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Virginia Free Press.

VOL. XXV. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1832. NO. 31

Real Estate, MARKET.

private sale, the PROPER- py, it being the House and of Charlestown, lying be- J. Cramer's and Mr. John and the Turnpike and ads. The lot is enclosed w fence, and contains be- ACRES. The soil is, to none in the Valley. The lies well, is rich, and small, part of which with all necessary out- good roofs.

universally admired, and ne, in point of health, in advantages of such proper- men, or indeed any others, are so well known, that ate them.

e made very easy.

JAMES M. BROWN.

Mill for Sale,

PERS-FERRY,

Valuable Milling estate in Virginia, is now for sale. Harpers-Ferry, about one- above the junction of the Potomac rivers. It is sup- exhaustible fund of water ough, and may be enlarged to great advantage. The build- one of stone, is 60 feet by water wheels, two pair of for another pair. There is pair of country stones. It ng repairs, and will be in a few days.

of this establishment is pe- eous. It is in an abundant ood, with a turnpike running f it. It is below the She- boats can be loaded al- door. The Winchester and oad must pass along the it stands.

er is not surpassed by any ountry, and a sufficiency may most any eligible purpose. s of this concern, will so any intelligent observer, to enlarge upon them. A cannot fail to turn them to

this property, are four nd a cooper shop. which will be reasonable, be made to Mr. George the mill rented, or to the rlestown.

F. BECKHAM.

ublic Sale.

o a decree of the Circuit ourt of Law and Chancery Frederick, pronounced on of July, 1832, in a cause in which Walter B. Selby Jacob Morgan and the sub- ndants, and which was a- decree made between the the late Superior District ry holden at Winchester, he Court of Appeals, and Walter B. Selby, to secure ertain sums of money there- first of said deeds bearing ay of March, 1825, and the day of May, 1827, and the County Court of Jeffer- ed to sell, on Saturday the ber next, at public auction, remises included in the said emained unsold under a for- said Superior Court of at Winchester, at the sale he 21st day of August, 1830,

E AND LOT,

known as Selby's Store much of two certain

Parcels of Land

UNDRED AND EIGHTY- ying on both sides of the road herdstown to Henry's Mill, lands of the heirs of James s, or so much of said land disposed of by the sale on the 21st August, 1830, y so much of said residue t to raise the sum of eigh- five dollars, with interest 1st August, 1832, till paid. e place in front of Daniel Shepherdstown, and on the to wit: one eighth of the ill be required to be paid residue in three equal pay- sixteen, and twenty-four ith approved security, will purchaser, for the payment ments, and the title to the as further security for the of the same.

property is believed to be t the subscriber sells as ssioner, under the deeds aid.

DANIEL MORGAN.

GOODS.

is opening a Fresh Sup- MMER GOODS, pur- as will enable him to

H. KEYES.

W. Jefferson

ned to Charlestown, re- rs his professional ser- Sept. 6, 1832.

ICON

ALITY for sale by

H. KEYES.

t. 13, 1832.

HERRINGS,

y, for sale by

H. KEYES.

D, WEEKLY, BY

G. ALLAHER.

DITIONS.

RS & FIFTY CTS. ANUM.

rly; but Two DOLLARS payment in full, if paid Whenever payment is expiration of the year, ged.

ts inserted at the rate r three insertions, and nts per square for each

Poetical.

From the Gem of Beauty.

Vain dream of life! if unto thee
We turn with fond and hopeful hearts,
When all thy light illusions flee,
And every cherished joy departs,
How can our souls the parting bear,
Or feel the curse of dark despair?
Can we in age dream o'er again,
The visions of sweet fancy's reign?
Can we, when time has turned to dust,
The faithful hearts we used to trust,
Bring back the feeling that we knew
Of love, unstained and friendship true?
Vain hope! As well when winter's breath
Hath blighted Nature's sweets in death,
May withered leaves grow green again,
Or blossoms deck the plain.

From the Boston Courier.

JOHN DRYDEN.—I love to stroll among the dead. In my rambles there this morning, I picked up the following admirable lines. They may be found in Dryden's "Character of a good Parson." They brought before me, in an instant, the image of the venerable Bishop Griswold, and an account of more than one of his valuable points of character. I know no man, in any vocation, who is more entitled to affectionate respect.

"All this the good man perform'd alone,
Nor spar'd his pains; for curate he had none;
Nor durst he trust another with his care;
Nor role himself to Paul's, the public fair,
To chaffer for preferment with his gold,
Where bishoprics and sinecures are sold:
But duly watch'd his flock by night and day,
And from the prowling wolf redeem'd the prey,
And hungry sent the wily fox away.
The proud he tam'd, the penitent he cheer'd,
Nor to rebuke the rich offender fear'd.
His preaching much, but more his practice wrought,
(A living sermon of the truths he taught;)
For this by rules severe his life he squar'd,
That all might see the doctrine which they heard,
'For priests,' he said, 'are patterns for the rest.'
(The gold of Heaven, who bear the God impress'd;)
But when the precious coin is kept unclean,
The sovereign's image is no longer seen;
If they be foul on whom the people trust,
Well may the baser brass contract a rust.
The prelate for his holy life he priz'd;
The worldly pomp of prelacy despis'd;
His Saviour came not with a gaudy show,
Nor was his kingdom of the world below.
Patience in want, and poverty of mind,
These marks of church and churchmen he design'd,
And living taught, and dying left behind.
The crown he wore was of the pointed thorn;
In purple he was crucified, not born.
They who contend for place and high degree
Are not his sons, but those of Zebedee."

Sketches of Character.

THE REV. ADAM CLARKE.

"He's a learned man. From his cradle
He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one;
Exceeding wise, fair spoken, and persuading."
SHAKSPEARE.

This individual has been so long distinguish- [illegible] a divine, that we should leave ourselves without excuse, if we did not assign him a conspicuous place in our gallery of portraits.

It is not of importance to know to whom pious and learned men are related, or by whom' they were 'begot.' And there are numerous cases in which the acquirement of such knowledge is impossible. The individual possesses the secret, and for various reasons keeps it securely locked in his own bosom. We see him standing on a distinguished pedestal in the temple of fame, 'with all his blushing honors thick upon him,' and we admit the providence which has conducted him thither, while the particulars of his history, the circumstances which developed his talents, and the precise means by which he was enabled to climb the steep, are either ascertained with difficulty, or hid in impenetrable obscurity.

We are not, however, left in complete ignorance as to the early history of Adam Clarke. We learn from authentic sources that his father was a member of an English family of respectability—that his mother was of an ancient family in Scotland—and that their reduced fortunes occasioned them to settle in Ireland, where, at Magherafelt, about thirty miles from the city of Londonderry, Adam Clarke himself was born in the year 1763.

His parents were pious and well informed. Circumstances left his early tuition chiefly in the hands of his mother; and if we may form any secret opinion of the talents of the tutor from those of the pupil, we may safely suppose that her qualifications for training him in 'the nurture and admonition of the Lord,' were of a very superior order. Under her fostering care, his young and susceptible spirit was easily touched with piety, and as soon as he could well be taught any thing, he was taught to know, and fear, and love the God and Father of all, and to worship him in spirit and truth, through the only mediator. The religious principles thus early implanted, expanded and strengthened as he advanced in years. He became a decided Christian in the very blossoming time of youth, and was happily arrayed in all the panoply of God, before he was exposed to the dangers of public life, or brought to contend with the snares and seductions of the world.

His father being diligently engaged from day to day in his occupations as a farmer, had not, perhaps, discerned in his son Adam any peculiar predilections in favor of a learned profession. Had this been the case, it is more than probable that he would not have cherished it, but that he would have judged it most prudent to turn the attention of his son towards trade and commerce. From his father, however, Adam received his first classical instruction; but though he was able to have imparted to him a sound and mature education, he withheld the boon in a great measure, partly from his circumstances and prospects in life, and partly because he foresaw that his agricultural cares would too frequently engage his time and call off his attention, as well as divide the time and attention of his pupil to too great a degree for an early proficiency in learning to be expected.

Having designed his son for trade, Mr. Clarke placed him under the care of Mr. Bennet, an extensive linen manufacturer in the neighbourhood. Mr. Bennet received him with pleasure as an intelligent, industrious, pious lad. Young Clarke had either no power or disposition to throw any obstacles in the way of a connection which his father evidently desired, and to which, perhaps, he himself thought he should be able to reconcile himself. But whether he betrayed his aversion to manual labor and manufacturing science, or whether, which is more probable, he discovered his strong predilections in favor of learned studies, it was soon perceived that he was completely out of his element, and a separa- [illegible] The separation was effected in a manner honorable to all the parties concerned, and Mr. Bennett continued a steady friend and a regular correspondent of Dr. C. till the period of his death.

A pious, intelligent, zealous young man, will always be anxious to make himself useful to those around him. So it was in the case before us;—at the early age of sixteen, if we are not misinformed, Mr. Clarke began to exhort small congregations of the village poor in his neighborhood, to 'repentance before God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.'

About this time, the venerable founder of Methodism, the late Rev. John Wesley, was active in his inquiries after pious and promising young men, to assist him in the great good work in which he had engaged. Adam Clarke was pointed out to him as a suitable person, by a preacher who had acquired a knowledge of his rising talents. Mr. Wesley had sometime before founded a school at Kingswood, near Bristol, for the education of the sons of his preachers, especially those whose talents and zeal justified their entire devotedness to the labors of the ministry.—After a short correspondence, young Clarke was sent to this school. Whether the pupil was too intelligent, or inquiring, or proficient—certain it was, that the treatment he met with from the master was such as would immediately have discouraged a mind less ardent,—that treatment we have been informed was unkind, harsh, and even violent. Some have supposed it to have arisen out of a determination on the part of his pupil to apply himself to the acquisition of more extensive learning than the system and resources of that seminary contemplated. It was during that trying period that he laid the foundation of that profound and philosophical acquaintance with the Hebrew language, to which he ultimately attained. Mr. Wesley soon after arrived at Kingswood, and the pains and fears of Mr. Clarke were dispersed. That acute observer perceived and estimated the excellence of his persecuted protege, and in a short time adjudged him worthy of undertaking the labors of an evangelical itinerancy.

Mr. Clark entered on his public work in 1782, when he was but just turned the age of eighteen. Several circumstances combined to render him a preacher of the highest popularity among the Methodists, and of the greatest usefulness in extending the influence and exalting the character of Methodism. His *youth* attracted multitudes of hearers; and then the sight of so young a man, addressing, with modest and humble courage, congregations consisting of hundreds and sometimes thousands of curious hearers, could not fail to awaken inquiry and to excite interest.—Then his ability so far surpassed his years—and his ingenuity and intelligence so much outstripped his appearance—and his sincerity and integrity so strongly confirmed his piety, that admiration and applause abounded in every part, and often took the place of that attention which the solemnity in most days so generally excited. Methodism did not then 'walk in golden slippers' and Mr. Clarke received his full share of that senseless and cruel persecution to which its early advocates were exposed. In the Norman Isles, we understand, he was treated with gross insult, being on one occasion drummed out of the town of St. Hillier, in Jersey, and threatened with death should he again attempt to preach in that place. It is worthy of remark, that he did renew that attempt, and not only escaped death, but received applause from some of his former persecutors for the astonishing intrepidity of his conduct. More recently too, in the neighborhood of Liverpool, he received a violent blow on the head, as he was returning from a village chapel, which, 'was known to have been inflicted by a member of a certain community, which asserts, that actions may sometimes be meritorious though they should be stained with blood.'—The personal injury which this shock occasioned, was rendered the more striking, from its being followed by forbearance towards the assailant, even when the law had placed him in his power.

If Dr. Clarke has become less popular than formerly, as a preacher, in consequence of the more commanding eloquence and dazzling talents of some of his juniors, he is still highly respected, and listened to with deep attention and sincere regard. His figure is tall, and his general appearance dignified; though there is a degree of rusticity about his phraseology and action, which is displeasing to a finical eye and ear. His voice is strong, but not melodious, and often wants due modulation. Though few men have studied their mother tongue more closely, and though he has all the weighty bullion of the English language at his command, he rarely uses a poetical figure or an elegant turn of expression. His discourses, however, have the redeeming qualities of clearness and penetration. He is logical and argumentative—more frequently addressing the judgment than the passions; or rather, he aims to work his way to the heart, through the medium of the understanding. And he can be feeling and impassioned when his subject seems particularly to require it:—We have heard him, towards the close of a sermon, enforce *a present salvation* on the acceptance of his hearers, in terms which have gone far to affect every heart.—In the field of legitimate argument, when combatting the subtle objections of infidelity, or establishing the truth of Christianity, or demonstrating the immateriality of the human soul, or vindicating the providence of God to man, he exercises the talents of a great master, and wields with powerful energy the weapons of truth. He is 'mighty in the Scriptures,' and in the *exposition* of them to the people, his great strength is apparent: here he brings all his general knowledge to *bear upon his subject, and astonishes and delights* his hearers as a philosopher, at the same time that he instructs and benefits them as a divine.

But if Dr. Clarke be somewhat less popular than a few of his talented juniors, he maintains an acknowledged superiority to them, as well as to the learned generally of other denominations, in Biblical literature and in a critical acquaintance with the ancient and modern tongues. At an early age, he informs us, he took for his motto, 'Through desire a man, having separated himself, seeketh and intermeddleth with all wisdom.' By his exemplary assiduity, improvement of his early classical attainments, he became, before he was forty years of age, one of the most distinguished *literati* of his day and country. And for the studies, necessary to this honorable result, he never sacrificed any of the duties of the Christian minister. He continued to teach 'publicly, and also from house to house,' even when he was prosecuting literary [illegible] description. 'Rising early and late taking rest—avoiding all visits of ceremony, and journeys of mere pleasure and recreation—restricting himself to the most wholesome diet and temperate beverage—not allowing unnecessary intrusion on his time:—these have been among the wise means by which he has at once performed so much important duty, acquired so vast a store of useful knowledge, and retained so unusual a portion of sound and vigorous health. Nor have his pursuits been selfish. It deserves to be universally known that he applied himself diligently to the study of languages for the purpose of assisting, the British and Foreign Bible Society, as well as illustrating the Holy Scriptures. [illegible] his labors have been crowned, his translations in whole or in part, for that noble society, and his extensive Commentary on the Scriptures, abundantly testify. His titles, especially his degree of L. L. D., were granted avowedly as tributes of respect to his pre-eminent acquirements in almost every branch of literary science.

The *works* of Dr. Clarke are very numerous. His anonymous contributions to some of the best of our periodical publications, have been neither few nor small. He has also published several tracts and single sermons. His Biographical Dictionary, his concise View of the Succession of Sacred Literature, his translation of Sturm's Reflections on the Works of God; his edition of Fleury's Manners of the Ancient Israelites, of Harmer's Observations, and of Butterworth's Concordance, all deservedly claim attention. More recently he has published three volumes of 'Discourses on Various Subjects relative to the Being and Attributes of God, and his Works in Creation, Providence, and Grace;' which are evidently written with very great care, and many of which are 'fine examples of sanctified learning and holy unction.' But his principal work is his Commentary on the Old and New Testament. Different opinions may be entertained of this, both with regard to its doctrines, its criticisms, and its interpretations. Here and there may be found a startling theory and a doubtful sentiment; but it contains a vast accumulation of most valuable criticism and comments, opinions and illustrations, wise remarks and judicious reflections. It is, altogether, an uncommon display of industry and ingenuity. Whatever is novel is submitted with much modesty, and the greatest candor is expressed towards those who entertained different sentiments.

Dr. Clarke has attained to the highest honors in the religious body with which he is connected—having been elected to the Presidential chair, at their annual conferences no less than *three* times. In 1815 he fitted up a cottage for retirement at Millbrook, near Liverpool, and in the cultivation of several acres of land, which were attached to the house, he took great delight, and soon acquired the character of a scientific and practical farmer. [illegible] tion, tho' strongly urged by judicious friends, savored too much of a wish to indulge in the luxury of leisure and seclusion. But they mistook the man. Dr. Clarke has since left Millbrook to reside at Eastcote, near Pinner, in the vicinity of the metropolis; and though his increasing infirmities and impaired sight prevent him taking his accustomed share of labor with his brethren, he is found ready to assist at every opportunity, in every thing which is connected with the benefit of his fellow men and the glory of his Saviour.—He has, we understand, a most interesting little museum, and an extensive and almost invaluable library, which is especially rich in oriental literature.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

A star of the first magnitude is setting in the literary horizon. The mighty magician, who has culled up so many delightful pageants, has laid aside his wand of power, and drawn around him the mantle of silence, to lie down in his last slumber. No one, in an equal space of time, has delighted more hearts, with a less production of evil. No writer may pass from the earth with a brighter fame and a more unsullied regret. As a narrative poet, he has rarely been excelled—no poems in the English language, of their kind, can rival the Lay of the Last Minstrel and Rokeby. As a prose writer he stands alone, the Shakspeare of Romance. Cervantes, Le Sage, and Smollet, have had a longer, but not a more certain or a brighter fame. His lavish hand has scattered the pearls of delight for thousands in both continents—his poetry has delighted without corrupting, and his romance amused without misleading the heart. His strains have afforded equal delight to the inmates of the cottage, to 'lords and ladies gay.' Other bards have their peculiar admirers, but Scott is the poet of all hearts. What Shakspeare is in the drama, Scott is in romance. The fame of both is universal, with this difference—that while Shakspeare is most praised, Scott will be most read. He passes from the earth, but, like the setting sun, his glory remains. His day has been long and pleasant, but now

The Minstrel is infirm and old;

his harp strings sound no more, when touched by his aged fingers; and with Ossian he may say, 'The shadows gather around Balclutha.' His departure will call forth the sigh of the maiden, and the regret of the student—the tears of learning will be shed thick and fast over his honored grave, the tones of bards will be heard, pealing his requiem of peace. The hills and the streams will lament for him—for, to use his own language,

Call it not vain—they do not err,
Who say that when the poet dies,
Mute Nature mourns her worshipper,
And celebrates his obsequies.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship Monongahela, Capt. Dixey, from Liverpool, the editors of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette have files of London papers to the 8th and Liverpool to the 9th of August.

The report of Don Pedro's victory at Yelonga, over the troops of Miguel, is fully confirmed. Don Pedro continued to occupy Oporto.

Of 150,000 persons whose lives were insured at the offices in London, only 18 have died of the cholera.

The cholera has nearly ceased its ravages in London; one in 50,000 inhabitants die daily of that disease.

Deaths in Paris from cholera, are about 30 a day.

Money is very plentiful in London.

[illegible] much worse than he had left it. [illegible] requires a fortune of 50,000f with his new bride; just the income, besides the Claremont estate, which he obtained with the hand of our inestimable Princess. Should his second bride possess the same accomplishments of mind and person as the first, his Belgian Majesty will have been one of the most fortunate wooers upon record.

The King of Greece.—It is said that the new King of Greece, Prince Otho of Bavaria, will, on taking possession of his throne, receive the hand of the sister of the Emperor of Russia. 'Calmuck to Calmuck is a fitting connection. The Princess is not celebrated [illegible] Service Journal, who accompanied Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence to Berlin, when he was sent to present the model frigate to the King of Prussia, observes that he met with Prince Otho at Court, and that he is one of the ugliest men he had ever seen.

In Holland—The king maintains an army of a hundred and thirty-two thousand men, which may be easily increased to nearly double that number by the *Landstrom;* but it is believed that such modifications of the twenty-four articles will be made, as will ensure the peace of that portion of the continent.

The sympathy felt throughout Germany for the Poles is too strong to admit of the complete suppression of every thing unfavourable to Russia, and in spite of the censorship, descriptions of the revolting cruelties inflicted on that gallant and unfortunate people occasionally appear in the German journals. Of this, the following extract, in which the barbarous practice of removing the Polish male children to Russia is described, is an instance:

Frontiers of Saxony, July 20.

"News finds its way from Poland to Germany very slowly, and in a very imperfect state. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that an army of 50,000 Russians has been recently formed close to the German frontiers. Every thing clearly proves, that Russia having completely given up the idea of tranquilizing Poland by good government and improved institutions, has finally resolved to depopulate the country, with the view of colonizing it with a new race of inhabitants. A principal part of this plan is the transportation of children. This practice has already been carried on in the already incorporated provinces of Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine, without any particular regulation, on the ground of a general ukase, and extended to both sexes. But in Poland, it is against the male sex of the poor classes that the measure is directed, which in fact extends to about 19-20ths of the male children of the country. The ukase on the subject is dated on the 29th of March, and Prince Paskewitch addressed his own instructions founded upon it, to the counsellor of state, Furham. The boys are sent off in divisions of 100 each to the Government of Minsk. A peculiar dress is given them before they set [illegible] Most of the villages are stripped of their youth and thereby robbed of all prospect of aid for future labor. The descriptions of the miseries of these poor dying children are heart rending. In the Vaterlander Blatt, a very interesting weekly journal, of July 18, there are full details respecting this forcible removal of children, which seem to deserve farther proof, and as passion readily exaggerates, correction, if that can be done with truth. Investigation ought to be desired, even by the Russian Government. The complete suppression of the University of Wilna is but too true; and no less certain is the news that several thousands of fugitives have taken refuge in the woods and morasses of Lithuania, from which fastnesses it is found impossible to expel them."

The Amsterdam Courant contains the following account of the present state of the Prussian army:—between the Rhine and the Moselle, there are encamped two divisions of infantry, 24,000 men strong, and 2,000 Cavalry. Between the Meuse and the Rhine, four divisions of infantry, 48,000 strong, and 6000 cavalry; to which are attached 24 battalions of artillery, with 3,600 men, and an engineer corps of 1,500 men. Thus the amount of the three army corps which occupy the line of the Rhine is 86,100 men.—The bulk of the disposable Prussian army, cantoned between the Elbe and the Oder, consists of 110,000 Infantry and 20,000 Cavalry. It had its vanguard at Erfurt. Another army corps, which was cantoned in Silesia, is now on its march to the Rhenish provinces. Finally, there is a corps constantly stationed in the Duchy of Posen. The force of the two last mentioned is 75,000 or 76,000 men, which makes the whole strength of the Prussian army now ready to take the field about 291,000 men.

The London Morning Chronicle, holds this language:—

"We really do not see how the French Government will be able longer to resist the wish of the nation, to make head without delay against the continental despots. From all appearance we should be inclined to say, that the war of opinion announced by Mr. Canning is about to break out. May those who have provoked this war suffer what is due for the affront offered by them to justice and liberty!"

Miscellaneous.

THE DILEMMA.

'By St. Agatha! I believe there is something in the shape of a tear in those dark eyes of mine, about which the women rave so unmercifully,' said young Fitzclarence, as, after an absence of two years, he came in sight of his native village of Malhamdale.—Standing upon the neighboring heights, he watched the curling smoke coming up from the cottage chimneys in the clear blue sky of evening, whilst, a little farther off, the last beams of the setting sun were playing upon the western walls of his father's old baronial mansion, and, about a mile to the right of it, he could distinguish the trees and pleasure grounds of Sir Meredith Appleby's less ancient seat. Then he thought of Julia Appleby, the baronet's only child, his youthful playmate, his first friend, and his first love; and, as he thought of her, he sighed. I wonder why he sighed! When they parted, two years before, sanctioned and encouraged by their respective parents, (for there was nothing the old people wished more than a union between the two families,) they had sworn eternal fidelity, and plighted their hearts irrevocably to each other. Fitzclarence thought of all this, and again he sighed. Different people are differently affected by the same thing. After so long an absence many a man would, in the exuberance of his feelings, have thrown himself down on the [illegible] himself out of all known plays. Our hero preferred indulging in the following little soliloquy:—

'My father will be amazingly glad to see me, and so will my mother, and so will my old friend the antediluvian butler, Morgan-ap-Morgan, and so will the pointer Juno, and so will my nony. Trollus: a pretty figure, by the by, I should cut now upon Trollus, in this gay military garb of mine, with my sword rattling between his legs, and my white plumes streaming in the air like a rainbow over him! And Sir Meredith Appleby too, with his great gouty leg, will hobble through the room in ecstacy as soon as I present myself; and Julia, poor Julia, will blush, and faint, but come flying into my arms like a shuttlecock. Heigho! I am a very miserable young officer. The silly girl loves me; her head is crammed full of hearts and darts; she will bore me to death with her sighs and her tender glances, and her allusions to time past, and her hopes of time to come, and all the artillery of a love-sick child's brain. What in the name of the Pleiades, am I to do? I believe I had a sort of *penchant* for her once, when I was a mere boy, in my nurse's leading strings; I believe I *did* give her some slight hopes at one time or other; but now—O! Rosalind! dear! delightful!"—

Here his feelings overpowered him, and pulling a miniature from his bosom, he covered it with kisses. Sorry am I to be obliged to confess that it was *not* that of Julia.

'But what is to be done?' he at length resumed. 'The poor girl will go mad; she will hang herself in her garters, or drown herself like Ophelia, in a brook under a willow. And I shall be a murderer! I, who have never yet knocked a man on the head in battle, will commence my warlike operations by breaking the heart of a woman! By St. Agatha! it must not be; I must be true to my engagement. Yes! though I myself become a martyr, I must obey the dictates of honor. Forgive me, Rosalind, heavenliest object of my adoration! Let not thy Fitzclarence"—

Here his voice became again inarticulate; and, as he winded down the hill, nothing was heard but the echoes of the multitudinous kisses he continued to lavish on the little brilliantly-set portrait he held in his hands.

Next morning, Sir Meredith Appleby was in the midst of a very sumptuous breakfast, (for, notwithstanding his gout, the baronet contrived to preserve his appetite,) and the pretty Julia was presiding over the tea and coffee at the other end of the table, with the large long-eared spaniel sitting beside her, and ever and anon looking wistfully into her face, when a servant brought in, on a little silver tray, a letter for Sir Meredith. The old gentleman read it aloud; it was from the elder Fitzclarence:

"My dear friend, Alfred arrived here last night. He and I will dine with you to-day. Yours, FITZCLARENCE."

The lady stopped, and plucked a rose. Fitzclarence stopped also, and plucked a [illegible] chased away by a sigh; Alfred immediately sighed too. Checking himself, however, he saw the absolute necessity of commencing a conversation.

'Miss Appleby!' said he at last.

'Sir?'

'It is two years, I think, since we parted.'

'Yes, two years on the fifteenth of this month.'

Alfred was silent.

'How she adores me!' quoth he, 'she can tell to a moment how long it is since we last met.'

There was a pause.

'You have seen, no doubt, a great deal since you left Malhamdale?' said Julia.

Miss Appleby hemmed once more, and drew in a vast mouthful of courage.

'I am told the ladies of England and Ireland are much more attractive than those of Wales.'

'Generally speaking, I believe they are.'

'Sir?'

'That is—I mean—I beg your pardon—the truth is—that—that—you have dropped your rose.'

Fitzclarence stooped to pick it up; but in so doing, the little miniature which he wore round his neck escaped from under his waistcoat, and, though he did not observe it, it was hanging conspicuously on his breast, like an order when he presented the flower to Julia.

'Good heavens! Alfred, that is my cousin Rosalind!'

'Your cousin Rosalind! where? how? the miniature! It is all over with me! Lord bless me! Julia, how pale you have grown; yet hear me! be comforted. I am a very wretch; but I shall be faithful; do not turn away, love; do not weep; Julia! Julia! what is the matter with you? She is in hysterics; she will go distracted! Julia! I will marry you! I swear to you by'—

'Do not swear by any thing at all,' cried Julia, unable any longer to conceal her rapture, 'lest you be transported for perjury. You are my own—my very best Alfred!'

'Mad, quite mad,' thought Alfred.

'I wear a miniature, too,' proceeded the lady, and she pulled from the loveliest bosom in the world the likeness, set in brilliants, of a youth provokingly handsome, but not Fitzclarence.

'Julia!'

'Alfred!'

'We have *both* been faithless!'

'And now we are both happy.'

'By St. Agatha! we are;—only I cannot help wondering at your taste, Julia; that stripling has actually no whiskers!'

'Neither has my cousin Rosalind; yet you found her irresistible.'

'Well, I believe you are right, and besides *de gustibus*—I beg your pardon, I was going to quote Latin.'

"Paint us dear Zeuxis," said some of the chief inhabitants of Cortona, "paint us a portrait of the Grecian Helen, and in her the beau ideal of female loveliness." "I consent," replied the artist, "on condition you send to me, as models, six of the most beautiful maidens of your city, in order that I may select from each some particular charm." On the morrow they came, so beautiful in youth and gracefulness, that now, for the first time, the painter mistrusted the power of his art.—"Ye are indeed fair, my charming maids," he said, "but it is indispensable that you should sit to me unveiled." "Unveiled!" they all exclaimed in surprise: "unveiled! never! never!" was echoed from mouth to mouth. By dint, however, of entreaties, but more by flattery, the courteous artist succeeded in allaying the scruples of five of them, but the constancy of the sixth remained unshaken. "Though it were to be Venus, herself," she cried, indignantly, "I would not consent." All expostulation was vain—she fled, blushing. Zeuxis took his pencil and colors—studied his models, and after a few weeks of incessant labor, produced his "Helen," the glory of his art, and the admiration of the world. The day of public exhibition arrived; the applause was unanimous—the candid and unprejudiced were enraptured—the jealous and the envious reclaimed or overawed. But alone dissatisfied amidst the universal triumph, the artist exhibited on his wrinkled brow the marks of discontent. "Ever prone as thou art," said his friend Aretus, "to discover faults in thy own performances where none exist, what can now be the subject of thy regret?" "The drawing," answered Zeuxis, "is perfect, the subject faultless, and I might indeed write beneath it, 'henceforward it will be easier to criticise this picture than to imitate it;' "but there is still one thing wanting to its perfection." "And what can that be?" "The blush of the sixth maiden."

Idle people are always meddling with what does not concern them, and the only remedy is to find something for them to do for themselves. Apropos to this, is the story of the Irishman, who passing a hornet's nest with his gun on his shoulder, was carelessly stung by one of its proprietors; turning round, he let them have the contents of his piece; with the comforting remark—"Now by St. Patrick, my boy, I'm thinking you'll have something to do at home, you will."

When the females of Cumbrie, an African tribe, have a mind to appear with uncommon smartness and effect, a crocodile's tooth is inserted through both lips, and projects upwards as far as the nose.

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.

Rumor has had the editor of this paper *dead*—and still insists on it with so much pertinacity, that we doubt whether we shall be able, within any reasonable period, to prove her a fibber; unless we get the doctor's certificate, or give somebody a palpable evidence of our materiality by a [illegible] on the stump. Our neighbors [illegible] the assertion so often, they find it hard to disbelieve; and when one of them sees us stalking abroad upon our spindle shanks, he eyes us doubtingly, and pauses a moment to rally, ere he concludes, with Hamlet—

"Be thy intents wicked or charitable,
Thou com'st in such a *questionable* shape,
That I will speak to thee."

The sympathies of a community are at all times grateful; deeply grateful, to the heart of the living man—but we trust the day is far distant in which we shall have occasion for the sensibilities of our friends upon so grave a subject.

We only had some pretty distinct *premonitions*, which we attended to very promptly—well convinced that in these times particularly, "delay breeds mischief."

So much has been said and sung upon the *Cholera*, that we think it very probable our readers are pretty tired of all articles upon the subject.—We have, therefore, almost concluded to cease publishing any thing except the mere *results* of its ravages. The various preventives and remedies which are daily promulgated, and are as contradictory as various, serve but to destroy public confidence, and to bewilder the friends of those who may be afflicted. At last, the safest course is to rely upon prudent living; and, if attacked, upon Heaven and the skill of a physician in whom you may have confidence. Each case must necessarily be treated according to its particular symptoms and indications—and when a physician examines for himself, it is time enough to think of the appropriate remedies.

☞ The Proprietor and Editor of the AMERICAN FARMER, Baltimore, have opened a General Agricultural and Horticultural Establishment; comprising a Seed and Implement Store, and a General Agricultural Agency; in connexion with a stock and experimental Farm, a Garden and Nursery in the vicinity. This will certainly prove to be a most valuable concern. They propose to furnish Garden and Field Seeds, Agricultural Implements and Machines, Domestic Animals of choice kinds, or improved breeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Vines, Roots, &c. &c.

The American Farmer, published weekly in quarto form, at $5 per annum, has done much to aid the cause of Agriculture. We never have known a subscriber dissatisfied with it; and the increased facilities of the editor will tend much to enhance its interest.

The proposed addition to the establishment will enable farmers to test *practically* the utility of any *theory* which may be suggested; and the facility of procuring useful seeds and flowers, and agricultural implements of an [illegible] the agricultural public.

We have, at the Free Press Office, a catalogue of the Seeds kept at the "Farmer" establishment, which we will cheerfully exhibit to those who may call.

Letters on business must be addressed to "I. Irvine Hitchcock, American Farmer Establishment, Baltimore, Md."

The London Medical Gazette of a late date, contains an extract of a letter from Dr. Macartney, Professor of Anatomy in Dublin, recording a bequest made by Mademoiselle Desaligny Banc, a French lady, lately deceased, of her body for dissection. The lady was by profession a teacher of her native language, and died at the age of 72, of a cancer in the stomach, of more than usual extent. This is the first bequest made by a lady for a similar purpose.

The Duke of Reichstadt died in the same place—in the same palace—in the same apartment—in which Napoleon, when in the zenith of his fortunes, signed the most remarkable decrees, and in which his marriage with the Arch-Duchess Maria Louise was arranged.

The Comet may be seen in the north-east quarter of the heavens if the night be not too dark, between ten and eleven o'clock, near the seven stars. It has no hair or tail, but there is something peculiar in its looks, which distinguishes it from the regular celestial family.—[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A very ludicrous circumstance took place at the Bowery Theatre, New York, on Tuesday evening. During the performance of "Old Jonathan and his Apprentice," a spectator in the pit had his sympathies so much excited by the situation of Benjamin Hardy, who was in legal hands, for his inability to discharge a long bill, consisting of sundry items of cigars and brandy, that he declared in an audible voice he would pay the score himself, and it was with difficulty the bystanders could prevent him from springing on the stage to execute his laudable purpose.

A wrought iron steamboat has just been completed for the East India Company, and is intended for towing vessels in the river Ganges. Her length is 125 feet, breadth 24, and between decks 11. The whole is of iron, except the deck, which is of plank. The iron is half an inch thick, in large plates, and fastened by 30,000 curiously contrived rivets.—The engine is sixty horse power, and it is calculated that she will not draw above one foot eleven inches of water. It seems there is some worm or insect in the Ganges that speedily destroys the wooden steamers, which has led to this novel expedient, at the cost of some £20,000. The vessel will be launched to-day near Westminster bridge.—[*Lit. Gaz.*

HARVEY BEACH.—Among the applicants for pensions under the law passed at the last session of Congress, is Anthony Glenn, the supposed hero of the Spy, who is now eighty-one years of age. His affidavit sets forth his many and various services, none of which separately, nor all collectively, entitled him to a pension under former acts. It is to be hoped that he will meet with no difficulty in obtaining the pittance at length granted for the want of proper evidence. But we believe, in this respect the law is liberal, and does not require very strict proof.

A queer Hibernian was once asked by his master, "What noise is that I hear?" "My Lord," he replied, "It is only the singing in my ears. I have heard it these six months."

FOR THE VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

CHOLERA.

Mr. Gallaher.—After what has been written by the ablest medical men of this country and Europe, it may be deemed impertinent in me thus to obtrude myself upon the attention of the public. The only apology I can offer, is the panic that afflicts our neighborhood on the approach of this disease. I might add, that public confidence seems to be partly withdrawn from the precautionary measures heretofore recommended. To allay the fears of the *neighborhood*, and to urge the continuance of these measures, or rather a more rigid system of measures, as a means of entire safety; is the object of this communication.

To make my views perfectly intelligible, I will briefly state what I deem the pathology of this disease. The poison which stamps upon it its great characteristics, whether it be aerial or telluric, makes its first impression upon the stomach. Whether it be directly stimulant, or not, it very shortly after its admission, produces great debility in this organ. With this derangement or debility of the stomach all the organs most closely connected with it, or whose nervous influence are most modified by its derangement, deeply sympathize. Although there may be no symptoms of congestion in this state of things, still I believe that from the operation of this atmospheric cause, there is a strong tendency to congestion. This cause does not seem to make any selection, if I may so speak, of the organ or organs that are found in this state. The discrimination is made by the habits, age, health, and other circumstances of each particular case.—Although different parts of the system are found suffering, in the different cases, still the general tendency in all is the same, viz: the retrocession of blood from the extremities to the centre. This produces the same outward appearances in all.—Though the same general remedies, such as bleeding, &c. are used in all, still the locality of what I will term the main body of the disease, differs greatly in different cases. Except in the cases of drunkards, I believe the system, even when thus prepared, will never suffer an attack of cholera without the presence of an exciting cause to rouse into action these dormant elements of disease. This has been questioned. But I have seen nothing to shake my faith in the efficacy of preventive measures, if carried far enough. We are told that many temperate men have died. I admit the fact to be so. And if those who may differ from me will produce one well authenticated case of death from cholera, under the circumstances which I would recommend as a security, I will give up the point.

The idea of strict temperance, and such only as I hold to be a security against this disease, comprehends two important things: 1st. That the quantity and quality of food and drink supply simply the demands of nature. These demands differ in different persons. The labouring man requires more food than one of sedentary habits because there is a greater expenditure of blood by perspiration, &c. than the latter. The second thing comprehended is, that the quantity of food and also its quality, should be completely within the control of the stomach. If more be taken than the stomach will digest, even though it be ordinarily a moderate quantity; or if it be of a quality generally harmless, I would call this at least a very unsafe quantity; or in the depressed state of the stomach, I would call the quality unsafe, however harmless it might be at other times.

I believe it frequently happens during the prevalence of a cholera atmosphere, that the stomachs of labouring men will not digest food enough to sustain their labour. A man taking moderate exercise, can digest in perfect safety what will sustain life. But I do not believe a stomach poisoned by the cause of cholera, will digest much more with comfort, or receive it in entire safety. If these views, then, be correct, it follows that generally the whole population take too much food.—They take the usual quantity, and the whole population generally feels the effects more or less; and when the cause is very virulent, this moderate quantity brings on an attack of cholera in very prudent, temperate men. If it be asked how much food should be taken, I would answer, that upon this there can be laid down no positive rule. More or less may be taken, according to the virulence of the poison. I have felt great depression, after taking less than one fourth of the usual quantity. When a cholera atmosphere prevails, I have observed that when the stomach is empty, there is in it a comfortable sense of warmth. It seems to undergo a slight reaction, after its heavy task has been performed. Persons, as far as my knowledge goes, do not, during such seasons, feel the usual sense of hunger.—Other things must be attended to—such as the passions, anger, grief, joy, sorrow, and especially fear—indeed whatever tends to affect the system strongly. To this may be added, the importance of warm, comfortable clothing, changed according to the temperature; also, sleeping warm, avoiding much exposure to the sun, fatigue, dampness, loss of sleep, or any cause that will derange the system.—I cannot close this article without calling the attention of your readers to the danger of tobacco: It debilitates the stomach under the most favourable circumstances; and how much more destructive of its tone must it be when acting in concert with such an agent as the cause of this dreaded scourge.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 21, 1832.

FROM A BOSTON CORRESPONDENT.

Calcutta Remedy for the Cholera.—Captain Spaulding, of the ship Gibraltar, arrived at this port on Sunday last, states that the following prescription, for the cholera, is used with great success in Calcutta: "One teaspoonful of essence of ginger, one tea-spoonful of laudanum, with cologne water sufficient to fill a wine glass, and drink the whole. If it does not produce the desired effect, repeat the dose until relief is obtained. The patient, in most cases, will fall asleep and wake up well.

The Rev. Dr. C. P. McIlvaine has been elected Bishop of the Episcopal Church of the State of Ohio.

AN ARTICLE WORTH READING.

There are no means so efficacious for increasing the knowledge of facts as the reading of newspapers. They not only supply facts, but by presenting the arguments of opposing counsel, speakers on various sides in Parliament, at meetings, &c. they sharpen the intellect, and accustom men to exercise their judgment. Of all the means ever devised for extending knowledge and improving the human mind, newspapers are, certainly, the most effective. Volney, who had seen men in all the stages of civilization, in his lectures on history observes, 'It is necessary to have lived in countries where the press does not exist, to conceive all the effects of its privation.—to imagine the confusion thrown into recitals, the absurd hearsays, the uncertainty in opinions, the obstacles to instruction, the ignorance in the minds of all, caused by the want of books and newspapers. History owes benedictions to [illegible] issuing bulletins of news for the small coin called a *gazette*, from which they have received their name; and, in fact, *Gazettes* are instructive monuments, precious even in their aberrations, as they paint the prevailing spirit of the times, and their contradictions present fixed basis for the discussion of facts. Hence, when we are told that, in their new settlements, the Anglo-Americans make first a road, and carry a press for a newspaper, it appears to me that, in that double operation, they attain the object, and make the analysis of every good social system, as *Society* is nothing but the *easy* and *free communication of persons, of thoughts*, and things; and all the art of Government is reduced to preventing *violent frictions* capable of dissolving it.' The opinions palatable to ignorant men would not be palatable to better instructed men, and newspapers are constantly instructing men, and consequently disposing them more and more to the reception of sound opinions. Though, therefore, the sudden concession of newspapers, to men previously in a state of brutal ignorance, would not insure a taste for sound opinions—and newspapers might be disposed to cater for the opinions most palatable to the classes among whom they counted on circulating—yet, the ignorance being transitory, an increasing knowledge would constantly increase the demand for sounder opinions. Newspapers, therefore, afford the only means for correcting the disposition to be pleased with dangerous opinions.

There is a proverb, that an empty head is the Devil's garret. Mental occupation is as necessary to a sound mind as bodily exercise is to physical health. The ignorant man requires the aid of gross sensuality to kill his time, when he has any on his hand. The man who can read newspapers, has the means of that healthful occupation for the mind which is indispensable to cheerfulness, constantly within his reach. By enabling men to command newspapers, you make them not only more intelligent, but more happy and virtuous.—*London paper.*

SQUEEZING THE HAND.

It is but lately that we have understood the strange constructions that are sometimes put upon a squeeze of the hand. With some persons, it is entirely equivalent to a declaration of love; this is very surprising indeed.—We must take hold of a lady's hand as we would take hold of a hot potatoe; afraid to give it squeezes, lest we should burn our fingers. Very fine truly! Now it was our ancient custom to squeeze every hand we got in our clutches, especially a fair one. Is it not a wonder that we have never been sued for a breach of promise?—We would not give a scupper nail for one of your cold formal shakes of the hand. Every person who protrudes one or two fingers for you to touch, (as if he were afraid of catching some cutaneous disorder,) should go to school to John Quincy Adams. *He* shakes your hand with vengeance—and shakes your whole body with it, unless you happen to be as thick set as himself. Well, there is nothing like it—it shows a good heart at any rate; and we should rather a man would crush the bones of our fingers and shake our shoulders out of joint, than that he should poke out a reluctant paw, as if he were to come in contact with a bear or a hyena. The ladies may rest assured of this, that a man who will not squeeze their hand when he gets hold of it, does not deserve to have such a hand in his possession—and that he has a heart seven hundred and forty nine times smaller than the smallest grain of mustard seed.

[*Saturday Morning Visiter.*

"LADIES' FAIR."—George Cook, Esq. of Virginia, has designed and executed a large and fine picture, representing the landing in that State, in 1619, of the young ladies who then came out from England for husbands. There is a view of the mart, with groups of female candidates, and the young men selecting their brides, and bidding for them in tobacco. Gov. Yeardley is present to see that there is no imposition. A copy is to be taken, and engravings are proposed to grace the annual fair in Boston.—[*Boston Centinel.*

An Irishman standing on the tongue of a wagon, was run away with by a pair of horses, and had his legs very much bruised by the violent motion of the singletrees. Some person to whom he was relating the accident, asked him—"Why didn't you jump off, Patrick?" "Faith, sir," returned Pat, "and it was as much as I could do to stay on."

[*N. Y. Constellation.*

LAST ABODE OF BONAPARTE.

The following notice of the last abode of Bonaparte, is from Capt. Mundy's Travels:

"As we turned through the lodge, the old house appeared at the end of an avenue of scrubby and weather-worn trees. It bears the exterior of a respectable farm house, but is now fast running to decay. On entering a dirty court-yard and quitting our horses, we were shewn by some idlers into a square building, which once contained the bed-room, sitting room, and [illegible] down and torn up, and the apartments occupied for six years by the hero before whom kings, emperors, and popes had quailed, are now tenanted by cart-horses! Passing on with a groan, I entered a small chamber, with two windows looking towards the north. Between these windows are the marks of a fixed sofa—on that couch Napoleon died. The apartment is now occupied by a threshing machine—'No bad emblem of its former tenant,' said a sacrilegious wag. Hence we were conducted onwards to a large room which formerly contained a billiard table, and whose huge doors one upon a hinge led to a [illegible] randa, where the imperial peripatetic—I cannot style him philosopher—enjoyed the luxury of six paces, to and fro—his favorite promenade. The white-washed walls are scored with names of every nation; and the paper of the ceiling has been torn off in strips as holy relics. Many couplets—chiefly French—extolling and lamenting the departed hero, adorn or disfigure (according to their qualities) the plaster walls. The emperor's once well kept garden,

"And still where many a garden flower grows wild,"

is now overgrown and choaked with weeds. At the end of a walk still exists a small mound, on which it is said the hero of Lodi, Marengo and Austerlitz, amused himself by erecting a mock battery. The little channeled tank, in which he fed some fresh water fish, is quite dried up; and the mud wall, through a hole in which he reconnoitered passers by, is like the great owner, returned to earth!"

Passage of the Red Sea.—One of my first objects at Suez was to ascertain if the sea was fordable opposite the town at ebb tide—all, whom I asked, assured me of the contrary. I inquired for any Indian sailor who wished to earn a dollar by crossing the gulf. At eight in the evening a man came to me and offered to make the attempt.

I directed him to walk straight across as far as it was possible to do so, and to hold his hands above his head as he walked along. He was in the water forthwith: he proceeded slowly and steadily, his hands above his head, and in nine minutes he was at the other side of the Red Sea. On his return he told me, what I knew to be a fact, that he walked every step across—the deepest part being about the middle of the gulf, where the water was up to his chin. I proceeded now to follow his course, and gave him another dollar to cross over before me, and as I was nearly eight inches taller than my guide, where his chin was in the water, my long beard was [illegible] The tide was now coming in fast, and by the time we reached the middle of the sea, my Indian thought it imprudent to proceed further, as I was not an expert swimmer.—[illegible] would mortifully have shared Pharaoh's fate; for the opposite bank was perceptibly diminishing, and at ten o'clock the sea, which two hours before was hardly more than the breadth of the Thames at London Bridge, was from two to three miles broad; the difference between the ebb and flow ascertained to be about six feet two inches.

[*Dr. Madden's Travels in Syria and Egypt.*

THE BURNING SPRING.

FLOYD COUNTY, KY. APRIL 27, 1832.

Dear Sir,—In the prosecution of my Sunday School Agency, I yesterday reached this place, in the immediate vicinity of which is the burning Spring, and truly it is a curiosity. On approaching it I heard it boiling with a noise similar to that of a fifty gallon kettle over a hot fire. It is situated near the shore of a small creek, which winds its way through a deep valley between the mountains and near the road side. There is a hole in the ground, about two or three feet deep and about the same diameter, which, after a rain, is filled to the top with water, that is kept perpetually and briskly boiling by the gas which issues from a narrow space between two rocks at the bottom. This water is always kept muddy, but never runs over, except by an extra quantity of rain.

After viewing it for a few minutes, a lighted taper was applied to the ascending gas, and instantly the whole surface of the water was covered with a bluish red flame, three feet high, emitting a smell similar to that of burning alcohol, and with an intense heat.—Thus it continued to burn for one hour, while I remained, and I left it on fire.

This blaze, on a dark night, I am informed, illumes the whole valley and circumjacent hills, and never goes out, except by the effort of man, or the descending shower.

If nothing interferes to extinguish the flame it continues to burn, the water becomes heated, and finally evaporates, when the issuing gas, burning with more intense heat, consumes whatever combustible substance may have been thrown into the water; and even the collected mud at the side of the hole is pulverized with heat, as at the mouth of a furnace.

Were this gas suitably confined and directed, I have no doubt it might be used to some valuable purpose, either to drive a steam engine, or illumine a city; but no use is made of it, nor does the owner of the land seem to regard it with interest or curiosity.

Whence this gas, or what produces it, I leave to the conjectures and experiments of the learned, being confident it is the most singular phenomenon I have ever seen.

[*S. S. Journal.*

There is an Eastern story of a person who taught his parrot to repeat only the words, 'What doubt is there of that!' He carried it to the market for sale, fixing the price at 100 rupees! A mogul asked the parrot, 'are you worth 100 rupees?' The parrot answered, 'What doubt is there of that?' The mogul was delighted and bought the bird. He soon found that this was all he could say. Ashamed now of his bargain, he said to himself, 'I was a fool to buy this bird.' The parrot exclaimed as usual, 'What doubt is there of that?'

The Philadelphia Gazette says there is an arm chair on board the ship Georgiana in that port, which is understood to have belonged to Columbus. It may be so; but no man ever led a less sedentary life.

General Intelligence.

THE INDIAN WAR OVER.

Copy of a letter to the Editor, dated

U. S. Indian Agency at Prairie du Chien, SEPTEMBER 3, 1832.

F. P. BLAIR, Esq.

Dear Sir: The Indian War is over. The celebrated leaders of the hostile Indians, BLACK HAWK and the PROPHET, were delivered to me at this place on the 27th ult. by the Winnebagoes of my Agency. The day after [illegible] Black Hawk, the Prophet, and Nispope, to me. They returned the 27th ult. about 10 or 11 o'clock, and delivered the two first. The same day I turned them over to Col. Taylor, commanding Fort Crawford, and expect to accompany them with a military escort to the Head Quarters of Gen. Scott, at Rock Island, in a day or two.

I am now waiting the return of an express sent up the Mississippi, by which I expect to receive about 50 or 60 more prisoners, taken by the Indians. There is now 48 in the Fort, delivered to me by the Winnebagoes of my Agency, and I have previously delivered to Gen. Atkinson 43 prisoners, taken by the Winnebagoes and menominees.

The moment the hostile Indians entered the limits of my Agency, by crossing the Wisconsin, with the aid of the Commanding Officer at this fort, I assembled the Indians of my Agency, and encamped them before my door, where they remained until the battle of the Mississippi and the rout of the hostile Indians.

I herewith cover to you an account of the delivery of Black Hawk and the Prophet to me. Your most ob't serv't,

JOS. M. STREET.

Description of the two distinguished prisoners, (Black Hawk and the Prophet,) at the time they were delivered to Gen. Joseph M. Street, by a gentleman who was present.

BLACK HAWK, a Potawatomy by birth, but raised by the Saukies, appears to be about 60 years old, has a small bunch of grey hair on the crown of his head, the rest is bare, has a high forehead, a Roman nose, a full mouth, which generally inclines to be a little open, has a sharp chin, no eyebrows, but a very fine eye; his head is frequently thrown back on his shoulders; he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; at present he is thin, and appears much dejected, but now and then assumes the aspect of command. He held in his left hand a white flag, in the other the tail, with the back, skin, head, and beak of the Calumet Eagle; with this he frequently fans himself. His Indian name is Muscatamish-ka-kaek.

The PROPHET, a half Saukie and half Winnebago, is about 40 years old, nearly six feet high, is stout and athletic, has a large broad face, short blunt nose, large full eyes, broad mouth, thick lips, with a full suit of hair.—He wore a white cloth head dress, which rose several inches above the top of his head—the whole man exhibiting a deliberate savageness—not that he would seem to delight in honorable war, or fight, but making him as the Priest of assassination or secret murder. He had in one hand a white flag, while the other hung carelessly by his side. They were both clothed in very white dressed deer skins, fringed at the seams with short cuttings of the same. His Indian name is Wa-bo-kie-shick (White Cloud.)

FROM THE ARMY.

We regret to learn that the Cholera has appeared among the troops at Fort Armstrong. [illegible] be adopted by General Scott, and manifested with the greatest vigilance and constancy, to prevent the spread of the infection. The force under his immediate command appear to have been preserved free from it, until the 25th ult. On the evening of that day, one of the mounted rangers of Capt. Ford's command, who was for a short time in Fort Dearborn (Chicago) on the 10th, was received into Fort Armstrong, sick, as afterwards appeared, with the Cholera. Between the 26th ult. and the 1st instant, there were 146 cases; 26 died, 22 were recovering, and six were perfectly cured. Of the 92 remaining cases, 60 were of a mild type. Gen. Scott expresses the opinion, founded on a personal inspection of every individual who has been in hospital, that the disease is evidently checked and mitigated. Among the victims, are 2d Lieutenant Samuel Torrence, of the 4th Infantry, Lieuts. Gale, of the 1st Infantry, who had been exposed to two storms of cold rain for two successive nights, when bringing prisoners from Dixon's Ferry; and Surgeon Coleman—Lieut. Royster, of the 6th Infantry, was considered to be in a critical state. Two cases have only occurred in Col. Eustis' command, which is stationed a few miles from the Fort. But several of the rangers, and of the Indian prisoners have died.

On the 4th, Gen. Scott writes, there have been but few deaths since the morning of the 3d.—[*Globe.*

BLACK HAWK TAKEN.

From the St. Louis Times of September 8.

The steamboat Winnebago, Captain Hunt, from Galena, stopped for a few minutes yesterday at the wharf, on her way to Jefferson Barracks (ten miles below the city.)

The boat left Galena, having on board BLACK HAWK, the PROPHET, and eleven other head men of the Sacs and Foxes, together with about fifty warriors of less distinguished fame. The latter were landed on this side of the lower rapids, on their pledge of remaining quiet and inoffensive. Black Hawk, the Prophet, and the other eleven, have been taken to Jefferson Barracks, there to remain as hostages for the peaceable conduct of their tribes, until a final settlement of all difficulties shall be made. A Mackinaw boat passed the city on Thursday, on her way to the Barracks, with five men under the command of Lieut. Gross, of the army, having with them in custody Neopope and some six or seven other warriors.

We understand that Black Hawk and the Prophet were captured by a party of the Winnebagoes, and by them delivered to their Agent at the Prairie. These two Chiefs were not taken together, although they were delivered up to the whites at the same time.

The capture of the chiefs of the hostile Indians insures the permanent tranquility of the frontier, and we confidently trust that the pioneers of civilization on the northern borders of our own state and Illinois, will never be again disturbed by the inroads of the redmen.

The Winnebago did not land at Rock Island, the Captain having pledged himself to that effect to his passengers; but we deeply regret to be obliged to say, that the boat brings very distressing intelligence of sickness on the Island amongst the United States' troops. Doctor Coleman, and Lieutenants Gale and Torrance, of the army, had fallen victims to the prevailing epidemic, together with a number of private soldiers. One other officer was dangerously ill. The disease, it is said by passengers on the boat, was subsiding, and hopes were entertained of its speedy disappearance. Four men, (soldiers,) and a servant boy, died on the passage in the boat under the command of Lieut. Gross.

P. S. We have understood that the Indians on board the Winnebago were under the charge of Lieut. Davis with a guard of twelve men.

The Captain of the boat informs us that there had been but two or three deaths at Galena, reported to be of Cholera. There were no cases when he left port.

The origin of the cholera at Rock Island has been attributed to the United States' troops, brought to that place by Gen. Scott. [illegible] proper caution. A gentleman from Rock Island has informed us that the disease was not brought by Gen. Scott's troops, but was, in fact, communicated through another channel. The particulars of the causes and progress of the pestilence at Rock Island will probably be in the other papers of this city, next week.

Temperance ship Martha.—This ship sailed from the port of Hudson about the 1st Dec. last. She was the first temperance ship from that thriving city. She has just been heard from with 1300 brls. oil, and a good proportion whale bone. Crew all well.

[*Albany paper.*

The number of Seamen belonging to the U. States, estimated with as much accuracy as possible, is 92,000, of whom there are in the foreign trade 50,000; in the coasting trade, in vessels of nearly or over 100 tons burthen, 25,000; in coasting vessels of less than 50 tons burthen, 5,000; in the codfishery, 5,000; in the steam vessels, 1,000; and in the U. S. Navy, 6,000.

A Present to Mrs. Clay.—A beautiful Riding Whip has been presented to Mrs. Clay, by Messrs. J. & J. Stout, manufacturers of Philadelphia. As a specimen of American skill and domestic manufacture, it is not surpassed by any thing of the kind we have ever seen. The ivory handle and gold ferrules are wrought in the richest and most tasteful manner. On one of the ferrules a suitable inscription is engraved. Mr. Joseph H. Hervey, of this city, to whom the presentation of it was entrusted by the Messrs. Stout, delivered it in person to Mrs. Clay at Ashland, a few days ago, accompanied by an appropriate address.—[*Lex. Repub.*

Appalling Mortality.—A committee appointed for the purpose, in Philadelphia, have published a narrative report of the ravages of the cholera in the Arch-street prison of that city. The scenes of one day in that prison, are represented to have been of unparalleled fearfulness in the history of disease and death. Before night, not less than seventy persons, who were living when the morning dawned, were consigned to the grave!

An Upper Canada paper says—"The nett increase of Church Members in the Methodist Societies in this Province, during the past year, is 3,552; nearly three times as large an increase as had ever taken place in Upper Canada in any other year."

Foreign.

Turkey and Egypt.—Captain Mott, of the [illegible] Samos, in 52 days, states that the fleet of the Sultan, and that of the Pacha of Egypt, were both at the Island of Rhodes, and it was every day expected that an engagement would take place between them.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Havre, Depeyster, at New York from Havre, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Paris papers to the 10th of August, inclusive, and Havre to the 11th, the day on which the packet sailed. The latest papers contain extracts from London papers of the evening of the 8th, which is some hours later from the English capital than before received.

The intelligence brought by this arrival is not of great importance. If faith can be attached to the statement in the London Courier in regard to the Marquis of Palmella's interview with the English Ministers, the reign of Miguel will soon be over.

The Havre Estafette of the 10th, contains extracts, from the London Courier of the evening of the 8th. It was said that the Marquis of Palmella had had an interview with Earl Grey and Lords Holland and Palmerston; and it was even reported that he had succeeded in obtaining the immediate recognition of Donna Maria, and the support of England in her behalf. Murat embarked in the Zephyr on the 7th, to join the Constitutional army in Portugal. A private letter stated that Don Pedro bivouacked in the midst of his troops, and conducted himself in all respects as a good soldier and an intrepid prince.

M. de Chateaubriand was to leave Paris on the 10th, for Switzerland, where he intends to pass the rest of the pleasant season.

Kessner, the great defaulter, was condemned in the Court of Assizes, without a jury, for contumacy, to ten years hard labour, a million as a fine, and four millions and a half of civil restitution to the Treasury.

A report was circulated among the Carlists that the Duchess of Berri had written to the Emperor Nicholas, claiming assistance from Russia, and had received an unfavorable reply; in which the Czar declared that Russia had no motive nor desire to change the existing order of things in France. The return of M. Pozzo di Borgo was announced as immediate, in conexion with this rumor. But the rumor was said to be intended as a *ruse*.

Population of Prussia.—By the triennial census of the population of Prussia, made up to the close of 1831, it appears that since the year 1828, when the amount of the population was 12,726,110, there has been an increase by excess of births (in 1829, 1830, and 1831) of 241,699, and by emigration of 17,151; making together 312,850, and increasing the whole population to 13,038,950.—There has been a considerable decrease in the increase of births, but an increase with regard to emigration.

France.—The last number of the New York "*Courrier des Etats Unis*" concludes a review of the parties which are hostile to *Louis Phillippe*, with the following pointed remark of one of the most distinguished citizens of the United States, who has thoroughly studied European politics:

"Louis Phillippe has not one of the essential qualifications for remaining King. He has neither legitimacy by right of birth, nor legitimacy as the choice of the people, nor the legitimacy of the sword." The same personage remarked two years since, when Louis Phillippe was in the height of his popularity, that he had but one way to secure his throne,—which was "to mount his horse, and put himself at the head of the European Revolution." The prophecy was sagacious, as the event is daily proving.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

THE FREE PRESS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

A NEW TURNPIKE PROJECT.

In revolving through our mind the various improvements likely to grow out of, or follow, the grand schemes now in progress towards Harpers-Ferry, it has occurred to us that a Turnpike from Snickers' Ferry to Charlestown would be productive of great advantage to the farmers residing in one of the richest settlements in Virginia. This road would pass through a very fertile wheat country; and would enable the farmers to avail themselves of either the Alexandria or Baltimore market. In addition to this, let them take into view the importance of opening an easy intercourse with the Coal Market which will soon be established at Harpers-Ferry. Wood is becoming scarce, and the necessity of substituting Coal is now so apparent, that all argument on the subject would be deemed utterly superfluous.

The exact route of this road would, of course, be regulated by the interest of the stockholders and the public. Kabletown and Wickliffe might be named as probable points; and the whole distance would perhaps be 12 miles. It would pass through a region where the capital (about $40,000) might be subscribed in ten days; and we verily believe it would prove to be one of the most public roads in Jefferson.

Fellow-citizens, think of it—pass the subject through your minds carefully. We, who suggest it, have no other interest in the matter than that which we feel for the general prosperity of our county. We delight in any thing which improves the "garden spot of Virginia;" we wish to see our facilities of trade increased; and all our natural advantages cultivated.

If you think well of the scheme, make immediate preparation to procure a charter at the next session of the Legislature, and during the ensuing summer the stock can be taken, the company organized, and the work commenced. By that time, the Canal, and probably the Rail Road, will have reached Harpers-Ferry; and you will be ready at once to realize all the advantages which these grand improvements will create.

Since our last paper, two deaths have occurred from Cholera—one in town, and the other in the vicinity. As we have noted every case, we hope our good friends abroad, who seem so careful of the health of our town, will not rely upon the many fabulous reports which travel upon the wings of the wind. We will regularly notice every case which may occur.

Many of our citizens were much surprised at a remark of the Winchester Virginian. After noting the statement of the Free Press, the editor of the Virginian says: "*Rumor* adds two or three other cases since." Now he ought to know, that *Rumor* is a babbler—and that those who rely upon her, seldom get the truth. The fact is, but *one* case occurred between the 13th and the 19th, the dates of the Free Press and the Virginian. Had we been as eager to trumpet forth the calamities of a neighbouring place, we might have spoken of a suppressed case of great malignity which occurred in a town only 22 miles from us, and for which we have better authority than Rumor. But we think it fair to leave to the presses of each town the first publication of its own cases, without exaggeration or suppression.

There is no case of Cholera in town at present; and we know of but *six* persons confined to bed from any cause. Our general health is excellent.

We learn that four cases of Cholera have occurred among the workmen on the road, at Halltown, four miles east of this place, within the last week. Only one proved fatal. We hope these will not be made *forty-four* by the time the news reaches Winchester.

Much babbling has been heard, for the last seven years, about "coalitions," and the Jackson party, whenever unable to answer any *argument*, bawl out "Coalition! Coalition!" If any politician will suffer his memory to carry him back to the election of 1824, he will find that Gen. Jackson's boasted electoral plurality was obtained by *coalitions*. In North Carolina, 15 votes, the General's majority over Mr. Adams, were obtained by a *coalition* between the friends of Adams and Jackson. Crawford had the largest vote of either of the candidates. In other states, the hero had the benefit of combinations—and in the last election, the friends of Calhoun coalesced with the heroites, and assisted to defeat Mr. Adams.—But Mr. Calhoun and his friends cannot be so craven as to support Gen. Jackson *now*, after being spit upon and derided. The scale is about to turn—all the combinations will be against the king, and the crown must fall from the royal head. The people will acknowledge no power "independent of both" Congress and the Judiciary.

The Maryland election will be held on Monday next. It will afford some test of the feeling in that state on the subject of the Presidency.

Dr. J. H. Lewis, of this county, shewed us, a few days ago, a handsome specimen of Sewing Silk, from Silk Worms reared by Mrs. Lewis.—The success of this lady, in this important branch of industry, proves that a very profitable business might be carried on in our country. In a few years there would be no necessity for the importation of Sewing Silk.

Estray—A variety of beautiful ideas, just ready to be concocted into a splendid paragraph.—We can give no reward for their apprehension, for 'tis probable by the time they could be restored to us, the subject would be thread-bare.

A New Fashion.—We yesterday saw a horse with a pair of breeches on. They were *tights*.

The New York American appends to the paragraph relating the accident at Warrenton, by which we were in danger of losing our venerable Chief Justice—several of his children being stricken down before him by a stroke of lightning, this beautiful sentence:

Not yet—not yet. The sturdy oak, beneath whose protecting shade the constitutional liberties of this great confederacy have grown up into order, proportion, vigor and beauty, is not yet—aged though it be—ripe for the consecrating fire from Heaven. Parce, precor, precor!

President Jackson was born on the 15th of March, 1767, and consequently will be 66 years old in March next. If re-elected, he would be 70 years of age at the end of his second official term.

From the Broome County (N. Y.) Courier.

Rev. F. A. Strale.—The case of this gentleman, sentenced on Saturday last by our County Court, to five years imprisonment in the State Prison, for attempt at rape, has [illegible] outline of the attendant circumstances at our hands, which, from regard to those connected with the unhappy man, who are every way respectable, and whose feelings we would by no means unnecessarily wound, we shall make as brief as possible. Mr. Strale has been a clergyman of the Presbyterian order, by birth a Norwegian, 35 years of age, we would judge, of prepossessing appearance, and high literary attainments. He has of late conducted the Female Seminary at Great Bend, Pa. until within a few months past; when he removed his school to this place, and continued it as the Binghampton Academy.

The subject of this outrage was a daughter [illegible] Jury found three bills against him, on the last of which he was arraigned, and plead guilty, and threw himself on the mercy of the Court in an eloquent appeal drawn up by himself, and founded principally upon the peculiar situation of his family, being dependent upon a salary of which he is in the receipt from Sweden, and which he apprehended would be discontinued were he sentenced to the State Prison. In proof of his literary attainments, his counsel submitted the Lord's Prayer, beautifully written out by him since his confinement, in eleven different languages, among which were the Hebrew, the Latin, French, Italian, and German languages.

But the other bills found, involved charges of a more serious nature still, one of which, we understand, was an attempt at the above crime, with the design to kill, and the Court judged rightly, that, neither the literary attainments of the gentleman, nor the peculiar situation of his family, should be permitted to interfere with the due course of justice. Judge Robinson delivered the sentence of the Court, with much feeling and with such appropriate remarks, as alike to do honor to the head and heart of our respected first Judge.

MAINE ELECTION.

The glorious political reform which the people are to effect in these United States during the present autumn, has dawned in the East, and promises a bright and cheering day. We have the Portland papers of Saturday evening, containing additional returns, which, though not yet complete, are sufficient to decide the election. These returns embrace 241 towns, in which the votes stand, for Goodenow, the National Republican candidate for Governor, 26,150; for Smith, (Jackson,) 27,899; scattering, 805. As in that State it requires a majority of the whole number of votes cast to elect, of the votes just enumerated 27,427 are necessary to a choice.—Thus far, therefore, Smith has a majority of only 472. His majority in the same towns, last year, was 4,531. The Portland Advertiser of Saturday evening says—

"There are 75 more small towns to be heard from, but the vote thrown in those [illegible] affect the election. The only county which we have not heard from in a very great majority of towns, is Penobscot, the returns from which will undoubtedly swell Smith's majority. We have hardly a doubt, that the scattering will amount to 1200 in the official returns, for the difficulty and impossibility of collecting such votes is well known. It is not improbable that they may reach even beyond that number. If Smith's vote decrease in Penobscot in the same proportion as in the other towns received, and there are 1200 scattering votes, it is highly probable there has been no election."

The Boston Daily Advertiser says—

"Last year only three Senators out of 25, the whole number, were National Republicans. It is admitted by some of the Jackson papers, that nine Senators friendly to Mr. Clay are already ascertained to be elected, viz: three in Kennebec, four in Lincoln, and two in Somerset; and it is stated in the Advertiser, that one or two more are probably chosen. The Daily Courier says that Jackson Senators are elected in York, Cumberland, Oxford, Waldo, Penobscot, and West Hancock counties, in all fourteen."

In relation to Maine, those who do not wish to be deceived, should remember, that the fair test of the state of parties is to compare the present returns with those of 1830, and not with those of 1831, when the National Republican party let the election go by default. Even by this criterion, it will be found that there has been a remarkable change in the State. The National Republican papers express a confident anticipation of success in November; while the Jackson presses either admit defeat, or talk in so wild a way about giving Jackson ten and twenty thousand majority, that it is obvious they find themselves astonished. The simple fact is, that all is despondency on the side of the Jackson papers, while the National Republicans are full of confidence and glorious hope.

[*New York Com. Adv.*

Maine Election.—A gentleman from Maine, who arrived in this city last evening, informs us that returns had been received from nearly 300 towns, which gave Smith a clear majority of about 2000 votes.—[*Boston Morn. Post.*

The Pestilence.

BALTIMORE.

	Deaths	White	Colored
Sept. 17	5	3	2
18	4	1	3
19	5	4	1
20	10	7	3
21	6	7	1
22	2	1	1
23	6	5	1

WASHINGTON.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Sept. 18	21	5
19	31	9

20.—Deaths currently reported, nine, (mostly colored.)

21	2	1

Health Office, Alexandria, September 17, 1832.

The Board of Health report two new cases of Cholera for the 48 hours ending this day at noon.

In Private Practice—1 case, a colored girl. 1 do., a colored man, dead.

Sept. 19.—*In Private Practice*—1 case, a colored woman.

Sept. 20.—Two new cases, both colored. The case reported yesterday, dead. Two cases remaining in the Hospital from former reports.

Sept. 21—Two new cases, 1 white and 1 colored. Remaining at last report, 4; of these, three (colored) dead.

RICHMOND.

Sept. 15.—Cases reported this day: 5 colored [illegible] dead.

Sept. 17.—[illegible]—Colored 11, dead 5; white 3, dead 1.

Sept. 18.—Eight cases, (all colored) and two deaths reported.

Sept. 19.—10 cases—5 deaths.

Sept. 20.—10 cases—5 deaths; of these 3 are whites.

Sept. 21.—10 cases—5 deaths.

The Hagerstown way-bill, for Friday last, says: "Three cases and one death by cholera to-day."

From the Philadelphia S. E. Post, Sept. 22.

The number of deaths in this city last week was 124—57 adults, 67 children. The principal diseases were—by Malignant Cholera 5, Summer Complaint 17, Cholera Morbus 5, Consumption of the Lungs 9, Dropsy in the Brain 6, Dysentery 6, Typhus Fever 8, Mania-a-Potu 3. Eight of the interments were from the Almshouse, and four people of colour are included in the whole number. Forty-seven of the total amount were under two years of age.

[illegible] deaths of 291 persons during the week ending on Saturday, the 15th inst.. viz: 90 men, 75 women, 72 boys, and 54 girls, of whom 109 were under 5 years. 128 died of cholera, 18 consumption, 28 flux infantile, 10 convulsions, 12 dropsy in the head, 11 dysentery, &c.

In Baltimore, last week, there were 225 deaths—males 108, females 117. 138 died of cholera, 11 consumption, 10 bilious fever, 27 cholera infantum, &c. &c. Of which 79 were colored persons—68 free, 11 slaves.

Political.

From the Portland (Maine) Advertiser.

The following letter from Com. Tucker was received this morning, Sept. 3d, 1832.

Bremen, Sept. 1st, 1832.

Mr. Hewes—I have just perused the following statement of the Lincoln Intelligencer, which I pronounce to be *entirely* and *totally false*. It reads thus:

'Commodore Tucker.—We learn from what we consider sufficient authority for stating the fact, that this *aged veteran* of the Revolution has, since the Veto Message appeared, come out the decided friend and supporter of the old hero, at the head of our government. One such accession as this is worth speaking of. The old Commodore, as well as old Hickory, has fought the battles of his country, and he can duly appreciate the Roman independence of him who dares to do what is right, regardless of his own popularity.'

I say again, that the foregoing from the Intelligencer, is a *false* and *unprincipled fabrication*. I have never thought that Andrew Jackson had those civil qualifications requisite for a Chief Magistrate of the U. States. And every day tends more and more to convince me of his *total unfitness* to be the President of this Republic. To mention one out of the innumerable instances where he has exhibited a most unpardonable violation of his duty, as well as the Constitution, is enough to convince every reflecting man, that the stability and perpetuity of this government are *endangered*. I allude to the case of Gwinn. After he had been rejected by the Senate of the United States, the President commanded him in office. Such a wanton and unheard of *violation of the Constitution* has never been known since the existence of our government. Under such circumstances, instead of wishing to see Gen. Jackson re-elected to the Presidency, I shall deprecate it *as one of the greatest evils that could befall our Country*. But I do hope and trust that the good sense and wisdom of the people of the United States will elevate to the highest office in their power that *distinguished statesman and patriot* Henry Clay, whose splendid talents and liberal views of national policy have shed so much lustre on the reputation of his country, and entitled him to the lasting gratitude of every American.

When I was fighting the battles of my country for liberty and independence against the proud Lords of Great Britain, I little thought that a Governor of any of the United States would basely sell a part of his State, and (O! disgraceful) a part of our citizens to the same British!!! The Jackson party have done this in our own state, and if the people vote for such officers, then farewell to that Liberty and Independence, to gain which, I took 600 British guns, and 3000 British men.

Yours, with sentiments of respect,

SAMUEL TUCKER.

The political news from Ohio is of the most favorable augury. The National Republicans, in consequence of Gov. McArthur agreeing to come to Congress, having a new candidate to select, have determined to vote for the unexceptionable candidate of the Anti-masons for Governor. This will doubtless lead also to a united electoral ticket.

General Duncan.—We understand that this gentleman, member of Congress from Illinois, has followed in the train of the multitude, and come out against the Administration. Among the principal causes of this step, were the President's veto on the Bank Bill, and his rejection of the Chicago Harbor Bill.

Senator Tipton.—We learn from a very respectable citizen of Indiana, now here, that this gentleman, who was elected to the Senate of the United States, as a high-toned Jackson man by the legislature of that State last year, and who went the '*whole hog*' through most of the late session of Congress, has, since his return home, publicly renounced and denounced Gen. Jackson. He, like hundreds of others, has found out that Jacksonism is not the thing it is cracked up to be; and to his credit, as an honest man, has promptly abandoned it. So much for the light of truth shining in upon a benighted understanding.

[*Scioto Gaz.*

South Carolina Union Convention.—This Convention adjourned on the 12th inst. It recommended, with almost entire unanimity, a Southern Convention. The address to the people is an able paper, drawn up by Mr. Petigru. It entirely overthrows the doctrine of Nullification—showing that, as mere theory, it is visionary—and, as practically enforced, that it will lead at once to Disunion and Civil War. It requests the concurrence of all the Southern States in the proposed Convention, and concludes with a promise "to adopt, abide by, and pursue, such measures in relation to our grievances as the said Convention shall recommend." We shall see how this call is responded to by the states addressed.—[*Alex. Gaz.*

Another Editor Rewarded.—Mr. Briggs, editor of the Newark Advocate, a whole-hog Jackson paper, has marched off to the tune of EIGHT DOLLARS per day, to appraise some property recently purchased of some Indians. Thus is the money of the people squandered away upon favorites of the palace.—[*Ohio Rep.*

The violent party feeling in Charleston, gave rise to a duel between Theo. A. Gaillard and Geo. Robertson, Esqrs. At the late corporate election, Mr. Gaillard challenged the vote of Gov. Hamilton, which Mr. Robertson conceiving to be intended as an insult, insulted Mr. Gaillard. A challenge ensued, two shots were exchanged without effect, when [illegible] cilliation took place on an honorable basis to both parties, [illegible] purpose of insulting Gov. Hamilton, and Mr. Robertson withdrawing the offence to Mr. Gaillard, as given altogether under that supposition.

[*Alex. Gazette.*

☞ A few errors were made in the communication signed X. Y. Z. on the subject of Cholera. The author has pointed them out to us—but as every intelligent reader has, no doubt, already made the corrections in his mind, we consider a list of errors unnecessary.

The Markets.

Baltimore, Sept. 21.

[illegible] remained steady throughout the week at $5 75; in occasional instances a fraction more has been paid.

Alexandria, Sept. 22.

The wagon price continues steady at $5 75.—The only sales of King Street Flour we have heard of this week, was one yesterday of 250 bls. at 5 87½.

Married,

On the 25th instant, by the Rev. Septimus Tuston, Doctor Thornton F. Offutt, (formerly of this place,) to Miss Eliza Clayton, both of Snickersville, Loudoun county.

On the 18th instant, in Fredericksburg, by the Rev. E. C. McGuire, Alexander Morson, Esq. of Holly Wood, Stafford county, to Miss Maria M. daughter of the late Laurence Berry, Esq. of King George county.

Died,

On Saturday last, of the prevailing epidemic, after an illness of only 10 hours, Mr. Richard Crow, of this town, aged about 22 years.

On Monday morning, of the prevailing epidemic, Mrs. Margaret Haines, wife of Mr. John Haines of this neighborhood. The deceased was in good health the day before her death, but had incurred much anxiety, fatigue, and loss of rest, with a sick daughter.

On the 12th instant, at Harpers-Ferry, in the 53d year of his age, Mr. Richard Martin, a native of Staffordshire, England—a very useful artizan and worthy citizen.

On the 18th instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Maria Carter Lee Maccabe, consort of P. C. Maccabe, Esq. of Harpers-Ferry. The deceased lady was a native of Loudoun, and has left a large circle of relatives and friends to regret her early death, and long remember her social, kind and friendly virtues. She was frank in manner, amiable in temper, and of that playfulness of disposition which throws a charm around the social circle. The shaft of death struck a noble mark, but it was sped by Him who decrees all for the best.

On Sunday the 16th instant, after a few days' illness, Miss Ann Peers, of Leesburg, aged about 40 years. Her loss will be long and deeply deplored by her numerous friends, the orphan and the poor, to whom a large portion of her time was devoted in alleviating their wants and difficulties [illegible] especially an aged mother, who will feel the full force of this heavy blow.—[*Washingtonian.*

In Sharpsburg on the 10th instant, of the prevailing epidemic, in the 21st year of his age, Mr. [illegible] Angel Mr. Samuel Beard, formerly of Charlestown.

On the 26th ult. at Lexington, Kentucky, Mrs. Susannah Hart, in the 86th year of her age—the mother of Mrs. Henry Clay. Of seven children, two only survive her.

On the 15th inst. of the prevailing epidemic, after an illness of 48 hours, Dr. Thomas Sim, for many years a distinguished practitioner of Washington city.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of another of those admirable ladies, who are truly denominated *Sisters of Charity*. Yesterday morning, 19th inst. about 8 o'clock, Sister Mary George breathed her last, in hospital No. 2, the field of her pious and charitable labors in the service of suffering humanity. In the full bloom of youth, the 21st year of her age, she fearlessly encountered the "King of Terrors," and holding her life entirely at the disposal of Him who gave it, she surrendered it with perfect resignation.

To the gallant youths, who, braving death in the service of their country, fall on the battle field, monuments are erected; but the humble, meek, though not less intrepid Sister of Charity, who falls in the same service, and in the performance of duties more trying, severe and difficult, not only courts not posthumous honors, but endeavors even to conceal her very name from the knowledge of her fellow creatures. There is a sublimity in the virtue of these pious ladies, which all can and do admire; but which few have the courage to imitate!

The remains of Sister Mary George were attended to the grave by the Mayor and City Authorities, by her bereaved Sisters and a number of respectable citizens.—[*Balt. Gaz.*

NOTICE.

☞ The Rev. S. Tuston will preach in the Presbyterian Church in this town, on Sunday morning next at 11 o'clock.

☞ A *four-days'* meeting will be held in the Methodist Church in Charlestown, commencing on Friday evening the 28th inst. Several preachers will be in attendance. Sept. 20.

SHEEP.

OFFER for sale several SHEEP of both sexes, being *merinoes* from a full bred flock, mixed with one half, three-fourths, and seven-eighths of the Saxony blood. Also, a full bred Saxony Buck. If not sold privately, I will offer them to the highest bidder, at Charlestown, *on the first day of October Court.* The Brick House, Shop, &c. now occupied by Mr. David Wageley, will be for rent after the first of April next.

Sept. 27, 1832. JOHN YATES.

Attention, Firemen!

THE "Charlestown Fire Company" are ordered to parade at the Market-House, *on Saturday next*, the 29th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely. The meeting is one required by law, and of course absentees will be reported to the Militia Court of Enquiry.

By order of the Captain.

Sept. 27, 1832.

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed Collector of the Corporation Taxes of Charlestown, hereby respectfully gives notice to all from whom taxes are due, that he will in a few days wait upon them for a settlement. He hopes they will be prepared, without delay, to "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's."

Sept. 27, 1832. HENRY HELLER.

Hay, Oats, and Wood,

Wanted at this office.

BY-LAWS,

Of the town of BOLIVAR, in the county of Jefferson.—Passed July 23d, 1832.

A BY-LAW to prevent running or straining horses in the streets of Bolivar, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted and declared by the Trustees of the town of Bolivar, That if any person shall run or strain a horse, mare, or gelding, either in harness or otherwise, in the streets or alleys of Bolivar, such person shall [illegible] fine of not less than one nor more than five dollars for every such offence,—to be recovered with costs, on complaint to either of the Aldermen of said town, who shall give judgment and award execution for the same, against the parent, guardian, or master of such free person or apprentice, as the case may be, if such person be under the age of 21 years; and if above twenty-one years, against the person so running or straining in the streets or alleys; and if the offender be a servant or slave, unless the owner of such servant or slave, or some other person, will pay such fine and costs, the offender shall, by order of the Alderman giving the judgment for [illegible] lashes as such Alderman shall adjudge, not exceeding fifteen, on his or her bare back.

2. And it is further enacted and declared, That all fines collected by force of this by-law, shall be applied to the use of said town of Bolivar.

A BY-LAW to prevent Shooting within the town of Bolivar.

Be it enacted and declared by the trustees of the town of Bolivar, That no person shall shoot or fire a gun, rifle, or pistol, within the said town, except it be for the purpose of killing mad dogs or other animals, which it may be lawful for the person shooting to kill; and any person guilty of a breach of this law, shall be fined for every shot 75 cents, and $1 50 cents for shooting on the Sabbath,—to be recovered with costs before either of the Aldermen, and applied to the use of said town.

2. This by-law shall commence and be in force from and after the 23d of July, 1832.

A BY-LAW, laying Taxes for certain purposes.

Be it enacted and declared by the Trustees of the town of Bolivar, That from and after the 23d day of July, the following taxes shall be levied upon and collected from the inhabitants of said town: On each titheable, 25 cents; 12½ cents on each hundred dollars worth of real property,—to be collected on or before the first day of November, 1832—for each male dog, over one, $1; on each female dog, three dollars,—to be collected in the manner provided by law.

CHLORIDE LIME,

Camphor, and Oxy-Muriat of Potash:

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

Sept. 27, 1832. JAMES BROWN.

Cheap Goods at Camp Hill.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the public, that he is selling, at his store on Camp Hill, Harpers-Ferry, GOODS of every [illegible] in Jefferson county. Let those who doubt, try him; and they will soon be convinced.—He is every day dealing out great bargains, and will continue so to do.

[illegible]

Sept. 27, 1832.

Harpers-Ferry & Jefferson County Jockey Club.

THE Members of the JOCKEY CLUB will meet at the hotel of M. Tompson, *on Saturday next*, at 4 o'clock, when a proposition will be made to change the time of their annual meeting from the Spring to the Fall.

By order of the President,

M. TOMPSON, Sec'y.

Sept. 27, 1832.

Administrator's Notice.

PURCHASERS at the sale of the personal estate of WILLIAM GRAHAM, deceased, are reminded that their notes under $40 have been due since the 18th ult. The condition of the estate renders it impossible to allow further indulgence.

Those having in their hands books belonging to the estate, among which are the 1st vol. of Bissett's Continuation of Hume's England, and the 1st vol. of the works of Thomas Reid, D. D., will please return them forthwith.

For LEDGER C., lost before or about the time of Mr. Graham's death, and commencing, it is believed, with 1825, a reward of FIVE DOLLARS will be given.

FOR RENT,

About 50 or 60 ACRES OF LAND, commencing at Mrs. Lackey's residence and ending where the road leaves the Shenandoah river for Pipersville. Its principal value consists in the drift wood obtainable from it, generally more than adequate for the supply of one family. N. MARMION, *Adm'r of Wm. Graham, dec'd.*

Sept. 27, 1832.

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 their 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.]

Insolvents Blanks,

For sale at this office.

Family Flour,

JUST manufactured from new wheat, for sale by HUMPHREY KEYES.

Who has also 300 or 400 LOCUST POSTS for sale. Sept. 27, 1832.

CLARK

HAD the pleasure a week or two since of paying the cash for a $15,000 prize, which had been ordered from his office by a [illegible] and if there be any more who are desirous of [illegible] to do is to direct their orders to

J. CLARK,

Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, No. 20, to be drawn October 6th.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of	$30,000	1 prize of	$3470
1	20,000	20	1000
1	1,000	20	500
2	5000	38	200

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

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of	$20,000	1 prize of	$1372
1	5,000	5	1,000
1	2,000	10	500
1	1,500	10	300

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

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY of New York, to be drawn October 17th.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of	$50,000	1 prize of	$3,000
1	25,000	20	1,000
1	10,000	20	500
1	8,000	34	300
1	5,000	40	200

Tickets $10, *Halves* $5 00, *Quarters* $2 50.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED, No. 39, to be drawn October 31.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of	$30,000	5 prizes of	$1,000
1	15,000	5	400
1	7,500	10	200
1	3,580	&c. &c.	&c.

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

September 27, 1832.

Union Canal Lottery,

Class No. 22, 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.

Please address your orders to

S. J. Sylvester,

Aug. 30, 1832. Baltimore.

COMBINATION 23 28 63,

A CAPITAL PRIZE OF

30,000 DOLLARS,

to a whole ticket in the 30th Class N. York Lottery, was sold to

Matthew Watson,

Merchant, Nashville, Tennessee,

Who has kindly permitted us to mention his name, which is never done unless by express permission of the owner of the ticket.

Sylvester's Office,

Sept. 27. Baltimore, Md.

To the Patrons of Sylvester.

Extraordinary Club of 1,000 TICKETS!

NEW YORK

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

Class No. 37, for 1832,

TO be drawn on Wednesday, October 17, 66 number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

YATES & McINTYRE, Managers.

50,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

1 of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	25,000	"	25,000
1	10,000	"	10,000
1	8,000	"	8,000
1	5,000	"	5,000
1	3,000	"	3,000
20	1,000	"	20,000
20	500	"	10,000
34	300	"	10,200
40	200	"	8,000
56	100	"	5,600
56	80	"	4,480
56	60	"	3,360
112	40	"	4,480
2240	20	"	44,800
13400	10	"	154,000
18,040 prizes amounting to			$366,080

Tickets $10, *Halves* $5 00, *Quarters* $2 50.

S. J. SYLVESTER has formed a Club of one thousand tickets, which will cost $10,000 The 1000 tickets are warranted to draw 3,825

Leaving the actual cost	$6,175
100 shares at $61 75 each	$6,175

Thus, on the payment of $60, a certificate will be given which will entitle the holder to one-hundredth part of all the prizes which may be drawn to said 1,000 tickets, over and above $3,825. The great variety of chances offer a splendid opportunity for those desirous of speculating in the path of Fortune.

Each certificate will contain the combination numbers of all the tickets, and a full scheme. It will be observed that in this Lottery it is possible for every capital prize to be contained in the 1,000 tickets.

Combinations arranged by the Managers, Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre, will be for sale at the offices of the subscriber.

A certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets will cost $124—shares in proportion. One or more tickets $10 each. Address

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Baltimore,

Or at New York, Pittsburg, Pa. or Nashville, Tenn.

Sept. 27, 1832.

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, Colts, 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.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

Variety.

Ferry Escape.—Poetry is the language of passion; as a specimen of fine dramatic expression, read the following fragment, which was lately published in the Rhode Island Journal.—*Sat. Vis.*

REVENGE.

"Oh! I could freeze him in a ton of ice;
I could impale him on a flash of lightning;
Could pitch him into Colonel Symmes' hole,
And see him dash and roll from side to side,
Oh! I could fill his eyes with aqua-fortis,
Or resist them full of red-hot [illegible]
Oh! I could pound and maul him with a beetle,
As heavy as the Isle of St. Domingo
Oh! I could stretch him o'er old Etna's crater,
And roast him like a mess of Taunton herrings!"

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

HARPERS-FERRY, SEPT. 8, 1832.

Mr. Gallaher.—You will greatly oblige the *Passionate Little Lass*, by giving the following lines a place in your paper. I think it the height of presumption for a gentleman to meddle with the *temper* of a lady; and surely you will admit she has a right to defend herself.

An answer to the Youth of Harpers-Ferry.

In very sooth,
[illegible]
You have a turn for *scribbling*;
I think 'twould be
The best for thee,
To quit the art of *patching*.

Tho' very nimble
With thread and thimble,
Indeed you are so knowing,
That were I you,
(Indeed 'tis true,)
I'd quit the art of sewing.

I've often heard
A pretty bird
Sing loudly in a bush;
If that bird could hear
Your strain, I fear,
That pretty bird would hush.

Your numbers, Oh!
How smooth they flow,
You're surely formed for rhyming;
And now, with skill,
Parnassus' hill,
I think you should be climbing.

I think it wrong,
For one so strong
At writing verse and rhyme,
To work with thread
Instead of head,
And thus to waste your time.

So now I beg
No more your leg
You'll cross upon the *tables*;
[illegible]
In Reason's spite,
You are so very able.

But if again
You take your pen,
To write about the lasses,
Pray don't forget,
They never fret,
Except when plagued by *asses!*

FUDGE.

THE HERO AND LITTLE VAN.

A notable caricature appears in the last Telegraph; Granny Jackson in a rocking chair, with Dutchie in his arms, to whom he is singing lullaby in the following plaintive strain:

Hushaby, Martin,
Let the wind blow,
Vice you *shall* be,
Whether or no;
I'll get you in *somehow*,
Through key-hole, or granny;
And trim to your *Grammy*.

Vive la bagatelle! as our venerable cotemporary would say! In these melancholy and alarming times a good thing of the kind is beneficial and [illegible]

The Test of Jacksonism.—At a meeting of Jackson men in Mount Holly, an office holder who had been appointed by Gen. Jackson, but whose political faith was considered rather dubious, attended the meeting, but before he was permitted to take part in its deliberations it was determined to appoint a committee to examine him; accordingly the committee commenced their examination, and after asking him several questions which the office holder answered to their satisfaction, they concluded their interrogatories with the following genuine Jackson test. "Will you support Jackson and his measures *right or wrong?*"—The office holder could not swallow "*the whole hog*" and replied, "No! I'll be d—d if I do." It is useless to say that the committee considered him unworthy to sit with those full-blooded Jackson men who could swallow the whole swine, tail and all, without ever making a wry face.—*Trenton National Union.*

Crack's Latest.—Why is a person going to a port in France like one going to be married? Because he is going to Have-her (Havre.)

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.

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.

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.

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 deemed it necessary to appoint an agent to [illegible] lay 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.

HOUSE AND SHOP FOR RENT.

INTENDING to devote my whole attention to the plough and cradle-making business, I will [illegible] 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 on good terms to the renter.

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

Sept. 13, 1832.—tf.

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 are full blood Merino: They 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 [illegible] 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.

[illegible]

CHARLES WILSON & CO.

Rail-Road Depot, Fredericktown.

FOR SALE.

SALT—PLASTER—MACKEREL.

[illegible]

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 Line of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road, at No. 119, Howard-Street, will always give the highest price for **FLOUR,** or other **PRODUCE,** forwarded to his care, or dispose of the same on 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.*

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.

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 [illegible] Queensware, Hard-ware, Tin-ware, Earthenware.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

IRON—Cast, English, Blister, German, Shear and American STEEL,

A handsome supply of HARNESS.

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

A large supply of
Ready-made Clothing,
Hats, Shoes and Boots.

A few well-trained Grain CHANDLERS.

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

Harpers Ferry, June 28, 1832.

IN STORE.

RIO and Java COFFEE,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Rice, Chocolate,
New Orleans Sugar and Molasses,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson, and Imperial } TEA,
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.

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 314 cents per barrel instead of 35

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 [illegible]

CHARLES WILSON & CO.

Rail-Road Depot, Fredericktown.

FOR SALE.

SALT—PLASTER—MACKEREL.

[illegible]

Aug. 23, 1832.

G. B. Wilson & Co.

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A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c.

Sept. 13, 1832.

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 [illegible] when he will attend at Charlestown, for the purpose of paying them on. 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 settlement, who is authorized to receipt [illegible] 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 handsome assortment of

NEW GOODS,

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

Shepherdstown, 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 [illegible] 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.

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 thrifty orchards of apples and peaches.

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.

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.

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.

BLANKS

Of great Variety, For Sale at this Office.

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 [illegible] will be found on his shelves.

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

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

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

☞ The following list of articles is subjoined, viz:

Sulphate of Quinine; Piperine; Crown, Lima, and Common Bark; Quill-Bark of the best quality; the Oil of Black Pepper; Fever and Ague Powders; Acetate de Morphine; Denarcotised Acidulous Tincture of Opium; Laudanum; Paregoric; Turkey Opium; Iodine; Tincture of Iodine; Hydriodate of Potash; Extract of Taraxaci; Consolidated or Solidified Copaiba; Extract of Elaterium; Concrete Acidulated Kali; Citrate of Potash; James Powder, *real;* Pulvis Antimonialis, Henry's and McKim's Calcined Magnesia; Calcined Magnesia, by the ounce or pound—also in bottles containing from 1 to 4, 8 and 16 ounces; most of the Cathartic or Anti-Bilious Pills; Meade's and Eoff's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills; Tartar Emetic; Ipecacuanha; Calomel; Jalap; Cream Tartar; Rochelle Epsom and Glauber Salts; Dover's Powders; Carbonate, Sub-Carbonate, and Super Carbonate of Soda; hard and soft lump Magnesia; Pearl Barley; Sago and Tapioca; Thompson's Eye-Water; Turlington's Balsam; Godfrey's Cordial; Daiby's Carminitive; Bateman's, Anderson's, and Harris' Cough Drops; Carpenter's Syrup of Liverwort; Essence of [illegible] 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, [illegible] 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.

DR. W. JUDKINS'

Patent Specific Ointment.

PAINS have been taken to make this supply very good. It may be had at the following places, viz:

Humphrey Keyes', Charlestown,
James Brown, Charlestown,
Adam Young's, Martinsburg.
Adam Young & Co., Harpers-Ferry.
Towner & Harris', Shepherdstown.

☞ The above Ointment is offered to the public as a safe and certain remedy for those obstinate diseases, some of which have so long baffled the skill of medical science.

1st. White Swellings of every description.
2d. Sore legs and ulcers of long standing.
3d. Schirrus or Glandular tumors, particularly those hardened tumors in women's breasts which oftentimes terminate in ulcerated cancers.
4th. Felons, or what some people know by the name of Catarrhs, of every description.
5th. Rheumatic pains of the joints.
6th. Sprains and bruises of every description, or in whatever part situate.
7th. Tetters of all kinds. In this complaint the patient in applying the Ointment, must keep the part out of water.
8th. Chilblains or parts affected by frost

May 12, 1831.

Notice.

PURCHASERS at the sale of the personal estate of Thomas Melvin, sen., dec'd, 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.

Desirable Real Estate,

IN MARKET.

I WILL sell, at private sale, the PROPERTY I 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 in the cottage style—small, neat, convenient, and comfortable, with all necessary outhouses; 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.

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, 1832.

BARGAINS!

Selling off AT COST!

THE subscribers having determined to move 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.

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 by the said Walter B. Selby, to secure to Jacob Morgan certain sums of money therein mentioned, the first of said deeds bearing date on the 26th day of March, 1825, and the second on the 14th day of May, 1827, and 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 [illegible] thereof made on the 21st day of August, 1830, to wit:

A HOUSE AND LOT,

[illegible] *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.

WOOL.

WE wish to 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.

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.

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.

Dr. M. W. Jefferson

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

VOL. XXV

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.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection