Chancery
rederick, pronounced on
July, 1832, in a cause
which Walter B. Selby
cob Morgan and the sub-
tants, and which was a
cree made between the
e late Superior District
holden at Winchester,
Court of Appeals, and
of two deeds of trust exe-
tain sums of money there-
irst of said deeds bearing
y of March, 1825, and the
day of May, 1827, and
e County Court of Jeffer-
to sell, *on Saturday the*
er next, at public auction,
mises included in the said
mained unsold under a for-
said Superior Court of
t Winchester, at the sale
e 21st day of August, 1830,

H AND LOT,
known as *Selby's Store*
nuch of two certain

Parcels of Land
UNDRED AND EIGHTY-
ing on both sides of the road
erstown to Henry's Mill,
ands of the heirs of James
, or so much of said land
disposed of by the sale
on the 21st August, 1830,
so much of said residue
to raise the sum of sigh-
five dollars, with interest
1st August, 1832, till paid.
ke place in front of Daniel
Shepherdstown, and on the
o wit: one eighth of the
ill be required to be paid
esidue in three equal pay-
sixteen, and twenty-four
th approved security, will
urchaser, for the payment
ments, and the title to the
s further security for the
of the same.
property is believed to be
the subscriber sells as
ssioner, under the deeds
id.
DANIEL MORGAN.

ILLS
Mustard Seed.
t the *Charlestown Apothe-*
ary Store, good country
Mustard Seed, if brought
hiet cash will be given
JAMES BROWN.

BE INN,
ward and Market-Streets,
TIMORE.
W. Owings,
grateful acknowledge-
ntinuance of the
ronage bestowed
ded in New Market, and
ick, Maryland,—and begs
to inform them that he
ishment called the
E INN,
d kept by *J. R. Thomas*;
is sufficiently known, to
y to pledge himself, that
nting on his part to give
nience to travellers and
proper to favor him with
stages coming to and de-
ty, will regularly call at
tention may be expected
t is now undergoing a
d in a short time will be
as to enable the adverti-
comfort and convenience
mparison with any similar
city.
—4t.

ACES
ree, near Harpers-Ferry.
ednesday the 19th Sep-
will be run for, a POST
heats, for three-year-old
turned a pole for money.
ce, p. p., the proprietor
rse. Entries to be made
r, by the 1st of Septem-
day the 20th of Septem-
DOLLARS, two mile
nag carrying weights ac-
s of the present Jockey
the 21st of September,
LLARS, one mile heats,
e as above.
rday the 22d of Septem-
DOLLARS, one-mile
horses, must pay at the
entrance.
B POUKE, *Proprietor*,
in fine order—Stabling
horses.

JUDKINS'
cific Ointment.
taken to make this sup-
It may be had at the
s', *Charlestown*,
Charlestown,
Martinsburg.
Co., Harpers-Ferry.
ris', Shepherdstown.
Ointment is offered to
and certain remedy for
eases, some of which
the skill of medical sci-
s of every description.
ulcers of long standing.
glandular tumors, parti-
ed tumors in women's
mes terminate in ulce-
t some people know by
, of every description.
ins of the joints.
ulses of every descrip-
part situate.
kinds In this com-
applying the Ointment,
t of water.
arts affected by frost

NKS
er Salt at this Office.

Poetical.

From the Cheraw Gazette.

[illegible] clouds by moments or cars
And Joy by their gloom be o'ershaded,—
Yet why should we yield to the pangs of despair,
Or mourn o'er the hopes that have faded?—
The clime that is fairest, the sky that is brightest,
At times will be darkened by tempests that roll,
Then why should we count ev'ry moment of sadness
Or sigh for events, which we cannot control?

The sun-ray that breaks from the mists that surround it,
Looks brighter than if it had ne'er been o'er cast,
And the heart that can burst all the fetters around it,
May smile with disdain on the griefs of the past;
Like the cloud that reflects from its bosom, the brightness,
Which lately it shrouded and hid from the view,
And as if 'twould atone for the moments it shaded,
The darker the tempest,—the brighter its hue.

ORLANDO.

THE FREE PRESS.

MR. GASTON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Thomas W. White, an enterprising publisher, has forwarded us a copy of this address, in a neat and beautiful pamphlet of 22 pages, issued from his press in Richmond. As a member of the typographical fraternity, we must express our high gratification, at seeing Mr. Gaston's pure and classic thoughts presented to the eye, as well as to the intellectual sense, in a style of unsurpassed neatness and elegance. It is the second edition; which circumstance proves that it has already received the favor of the public, and that the youth of our country (who have seen it) have duly appreciated its merits. No student, in any part of the Union, no matter what may be his ultimate object, should be without a copy of it. It is full of maxims of great value, which should be impressed indelibly upon the memory.

This address was delivered before the "Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies, at Chapel Hill, N. C." on the 20th of June, 1832. The reputation of Mr. Gaston is deservedly great and extensive. He won the highest collegiate honors; and was, during the last war, and subsequently, a distinguished member of Congress from North Carolina. Though he has since been occasionally employed in the councils of his own State, we believe his attention has been principally devoted to his practice as a member of the bar. We need not say how highly he adorns that profession.

Judge Marshall thus speaks of the address:

RICHMOND, AUG. 9, 1832.

Mr. Thomas W. White:

Dear Sir: I have just received your note, intimating your intention to reprint the address delivered by Mr. Gaston, before the Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies at Chapel-Hill, and [illegible] dress, and I have perused it with peculiar interest and pleasure. The advice he gives to students is excellent. It may be read again and again to advantage by every youth who wishes to avail himself to the utmost of the instruction to be acquired in our seminaries.

His lessons on the course to be observed by the young gentleman who is about to enter the great theatre of human action, are not less valuable, and cannot be too frequently or too deeply impressed on the rising generation. They seem to constitute the true basis of the character to which statesmen in a republic ought to aspire.

With great respect, your ob't,

J. MARSHALL.

We quote the conclusion of Mr. G.'s address, as presenting a rich specimen of eloquence and patriotism, which ought to be preserved in letters of gold.

I would not depress your buoyant spirits with gloomy anticipations, but I should be wanting in frankness, if I did not state my conviction that you will be called to the performance of other duties unusually grave and important. Perils surround you, and are imminent, which will require clear heads, pure intentions, and stout hearts, to discern and overcome. There is no side on which danger may not make its approach; but from the wickedness and madness of faction, it is most menacing. Time was, indeed, when factions contended amongst us with virulence and fury; but they were, or affected to be, at issue on questions of principle; now, Americans band together under the names of men, and wear the livery, and put on the badges of their leaders. Then, the individuals of the different parties were found side by side, dispersed throughout the various districts of our confederated republic; but now, the parties that distract the land, are almost identified with our geographical distinctions. Now then has come that period, foreseen and dreaded by our Washington, by him "who, more than any other individual, founded this our wide-spreading empire, and gave to our western world independence and freedom"—by him, who with a father's warning voice, bade us beware of "parties founded on geographical discriminations." As yet, the sentiments so deeply planted in the hearts of our honest yeomanry, that *union is strength*, has not been uprooted.

As yet, they acknowledge the truth, and feel the force of the homely, but excellent aphorism, 'United we stand, divided we fall.' As yet, they take pride in the name of "the United States"—in the recollection of the fields that were won, the blood which was poured forth, and the glory which was gained in the common cause, and under the common banner of an united country. May God, in his mercy, forbid that I, or you, my friends, should live to see the day, when these sentiments shall be extinct! Whenever that day comes, then is the hour at hand, when this glorious republic, this once national and confederated republic, which for nearly half a century has presented to the eyes, the hopes, and the gratitude of man, a more brilliant and lovely image than Plato, or Moore, or Harrington, ever feigned or fancied shall be like a tale that is told, like a vision that hath passed away. But these sentiments and feelings are necessarily weakened, and in the end must be destroyed, unless the moderate, the good, and the wise, unite to "frown indignantly upon the first dawnings of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together its various parts."—Threats of resistance—separation, have become common as household words, in the wicked and silly violence of public declaimers. The public ear is familiarized, and the public mind will soon be accustomed to the detestable suggestion of Dismion! Calculations and conjectures, what may the east do without the south, and what may the south do without the east, sneers, menaces, reproaches, and recriminations, all tend to the same fatal end. What can the east do without the east? They may do much; they may exhibit to the curiosity of political anatomists, and the pity and wonder of the world, the "*disjecta membra*," the sundered bleeding limbs of a once gigantic body instinct with life and strength and vigor. They can furnish to the philosophic historian, another melancholy and striking instance of the political axiom, that all Republican confederacies have an inherent and unavoidable tendency to dissolution. They will present fields and occasions for border wars, for leagues and counter leagues, for intrigues and petty statesmen, the struggles of military chiefs, for confiscations, [illegible] and moon in [illegible] hue. They will gladden the hearts of those who have proclaimed, that men are not fit to govern themselves, and shed a disastrous eclipse on the hopes of rational freedom throughout the world. Solon, in his code, proposed no punishment for parricide, treating it as an impossible crime. Such, with us, ought to be the crime of political parricide—the dismemberment of our "father land." "*Cari sunt parentes, cari sunt liberi, propinqui, familiares, sed omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est; pro qua quis bonus dubitet mortem oppetere si ei sit profuturus? Quo est detestabilior istorum immanitas qui lacerarunt scelere patrium, et in eu funditus delenda occupati et sunt et fuerunt.*"

If it must be so, let parties and party-men continue to quarrel with little or no regard to the public good. They may mystify themselves and others with disputations on political economy, proving the most opposite doctrines to their own satisfaction, and perhaps, to the conviction of no one else on earth.—They may deserve reprobation for their selfishness, their violence, their errors, or their wickedness. They may do our country much harm. They may retard its growth, destroy its harmony, impair its character, render its institutions unstable, pervert the public mind, and deprave the public morals. These are, indeed, evils and sore evils; but the principle of life remains, and will yet struggle with assured success, over these temporary maladies. Still we are great, glorious, united and free: still we have a name that is revered abroad, and loved at home—a name which is a tower of strength to us against foreign wrong, and a bond of internal union and harmony—a name, which no enemy pronounces but with respect, and which no citizen hears but with a throb of exultation. Still we have that blessed constitution which, with all its pretended defects, and all its alleged violations, has conferred more benefit on man than ever yet flowed from any other human institution—which has established justice, insured domestic tranquillity, provided for the common defence, promoted the general welfare, and which, under God, if we be true to ourselves, will insure the blessings of liberty to [illegible] constitution, have claims upon you, my friends, which cannot be disregarded. I entreat and adjure you then, by all that is near and dear to you on earth—by all the obligations of patriotism—by the memory of your fathers, who fell in the great and glorious struggle—for the sake of your sons whom you would not have to blush for your degeneracy—by all your proud recollections of the past, and all your fond anticipations of the future renown of our nation—preserve that country, uphold that constitution. Resolve, that they shall not be lost while in your keeping.—and may God Almighty strengthen you to fulfil that vow!

The Pestilence.

On the Treatment of MALIGNANT CHOLERA, by small and frequent doses of Calomel, by Joseph Ayre, M. D. Hull.

I have had seventy-six cases, of which sixty have been returned cured, five are under treatment; and four of them out of danger, and ten have died. The whole of these patients were attended at their own homes, and most of them under every possible disadvantage.—The treatment pursued was the same in all, and was in strict conformity with the views of the disorder which I have advanced, and with that which I inculcated in *the Lancet* as suited to it. The *exclusive object* sought for, has been *to restore the secretion of the liver*, and the means employed for this purpose have been no less exclusive, and have wholly consisted of calomel and laudanum, given in small quantities and frequently repeated. The dose of calomel was one or two grains, and of laudanum one or two drops, given every five, ten, or fifteen minutes, according to the urgency of the symptoms, and duration of the treatment. The calomel was given alone as soon as seventy or eighty drops of the laudanum had been taken, or the purging and cramps were abated. The calomel was continued uninterruptedly until a substantial abatement of the disease was produced, and the only limit set to its use was in giving it at progressively wider intervals. In several late cases I have trusted to grain doses, with a drop of laudanum given with each, and renewed every five minutes for two or three hours, and then every ten minutes, until a decided impression was made upon the complaint, when they were repeated every twenty minutes, and afterwards every hour, until, at length, they were discontinued. The average quantity of calomel which I have given has been about eighty grains, and the highest quantity one hundred and seventy-six grains. Soreness of the mouth has only occurred in about a dozen cases, and chiefly in those in whom the disease was least severe, or when it was continued after the collapse was wholly removed; for, pending the continuance of that stage, no effects upon the mouth are produced by it. At the moment I am writing, a patient has just come out from the collapse under this treatment, who had a suppression of urine during fifty-eight hours, and who has taken nearly one hundred and fifty grains of calomel in single grain pills, and yet without any soreness of the mouth, or any other inconvenience from it. He is now nearly convalescent. The average duration of the disease in those who recovered under this treatment has not been more than five days, and in a very few only were there any consecutive fever. For, by the prompt and very liberal use of calomel in *small* and frequently-renewed doses,—and it is, I may once more repeat, *indispensable* to their efficacy that they be small,—the secretion of the liver becomes early restored and that inflammatory reaction in the hepatic circle is prevented, which would otherwise ensue as a consequence of its congested state. Hence, in many instances, I have found the most rapid recoveries to occur in patients in whom the disease was most intense.

[illegible] that can alone be relied on as such, are the vomiting and purging; but especially the purging of ricey, broth-like, or gruelly motions, with an entire suppression of the urine, if the disease be not arrested. In every case, excepting in young children, there have been cramps. In some the cramps were wholly confined to the lower part of the body, which was the case with all the patients that came under my care during several days. The intensity of the cramps furnished no criterion by which to judge of the intensity or danger of the disease. They will abate and be renewed whilst the patient is progressively advancing to recovery. The ceasing of the vomiting and purging of the peculiar fluids, whilst, at the same time, the weight above the chest is relieved, and the pulse keeps up or is restored, are the best indications of the patient's improvement. The renewal of the urine may be delayed for many hours after these signs of improvement, and the case will still terminate well.

In the cases which terminate favourably, the ricey motions become changed into those resembling tar, and these into others less dark, until the natural fæcal condition is restored. In some few cases I have had reason to believe, that the motions were tar-like from the beginning, but these were of the milder form of the disease. When the disorder proves fatal, the stools before death are frequently changed from the ricey colour to the appearance of gruel of a reddish hue, and resembling the washing of recent flesh.

In conducting the treatment of this complaint, I have scrupulously avoided the admixture of other medicines with the calomel, that no error might be committed in the conclusions to be deduced from the practice. I have not exhibited a single emetic, or once employed bleeding or leeching, until after the stage of collapse had passed away, and then only on a few occasions. No inconvenience appeared to arise from an unrestrained allowance of cold water, nor any great advantage from much external warmth. I never used the vapour-bath, nor any other means of giving warmth than what the ordinary methods would supply, and, indeed, *so directly have I aimed at restoring the secretion of the liver*, and so fully and confidently have I relied on it as the great instrument for removing the whole train of alarming and distressing symptoms, that I have ordinarily neglected to resort to what have been accounted by most as the approved means for affording a temporary relief to them. When the fluid purging was excessive, I have used opiate glysters, and castor oil when the stools became black, and when no further calomel was wanted. I generally have endeavoured to see my patients every two or three hours during the period of danger, and to avoid any delay in beginning the treatment, have provided them at my first visit with a few pills, and the necessary doses of laudanum, until they could be procured from the cholera station.

I will not trespass upon your pages, or upon the time of your readers, by restating the views I entertain of the nature of the disease, or my reasons for the treatment which I recommend for it. Every thing I have seen of the disease, and experienced in the treatment of it, serves but to confirm the opinion I had formed of both. The essence of the disease is an interrupted secretion of the bile, and the *remedy is that which restores this secretion*. In the most intense forms of the disease, such a cause, indeed, may seem inadequate to account for its phenomena; but, like every other disease, it has its gradations of severity, and the mildest form of it maintains a resemblance to the severest, proving, as in the instance of the mild and confluent small-pox, their common origin and nature. It has been affirmed, that the cases of the disease differ so much as to require a diversified mode of treatment; but the very contrary of this has appeared to me to be the fact, and the only difference in the treatment demanded to be made, is, chiefly in the frequency of the times for repeating the calomel, and the greater or less occasion for the subsequent employment of leeching and the antiphlogistic remedies. In every case there is a repressed secretion of bile, and in every case there is a necessity for calomel to restore it. Emetics, and even stimulants may, occasionally, and, as it should seem, by accident, restore it, and these last may sometimes even support the patient thro' the struggle, and thus appear to be the remedy. But their action is indirect, and their success is, in a measure, accidental, and must generally fail, whilst calomel, as possessing the specific property of promoting the secretion of the liver, is at once a medicine that claims not merely to be united with others in the treatment, but to be relied on as a specific in this complaint, and to be employed to the exclusion of all others. Such, indeed, has been the course I have pursued with it, and such has been the course pursued with it by my intelligent young friend, Mr. Sharp of this town, who has followed my method in every thing, and who, having seen and especially attended with me nearly all the cases I have had to treat, assures me, that his own experience in the result of the practice with the cases he has had privately to treat, completely corresponds with what he had observed with me, and establishes in his mind the same conviction which is fixed in mine, that calomel, given in minute and frequently renewed doses, is endowed with a property of controlling and arresting it, which no other medicine, or combination of medicine, has ever had assigned to it, or will, if I mistake not, be ever found to possess.

Remote Cause of Cholera.—Physicians mostly agree in ascribing the remote cause of Cholera to a something unknown in the atmosphere—to a something which is not discoverable by any of the senses, and has not yet been detected by any chemical analysis. Dr. Watermouse, speaking of this subject, says: "When I see vain man attempting to change for the better, the state, condition, or, if you please, *constitution* of the atmosphere, by playing with *chloride*, or vinegar, it seems like a child with a tea-cup of honey and a tea-spoon attempting to sweeten the bitter salt ocean."

Treatment of Cholera.—Dr. Francis of the city of New York, has published a short account of the Cholera, wherein he says—The Camphor Treatment is the wrestling of a pigmy with a giant. In relation to the injection of the veins with the saline solution, he says: "Of about forty two subjects, in which our practitioners have had recourse to this method of cure, four only, as far as I can learn, have been thereby saved."

Miscellaneous.

A Tale of the French Revolution.

It was a dark and gloomy period during the French Revolution. The remorseless Robespierre had stretched his mad ambition to the utmost, and the terrible factions which he had raised to support him in his ascendancy, already began to tremble at the growing influence of the Royalists. The Jesuits and Jansenists were burning with all the zeal of theological controversy, and the infuriated people giving themselves up to the unbelief of an unintelligible jargon or to the spirit of a false and dangerous philosophy. Religion affrighted had fled the country, and infidelity, with all its attendant evils, was stalking over it like an invisible curse. The very fountains of abomination seemed to have been broken up, and a deluge of pollution poured upon the land. The sanctuary and monastery were invaded, and the blood-thirsty tyrants becoming more merciless and sanguinary by the very despondency of their cause, heaped the most unprovoked vengeance on their wretched inmates.

While the fury of the Revolution was at this extreme height, a community of nuns in the suburbs of Paris were seized and condemned to the guillotine. On the day set apart for their execution, a ferocious mob had gathered in the streets of Paris, and as the victims passed along in their monastic dress, a faint murmur of disapprobation arose, not unlike that of the mingling of far-off waters.—Many of them were in the full bloom of youth and beauty, and sung as they ascended the steps of the scaffold, the hymn of *veni creator* with most lively and musical voices. They reached the fatal guilloting, and with the black veil still down over their faces bowed their necks, one by one, beneath the bloody axe. It was a martyrdom which even the old in crime could scarcely witness without feeling their bosoms heave as with the thrill of their best emotions. Barbarity had indeed become a business, and humanity been frozen hard by constant scenes of desolation and horror. But there was pictured in the countenances of nearly all; a something like the struggling of heart and mind, and the stout arm of one of the officers of the guard fell nerveless as he looked upon the massacre.—He could no longer riot in the destruction of maiden innocence, and his pent-up feelings relieved themselves in tears. A victim who was just then on the eve of submitting to her fate, cast an eye of recognition upon the man who had shown so much humanity—and disclosed to him a familiar face. He rushed forward before the executioner, and in the agony of his spirit cried out—

"Spare her—oh! for mercy's sake spare her!"

The multitude gazed in astonishment, and the executioner stayed his purpose. And the axe fell by his side—

The axe hung—clogged with massacre.

"And thy heart fails thee, does it, young man?" said he, with a fiendish smile. "Liberty of speech and action calls for the sacrifice, and sacrifice shall be made."

"Oh! no," cried he, "by your love for me—by all that is dear to our country and to human nature—I entreat you to spare that girl. She is innocent, and her father never opposed the liberty for which we contend."

"I cannot now bandy words with you," said he—"the execution must go on, and as I have no power myself to revoke the sentence which has been passed upon these Nuns, it will be useless to trouble me with any further pleas for their safety."

"Will you then prolong the execution of this victim until I have seen and asked her life of the proper authority? I know my prayer will be granted when they have heard her innocence and the cause of my anxiety."

"Go, young man; but remember, unless you return in fifteen minutes from this time, your errand to yonder palace would be as well untold."

Many minutes had not elapsed before the chivalrous youth had reached his destined place. It was not a wild freak of gallantry nor a dream of wandering sense that urged him on to the accomplishment of so bold a plan. It was the prompting of a better nature and of early love. The beautiful Nun had been the object of his attachment from his childhood, and although the turbulence of the times had separated them from each other for many years—he still loved her with unchanged affection.

At the outbreaking of the revolution, he joined the party of his father, and became a friend of Robespierre, and an enemy of the Bourbons. The blood-thirstiness of his leaders sickened him to the very heart's core; but he could not retrace the steps which he had taken. It was immediate death, or help on the work of destruction which had been so well begun. His conscience struggled for a while with his principles—but the latter prevailed, and he became a frequent witness of the slaughter of his friends and acquaintances. He saw the father of his beloved fall on the scaffold, and breathe out a prayer for his only daughter. He heard how, from this circumstance, she was forced against her will, to embrace a life of conventual seclusion, and to seek in the cloister an asylum from the cares and corruption of the world. But the affections of the artless girl could not thus easily be weaned from society. They were concentrated into one sublime feeling of love, and the convent and [illegible] were insufficient to lead her to the contemplation of holy and eternal things. The young liberalist loved her with a warm gush of youthful feeling, and during the few moments which were allotted him by the executioner, plead like a mother for the preservation of her life. He gained his object and hurried back with the glad tidings. A thousand inquising eyes were looking out towards the palace. No officer of the guard met their view. The cheeks of the maiden were pale with anxiety, and her brow was deeply furrowed with the lines of thought. The angel of hope which visited her but a few moments before, had fled, and she now gave a last look to the spirit's heaven. The alloted time had expired—she bowed her neck—the axe fell—and her "soul went back to God who gave it."

Just at that moment the officer was seen hurrying with unwonted human speed towards the fatal spot. He ascended the scaffold with the word PARDON trembling on his ashy lips, and as he looked around on the bloody scene before him, he saw the yet unquiet flesh of his soul's idolatry—the words of grief became too big for utterance, and the energies of his noble nature died within him. He reeled and fell prostrate amid the slaughtered Nuns. The dreamless, pulseless sleep of death had come over him, and his body was consigned to the [illegible] that vainly attempted to preserve.

THE TRAVELLERS.

The idea on which this story is built is very happily conceived, easily uniting the interest of a fictitious narrative with the description of real places and the memory of actual events. A family is represented as making "the grand tour of the lakes, Montreal, Quebec," &c. This affords an opportunity for describing places and local habits, which has been just sufficiently used. Some beautiful, though short, descriptions of natural scenery occur, and a few romantic events; and a great many moral reflections drop from the mouth of the mother in the instruction of her [illegible]

"A commandant of the fort (which was built by the French to protect their traders against the savages,) married a young Iroquois who was before or after the marriage converted to the Catholic faith. She was the daughter of a chieftain of her tribe, and great efforts were made by her people to induce her to return to them. Her brother lurked in the neighborhood, and procured interviews with her, and attempted to win her back by all the motives of national pride and family affection; but all in vain. The young Garanga, or, to call her by her baptismal name, Marguerite, was bound by the threefold cord—her love to her husband, to her son, and to her religion. Mecumeh, finding persuasion ineffectual, had recourse to stratagem. The commandant was in the habit of going down the river often, on fishing excursions; when he returned, he would fire his signal gun, and Marguerite and her boy would hasten to the shore to greet him.

"On one occasion he had been gone longer than usual. Marguerite was filled with apprehensions natural enough at a time when imminent dangers and hair-breadth escapes were of every day occurrence. She had sat in the tower and watched for the returning canoe till the last beam of day had faded from the waters; the deepening shadows of twilight played tricks with her imagination. Once she was started by the water-fowl, which, as it skimmed along the surface of the water, imaged to her fancy the light canoe impelled by her husband's vigorous arm—again she heard the leap of the heavy musk-alongs, and the splashing waters [illegible] like the dash of an oar. That passed away, and disappointment and tears followed. Her boy was beside her; the young Louis, who, though scarcely twelve years old, already had his imagination filled with daring deeds. Born and bred in a fort, he was an adept in the use of the bow and the musket; courage seemed to be his instinct and danger his element, and battles and wounds were 'household words' with him. He laughed at his mother's fears; but in spite of his boyish ridicule, they strengthened, till apprehension seemed reality. Suddenly the sound of the signal gun broke on the stillness of the night. Both mother and son sprang on their feet with a cry of joy, and were passing hand in hand to the outer gate, when a sentinel stopped them to remind Marguerite it was her husband's order that no one should venture without the walls after sunset. She, however, insisted on passing, and telling the soldier that she would answer to the commandant for his breach of orders; she passed the outer barrier.—Young Louis held up his bow and arrow before the sentinel, saying gaily, 'I am my mother's body guard you know.' Tradition has preserved these striking circumstances, as the events that followed rendered them memorable.

'The distance,' continued the stranger, 'from the fort to the place where the commandant moored his canoe was trifling and quickly passed. Marguerite and Louis flew along the narrow path, reached the shore, and were in the arms of Mecumeh and his fierce companions. Entreaties and resistance were alike vain. Resistance was made, with a manly spirit, by young Louis, who drew a knife from the girdle of one of the Indians, and attempted to plunge it in the bosom of Mecumeh, who was roughly binding his wampum belt over Marguerite's mouth, to deaden the sound of her screams. The uncle wrested the knife from him, and smiled proudly on him, as if he recognized in the brave boy a scion from his own stock.

'The Indians had two canoes; Marguerite was conveyed to one, Louis to the other—and both canoes were rowed into the Oswegatchie, and up the stream, as fast as it was possible to impel them against the current of the river.

'Not a word or cry escaped the boy: he seemed intent on some purpose; and when the canoe approached near the shore, took off a military cap he wore, and threw it so skilfully, that it lodged where he meant it should, on the branch of a tree which projected over the water. There was a long white feather in the cap. The Indians had observed the boy's movement—they held up their oars for a moment, and seemed to consult whether they should return and remove the cap; but after a moment, they again dashed their oars in the water and proceeded for few miles, and then landed; and their canoes behind, some trees on the river's bank, and plunged into the woods with their prisoners. It seems to have been their intention to have returned to their canoes in the morning, and they had not proceeded far from the shore, when they kindled a fire and prepared food, and offered a share of it to Marguerite and Louis. Poor Marguerite, as you may suppose, had no mind to eat it; but Louis, saith tradition, ate as [illegible]

the walls of the fort. After the supper, the Indians stretched themselves before the fire, but not till they had taken the precaution to bind Marguerite to a tree, and to compel Louis to lie down in the arms of his uncle Mecumeh. Neither of the prisoners, as you may imagine, closed their eyes. Louis kept his eyes fixed on his mother. She sat upright beside an oak tree, the cord was fastened around her waist, and bound round the tree, which had been blasted by lightning; the moon poured its beams through the naked branches upon her face, convulsed with the agony of despair and fear. With one hand she held a crucifix to her lips, the other was on her rosary. The sight of his mother in such a situation, stirred up daring thoughts in the bosom of the heroic boy—but he lay powerless in his uncle's naked brawny arms. He tried to disengage himself, but at the slightest movement, Mecumeh, though still sleeping, seemed conscious, and strained him closer to him. At last the *strong sleep*, that in the depth of the night, steeps the senses in utter forgetfulness, overpowered him;—his arms relaxed their hold, and dropped beside him, and left Louis free.

'He rose cautiously, looked for one instant on the Indians, and assured himself they all slept profoundly.—He then possessed himself of Mecumeh's knife, which lay at his feet, and severed the cord that bound his mother to the tree. Neither of them spoke a word; but with the least possible sound they resumed the way by which they had come from the shore. Louis in the hope, of reaching it before they were overtaken.

'They had nearly attained the margin of the river, where Louis meant to launch one of the canoes, and drift down the current, when the Indian yell resounding through the woods, struck on their ears. They were missed, pursued, and escape was impossible. Marguerite, panic-struck, sunk to the ground. Nothing could check the career of Louis. 'On, on, mother,' he cried, 'to the shore, to the shore.' She rose and instinctively followed her boy. The sound of the pursuit came nearer and nearer. They reached the shore, and there beheld three canoes coming swiftly up the river. Animated with hope, Louis screamed the watch-word of the garrison, and was answered by his father's voice.

'The possibility of escape, and the certain approach of her husband, infused new life into Marguerite. 'Your father cannot see us,' she said, 'as we stand here in the shade of the tree, hide yourself in that thicket, I will plunge in the water.'—Louis crouched under the bushes, and was completely hidden by an overhanging grape-vine, while his mother advanced a few steps into the water and stood erect, where she could be distinctly seen. A shout from the canoes apprised her that she was recognized, and at the same moment the Indians, who had now reached the shore, rent the air with their cries of rage and defiance. They stood for a moment, as if deliberating what to do; Mecumeh maintained an undaunted and resolute air; but with his followers the aspect of armed men, and a force thrice their number, had its usual effect. They fled. He looked after them, cried 'shame!' and then with a desperate yell, leaped into the water and stood beside Marguerite. The canoes were now within a few yards; he put his knife to her bosom. 'The daughter of Tecumseh, he said, 'should have died by the judgment of our warriors, but now by her brother's hand must she perish; and he drew back his arm to give the fatal stroke, when an arrow pierced his own breast, and he fell insensible at his sister's side. A moment after, Marguerite was in the arms of her husband, and Louis, with his bow unstrung, bounded from the shore, and was received in his father's canoe; and the wild shores rung with the acclamations of the soldiers, while his father's tears of pride and joy were poured like rain upon his cheek."

A man named Hog, being condemned for murder, by Lord Bacon, humbly implored his mercy by a little ill-timed wit, observing it "was not unlikely he might be a distant relation from the similarity of names." "No, no," said his lordship, "that can never be; at any rate Hog is not Bacon till it is hanged, so you must be hung before you can claim kindred."

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

THE FREE PRESS.

☞ The price of this paper is *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum.*

The result of One Day's Ride of our Collector.

Promises innumerable -	$0000,00
Cash! - - - -	0004,00
Grand-Total	$0004,00

The Collector would beg leave to add an item or two:

Dinner, horse-feed, and a glass of Wine.

deem a very interesting exposition, by Dr. Arnott, of England, of the proper treatment of Cholera. He promptly strikes at the root of the evil, by the only sure method which, in our opinion, medical science has yet developed.

To sustain the system, during the searching action of the Calomel through the system, seems to us to be a highly important object. Before time is afforded for the operation of this potent medicine, appalling debility is produced by the purging of the rice-y fluid which characterises the Cholera, and to check this, various remedies have been tried. The following has been named to us—and we ask the attention of practitioners to it:

What effect would be produced, in arresting the purging in Cholera, by a piece of fine sponge, immersed in laudanum, diluted brandy, and olive oil, introduced through a large, slightly-curved *canula*, some inches up the rectum?

The sponge could be removed at pleasure, if secured to a small staff or stiletto, and would do no harm, if it did no good.

We are aware that to restore the *tone*, especially, to the healthy performance of its functions, and to *equalize the circulation*, are the objects upon which the physician should mainly keep his eye, when treating Cholera; yet, we think, whilst efforts are making to accomplish these, he *might* possibly prevent fearful exhaustion by the above means, even after astringent injections, &c. fail. Every physician knows the danger of the sudden removal of the *stimulus of distension*; and, to prevent this, certain means are always employed in tapping *dropsical* patients. It cannot be less important to attend to this fact in treating Cholera—a disease so often and so soon succeeded by *collapse and death!*

If any of the medical faculty should think it worth the trouble to try the above scheme (not suggested without authority) in extreme cases, we should be pleased to hear the result. We have witnessed the distressing influence of this frightful and incessant discharge, in baffling the effects of all the internal and external stimulants which experience has suggested—and we consider its cessation as all-important to the success of the most approved remedies.

The following passage is extracted from a letter written by a gentleman of high reputation in the medical world. It was not designed for publication, but believing that its insertion may be productive of benefit, both here and elsewhere, we are induced to give it place.

[illegible] has observed the disease in Glasgow, London, New York, and Philadelphia. [*Balt. Am.*

"My opportunities of observation of Cholera have been considerable, and the study of the disease has occupied much of my attention. I am persuaded that the disease in its violent form *never* manifests itself without being preceded by premonitory symptoms; and I am further fully satisfied, that if treated during the existence of the premonitory symptoms, no danger is to be feared. It is not my intention to write a treatise for you, on this disease, and I shall therefore refrain from detailing all the premonitory symptoms. The most remarkable, and the one which is *never* absent, is Diarrhœa: this is generally attended with a feeling of lassitude, and a sensation of pain and uneasiness in the region of the stomach. Diarrhœa is, however, the symptom of all others the most easily ascertained, and having been ascertained, not an hour, not a moment should be lost in treating it. My dear friend, let me impress this fact upon your mind, and if you only bear it in recollection in the management of your own health, and that of your family, I shall insure you against all risk. So soon as the diarrhœa comes on, let one of the powders, prepared according to the following prescription, be taken immediately in a little jelly, and six hours afterwards take from six drachms to one ounce of castor oil, this will produce free evacuations, which ought to be examined; and if the last of them should be *at all* unnatural, in six or eight hours after the operation of the medicine has ceased, a second powder should be taken; and as in the former instance, its operation promoted by a dose of oil. During the employment of these remedies, the patient should *remain in bed*, or at all events keep his room, and the diet should consist of the lightest and most digestible articles of food. If this system of treatment be adopted, the patient will assuredly be saved from an attack of the cholera in its most malignant form."

[The Powder alluded to is formed by the following prescription, which any apothecary can prepare: Calomel, 15 grains; Rhubarb, 60; Sulphate of Morbine, 1 do.; to be mixed and divided into 3 powders.]

In the Washington Telegraph, is a very long and important letter on the subject of Cholera, from Dr. G. S. Pattison, dated at Philadelphia, to his friend in Virginia. From a hasty perusal of it, we infer that the above is from the same source. [*Balt. Pat.*

A New York writer uses the following emphatic language:—

"Publish it from the house tops, proclaim it by criers through the streets, let notices be left at the door of every house, so that each one of its inmates may learn, that the much dreaded cholera is the consequence of neglecting to apply for immediate aid for affections of the bowels, and that it is owing to this only can it produce any mischief. Proclaim that man mad who will let the sun go down, with his bowels out of order and no remedy applied. By this means, *if the notice be regarded*, you will stop the ravages of this scourge, and stay the march of the pestilence; and in no other way than by bringing this truth home to every breast, and causing it to be acted upon with religious observance, can you arrest the destruction that follows in its train.

"Let it again and again be inculcated, so that all shall know and believe; the poor, the young, the ignorant, the confident, *all without an individual exception*, that God, who has sent this pestilence on the earth, has also sent a herald, in the premonitory symptoms, to announce its approach, and that in this, the first or forming stage, it is *always curable*, easily curable, and let it also never be forgotten that he who neglects, wilfully neglects the mandate, is his own murderer."

☞ "Fudge" was received too late for this day's paper. He will appear next week.

Political.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

POLITICAL DISCLOSURES.

We have said, and we now repeat that Mr. Van Buren, after having done all in his power to defeat the election of Gen. Jackson in 1824, first made a tender of his services to Mr. Adams, and that Mr. Adams refused to appoint him Minister to England. In the mean time, the opposition, headed by Mr. Calhoun, rallied in favor of Gen. Jackson, and then, and not until then, did Mr. Van Buren take [illegible] the candidate of the *Jackson party*, for the Vice Presidency, upon the ground that his election should be supported upon *party* measures. We are of that class of public men who acknowledge the binding force of *party faith*. Few public men in this country have obtained an elevated party standing without great sacrifices of feeling, time, labor, and money; and no one is justifiable, except upon the higher considerations of public duty, to do any act, endangering the political standing of prominent public men, which is often more valuable than money. [illegible] pens that public duty requires the severance of personal ties at an expense of feeling, which none else but a public man, governed by a high sense of his party obligations, and who has been required to make the sacrifice, has felt. And the reader will, we trust, permit us here to say, that although the writer of this has passed some severe and painful trials, none has so lacerated his feelings as that which separated him from the Jackson party—His mind had, from the first organization of the administration, been filled with the deepest anxiety, and the most painful apprehensions as to the future. He was aware that Mr. Van Buren intended to compel him to enter the lists *as his partisan*, or else to encounter the bitterest denunciations of a party press, *organized, arranged*, and *paid* for the purpose. He knew that preparatory to this denunciation, a secret warfare was carried on against him by representing to the President, and influential members of the party, that Mr. Calhoun would be a candidate for the Presidency at the end of the present term: that the Telegraph was pledged to support him against Gen. Jackson, and that its support of the *measures* of the administration was insincere.

As it was important to *convince* Gen. Jackson on this point, and, as essential to the plan, that the Telegraph should be disarmed of all power to assail Mr. Van Buren, in case it was driven into opposition, he surrounded himself with active partisans, who were formed into a corps for the purpose of directing the presses of the party. This was done by an active correspondence and editorial articles prepared for the leading presses. Editorial articles were prepared for the Telegraph, some assailing the leading members of the opposition with great virulence; others, committing the paper, to what was termed the leading measures of the administration. Some of these articles were published, [illegible] In the meantime, Mr. Van B.'s partisans, here and elsewhere, were taught to complain that the Telegraph was not efficient in its support of the administration, and some of the articles, thus prepared, [illegible] were submitted to the President, or spoken of in his presence, and alterations made by the editor cited as proof of his devotion to Mr. Calhoun, and also of insincerity in his support of General Jackson and *his* measures. The tendency of this proceeding is obvious to the most careless observer. Mr. Van Buren was, by this operation, rendering any movement of the Telegraph doubly difficult:—He was gradually destroying its power, to counteract his intrigues when in the fullness of his purpose he should throw off the mask and make open war upon Mr. Calhoun. By the incessant and bitter attacks levelled at the leading members of the opposition, it was supposed that their lasting and unrelenting hostility would be provoked against this paper; indeed, Mr. Kendall openly avowed this, in his letter to the editor, making known the intention of establishing the Globe; while it was intended to compel such an unconditional endorsement of *all* the acts of the administration, as to give the full weight of our authority for all its measures, and to compel us to acquiesce in every step which Mr. Van Buren might adopt for the purpose of transferring the party to him as the successor of Gen. Jackson.

It may be asked, why we so long submitted? Our reply is, it is difficult to break party shackles. Our confidence in General Jackson had been firmly seated; we talked with him fully; we told him our trials; we complained of his suspicions, *and we had his promise* that the intrigues of our adversaries should not prevail.—Does any one ask why we permitted Mr. Van Buren's partisans to write for our *editorial* head? The answer is, that we were told by General Jackson himself, that one of them was selected for the office which he holds, because he would be an *able* assistant, and that had he refused to insert their articles, such refusal would have been cited as proof of our preference for Mr. Calhoun over Gen. Jackson, and urged as demonstrating the necessity of establishing another press, which we foresaw would be the signal for the dissolution of the party, and fraught with danger to the principles and interests which we conceived it our highest duty to support.—We foresaw what a conflict must come, but we were anxious to postpone it until after the election of Gen. Jackson would have separated his name and popularity from Mr. Van Buren. In admitting these articles, we exercised our own judgment in corrections, and although we could not resist a suspicion of the real object which events afterwards confirmed, they were always accompanied by such professions as made it impossible to refuse an admission, without causing an immediate rupture, which we labored to prevent. The same motive which induced us to labor to postpone the eruption, induced Mr. Van Buren to precipitate it. Relying on the name and popularity of Gen. Jackson as the *only means of transferring the party to him*, he resolved to identify himself with Jackson *now*, and for that purpose produced the quarrel with Mr. Calhoun.—When this took place, it was no longer a question between the Jackson party and the opposition. *It was a question between members of the same party*, and foreseeing its approach, we endeavored to postpone the crisis by direct appeals to the President and to Mr. Calhoun.

We refused to read the correspondence between them, because we had hoped, although almost against hope, even up to the last moment, that the eyes of the President would be opened, and that a reconciliation would take place. When the question came in this shape, there was [illegible] *friends*, or of our *principles*. We were *compelled* to choose, and we took the weaker side: because it was the side of truth and honor. We foresaw that, as Mr. Calhoun had been the most efficient member of the Jackson party; that as the press was already organized in support, or in opposition to the administration; that as we had incurred the hatred of the opposition, and had nothing to promise to the lovers of power and patronage, we occupied a position of most imminent peril.—Nor was Mr. Van Buren without his apprehensions, [illegible] would be to carry the Telegraph with him, a club was organized for the purpose of writing for its columns. They had several meetings, but it was soon ascertained that the Telegraph could not be relied on.

Mr. Blair was required to come *immediately*. A pledge was given that he should not lose by the enterprise. Amos Kendall made a contract with Mr. Greer to print the paper. Mr. Blair came on; and the press was put in operation without subscribers, the new paper declared to be the *organ* of the administration, the Telegraph was denounced, all *loyal* presses were required to denounce it, and all loyal "SUBJECTS" to discontinue their subscriptions to it.

For the first number of the new series of letters by Mr. Stephen Simpson, the Editor of the Pennsylvania Whig, we find the following disclosure of an important fact, in reference to the Presidential Election, going to confirm our own impressions in regard to it:—

"A question essential to the liberties of the people of the United States, is now to be discussed, and inquired into, and is embraced in the interesting query—'*Who is the real candidate of the Jackson party for the Presidency?*'—This is an important question for the followers of the Hero President to settle, before they go to the polls,—as many are under the delusive impression that Andrew Jackson is a *real candidate* for the Presidency. Nothing could be more visionary and fallacious. We have had some opportunity of hearing and knowing the sentiments of Gen. Jackson himself on this subject; and I challenge contradiction to what I shall state as having heard from his own lips—'that he valued a *re-election* more as a proof that the *people approved of his measures*, than from the power it gave him—that he *preferred the Hermitage to the President's House*;—and would, if *re-elected, resign* and *go home, satisfied to have the approbation of the people; and contented to leave the government in the hands of a true friend, like Mr. VAN BUREN!*' These were his words, as distinctly as I can now recollect—I am certain of the meaning of what he said."

The reader will please to bear in mind that the Globe has authoritatively informed the public that General Jackson will consider himself dishonored by a re-election, unless Mr. Van Buren be elected with him.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, which very recently furled forever its Jackson flag, gives the following account of the manner in which the Globe was established:

"The very mode in which the Globe was established, is characteristic of the man who conducts it. It is well known here at least, that Mr. Blair came to this city with orders to the office holders to raise the necessary funds for purchasing a Napier Press. It is well known that those office holders, whose situations are most lucrative, were assembled together at the Bank Coffee-House, corner of Pine and William streets—that there Blair came before them with his endorsements from Washington, and modestly requested them to give him *two thousand dollars* to purchase a Napier Press, and a few hundred for other purposes! It is also well known that his request was complied with, and that every person present was assessed two hundred dollars of their office salary, to sustain the official press at Washington! Yet this press, thus established and supported by the people's money, through the office holders and executive patronage—edited, as it is, by unprincipled and ungrateful mercenaries,—dares prate of independence, of bribery, of republican principles, and of *honor* and *honesty!* As well might a bawd talk of virtue, or the Albany money changers of honesty of purpose."

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

We are glad to see that the New York Courier and Enquirer swims gallantly before the gale, that instead of being put down by the Regency and Jackson office-holders, it is much more likely to put them down. Its remarks of Monday will be read with general satisfaction.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

Remarks.—We are indebted to the Editor of the Richmond Whig, and other equally liberal conductors of independent prints, for the interest they have taken in the struggle with the "Executive patronage of the Government," and we take this opportunity to return them our grateful acknowledgments for their friendly interposition. It is due to our advertising friends, and to the friends of the freedom of the Press throughout the country who have so promptly come to our aid, to give them the result of the late efforts of the office-holders against us.

The struggle has been a fierce one, but on the part of the Office-holders it has been short-lived. Their minions promptly obeyed the orders of their chiefs, but the People—the honest independent freemen of the city and country, have calmly viewed the whole ground, and the result is, that we have had a *net increase over and above all withdrawals of FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO SUBSCRIBERS since the 23d day of August!!* This is a compliment to the justice of our cause—it exhibits a devotion to the interests of our country, and an attachment to the constitution, which cannot fail to make the Office-holders tremble for their safety. We feel grateful for this evidence of confidence—for the approval of our devotion to *principles* instead of *men*, and we shall continue to labor in the good cause with unabated zeal.

Gen. Pitcher, member of Congress from New York; Messrs. Russell and Irvin, members of Congress from Ohio; Gen. Kreppe and Mr. Miller, members of the Senate, and Mr. Dunlap, member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania—have withdrawn from the Jackson party since the adjournment of Congress.

Corruption.—The Cincinnati Gazette publishes a list of twenty-two office-holders under the general government of that State, who are at this time engaged in promoting the re-election of Gen. Jackson.

[Let it be remembered that Gen. Jackson turned out every officer who took any part against him in the late election. His toleration of the course of the present office holders, proves the *sincerity* of his inaugural declaration, that he would "correct those abuses which brought the patronage of the federal government in conflict with the freedom of elections."]

at Washington, Gideon Wells, a Jackson editor in Connecticut, wrote to him in these words:

"*With the assistance of the General Government*, we shall in one year's time, get a strong and *healthy* majority in this state—such an one as will go together at the next *Presidential election*."

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Few of our citizens are aware of the crisis that impends in South Carolina. They persuade themselves that the threats of the nullifiers are "mere sound and fury, meaning nothing." [illegible] prove a fatal one, as it is calculated to lull us into security, and prevent our taking any measures to ward off the evil.

The leaders of the nullifiers have laboured for years, and unhappily with too much success, to prepare the public mind for an explosion; and one of the means has been, to excite the most deadly hostility against their fellow citizens of the middle and eastern states, as plunderers and robbers, who were grinding them to the face of the earth, and rioting on their spoils.

Having succeeded in exciting the passions of the people to a state of frenzy, they at length have boldly announced their intention of dissolving the Union; which, although probably their ultimate object from the commencement, they have not dared openly to avow it until now. The Columbia Telescope, which acts the part of a fugel-man to most of the other nullifying papers of South Carolina, has recently recommended this most pernicious measure, in the following violent and outrageous terms.

From the Columbia Telescope.

"The Union of these States is now virtually dissolved—dissolved in the only place where it ever can be permanent, viz: in the hearts of the people. It is in vain to cry out for the preservation of the Union, when a century cannot eradicate the prejudices that already exist betwixt the people of the North and South. Is it in the nature of man to love his oppressor? *Is it in the nature of man to love the highwayman that presents a loaded pistol to his breast* with one hand, while with the other he filches from his pockets the price of his hard industry?

"It may, we repeat, be asserted without the dread of refutation, that to preserve the Union is to continue the tyranny of your oppressors, and to rivet the chains of slavery. The present is not a time for cold temporizing policy. All disguise should be thrown off, and patriotism (as in the days that tried men's souls) should speak,—THIS UNION MUST BE DISSOLVED.

"The line between the oppressors and oppressed, is as distinctly marked out as that betwixt the American Colonies and the Crown of Britain in 1776. [illegible] It is not in the power of human reason to controvert it. Let tories and consolidationists cry "Treason! Treason!" and at the same time remember that the same exclamation drowned the voice of the father of Patrick Henry, when with eloquence unequalled he gave the first impulse to the ball of the revolution which established, at least for a season, the liberty of America.

"I will not shrink from the responsibility of the assertion, *that the true policy of the South is to SEPARATE FROM THE UNION.*—To continue in Union, is to continue, like the fabled Atlas, to groan with the weight of a world upon your shoulders.

"The project of a Southern Convention is another trick of the enemy. It is a feint to prolong the life of tyranny already writhing in agony at the thought of its approaching dissolution.

"Carolinians! In three days chivalry France effected one of the most important of Revolutions. Less than three days are sufficient for you to effect all you desire. *Let the people rise in their sovereignty and speak the fiat, "We will be Free,"* and like Milton's Angel that fell from the battlements of Heaven, the many-headed monster which, with insatiate thirst and sanguine jaws, feeds upon the life-blood of the South, will fall from its boasted height into the abyss of infamy; and the chains, which it has impiously forged for you and your children, will fall at your feet accursed. Be prompt! be decisive! and your victory is won without a struggle. A CITIZEN."

It may be said, that this is an anonymous publication, and therefore not entitled to any consideration. True, it is anonymous—but a similar spirit is breathed in regular and volunteer toasts drunk with acclamation at assemblages of hundreds of citizens. This is a pretty sure criterion of the public sentiment.

It may be asked, what steps can be taken to avert the impending evil? There is but one, and that is to disseminate tracts calculated to disabuse the public mind, by shewing the enormous misrepresentations by which the citizens have been led astray. The press, by the dissemination of 10,000 pamphlets monthly, for above a year, has been mainly instrumental in producing the present effervescence. The press alone can furnish an antidote. But we are gravely told that it is too late. This is manifestly wrong. It is never too late to attempt to do good. It is undoubtedly too late to convert the leaders, who "*would not be convinced, though one were to rise from the dead.*" But among the well-meaning portion of their followers, strong facts, fair deductions, and appeals to reason and common sense, could not fail to have a salutary effect; and as the parties are nearly equipoised, a few converts might decide the question in favor of the peace and harmony of the Union. Let it be observed, moreover, that those who now deem it too late, were for months and years past opposed to making any efforts, on the ground that there was no danger. They cried "peace, peace, when there was no peace." With people of this description there is no such thing as a proper time to make sacrifices or efforts. AN ANTI-NULLIFIER.

We think it unnecessary to notice minutely the proceedings of the various meetings which have been and are now being held in Georgia, touching the subject of Nullification. With few exceptions, that doctrine is unequivocally denounced, and its putative father, Mr Calhoun, "handled without gloves." It would be gratifying to us, who have not learned the art of "splitting hairs twixt South and South-West side," if some of these learned Georgians would point out the essential difference between the Nullification which they practice, and that which they profess so cordially to abhor.—[*Lynchburg Virginian.*

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania.

To the Friends of Henry Clay in Virginia:

The Central Committee of Richmond have appointed, as Electors, Col. Reuben B. Patteson, of Buckingham, in place of Samuel Branch, of Prince Edward, who declined the nomination made at Staunton; and Colonel Christopher Tompkins, of Matthews, in place of Thomas R. Joynes, Esq. of Accomac.

John A. Chandler,	Norfolk county,
John Ross,	Isle of Wight,
Benjamin Hatcher,	Manchester,
John Tucker,	Brunswick,
Reuben B. Patteson,	Buckingham,
Fortunatus Sydnor,	Lynchburg,
David Saunders,	Bedford,
Christopher Tompkins,	Matthews,
Chapman Johnson,	Richmond,
Joseph C. Cabell,	Nelson,
James Barbour,	Orange,
Charles Hill,	King & Queen,
John Taliaferro,	King George,
Sydnor Bailey,	Lowndes,
Thomas Marshall,	Fauquier,
Philip C. Pendleton,	Berkeley,
John White Page,	Frederick,
Waldo P. Goff,	Harrison,
Samuel Miller,	Augusta,
Edward Watts,	Botetourt,
P. H. Steinbergen,	Mason,
Ch. L. Crocket,	Wythe.

The Central Committee present this Ticket to the people of Virginia, as one opposed to the election of Andrew Jackson, as President, and which all of that sentiment are invited most earnestly to vote for. The Committe will, in a short period, address their fellow citizens; they content themselves now with congratulating the country upon the marked change which has taken place in public opinion, in different parts of the United States, and with exhorting those of their fellow citizens who believe a change of Administration expedient, to activity and exertion.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee.

George Loyall,	Norfolk,
John Cargill,	Sussex,
James Jones,	Nottoway,
Thomas M. Nelson,	Mecklenburg,
Archibald Austin,	Buckingham,
Richard Logan,	Halifax,
Joseph Martin,	Henry,
William Jones,	Gloucester,
William H. Roane,	Hanover,
Samuel Carr,	Albemarle,
Lawrence T. Dade,	Orange,
Archibald R. Harwood,	King and Queen,
Samuel Blackwell,	Northumberland,
John Gibson,	Prince William,
Inman Horner,	Fauquier,
Hierome L. Opie,	Jefferson,
James M. Mason,	Frederick,
John McMillan,	Brooke,
Jacob D. Williamson,	Rockingham,
Charles Beale,	Bottetourt,
Thomas Bland,	Lewis,
Andrew Russell,	Washington.

General Intelligence.

[illegible] such cite that authentic intelligence has been received at St. Louis, of a severe engagement between the Sioux and hostile Sacs and Foxes, in which the latter were completely cut to pieces. Only 70 warriors escaped [illegible] were killed and 40 taken prisoners. Among the prisoners is the celebrated Prophet, who has been second in command in the expeditions against the whites. Black Hawk is ascertained to have been wounded in the previous battle on the bank of the Mississippi, by a shot from the steamboat War-rior, and to have died three days afterwards. [*Louisville Journal.*

LIBERIA.

The following certificate by Messrs. Simpson and Moore, colored men, agents of the Natchez Colonization Society, whose arrival here recently has been announced, has been sent to us for publication. Simpson and Moore are intelligent men, and their report written and oral will probably give more satisfaction to their colored brethren here than those of others whom they might suppose interested in making too favorable representations. We understand that they will remain some time in the city, and may be applied to for information. They will probably be present at some of the public meetings called to promote the objects of the Colonization Society.

[*New York Commercial.*

We, the undersigned, having been sent to Liberia, to ascertain the situation of the Colony there, are happy to state, for the benefit of the colored people generally, that during a residence of nearly three weeks in the Colony, we visited the four principal settlements, in all which we found the colonists healthy, well pleased with their situation, and improving their circumstances very rapidly. An uniform expression of gratification that they had found a place of freedom and comfort in Africa, was made without exception. Such was the impression on our minds of the advantages of emigration to this Colony, that we have determined to report favorably of the object to the Society which sent us out; and, as the best testimony of our full persuasion of its great advantages, have determined to settle our business, and remove to Liberia the first opportunity. We see our brethren there freemen, and advanced to the full privileges of unrestrained enterprize and Christian liberty. We have time only to give this brief assurance now, but shall make our full report public on our reaching Natchez.

GLOSTER SIMPSON,
ARCHY MOORE.

New York, Sept. 11, 1832.

Mexico.—By the arrival of the schooner Crawford, at New Orleans, information is received that the city of St. Louis de Potosi was taken by Gen. Montezuma, with 3000 men, after a sanguinary battle. The city was defended by about 700 men, with four pieces of artillery, and made a desperate resistance.—The loss on both sides was great. The city of Victoria also surrendered after an action of two hours, the government troops losing 20 or 30 men killed and wounded. Soto La Marina declared in favor of Santa Anna, and the troops left for its defence marched for Matamoras to defend that city. 500 men, it was said, were on their march for the purpose of reducing the place.

The prize of two hundred dollars, offered by the publishers of the Lady's Book, for the best original tale for that periodical, has been awarded by the Committee to Miss Leslie of Philadelphia. The story is to be published in the October number of the Lady's Book. It is entitled "Mrs. Washington Potts."

Another premium was also offered of fifty dollars, for the best original poem, but the committee have declined selecting any among the pieces submitted.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.

About 8 o'clock on Friday night last, Mr. James Heath, a young man who resides in his father's family about 10 miles north of this place, went to the house of a Mrs. Lucas, a near neighbor, where a young lady (Miss Grover) resides, and deliberately shot her with his rifle in which he had put two balls. Providentially, however, in elevating the piece to the window through which he fired, its muzzle struck the glass, which caused the young lady suddenly to move from the position in which she was reclining, at the moment of time he took his aim, and thus escaped with her life—though not without having received both balls, one lodging in her [illegible] the other through the same arm above the elbow, which caused a very painful fracture of the *os humeri*. We learn that she is doing well and is likely soon to recover. We cannot avoid mentioning here, as an example of female presence of mind, that immediately after receiving the fire of her attempted assassin, the young lady blew out the candle to escape a second assault upon her life! There was no grown person in the house but Mrs. Lucas, who retreated up stairs, and by her screams, alarmed the surrounding neighbors. But the most awful and fatal part of this bloody tragedy, yet remains to be told. No [illegible] and, as he supposed killed her, than he fled to his father's barn-yard, a short distance from the house, and there re-loaded his rifle; deliberately laid down on his back; placed the muzzle of the piece under his chin; folded the barrel firmly in his arms; touched the trigger with one of his feet, from which he had taken the precaution to remove the shoe and stocking, and discharged the whole loading into his head. So effectually did he perform the horrible deed, that it is believed he never moved after it, as he was found the next morning in the same position in which he must have lain down.

An inquest was held over his body on Saturday, by the Coroner of this county, who pronounced a verdict of death by deliberate suicide.

The only cause alleged for the perpetration of this inhuman crime is, that the young man had paid his address to the young lady, who declined his proposals; and stung by the mortification of disappointment, he resorted to the dreadful expedient which he did, to revenge his hopeless attachment. We understand he sustained through the neighborhood, the character of an honest, industrious and peaceable citizen.—[*Chillicothe Gazette.*

From the Orange County, N. Y. Patriot.

Horrible Scene.—A scene was exhibited near Butler's Falls on the Delaware, a few days since, the bare recital of which is enough to freeze the blood of the listener. A gentleman from that quarter gives the following particulars. We do not vouch for their correctness:—

A workman on the canal (we did not learn his name) loaded his gun towards night, as he said, to shoot intruders upon the lock, and left it standing in a corner of his house. His wife, fearful of the consequences during his temporary absence from home, removed the flint, and left the piece in the same situation. The husband, on his return late in the night, ordered his wife to bed, in company with a small boy; where she had lain but a short time, when he came into the room, and pointing the gun directly at her, snapped it, with the intention of shooting her dead on the spot. The piece, of course, missed fire.—Discovering that the flint was removed, he seized a lighted candle, and holding it to the pan, succeeded in discharging it; but from the awkwardness of his position, being unable to take aim, the charge missed the intended victim. The woman and boy then fled in opposite directions. The monster, failing in the pursuit of his wife, pursued the boy, and overtook him on one of the locks of the canal. A slight scuffle ensued, when suddenly loosing his hold of the lad, he fell over into the lock, and was instantly killed by the fall.

WARRENTON, (VA.) SEPT. 8.

Distressing Occurrence.—On Friday evening, August 31st, we had a most awful visitation. While chief justice Marshall was sitting in the house of his son James, a shock of lightning prostrated before him, his sons James and Edward, his grand son John, the son of Thomas Marshall, and two other grand-children, John and Mary Harvie. The fluid pervaded the whole house. Messrs. George Alexander, Henry Marshall and John H. Thomas, were also shocked, although not prostrated. For twenty minutes all of the first five were considered as dead; the application of ice-water was immediate, and proved to be efficacious in the restoration of all.—The chief justice, Major Ambler and Thomas G. Marshall, were in the room with the sons, but were not injured, although so much shocked as not to see the lightning or hear the thunder. The sufferers are all recovering.

A fatal Mistake.—Last Monday a physician prescribed for a man who was unwell, in the upper part of the city, *marshmallows tea*. The good woman of the house misunderstood the Doctor, and prepared boiled *muskmelon*. The disease terminated in Cholera, and the patient died! [*New York Gaz.*

Dreadful Accident.—An elderly man was seen riding rapidly on horseback through Beverly on Saturday evening last, with the object of his dearest affections in his arms. He suddenly let his darling fall to the ground, its neck was instantly broken, and its spirit fled! The consequence was, that the man was obliged to keep sober the whole of the next Sabbath!

This at first seemed a very cold-blooded narrative, till upon inspection we perceived that it was probably *only* a bottle of whiskey that was killed.

Death of Brant.—The Western Mercury contains the following brief obituary notice:

"Died, at the Mohawk village, near Brentford, John Brant, Esq. Chief of the Mohawk tribe of Indians, and son of the gallant Chieftain, who distinguished himself so nobly in the revolutionary and late wars. Mr. Brant was an accomplished gentleman, and died sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of acquaintances of the first respectability."

The cause of the death of this Chief is not mentioned. He was very generally known as meriting the character above given him; and his loss will be felt by many. He was educated in England. Most readers will remember his correspondence with the poet Campbell, in vindication of his father's memory, from the charge of cruelty attached to it in Gertrude of Wyoming. An attempt was made, but abandoned, to implicate Captain Brant as being consulted during the Morgan transaction, by the abductors. But it was found that he had nothing whatever to do with it. He has left behind him an unsullied and enviable reputation.—[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

"So *Black Hawk* has a son," said a newshunter the other day: "I wonder what he'll call him?" "Tommy Hawk, to be sure, at this season," answered Quibble.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

R SUICIDE.

n Friday night last, Mr. ... who resides in his ... 10 miles north of this ... house of a Mrs. Loe... a young lady (Miss Hoo... liberately shot her with ... had put two balls. Pro... in elevating the piece ... ugh which he fired, its ... lass, which caused the ... to move from the posi... reclining, at the mo... k his aim, and thus es... ... not without hav... ... of the left hand, and ... same arm above the ... a very painful fracture ... e learn that she is doing ... on to recover. We can... here, as an example of ... mind, that immediately ... re of her attempted as... ... y blew out the candle to ... ult upon her life! There ... on in the house but Mrs. ... d up stairs, and by her ... surrounding neighbors. ... l and fatal part of this ... requires to be told. No ... upon Miss Hoover, ... killed her, than he fled ... n-yard, a short distance ... there re-loaded his rifle; ... wn on his back; placed ... iece under his chin; fold... in his arms; touched the ... his feet, from which he ... ution to remove the shoe ... ischarged the whole load... So effectually did he per... ed, that it is believed he ... it, as he was found the ... e same position in which ... own.

... eld over his body on Sa... roner of this county, who ... ct of death by deliberate ...

... lleged for the perpetra... crime is, that the young ... dress to the young lady, ... posals; and stung by the ... appointment, he resorted ... dient which he did, to re... attachment. We under... rough the neighborhood, ... honest, industrious and ... [*Chillicothe Gazette.*

County, N. Y. Patriot.

A scene was exhibited on the Delaware, a few ... recital of which is enough ... f the listener. A gentle... ter gives the following ... not vouch for their cor...

... canal (we did not learn ... gun towards night, as ... ders upon the lock, and ... orner of his house. His ... consequences during his ... from home, removed the ... ce in the same situation. ... return late in the night, ... bed, in company with a ... he had lain but a short ... into the room and point ... ging the contents in her ... of course, missed fire.— ... flint was removed, he ... and loading it to the ... charging it full from the ... pestle, was unable to ... missed the intended vic... d boy then fled in oppo... monster, falling in the ... pursued the boy, and ... of the locks of the canal. ... d, when suddenly loosing ... e fell over into the lock, ... led by the fall.

... ENTON, (VA.) SEPT. 8.

...ce.—On Friday evening, ... a most awful visitation. ... Marshall was sitting in ... James, a shock of light... re him, his sons James ... nd son John, the son of ... d two other grand-chil... Harvie. The fluid per... house. Messrs. George ... arshall and John H. Tho... ked, although not pros... minutes all of the first ... d as dead; the applica... s immediate, and proved ... the restoration of all.— ... ajor Ambler and Thomas ... the room with the sons, ... although so much shock... lightning or hear the ... ers are all recovering.

... Last Monday a physician ... who was unwell, in the ... *marshmallows tea.* The ... house misunderstood the ... boiled *muskmelon.* The ... Cholera, and the pa... [*New York Gaz.*

... —An elderly man was ... horseback through Be... reging last, with the ob... ections in his arms. He ... g fall to the ground, its ... oken, and its spirit fled ... , that the man was o... the whole of the next ...

... d a very cold-blooded ... nspection we perceived ... *only* a bottle of whiskey ...

... —The Western Mercury ... brief obituary notice:

... wk villiage, near Brent... g, Chief of the Mohawk ... on of the gallant Chief... d himself so nobly in the ... wars. Mr. Brant was ... eman, and died sincere... erous circle of acquain... pectability."

... eath of this Chief is not ... very generally known ... ter above given him; ... elt by many. He was ... Most readers will re... ndence with the poet ... on of his father's me... of cruelty attached to ... ning. An attempt was ... to implicate Captain ... ted during the Morgan ... bductors. But it was ... thing whatever to do ... hind him an unsullied ... n.—[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

... s a son," said a news... "I wonder what he'll ... Hawk, to be sure, at ... Quibble.

THE FREE PRESS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

After our last paper was put to press, a case of Cholera occurred in town, which proved fatal.—The subject was an intemperate old woman who had formerly been in the poor-house, and who by her habits frequently brought on common cholera.

Since Thursday last, no case bearing the slightest resemblance to cholera, has occurred. The town is unusually healthy; and all the vague reports which have been spread upon the wings of the wind, have entirely ceased to disturb the population.

As an evidence of the salubrity of our atmosphere, we may mention, that from 20 to 30 workmen, (strangers,) have been employed upon our turnpike, in the heart of the town, not one of whom has been attacked with the dreaded malady; and for the last two weeks, not one of the *twenty* now engaged, has *lost an hour by any sort of sickness.*

A letter written from "Jefferson County, Va." ... a most erroneous colouring to the circumstances which the writer attempted to detail. A casual reader would be led to infer that the Cholera had been *raging* at Harpers-Ferry; and, indeed, that the whole "garden spot" had been ravaged by disease. The writer ought to have been more particular in his details; he ought to have stated that nearly all the cases which occurred, *were on the line of the Canal to Maryland,* and not at Harpers-Ferry. That village has not been so free from disease for the last twelve years; and the whole county has been unusually favored with health this season.

We believe we may safely say, that *not a case of malignant disease now exists in the county of Jefferson.*

FIRE.

On Friday morning last, one of the blacksmith shops belonging to the United States' Armory at Harpers-Ferry, was consumed by fire. The loss was not very considerable, there being but little wood connected with the building. Some inconvenience will result to some of the workmen, by throwing them out of employment for a short time. No blame is attached to any one for the burning—the roof having, on many former occasions, taken fire. The necessity is now apparent, of using slate, tin, or copper roofs, for such buildings.

Gen. Root, a politician of great influence in New York, has renounced the Jackson faith, and joined the opposition.

The Administration seems to be gone—*Root* and *Branch.*

This day Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, will have completed the 96th year of his age.

Daniel Dunklin has been elected Governor of Missouri, and Mr. Boggs Lieutenant-Governor. They are both Jackson men, and so are their opponents.

The Nullifiers have triumphed in the municipal election in Charleston, S. C. The Nullifiers ticket has 3447 votes, the Union ticket 955.

An article which we insert to-day, from the Columbia Times, breathes Treason in every line. We think it high time things should be called by their right names; and we feel no hesitation in saying that *Nullification* and *Disunion* are synonimous terms.

It ought no longer to be concealed from the public, that a *Dissolution of the Union* is contemplated by the madmen of the South. That glorious banner which for half a century has proudly waved o'er our heads, and which never failed to enkindle feelings of patriotic enthusiasm, is now to have some of its stars blotted out forever.—Citizens, are you ready to see your Union sundered—your flag dishonoured—your national glory tarnished? If not, denounce *treason* in its incipiency—check madness in the first moments of its frenzy. Like the people of Nelson, show that the Disunionists are to receive no countenance from you—and Reason will soon resume her empire.

The citizens of Nelson county, in this State, have held a public meeting, to express their views "in the present critical disturbance of our federal relations." They think it time the people of Virginia should "correct, with promptitude and decision, the misapprehension of their political creed," lest silence might "be construed as a symptom of apathy, or of entire acquiescence in the projected schemes of Revolution." We have already said the people of Jefferson detest and denounce every effort to "alienate one portion of the Union from another," and will hold no fellowship with Nullification. We repeat the remark. Are we correct?

We have not room for the preamble of the Nelson meeting—but subjoin the resolutions:

Resolved, That a momentous crisis has arisen in our federal relations, which calls for the general expression of public sentiment, and that Virginia cannot now remain silent without being false to herself, and deceitful to her friends.

Resolved, That we regard the doctrine of Nullification as a disorganizing and insidious political heresy, directly opposed to the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, That we view the modifications of the Tariff at the last session of Congress, as a substantial measure of relief, and any future excess of these duties creating a surplus not wanted in the national treasury, as calculated to lower the Tariff in future to the revenue wants of the government.

Resolved, That so far from perceiving in the reduction of the tariff duties at the last session of Congress any inducement for the opponents of that policy to resist its execution, we find abundant encouragement to acquiesce for a longer period, and continue our peaceable efforts to procure its further amelioration.

Resolved, That we place all our hopes for the preservation of our liberties, on the duration of our Union, and a careful, and scrupulous adhesion to a rigid construction of our written Constitutions.

Resolved, That we consider any immediate opposition to the tariff laws by the forcible interposition of any State at this particular juncture, as unsafe, impolitic, unwise, and highly dangerous to the best interests of the nation.

Huge Tomato.—We have been shown a Tomato, raised by Lewis Rudacille, of this county, which weighed, when [illegible] pounds and five ounces.

Mammoth Radish on Bullskin.—We have this day been shewn a Radish, from the garden of Mr. John Kable, of this county, weighing 10 pounds, and measuring 2 feet 1 inch in circumference, and 18 inches in length.

Silas Marmaduke,
James W. McCurdy.

Sept. 15, 1832.

... Williamsburg, (a Judge of the former General Court,) has been appointed, by the Executive, the Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Chancery in the Circuit recently vacated by Judge Brown.

Col. Breathitt was installed Governor of Kentucky on the 4th, and appointed Lewis Sanders, Esq. of Grant, Secretary of State.

A verdict of wilful murder has been rendered against Maria Roths, for killing her infant child in Reading, Pa.

The Turf.—The celebrated race horse Durock, who last fall challenged any horse in Canada for £400, has arrived at the St. Pierre Race Course from Upper Canada. Sleepy John, and several other horses, are also training, to run at the ensuing races, which take place on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday of the ensuing week. [*Montreal Gaz.*

The handsome Gohanna filly of Mr. Roane, was yesterday sold for $2500 cash. This is the second 3 years old of Gohanna's produce that has sold since the spring for a large price; Mr. Winfree's having sold for $3000. [*Richmond Whig, Sept. 11.*

Uselessness of Ardent Spirits.—Gov. Cass, the present Secretary of War, distinguished not more for his learning, talents, and mental accomplishments, than for the undeviating rectitude of his moral principles, bears testimony as follows to the absurdity of cherishing a habit of drinking intoxicating liquors—

"I stand here a living monument of the utter uselessness of ardent spirits; having never tasted them, and yet I have endured my full proportion of fatigue and exposure, in peace and in war."

The Pestilence.

From the Philadelphia S. E. Post, Sept. 15.

The number of deaths in this city last week was 129—61 adults and 68 children. Of these there were by malignant cholera, 18; summer complaint, 15; diarrhœa, 10; dropsy in the brain, 7; debility, 9; mania-a-potu, 7.—Thirty-five of the whole number were under one year of age. Four people of color and five from the almshouse, are included in the total amount.

The New York City Inspector reports the deaths of 355 persons during the week ending on Saturday; of which 201 were from malignant cholera; 29 of flux infantile; and one of cholera morbus.

There were 332 deaths in Baltimore during the week ending on Saturday last, of which 226 were of cholera, and 22 of cholera infantum. Of the deaths 129 were colored persons. [illegible] There were 23 deaths by cholera within the 24 hours ending on Monday at noon.

HEALTH OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA,
September 13, 1832.

The Board of Health report one new case of Cholera for the 24 hours ending this day at noon.

In Private Practice—One case, a colored man, dead.

In Northern Hospital—The case reported yesterday, dead.

September 14.—The Board of Health report, for the 24 hours ending this day at noon:

In Private Practice—One case, a colored man. By order,

BENJ. S. KINSEY, *Sec'y.*

RICHMOND, SEPT. 12.

The Cholera.—This malady is in Richmond. Six ascertained cases have occurred since Friday, all blacks, and all terminated fatally. The weather has been, until last night, close and humid for several days. It is now open, sound and dry. We perceive no great alarm, less certainly than existed when the cholera first got to the country.

Sept. 13.—Five cases of cholera reported by the Board of Health, and one death.

Sept. 14.—Three cases of cholera for the 24 hours, and 2 deaths.

A case of cholera, attended by death, occurred in Petersburg on the 14th inst.

Five cases of cholera, which terminated fatally, occurred in Boston during the 24 hours ending on the 11th instant.

Three new cases of cholera were reported at Boston on the 12th—all of which terminated fatally.

BALTIMORE.

	Deaths	Whites	Colored.
Sept. 10	23	11	12
11	20	8	12
12	25	13	12
13	17	9	8
14	19	22	7
15	18	8	10
16	8	7	1

WASHINGTON.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Sept. 9	62	15
10	42	13
11	29	6
12	16	8
13	42	6
14	22	10

From the Hagerstown Free Press, Sept. 11.

In Washington county the Cholera has been fatal in a great many cases—in the lower part of the county, the canal laborers are sickening and dying daily. In Hagerstown there has been but one case, and that did not prove fatal. He was a laborer from the canal. In Boonsboro' there has been two cases, one of which, a resident of the town, has terminated fatally. His name was Cleland, and his death is attributed to eating one or two peaches. He was taken sick at ten o'clock at night, and was a corpse before day light. Sharpsburgh being immediately in the vicinity of the canal, has felt the effects of the disease more severely than any place in the county—report stating that as many as six and seven were dead at one time, tho' we believe none of them were citizens.—In Williamsport there has been one suspicious case on which the doctors could not agree. The *citizens* of the county enjoy uninterrupted good health.

A correspondent of the New York Gazette, in reply to the prevailing question, "Why fruits and most of the vegetables are prohibited this season, while in other seasons they are consumed with impunity?" answers —"that nothing on the earth this summer has reached its usual wholesome state of maturity, and is therefore more or less poisonous to persons of peculiar habits. Our summer has not only been too cool, but too wet to bring our fruits, &c. to a natural ripe state; and it is to this peculiar season we have to attribute our present liability to atmospheric affection."

EASTERN PENITENTIARY,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer lately visited the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, and speaks in approving terms of the management of the institution. The building was constructed for the purpose of introducing the system of solitary confinement, and is calculated to contain from five to eight hundred solitary cells, each eight feet wide and fifteen feet deep; the walls of which are of stone, seventeen inches thick, the floors of oak, the doors of iron, hung upon iron frames built in the wall. There are now a[illegible] whom but four are females, all blacks. So successful has been the system thus far, that it is remarked that of forty-two prisoners who have been discharged from the institution, no one has ever been returned,—their habits being reformed, or their terror of the solitary discipline so great, that they fled to other states. We annex the following brief account of this terrible mode of punishment:

"A small room at the western side of the prison is divided into three small apartments. In the first of these the convict is taken when brought to his new and solitary place of residence, and divested of his clothing, head of hair, and whiskers. In the second there is a bathing tub, in which he is compelled to take a bath. In the third apartment he is provided with a suit of prison clothing, a cap is drawn over his eyes, and thus, in darkness, he is taken to the cell assigned him, from whence he never departs until his term of imprisonment expires.

In some cases this term embraces the weary period of ten or fifteen years. During all that period he is compelled to be constantly employed, either weaving, shoemaking, or something of the kind, and diet is rye bread and coffee, sweetened with molasses, in the morning; a certain quantity of beef, soup, or hash, at dinner time, and a portion of mush in the evening.—Friends, relatives, or acquaintance, no matter how urgent may be their or his desires, are not permitted even to look in upon him, during the whole period of his imprisonment. He is left to a communion with his own mind, and to the reflections which the recollection of the past, and the promise of the future inspire. His lot is, indeed, a dreadful one, for he is [illegible] upon him by his own iniquities, and is, in short, the penalty of guilt under our laws.

The system of solitary confinement [illegible] establishment, or which rather, the prison was erected for the purpose of introducing, will in a few years be the only system of penitentiary discipline pursued in Pennsylvania, and we may add, in the world. Its design is a philanthropic one, inasmuch as it is calculated to induce reflection in the prisoners, and to prevent those who are novices in crime from becoming, by association, hardened villians, and prepared as has often been the case under the old system, to perpetrate crimes on their escape from the penitentiary, which they would have revolted at when they first entered into it."

Chapter on the Fashions.

From the Cincinnati Mirror.

FASHION, IN MATTERS OF DRESS.

It is a trite observation, that the *tastes* of a community may be known by the *fashions.* Now, notwithstanding our veneration for every thing ancient, we feel disposed to doubt the orthodoxy of this important aphorism: for it seems to us, that the fashions are of no criterion at all, by which to judge of the tastes of community. On the contrary, it has always appeared to us, that they are regulated mainly by *whim,* and that *taste* has very little to do in the matter. Were this not so, we might expect that those modes of dress, and those ornaments, which harmonize best with the natural proportions and symmetry of the form, and which impose the least restraint on the necessary movements of the different members of the body, would, in the course of a series of changes, become the prevailing and fixed fashion.—But, so far from this being the case, capricious alteration and invention are as busily at work now as they have ever been; and it is a fact, that the more ridiculous a fashion is, the longer is its duration. Thus, the hooped petticoat and the pismire waist, have been in vogue at different periods, since the year 1515, in the reign of Francis I. of France. Nothing can exceed the ridiculousness of this dress, when its origin is considered; and were this more generally known, we are disposed to think the hoop would be much less worshipped. Delicacy forbids our mentioning, in this place, the circumstance that gave rise to it. Forty-five years after their adoption, (in the reign of Charles the First,) the hoops had become so ridiculously large, and the rage for them so great, that the King was obliged to fix a standard for them, by royal edict!

An antiquarian might procure matter for a curious and laughable volume, on the subject of Dresses and Decorations, by extending his researches into the early history of the French People. They are scarcely less remarkable for their fantastical fashions, than for their volatile dispositions. A few examples will show, that in former times the excesses of fashion were even greater than at the present day.

In the twelfth century, a simple tunic fastened with a girdle, a mantle and a veil, constituted the dress commonly worn by females: and this dress is supposed to have been worn for several centuries preceding. From this time we may date the commencement of the reign of *Fashion* in France.—Every thing ridiculous that female ingenuity could invent, without regard to modesty or convenience, successively became the rage; and an *Exquisite* of the thirteenth, fourteenth, or fifteenth century, rigged out in the fantastic garb of the period, must have borne as little resemblance to a legitimate daughter of Eve, as a modern cockney does to a true gentleman.

In the thirteenth century, the daughters of the princes and nobles wore dresses of such a prodigious length, that they were compelled to hold them up before, whenever they walked. About the same time the head dress was a large bonnet, as nearly as possible the shape of a heart, the chin of the wearer making the point. A few years produced an important improvement in these bonnets, heads [illegible] were thrown by, and

In the fourteenth century, we find the head of the fair *Francaise* adorned with a bonnet, out of the sides of which protruded a tremendious pair of *horns!* It has descended to us as matter of history, that the carpenters were obliged to accommodate their work to the caprice of the *fashionables,* so far as to widen the doors of the houses, in order that ladies might pass out and in without going sideways, or knocking their horns against the frame! At this time, likewise, were worn dresses with what were called "slashed sleeves" hanging [illegible]

The next head dress of which we have any account, was a sugar-loaf hat, of extraordinary height, having a couple of yards of lace attached to the peak, and left loose to float in the air. History places the height of this hat at an ell, or one yard and a quarter! As in the case of the horns, we are told that another alteration had to be made in the doors, in order that ladies might enter and exit without stooping their heads half way to the ground.

The whimsical in dress, however, has not been by any means confined to the French ladies. Amongst others, the fair daughters of Albion were early tinctured with a *fashionable* mania; and like their French neighbours, we sometimes find them indulging their love of the singular at the expense of modesty.—For instance, we are told that in the times of Queen Anne, the bosoms of the ladies were either entirely exposed, or merely shaded by gauze. The large tub hoop made its appearance in England, about this time. This was so excessively absurd, that a satirist remarked, in a company of ladies, that their "petticoats were no more petticoats than Diogones' tub was his breeches!" The English ladies, however, have never been so fashion-struck as the French.

The American ladies—what shall we say of them? Can it be possible that they, whose surpassing beauty and grace and loveliness are acknowledged by all, resort to the tricks of dress and the arts of decoration, to attract attention to their persons? We would fain give a different answer from what we are compelled to. Though formerly remarkable for the modesty of their dresses and the sparingness of their decorations, for a few years past Fashion has been raging amongst them like a very pestilence; and it is thought doubtful if even the French Belles can eclipse them in the absurdity of their gowns and the ridiculousness of their bonnets. Like modern philosophers, they appear determined to appropriate to themselves the discoveries and inventions of former ages.

We find them wearing, at the same time, almost every variety of dress that caprice has given birth to since the commencement of the Christian era. We read of nothing truly [illegible] meet with some relic of it, in the course of a half-day's stroll in one of our fashionable cities; and it is to be regretted, that not only are season and good taste not consulted, but [illegible] as for ease and convenience, no more attention is paid to them when making up a new dress, than as if women never expected to move any other part of their persons but the feet. It is a fact that has fallen under our own observation, that one of the "latest fashions" brought out in this city, disables a lady entirely from raising her hand to her comb.—Another will scarcely suffer her to tie her shoe-strings; and a third is in a fair way of exposing her garters to the vulgar gaze.

There is a terrible prophecy against the "Daughters of Zion," recorded in the Book of Isaiah. Inasmuch as they walk proudly in the sight of the Lord, and with stretched forth necks and mincing gait, &c, their chains, and bracelets, and mufflers, and bonnets, and head-bands, and tablets, and ear-rings, and jewels, and changeable suits of apparel, and mantles, and wimples, and crispingpins, and *glasses,* and fine linen, and hoods and veils, are to be taken from them: and instead of a girdle, there is to be a rent; and *instead of well-set hair, baldness;* and a girding of sackcloth, instead of a stomacher, &c. &c.

As many strange things are continually happening in this our day, it has occurred to us whether the prophecy referred to above, might not be on the eve of its fulfilment.—We have therefore thought proper to point it to the attention of those interested, and shall conclude this *fashion*-able homily, which has already reached a very un*fashion*-able length, by saying that the prophecy may be found in the book of the Prophet Isaiah, third chapter, sixteenth to twenty-fourth verse, inclusive.

Died,

On the 5th instant, in the 72d year of her age, Mrs. Catharine Craft, widow of the late Mr. Jacob Craft, of Shepherdstown.

On Sunday morning last, of a very short illness, Mr. John Keller, of Harpers-Ferry, aged about 38 years.

On Saturday last, Sarah Caroline, daughter of Mr. William Crow, jun. of this town, aged 4 months.

After a severe and protracted illness, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Sunday the 8th inst. Mrs. Van Ness, wife of John P. Van Ness, Mayor of the city of Washington. Of this lady it may be emphatically said, that she was the guardian of the Orphan and the benefactress of the Poor.

On Sunday morning the 2d inst. near Frederick, in the 19th year of his age, Mr. John Henry Stull, eldest son of Otho H. W. Stull, of Hagerstown.

On Monday the 10th inst. after a short but severe illness, Elie Williams Stull, in the 11th year of his age, second son of O. H. W. Stull, Esq. of Hagerstown.

On Saturday, the 1st inst. at the Hot Springs, in the 49th year of his age, Commodore Charles C. B. Thompson, of the United States Navy.

☞ We were not less grieved than surprised, to hear, that in our article of last week, which we intended to be solely *admonitory,* our language was construed as reflecting upon the respectable family whose affliction we alluded to. We certainly did not dream of charging *them* with *neglect,* for we *know* that the most unremitting and affectionate efforts were used by them, *the moment any danger was discovered.* We do not at any time write very clearly—and on that occasion we did not find a sick bed, and a head clouded by opium, add much to our style. We trust the public did not understand us as conveying the slightest censure—the very reverse was intended—for we never saw a more anxious or devoted family; and seldom have we seen acute suffering borne with more patience than by the worthy man whose lot it was to encounter the King of Terrors in his most terrible form.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 15.

FLOUR.—Since Tuesday the wagon price of flour has been $6 75; but upon receipt of the mail, advising of flour having declined to $5 75 in Baltimore, it immediately gave way here, and the receipts were subsequently taken at $6 00.—Yesterday there was no change in the wagon price.

ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 15.

FLOUR.—Thursday morning the wagon price of flour opened at $6 17; but upon receipt of the mail, advising of flour having declined to $5 75 in Baltimore, it immediately gave way here, and the receipts were subsequently taken at $6 00.—Yesterday there was no change in the wagon price.

☞ Church on Sunday morning next, at 10 o'clock; and at Harpers-Ferry, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Sept. 20.

☞ A *four-days'* meeting will be held in the Methodist Church in Charlestown, commencing on Friday, the 26th inst. Several preachers will be in attendance. Sept. 20.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the School fund for the county of Jefferson, are required by law to meet at the Court-House of the county on the *third Monday of October,* being court day.

The teachers employed by the commissioners, are requested to close their accounts up to the 30th day of September, when the year for which the present commissioners are appointed will expire, and to present them sworn to, and with a commissioner's order, to the treasurer, on or before the second Friday, when he will attend in Charlestown, for the purpose of paying them off. Teachers neglecting this requisition, will not be entitled to have their accounts allowed the following year, as the law requires the commissioners to close their business and report up to that time. JOHN YATES, *Treas'r.*

Sept. 20, 1832.

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 the 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.

YOU 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.

B. T. TOWNER.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 20, 1832.

New Goods.

THE subscriber takes this method of making known to the public that he has removed his store to the opposite side of the street from where he lately kept it; and that he has recently returned from Baltimore with a [illegible]

NEW GOODS,

suited to the present and approaching season, all of which were selected with much care, and bought cheaper than any stock of goods heretofore purchased by him, which are respectfully submitted to the inspection of a generous public. B. T. TOWNER.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 20, 1832.

A CAUTION.

THE undersigned are put to great inconvenience by persons riding through their fields and leaving the fences down; and they are moreover greatly annoyed by the boys from town, hunting through their fields and shooting almost every thing of the feathered kind that comes in their way—many of them better subjects for the nursery than for the use of guns. These are therefore to caution all persons from shooting, hunting, or riding through their fields, under any pretence whatever. Parents, guardians, and masters of apprentices, are particularly cautioned against further trespasses by the boys under their care.

John T. A. Washington, Samuel Cameron,
Wm. T. Washington, Wm. Cameron,
Louisa Washington, Wm. P. Flood,

Sept. 20, 1832.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the County Court of Jefferson, in Chancery sitting, rendered at the September term thereof, in the year 1832, at the suit of Sally Boroff and others, plaintiffs, against Jacob Boroff and others, defendants, will be offered at public sale, at Daniel Entler's tavern, in Shepherdstown, on *Saturday the 6th day of October next,* a

House and Lot of Ground

on Washington street, in said town, known as No. 153, in the plat of said town, and late the property of Henry Boroff, dec'd. The terms of sale will be as follows—one third of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of April, 1833, one third on the 1st day of April, 1834, and the remaining third on the 1st day of April, 1835. The purchaser will be required to give bond with good security for the purchase money, and the title will be retained until the money is paid. Possession of the property will be given on the 1st day of April next.

HENRY BERRY, *Com'r.*

Sept. 20, 1832.

I wish to Sell,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

THE following property, viz: One Negro Woman about sixteen years old, and one little Girl about eleven; one young Stud Horse, four years old last spring, by Graechus, his dam thorough-bred; one Stud Colt, two years old last spring, by Rattler, his dam thorough-bred; one fine young Bull, three years old last spring, of the Durham short-horned breed, by Bergami; several Milch Cows and young Calves; and some fat sheep.

WM. Z. SINCLAIR,
Near M'Pherson's Mill, Jefferson County.

Sept. 20, 1832—3t.

Wood for Sale,

I WILL sell, at private contract, 40 acres of valuable TIMBER, now growing on the Hermitage, in lots to suit purchasers, and give until the 25th of December, 1833, to clear and take it away. The terms will be made to suit purchasers.

WM. CLEVELAND.

Sept. 20, 1832.

Chewing Tobacco.

I HAVE received from Petersburg, a lot of very superior manden land Tobacco.

WM. CLEVELAND.

Charlestown, Sept. 20, 1832.

Notice.

PURCHASERS at the sale of the personal effects of Thomas Melvin, jun. are hereby notified that their several obligations became due on the 24th of August last. Immediate payment is required, in order to close the affairs of the estate. Persons having claims, will present them, properly established.

JOHN MELVIN, Jr., *Ex'r.*

Sept. 20, 1832.

Maryland State Lottery,

CLASS No. 11, FOR 1832.

To be drawn in Baltimore on Friday, Sept. 28th, 1832, 65 number Lottery, 8 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

$15,000 for $4.

1 prize of	$15,000	is	$15,000
1 do	5,000	is	5,000
1 do	2,000	is	2,000
1 do	1,776	is	1,776
5 prizes of	1,000	is	5,000
5 do	500	is	2,500

&c. &c &c.

Tickets $4—Halves $2—Quarters $1.

Union Canal Lottery.

CLASS No. 20, for 1832—To be drawn on Saturday, October 6th—60 Number Lottery, 9 drawn Ballots.

$30,000, $20,000.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1 do	20,000	is	20,000
1 do	10,000	is	10,000
2 do	5,000	is	10,000
1 do	3,470	is	3,470
20 do	1,000	is	20,000
20 do	500	is	10,000

Tickets $10, *Halves* $5, *Quarters* $2 50.

NEW-YORK

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.

Class No. 34, for 1832.

To be drawn on September 26th, 1832, 66 number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

$30,000 for $6.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$30,000	1	do		4,000
1 do	12,000	13	prizes of		1,000
1 do	10,000	15	do		500

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

A certificate of 22 whole tickets will cost 75 dollars—Halves and Quarters packages in proportion.

An official statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer.

Please address your orders to

S. J. Sylvester,
BALTIMORE.

Aug. 30, 1832.

☞ Postage need not be paid.

WESTERN VIRGINIA LOTTERY, 7th Class, to be drawn at Union, Monroe county, on the 20th September, 1832.

HIGHEST PRIZE $8,000.

1 prize of	$8,000	5	prizes of		$200
1	of 4,000	10		of	100
2 prizes of	1,000	20		of	50
3	of 500	40		of	30

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

For sale in the greatest variety of numbers by WM. CLEVELAND.

August 30, 1832.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Saturday the 22d inst. at the residence of the widow Mary Stouder, on Elk Branch,

All the Personal Property

Of George W. Bond; dec'd, consisting of Beds, Bedding, Trunks, &c. &c. upon a credit of 6 months for all sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; the cash will be demanded for all sums under that amount.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, will please make payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the said estate, will give information thereof to the same.

ISAAC FOUKE, *Adm'r*
of G. W. Bond.

Sept. 13, 1832.

China, Glass, & Earthenware.

HUGH C. SMITH

WOULD respectfully inform his friends in the country, that he has received, by the ship Virginia, One Hundred and Seven Crates and Hogsheads WARE, forming the principal part of his **FALL SUPPLY.** A further importation is daily looked for per ship *Shenandoah* from Liverpool—the whole forming an excellent and handsome assortment, offered for sale on the most moderate terms.

From Paris, *via* New York, an extensive and handsome importation of

French Gilt China.

Any orders by letter will receive the best and most punctual attention; and merchants who may not visit our place will thus be enabled to secure such Goods as they may want, and on as favourable terms as if personally present.

WINDOW GLASS of every size, and good quality—PIPES in boxes—Five gallon DEMIJOHNS by the dozen or smaller quantity.

Alexandria, Sept. 6, 1832.—3t.

TO THE CLERK

Of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Jefferson.

WHEREAS, the Judge of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Jefferson, after having attended at the late term of the said court, was prevented from sitting during the whole term, by the unanimous request of the Bar to postpone its session for the reasons set forth in a petition, which was ordered to be recorded, now I, Richard E. Parker, in pursuance of the act entitled "An act to establish a Court of Law and Chancery in each of the Counties of the Commonwealth, and in certain corporations therein mentioned," passed the 16th of April, 1831, do hereby appoint *the first Wednesday in November next,* for the commencement of a Special Term in the said County of Jefferson: And I do therefore direct you to give notice thereof to the Commonwealth's Attorney, the other officers of the Court, and any parties who may be charged in such court with any crime or offence; and to issue all necessary process, returnable to such special session; which process the Sheriff or other officer is bound to execute; and also to summon a Grand Jury, and Venires, if necessary for the trial of any person sent on by an examining court, in the same manner and under the same regulations as in the case of a regular term: And I do hereby require all the officers of the said Court to do and perform all such acts and duties as they would be required to perform at a regular term of the said court. Given under my hand and seal, this 5th day of September, 1832.

RICHARD E. PARKER, [L. S.]

[September 13, 1832.]

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

Variety.

From the Maryland Republican.

MR. HUGHES:—Having been so frequently applied to for the following receipt, until it has become troublesome to give copies of it, I request you to publish it.

JAMES BOYLE.

To make Paint without whitelead and oil:

2 quarts skimmed milk,
2 ounces fresh slacked lime,
5 pounds of whiting.

Put the lime into a stone ware vessel, pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk, to make a mixture, resembling cream; the remainder of the milk is to be reserved for use. There may be added any colouring matter that suits the fancy.

It is to be applied in the same manner as other paint, and in a few hours will become perfectly dry. Another coat may then be added, and so on, until the work is completed. This paint is of great tenacity and possesses a slight elasticity, which enables it to bear hard rubbing, even with a coarse woollen cloth, without being in the least degree injured. It has little or no smell when wet, and when dry is perfectly inodorous. It is not to be blackened by sulphureous or animal vapours, and is not injurious to health. All which qualities give it a decided advantage over white lead.

The quantity above mentioned is sufficient for covering 27 square yards with one coating.

NOVEL SPORT.

The subjoined sketch is from the Turf Register and Sporting Magazine:

"*Shooting Match and Gander Pulling.*—There will be a Shooting Match and Gander Pulling at the house of Travis George, on Thursday next, the 26th inst."

On reading the above in a Mobile paper—what the d—l is *gander pulling?* thought we. The difficulty was soon nullified by the following explanation of a bystander. It means that an old gander is tied on the top of a post, with his head *slushed* until it is made as slippery as an eel. Those who compete for the prize, ride by at full speed, making *en passant*, a *grab* at the said head, whereupon said gander, if he has the sense of a goose, *dodges*, like some politicians, at the calling of the yeas and nays. It is well calculated to exhibit the dexterity and agility of the equestrian. He must be careful in stooping to "clutch" the gander's head that "he sees before" him, not to stoop past recovery, as some men do from the line of principle, in search of office. Should he seize the goose's knowledge box, has he strength of gripe to hold on, or of arm to tear off the poor goose's

"—— dome of thought, the palace of the soul,"

Or will he *let go?* At all events this is gander pulling, of which it may at least be affirmed, that tho' it may be fun for Mr. Travis George, by George, it can be *no fun for the gander.*—Wonder if Mrs. Trollope was present at one of George's gander pullings!

Never too early nor too late.—We have this week recorded in our columns the marriages of two individuals of *one* family, who began to flourish at periods more than half a century apart. The first, a young man between eighteen and nineteen years of age, was married to a young lady after a courtship of *five years*—the first impressions having been formed at school. The second marriage took place on Wednesday evening; it was the *grand father* of the young gentleman mentioned above. He is *seventy-four* years of age. [*N. Y. Com.*

Language of the Pestle and Mortar.—That wicked satirist, Dr. Wolcott, *alias* Peter Pindar, who, not having the fear of Royalty before his eyes, dared even to write irreverently of his Majesty George the Third, anent the apple dumplings and other laughable matters, used frequently to relate, that when a young man, and engaged in his uncle's laboratory, his fancy imputed a language to the mortars, at which it was his daily task to labor:—"Whenever," says he, "I was using the large marble one, I thought it repeated the words, Linger-'em long! linger-'em long! But when the little brass one was rung upon, by the pestle, it cried, Kill-'em quick! kill-'em-quick! kill-'em quick!"—[*N. Y. Constellation.*

Good Advice.—In one of the courts in New York, a blacksmith who had a gift of stammering to perfection, was called into court as a witness between two journeymen of his, in a law suit; the amount in question being about 75 cents. The judge, after hearing his testimony, asked him why he had not advised his workmen to settle, the cost being five times the amount of the disputed sum. In reply, the witness observed: "I t-t-t-t-old the foo-o-ols to settle. I s-s-said the con-constable would take their co-o-ats, the lawyers their sh-shirts, and by j-j-jing if they got into your Hon-Honor's court, you'd sk-sk-sk-skin 'em."

At a target firing lately, in England, one ball out of sixty hit the mark. The captain of the corps, finding his men shooting rather wide, ensconsed himself behind the target, as being less liable to be hit there than any where else.

Original Anecdote.—One of our neighbors, espying a number of mischievous little rogues in the act of carrying off a quantity of fruit from his orchard, without "leave or license," bawled out very lustily, "what are you about here, you rascals?" "*About going,*" said one, as he seized his hat, and scampered off at double quick time! [*Record of Genius.*

QUIBBLE'S LEFT.—"When is a lawyer like a young crow?" said a punning barrister to Tom Quibble the other day. "When he's trying his first *caws*," answered Tom.

INSTALMENTS.

HEAVY contracts having been entered into by the Directors of the Smithfield, Charlestown and Harpers-Ferry Road Company, it has become necessary to call again upon the Stockholders. An instalment of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents will be required on the 1st day of October next, and a further instalment of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents on the 1st day of November next.

A prompt compliance with the engagements of the Board being indispensable, they have deemed it necessary to appoint an agent to wait on the stockholders, to obviate all delay which might otherwise arise from inconvenience in waiting upon the treasurer, inadvertence, or other cause. A collector will therefore be sent around in a few days, to receive the instalments demanded by a former notice.

By order of the Board,
A. HUNTER, Sec'y.
August 30, 1832.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, PAINTS, &C.

At the Charlestown Apothecary and Book Store.

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

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

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

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

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

☞ The following list of articles is subjoined, viz:

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

PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &C.

Chlorine Tooth Wash; Lee's Persian Lotion, for removing freckles, &c.; Jujube Paste, in boxes and by the ounce; Macassar Oil, for the hair; Court Plaister; Tooth Brushes, Cloves; Nutmegs; Mace; Turmeric; Long, Black and Black Pepper; Allspice; Ginger, white and common Race Ginger; Tamarinds; Sal Aratus; Pearl Ash; Chloride of Lime, and Chloride of Soda, &c. &c.

JAMES BROWN.
Charlestown, July 26, 1832.

TIMBER! TIMBER!!

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

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

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

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

☞ Scantling, &c. can be furnished to bill, at the shortest notice.

JOSEPH L. SMITH & Co.
July 5, 1832.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE NEGRO WOMAN, aged about 28 years, an excellent house servant. Also, her two children, one a girl 4 years old, and an infant boy at the breast.—Good paper will be taken in payment. A credit of six months will be given to a responsible purchaser. Inquire of

Aug. 23. THE PRINTER.

Valuable Lots in Bolivar FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of all his PROPERTY in Bolivar, near Harpers-Ferry, consisting of several

VALUABLE LOTS,

Lying on the street leading from the Harpers-Ferry road to the Shenandoah river.—On one of the Lots there is a large frame BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, lately occupied by Joseph McKee. There is on another of the lots a stone foundation for a Dwelling House, 30 feet square.

Any of the above lots may be seen by applying to John C. Unseld at Harpers-Ferry.

He will also sell his HOUSE and LOT in Shepherdstown on the Main-street, now in the occupancy of G. H. Irwin.

JOHN G. UNSELD.
Shepherdstown, Aug. 30, 1832.

Tin, Copper, and Brass.

THIS business is briskly carried on by the undersigned, at his shop on the main street in Charlestown, where a supply of almost every article in the Tin, Copper, or Brass line, may be obtained.

Brass Castings of all descriptions promptly executed.

Brass Andirons of splendid patterns, and Brass Stirrups of a superior kind, always on hand.

THOMAS RAWLINS.
Aug. 30, 1832.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN

SYNOD of VIRGINIA.

THE ministers and lay delegates of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Virginia, are requested to attend their next annual convention, at St. John's Church, Augusta county, on the third Sunday, (the 21st) of October next. A punctual attendance is requested.

DANIEL J. HAUER, Sec'y.
Of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Va.
Aug. 30, 1832.

HOUSE AND SHOP FOR RENT.

INTENDING to devote my whole attention to the cabinet, chair, cabinet and cradle-making business, I will therefore be able to rent a shop to a wagon-maker who will carry on that branch of business with energy. There is also a small dwelling house to rent with the shop. An industrious and enterprising wagon-maker will find it an advantageous situation.

I have on hand, a handsome supply of seasoned timber for wagons, which will be sold cheap.

The shop is situated near Dorsey's Blacksmith shop, about a mile south of H. S. Turner's.

BARNEY OTT.
Sept. 6, 1832.

Merino Sheep for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, in Cumberland, Md. on the 25th of October next, **200 EWES, 100 WETHERS, AND 20 EWE LAMBS.**—One hundred of these Ewes are 7-8ths, and the others full blood Merinos. The wethers have been graded and marked as such by Joseph Howell, (now of Wheeling,) a regular bred woolstapler, who was employed as such at the Steubenville manufactory. The wethers are a part of the same flock, and the ewe lambs are of the finest quality, from prime ewes and Saxony bucks of very fine form and size. Notes payable in six months, with interest, will be taken from approved purchasers, if required. Also to be sold, for cash only, 12 yearling **RAM LAMBS;** some of these are half Saxon's. He has also a number of Ram Lambs of the present year, from his prime ewes and Saxony rams, too young for present use, but they are recommended to the notice of those who are disposed to improve their flocks.

These sheep, except the bucks and ewe lambs, are all in the Glades, 50 miles west of this place, where they will remain until about the 20th of October; but the bucks may be seen here at any time, or taken away by any purchaser who may call for them. Reference may be made to Messrs. Shafers, of Funkstown, for the quality of these sheep.

DAVID LYNN.
Cumberland, Md. Sept. 13, 1832.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY authority of a deed of trust, duly recorded in the clerk's office of the county court of Jefferson, we will sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, on *Friday the 16th November next,* in front of the premises, that well-known BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on the main street in Charlestown, opposite the store of Mr. Humphrey Keyes, and the same which was for many years occupied as a store-house by Messrs. Humphreys & Keyes, and lately by Mr. Nathaniel Buckmaster, as a shoe store and dwelling house—also, a back lot adjoining thereto.

Such title as is vested in the subscribers (believed to be indisputable) will be conveyed to the purchasers.

CATO MOORE,
JOS. T. DAUGHERTY,
Sept. 13, 1832. *Trustees.*

Public Sale.

HAVING rented out the farm upon which I now reside, on the Shenandoah river, (near Newcomer's Mill,) I will sell, at public sale, on *Friday the 28th of the present month,* my stock of

Horses, Milk Cows and Calves, Hogs,
Farming utensils of every description,
Two good Wagons and Gears,
Timothy Hay,

and a variety of other articles not necessary to enumerate. A credit until the 1st day of May next will be given on all sums of $5 and upwards, for smaller amounts the cash will be required of purchasers.

GEORGE W. LITTLE.
Sept. 13, 1832.

Notice.

PURCHASERS at the sale of the personal estate of Samuel W. Washington, dec'd, are informed that their obligations are now due. Immediate payment is requested.—Those persons having accounts against the said estate, will please to present them

LOUISA WASHINGTON, *Adm'x.*
Sept. 13, 1832.

Races Postponed.

THE RACES advertised to take place over the Valley Course near Harpers-Ferry, on the 19th inst. are postponed until the week following the Fall Races over the Baltimore course. Particulars hereafter.

JACOB FOUKE, Proprietor.
Sept. 13, 1832.

Cheap Wares.

LIVERPOOL DINING SETTS,
White and Gold French China Tea Setts,
English do. do.
Also—a general assortment of Glass and Queensware, for sale at reduced prices by

WM. N. RIDDLE & Co.
Sept. 13, 1832.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

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

Jeremiah Cooper, ... PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

John Griggs, Nimrod Hutt and Fanny his wife, late Fanny Atwell, William Stone and Eliza his wife, late Eliza Atwell, Samuel Atwell, William Atwell, John Atwell, Thomas Atwell, Kitty Atwell and Julia Atwell, children and heirs both of Thomas Atwell, deceased, and Mary Atwell, deceased, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Nimrod Hutt, and Fanny his wife, late Fanny Atwell, William Stone and Eliza his wife, late Eliza Atwell, Samuel Atwell, William Atwell, John Atwell, Thomas Atwell, Kitty Atwell, and Julia Atwell, children and heirs both of Thomas Atwell, deceased, and Mary Atwell, deceased, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendants do appear here on the seventh day of the next special term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c.
Sept. 13, 1832.

Famous Medicines,

SO justly celebrated in all parts of the United States for many years past, prepared and sold by the sole PROPRIETOR, REDUCED TO 25 CENTS, and sold by his appointment by **CHARLES HARPER,** SHEPHERDSTOWN, who has just received a fresh supply, viz:

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

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

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

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

May 31, 1832.

IN STORE,

RIO and Java COFFEE,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Rice, Chocolate,
New Orleans Sugar and Molasses,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson, } TEA,
and Imperial }
HERRINGS, No. 1,
Raisins and Almonds,—Cocoa Nuts,
Coarse and fine Shoes,
Morocco, Cordevan, and Prunelle Shoes,
Fur and Palm-Leaf Hats,
Handsome Waiters; in sets,
Ready-made Clothing, &c.

For sale by GEORGE HUMPHREYS.
Charlestown, June 28, 1832.

Bar and Plough Iron.

I HAVE now on hand an abundant supply of **BAR IRON,** and a stock of as good **PLOUGH IRON,** as the country can afford. As the season for "speeding the plough," has arrived, farmers will consult their interest by attending to this notice.

THOMAS RAWLINS.
Charlestown, Aug. 23, 1833.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale, a highly valuable TRACT OF LAND, lying principally in Jefferson county. It contains about **250 ACRES,** sixty-five of which are covered with fine timber. The improvements consist of a comfortable log dwelling house, barn, stables, smoke-house, &c. &c. There is a well of excellent water on the premises, and two apple orchards thereon.

This tract lies about 4 miles south of Smithfield, and about 8 miles west of Charlestown, and the contemplated Rail Road will pass through it advantageously. The land is strong limestone, very fertile, and in a good state of cultivation. Terms made known on application to the subscriber, residing on the premises.

BROCKENBROUGH McCORMICK.
Aug. 30, 1832.

Jefferson & Frederick Land FOR SALE.

TWO small FARMS, belonging to the heirs of P. Hunsicker, dec'd, are for sale: one, containing 150 acres, lying in Jefferson, two miles south of Smithfield, and occupied by Jacob Hunsicker; the other, lying in Frederick, one mile south of the above, and a little north of Wood's tavern, containing 187 acres, and occupied by David Smith. Both farms are of a strong limestone soil, with a sufficient quantity of timber, good log buildings, and a good well of water. They will be in market until sold.

For further information, inquire of either of the tenants, or of C. G. Stewart, Charlestown, Smith Hunsicker, Shepherdstown, or M. S. Hunsicker, near Smithfield.

Aug. 30, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Blanchard, dec'd, all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby requested to present them, duly authenticated; and those persons in any way indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN DUKE, *Adm'r.*
Sept. 6, 1832.

W. & S. B. ANDERSON

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

Aug. 2, 1832.

BACON.

THE undersigned have just received 20,000 pounds of well-cured BACON, which they offer for sale by the quantity or otherwise.

JOSEPH G. HAYS,
JOS. L. RUSSELL.
Harpers-Ferry, March 29, 1832.

W. & S. B. ANDERSON

HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a good supply of **BACON & LARD,** to be sold cheap.

Harpers Ferry, March 1, 1832.—1Nov.

Wagons! Wagons!!

HAVING engaged two first-rate workmen, and having on hand a supply of the best timber, I am prepared to carry on the

Wagon-Making Business

with great spirit. Those wishing work in this line, may depend upon having it executed promptly and faithfully.

THOMAS RAWLINS.
Charlestown, Aug. 23, 1832.

NEW GOODS,

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

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

Staple and Fancy Goods,

CONSISTING OF

British, French, India, German, Irish, and American DRY GOODS,
Queensware, Hard-ware, Tin-ware, Earthen-ware,

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

IRON—Cast, English, Blister, German, Steel, &c. &c. STEEL.

A handsome supply of HATS.

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

JOSEPH L. RUSSELL.

A large supply of
Ready-made Clothing,
Hats, Shoes, and Boots,
As low as the lowest.

☞ WANTED, from 50 to 100 barrels of good Whiskey. J. L. R.

Harpers Ferry, June 28, 1832.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

THE subscriber will reduce his commission at the POINT OF ROCKS on and after the 1st September, so that the charge will be 31¼ cents per barrel instead of 35 cents as heretofore.

NICHOLAS U. CHAFEE.
Sept. 6, 1832.

Flour, Whiskey, & other GOODS, BY THE RAIL ROAD.

THE subscribers, at the *Rail-Road Depot* in FREDERICKTOWN, Md. continue to *Forward,* agreeably to instructions, or they will PURCHASE, as may best suit the wishes of their friends, **FLOUR, WHISKEY,** or any other **PRODUCE** that may offer, upon pleasing terms.

They also receive and *forward without delay,* and at a moderate charge.

All Kinds of Goods

Consigned Westward. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

CHARLES WILSON & CO.
Rail-Road Depot, Fredericktown.

FOR SALE,

SALT—PLASTER—MACKEREL,
HERRINGS—WHISKEY—HOPS, &c.
Aug. 23, 1832.

G. B. Wilson & Co.

BALTIMORE,
No. 55, SMITH'S WHARF, on the line of the Rail-Road,

CONTINUE the purchase of **FLOUR, WHISKEY,** and other **PRODUCE,** at full prices for CASH.

Aug. 23, 1832.—3m.

PRODUCE BUSINESS.

THE subscriber having a WAREHOUSE on the Rail-Road, at No. 119, Howard-Street, will always give the highest price for **FLOUR,** or other **PRODUCE,** forwarded to his care, or disposed of by him as Commission, and will be always ready to afford all the usual facilities to those who may favor him; and would respectfully solicit the attention of Millers and others.

J. L. SANFORD.
Baltimore, Aug. 23, 1832.—6t.

REFER TO
Messrs. Matthews & Hopkins, Wm. R. Ashton & Co., J. Hopkins & Brothers, John Henderson, Esq. } *Baltimore.*
Braden & Rusts, *Harpers-Ferry.*

BARGAINS!

Selling off AT COST!

THE subscribers having determined to remove their store from this place, are anxious to reduce their STOCK of GOODS, and respectfully invite all persons in search of bargains, to give them a call, and they will find goods on such terms, as cannot fail to please.

WM. N. RIDDLE & CO.

N. B. All persons indebted to us, are requested to call and close their accounts, either by note or cash. WM. N. R. & CO.

Charlestown, Sept. 6, 1832.

Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the subscriber's residence, in Loudoun, near Peter Giddin's tavern, on the road from Charlestown to Leesburg on Sunday the 15th of July last, a

BLACK HORSE,

about 7 years old, 14½ hands high, with some white in his face, and his near hind foot white, (perhaps others white;) he is a light built horse, a natural trotter, and has a small hurt on his back from the saddle. A liberal reward will be given for the above horse, or such information as will enable me to get him again.

WM. CLENDINING.
Sept. 6, 1832.*

Family Flour,

JUST manufactured from new wheat, for sale by HUMPHREY KEYES,
Who has also 300 or 400 LOCUST POSTS for sale. Aug. 23, 1832.

WOOL.

WE will purchase a large quantity of *WOOL.*

W. & S. B. ANDERSON.
High-st., Harpers-Ferry, June 14, 1832.

LIME, Of a Superior Quality,

JUST BURNT and for sale near Leetown. WM. C. BURNS.
Sept. 6, 1832.

Bacon.

1,000 LBS. PRIME **BACON** for sale by
GEO. W. HAMMOND.
Aug. 16, 1832.

QUILLS And Black Mustard Seed.

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

BLANKS

Of great Variety, For Sale at this Office.

Desirable Real Estate, IN MARKET.

I WILL sell, at private sale, the PROPERTY now occupy, it being the House and Lot at the east end of Charlestown, lying between Dr. Samuel J. Cramer's and Mr. John Buckmaster's lots, and the Turnpike and Shepherdstown roads. The lot is enclosed with a first-rate new fence, and contains between **13** and **14 ACRES.** The soil is, naturally, inferior to none in the Valley. The garden is extensive, lies well, is rich, and handsomely laid off. The improvements are new and comfortable, with all necessary out-houses; all under good roofs.

The situation is universally admired, and is surpassed by none, in point of health, in the county. The advantages of such property to professional men, or indeed any others, (farmers excepted,) are so well known, that I need not enumerate them.

The terms can be made very easy.

JAMES M. BROWN.
Aug. 30, 1832.

Valuable Mill for Sale, AT HARPERS-FERRY.

ONE of the most valuable Milling establishments in Virginia, is now for sale. It is situated at Harpers-Ferry, about one-fourth of a mile above the junction of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers. It is supplied with an inexhaustible fund of water from the Shenandoah, and may be enlarged to any extent with great advantage. The building, a substantial one of stone, is 60 feet by 40; it has two water wheels, two pair of burrs, and room for another pair. There is also an excellent pair of country stones. It is now undergoing repairs, and will be in complete order in a few days.

The situation of this establishment is peculiarly advantageous. It is in an abundant wheat neighborhood, with a turnpike running within 60 yards of it. It is below the Shenandoah locks, and boats can be loaded almost at the mill door. The Winchester and Potomac Rail Road must pass along the island upon which it stands.

The water power is not surpassed by any situation in the country, and a sufficiency may be obtained for almost any eligible purpose.

The advantages of this concern, will so completely strike any intelligent observer, that it is needless to enlarge upon them. A man of enterprise cannot fail to turn them to good account.

Connected with this property, are four dwelling houses and a cooper shop.

For terms, &c. which will be reasonable, application may be made to Mr. George Hagely, who has the mill rented, or to the subscriber in Charlestown.

F. BECKHAM.
Aug. 16, 1832.

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Frederick, pronounced on the seventh day of July, 1832, in a cause therein pending, in which Walter B. Selby was plaintiff and Jacob Morgan and the subscriber were defendants, and which was a mendatory of a decree made between the same parties by the late Superior District Court of Chancery holden at Winchester, and affirmed by the Court of Appeals, and under the authority of two deeds of trust, executed to Jacob Morgan certain sums of money therein mentioned, the first of said deeds bearing date on the 20th day of March, 1823, and the second on the 10th day of [illegible] both of record in the County Court of Jefferson, I shall proceed to sell, *on Saturday the 29th day of September next,* at public auction, so much of the premises included in the said deeds of trust as remained unsold under a former decree of the said Superior Court of Chancery holden at Winchester, at the sale thereof made on the 21st day of August, 1830, to wit:

A HOUSE AND LOT,

in Shepherdstown, known as *Selby's Store House,* and also so much of two certain

Tracts or Parcels of Land

containing TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE ACRES, lying on both sides of the road leading from Shepherdstown to Henry's Mill, and adjoining the lands of the heirs of James S. Lane and others, or so much of said land as still remains undisposed of by the sale made as aforesaid on the 21st August, 1830, and moreover only so much of said residue as will be sufficient to raise the sum of eighteen hundred and five dollars, with interest thereon from the 21st August, 1832, till paid.

The sale will take place in front of Daniel Entler's tavern in Shepherdstown, and on the following terms, to wit: one eighth of the purchase money will be required to be paid in cash, and the residue in three equal payments of eight, sixteen, and twenty-four months. Bond, with approved security, will be required of the purchaser, for the payment of the credit instalments, and the title to the premises retained as further security for the punctual payment of the same.

The title to the property is believed to be unquestionable, but the subscriber sells as trustee and commissioner, under the deeds and decrees aforesaid.

DANIEL MORGAN.
August 30, 1832.

NEW GOODS.

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

Dr. M. W. Jefferson,

HAVING returned to Charlestown, respectfully offers his professional services to the public. Sept. 6, 1832.

BACON

OF PRIME QUALITY for sale by
H. KEYES.
Charlestown, Sept. 13, 1832.

FRESH HERRINGS,

OF prime quality, for sale by
H. KEYES.
Aug. 16, 1832.

PUBLISHED, WEEKLY, BY
JOHN S. GALLAHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CTS. PER ANNUM,

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

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

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection