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

Virginia Free Press.

VOL. XXV. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1833. NO. 50.

The Virginia Legislature.

[POST OFFICE COMMUNICATION.]

The two houses of the General Assembly have at length agreed upon a preamble and resolutions, in reference to the unhappy controversy between South Carolina and the General Government; and have appointed BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH, Esq. as commissioner to bear the proceedings to South Carolina, and use his efforts to induce that State to accede to the mediation of Virginia. There is strong ground to hope the mission of this gentleman will be successful, and that the Union will yet be saved. Mr. Leigh received the unanimous vote of both houses, and it is understood will set out forthwith upon his mission of peace. Those who know the ardent devotion of this gentleman to the interests of Virginia, and his great zeal in behalf of any cause which he undertakes to advocate, will anticipate and expect from his labors the happiest results.

The following is a copy of the proceedings, as finally adopted:

Whereas the General Assembly of Virginia, actuated by an ardent desire to preserve the peace and harmony of our common country, relying upon the sense of justice of the people of each and every State of the Union, as a sufficient pledge that their representatives in Congress will so modify the acts laying duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, commonly called the tariff acts, that they will no longer furnish cause of complaint to the people of any particular State; believing, accordingly, that the people of South Carolina are mistaken in supposing that Congress will yield them no relief from the pressure of those acts, especially as the auspicious approach of the extinguishment of the public debt affords a just ground for the indulgence of a contrary expectation; and confident that they are too strongly attached to the union of the States to resort to any proceedings which might dissolve or endanger it, whilst they have any fair hope of obtaining their object by more regular and peaceful measures; persuaded, also, that they will listen willingly and respectfully to the advice of Virginia, exercising the influence of her sisterhood in behalf of peace and the Union, to suspend their late Ordinance and await the result of a combined and strenuous effort of the friends of Union and Peace, to effect an adjustment and reconciliation of all public differences now unhappily existing; regarding, moreover, an appeal to force on the part of the General Government, or on the part of the Government of South Carolina, as a measure which nothing but extreme necessity could justify or excuse in either; but apprehensive, at the same time, that if the present state of things is allowed to continue, acts of violence will occur which may lead to consequences that all would deplore, cannot but deem it a solemn duty to interpose and mediate between the high contending parties, by the declaration of their opinions and wishes which they trust that both will consider and respect: therefore,

1. *Resolved by the General Assembly, in the name, and on behalf of the People of Virginia,* That the competent Authorities of South Carolina be, and they are hereby earnestly and respectfully requested and entreated to rescind the Ordinance of the late Convention of that State, entitled, "An Ordinance to nullify certain acts of the Congress of the United States purporting to be laws laying duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities;" or, at least, to suspend its operation until the close of the first session of the next Congress.

2. *Resolved,* That the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby earnestly and respectfully requested and entreated so to modify the acts laying duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, commonly called the tariff acts, as to effect a gradual but speedy reduction of the resulting revenue of the General Government, to the standard of the necessary and proper expenditures for the support thereof.

3. *Resolved,* That the people of Virginia expect, and, in the opinion of the General Assembly, the people of the other States have a right to expect, that the General Government and the Government of South Carolina, and all persons acting under the authority of either, will carefully abstain from any and all acts whatever which may be calculated to disturb the tranquility of the country, or endanger the existence of the Union.

4. *And whereas,* Considering the opinions which have been advanced and maintained by the Convention of South Carolina in its late Ordinance, and Addresses, on the one hand, and by the President of the United States in his Proclamation bearing date the 10th day of December, 1832, on the other, the General Assembly deem it due to themselves and the people whom they represent, to declare and make known their own views in relation to some of the important and interesting questions which these papers present; therefore, *Resolved by the General Assembly,* That they continue to regard the doctrines of State Sovereignty and State Rights as set forth in the Resolutions of 1798, and sustained by the Report thereon of 1799, as the true interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, and of the powers of the General Government; but that they do not consider them as sanctioning the proceedings of South Carolina indicated in her said Ordinance; nor as countenancing all the principles assumed by the President in his said Proclamation, many of which are in direct conflict with them.

5. *Resolved,* That the Governor of the Commonwealth be, and he is hereby requested, to transmit copies of the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions to the Governor of South Carolina, and to the President of the United States; and also to the Governors of all the other States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Resolved, That this House will by joint vote with the Senate proceed on this day to elect a Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to proceed immediately to South Carolina, and communicate the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Governor of that State, with a request that they be communicated to the Legislature of that State, or any convention of its citizens, as give them such other direction as in his judgment may be best calculated to promote the objects which this Commonwealth has in view, and that the said Commissioner be authorized to express to the public authorities and people of our sister State, our sincere wish that all will to our sister State, and our anxious solicitude that the kind and respectful recommendations we have addressed to her may lead to an accommodation of all the difficulties between that State and the Government.

After the adoption of these proceedings, the two houses adjourned in high spirits.—Let us hope that no rash measures, on the side of either of the contending parties, will occur to mar the good results which every American heart must desire at this perilous crisis.

I omitted to mention, that the bill, authorizing a further subscription to the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road Company, was called up, on Monday last, by Mr. Smith of Frederick, and *passed without opposition.* The first subscription only authorized the sum of $75,000—the present increases the amount to $125,000. I have strong reasons to hope that the bill will pass the Senate. If so, the noble work may be commenced early in the ensuing spring, under the most favourable auspices; and our fertile counties of Frederick and Jefferson will witness a new impulse to business, which will at once gladden the hearts of the husbandman and the laborer.

Governor's Message.

VIRGINIA:

The following Message from the Governor, covering resolutions of S. Carolina, proposing a convention of the States, was transmitted to both Houses of the General Assembly on the 25th ult.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, January 25th, 1833.

To the Senate and House of Delegates:

I have received from the Governor of the Commonwealth of South Carolina, Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of that State, with a request to lay them before you: they are accordingly herewith communicated.

The resolutions refer to the call of a General Convention of the States of this Confederacy, to consider of the disputed powers of the Federal Government, and to adjust them in a manner that may in future preclude doubt, and prevent that Government from the exercise of powers which some of the States of this Confederacy believe to be unwarranted by the Constitution which created it.

The lowering aspect of our public affairs at this moment, caused by the usurpations of the federal government, which now exercises powers never intended to be granted to it, and by arbitrary means attempts to deprive sovereign states of any remedy for wrongs, injuries and oppressions, induces a conviction that no means could be better devised for allaying the general discontents of the people, and of calming the rising indignation of a brave and generous public, which has been ever watchful and jealous of its liberty, than by again bringing together, in general convention, the original parties to the compact or constitution, thereby affording a fit and proper opportunity for the co-states to determine what power it is their sovereign will to permit their agents to exercise, and of marking out so distinctly, the limits of the Federal Government, that none hereafter may have the temerity to pass the boundary prescribed.

We are called upon by our sister state, who has suffered much from the exercise of unconstitutional power by that government, to unite in accomplishing this great object.

A general convention would be so fully able, and so well calculated to restore harmony to our confederacy, by adjusting and finally settling all the doubtful or disputed powers, that no effort should be left untried to advance so desirable a result, and thus to regain the happy confidence which all heretofore reposed in the permanency of our institutions.

The times are perilous, the question momentous, and looks far into the future, and on the wisdom of your decision, so far as we are concerned, may probably depend the peace, the liberty, and the happiness of our country.

We have long regarded as the citadel of our liberty the sovereignty of these states, which could be interposed to save a suffering and oppressed people from the unjust exactions of an unconstitutional act, which cannot be law; and the right of each state, as a sovereign party to the compact, having no superior, to judge for itself of the infractions of the constitution, as well as the mode and measure of redress.

But if the power lately seized upon by the federal government, and promulgated as rightfully belonging to it, be permitted, sanctioned or sustained by the states of this confederacy, this commonwealth, upon which depends our freedom and our existence as an independent state, will be entombed in the cemetery of republics; and the will of an irresponsible majority, or the flat of the President becomes the charter of our liberty, thus substituted for the constitution. These states then become the vassals of a despotic power, with no rights left them but the right to complain, a right which despotism cannot take from the vilest malefactor chained to the floor of the dungeon.

Many of the states of this confederacy, one by one, declared their independence of Great Britain, because they would no longer submit to the illegal and unconstitutional exactions of that country, and made common cause against her as a common enemy.

Willing to justify themselves to the world, their delegates in Congress were afterwards instructed as delegates of the several powers then associated for common defence, to sanction a Declaration of Independence by that body. This act, we are now told in terms admitting of too little doubt, yielded up the sovereignty of these states, which now compose a "single nation."

This doctrine, and this claim to power is an outrage upon our institutions, and the bitterest satire upon the revolution: that the very Declaration of Independence itself, which blazoned forth our liberty full to the gaze of an admiring world, as our fathers believed, should now be produced, as the bond which binds their children as slaves to a majority in Congress, and to a President elected by a college of electors representing that majority, who are not, and cannot be responsible to them, and over whose will there is no control. [illegible] fathers thought they had constructed with so much prudence, wisdom and patriotism, would be broken to pieces and dissolved by this boundless and ingulphing claim to power, that Government has exhibited to the view of astonished millions.

Claim having been made to this unlimited power for that government, a claim which the patriot cannot contemplate without feeling an indignant horror rush upon his mind—it becomes the part of wisdom, prudently to take such measures as will ensure the speedy termination of a pretension fraught with so which much evil to the Union and danger to our liberty.

The call of a general convention of these states would afford a proper opportunity for them to place such guards upon their liberty, and such barriers to the encroachments of the federal government, as will put to rest forever the questions of disputed powers—the agitation of which, have, from time to time, created much dissatisfaction, and if persisted in, must at no distant day, terminate in irreparable injury.

At the moment when a sovereign state of this confederacy, exercising what she deems to be her right, has thrown herself upon that sovereignty, and as such, has undertaken to judge for herself of the infractions of the compact, and of the mode and measure of redress, we find the President of the United States, openly laying claim to this gigantic power, and charging a state with treason against the federal government, which he claims to be sovereign, and carrying out the principle, seems to endeavor to make the impression that the rights of the states are grants of powers from that government. When we pursue that argument to its final result, we find ourselves enslaved by the declaration of our independence, with no limits to the powers of the new government but its own will, and we have no right left us but the right of revolution, whilst this government claims the antagonist right of subduing us by the sword. If this doctrine be true—our fathers, intent upon securing liberty for themselves and their children, greatly erred in not declaring themselves free and independent of their declaration of independence.

During the middle ages, the European governments were little else than the military commands of feudal barons—the king, or great baron of all, relying upon his military [illegible] grant from Omnipotence. But this divine right of kings was disputed by the barons of England at Runnemede, and a charter for their liberty wrung from the king. This was truly a great victory over tyranny, and believed to be a discovery in government, which at a future day, compelled the executive, or king, to consent to govern by compact. Yet, the great discovery or improvement in government, was reserved for our fathers, who affirmed that sovereignty could reside alone in the entire body of the people; that their rulers were agents of the people, chosen from among them, to discharge certain duties required of them, and at stipulated periods, to lay down the power which belonged alone to the people, and with which they had been temporarily clothed for certain purposes—that no error might be committed, and to prevent any from attempting to rule by military force, they perfected their government, as we heretofore have believed, in the security of written constitutions.

All the States of this confederacy, certainly believed themselves sovereign, and in that capacity, and under that belief, Virginia proceeded to form a government for herself, anterior to the Declaration of Independence, and existed, until three years ago, under the constitution and form of government then established, when the sovereign people assembled in convention, and amended that constitution, which now remains the monument of their sovereignty—the basis of their fundamental laws.

How, then, is it possible for Virginia to have received a grant of her reserved rights from the Constitution of the United States, or the "single nation!" How the states could receive as a grant, their reserved rights, is difficult to comprehend, but not less so, than that a sovereign state cannot commit treason! As early as the 12th of June, 1776, this state declared, that "whenever any government shall be found inadequate to the purposes of producing the greatest degree of happiness, a majority of the people hath an indubitable, unalienable and indefeasible right to reform, alter, or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal." Virginia has very lately reformed and altered her government, and still claims the "indubitable, unalienable and indefeasible right to abolish it" whenever the majority of her citizens may think proper to do so: to reform, alter or abolish a form of government, are the highest powers which a sovereign state can exercise.

We have also on our statute book, a law pointing out the mode by which a citizen may expatriate himself, and until he avails himself of the provisions of this act, in divesting himself of his citizenship, he renounces it by becoming a citizen of another state of this union, or the subject of some foreign prince, he is, wherever he may be, a citizen of Virginia, and to her his allegiance is due.

The constitution or compact which unites these states among other specified powers, has given to Congress the right "to establish an uniform mode of naturalization," and no more, because more was not necessary, as the U. States, had no citizens on whom it could operate: yet it was desirable that uniformity on this subject should exist throughout the confederacy, as the constitution provides that "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several states," and by virtue of this provision, a foreigner, who has been naturalized, and taken the oath of allegiance to any one of these states, may, at any time, under this constitutional provision, transfer his allegiance to another state.

The United States then, being only the union of certain interests of these sovereign states, intended by them to be used for their benefit, by agents appointed by themselves, could not have citizens, since the fact of its existence is the act of the citizens of the several states, though at an early period, that government made an effort to legislate over the persons of the citizens of the states, by the passage of the alien and sedition acts, which passed both Houses of Congress, and was approved by the President. These acts met with unqualified resistance on the part of several states, and by none with more decision than Virginia, on whose statute book a [illegible] monument of its peaceful, conservative and triumphant interposition. Yet the President has given us, too clearly to misunderstand, that when an act has passed both houses of Congress and has been approved by him, its constitutionality cannot be questioned, and from his decision, it would seem, there is allowed no appeal, but to humble entreaty, and unavailing remonstrance.

This government, if it possess the powers thus claimed for it, is wholly without a check, unlimited in its sway, and boundless in its power. Surely this cannot be the practical effect of the government, which our fathers established, to secure to their children the rich heritage of liberty. If it be, the system has been misunderstood.

We find no relief from the prevailing alarms for the safety of our institutions, when we behold the federal executive, upon a patient review of all those claims to power, disregarding the sovereignty of the states, and insisting upon executing an act of Congress, which has been declared unconstitutional, by the only tribunal on earth, which is admitted to have authority to judge of its validity.

In a recent message to Congress, the President has desired that body to put at his disposal, the whole army, navy and militia force of the confederacy, to be used at his pleasure, with authority to remove or abolish the custom houses within a sovereign state, wherever and whensoever he may think proper, and requires the enactment of laws in relation to the collection of duties in that state, to be made in cash, if he may deem it necessary, which cannot be considered in conformity with that clause of the constitution, which declares "all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the U. States."

We are not deceived—for we cannot misunderstand the object of these warlike recommendations. The doctrines lately promulgated, deny any sovereignty to the states—and state rights, it would seem, in the opinion of the President, are held as grants from the federal constitution. The difficulties which state sovereignty and state rights might interpose, being in this summary method disposed of, the field is open to the array of military legions, to crush by force, that which is sustained by justice, patriotism, and the constitution. The power claimed for that government makes it already absolute—and should the Congress, indulge the President in his desires, they sanction, or their act, [illegible] of a dictator.

Why should these things be? Have drawn swords ever reconciled differences of opinion? Besides, there are various modes by which this controversy might be adjusted without a resort to arms, which wisdom forbids, patriotism condemns, and liberty abhors.

The courts of the country are open to all parties, where those questions might soon be determined, and leave us as we were, a free and happy people, or Congress could, by the provisions of the constitution, confer on a state within her own territory the right to lay a duty for the benefit of the United States' Treasury—to which none could reasonably object, since a high tariff is claimed to be most judicious for the Northern States—and a low tariff most beneficial to the South.

But the call of a general convention of the states—brings at once, full before all the parties to the compact, every doubtful or disputed power of the Federal Government, in the mode pointed out by the instrument itself, where all amendments could be made, and disputed powers settled, in a spirit of kindness, much more congenial to the harmony of our institutions, than that which now seems in contemplation. This course ought to be acceptable to all, as it gives full assurance of peaceful days hereafter, and will restore confidence to the mind of the patriot, already too long agitated with the foreseen disasters of the coming conflict.

But should all prudent considerations be disregarded, and the federal government desecrate their power, the hostile bayonet be levelled at the bosoms of our countrymen, the days of our republic will be numbered—our free institutions will be blotted out with the patriot blood of brothers—the pruning hook and the ploughshare give place to the sword and the spear, and amidst the dire conflict of contending armies, liberty will shriek and depart forever! Still look onward—and there is nothing to behold but danger and darkness.

Should that day come, and come it may, since many both prudent and wise, think it near at hand, where do we find a guarantee for the liberty of the people of Virginia? They have no assurances that the fate which is now intended for one member of the confederacy, may not shortly be their own. Are we more capable of summitting to unjust exactions and unlimited power, than others? The president, in his recent exposition of the powers of the Federal Government, in his paternal admonitions, not to the constituted authorities of the State, but to the people of South Carolina, has taken occasion to advert to their internal weakness—the allusion cannot be misunderstood—though wholly gratuitous, and uncalled for by the occasion, it should be promptly repelled by every State similarly situated. Having in this indirect mode exhibited a purpose to sustain its claim of power, rather on the supposed weakness of the State, than on the just strength of the constitution, it becomes the duty of the States having the same interest to protect, solemnly to protest against all allusions, arguments and calculations on the part of the Federal Government, having reference to this subject. Under existing circumstances, however, a grave question is presented, whether it be not more expedient, to trust these interests to the justice of a patriotic and intelligent people, rather than lay them at the mercy of a Government which seems already disposed to prejudge the case, and to make the relations arising from them, the means of operating upon the fears of the people, and thereby securing and making paramount its usurpations.

Your station is high and responsible; to you the people will look—nay, do look, for security and protection, and the maintenance of all the rights of the States. Virginia, the land of our birth, the burial place of our fathers, the peaceful homes of our wives and daughters, awaits your decision. If patriotism impels that government, why not repeal at once the odious acts, which imposes the onerous and obnoxious burdens upon the south, and restore to us, our country, peaceful, prosperous and unscathed by strife and war.

In conclusion, as a convention of the states seems to have been intended by the framers of the Constitution, as the most eligible means of accommodating disputes between the parties to the compact, I would respectfully suggest to your consideration the propriety of your making a request to your sister states, to assemble in convention, if you should deem it proper, to consider whether the present condition of the country does not imperatively call for this measure.

JOHN FLOYD.

General Intelligence.

The American Colonization Society held their annual meeting in Washington City, on Monday evening the 21st ult. The report of the Managers was read by the Secretary of the Society, Mr. Gurley, and gave a cheering view of the progress of the institution during the year. During this period, the Society has aided seven hundred and ninety colored persons, two hundred and forty-seven of whom were slaves manumitted, for the special purpose of colonization. The income of the institution has exceeded, by about ten thousand dollars, the receipts of last year. The managers, however, have gone beyond this sum in their expenditures, and look to the public liberality to sustain them in their enlarged operations. They avow the opinion that two hundred thousand dollars might now be annually expended with advantage, in the great scheme of African Colonization.

The report spoke most encouragingly of the state of the Colony, and in high terms of the conduct of the Colonial Agent, and other officers generally. [*Fredericksburg Herald.*

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—There are one hundred and two miles of the Canal let out, under an obligation, on the part of a selected body of contractors, to finish it by the first day of September next, thirty-five days before the expiration of five years from the commencement of the work; and there is no reason to believe that the work will not be completed within the stipulated period. On the contrary, such is the progress already made, and now making, towards its completion, that it is expected sixty-four and a half miles will be in use before the first of June next, and the residue by the first of September. There are 4,500 men at present on the various works, aided by the weekly consumption of 7,000 pounds of gunpowder, and the labor of 800 horses, oxen, and mules, and a full complement of wagons, carts, &c. Success to the great enterprise!—[*Alex. Gaz.*

Postage.—The Committee of the U. States Senate, on Post Offices and Post Roads, who were directed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the postage upon newspapers, have made a report adverse to any change or reduction.

The amount of postage received on newspapers, last year, was $254,796 64,—and the expense of transportation immense. It often happens that a ton weight of newspapers is carried in one mail for hundreds of miles, at the rate of from eighty to one hundred miles a day. An abolition of the postage would increase the bulk, and deprive the Post Office Department of a large part of its revenue. Any change, lessening the means of the Department, would abridge its operations, or throw it for support upon the Treasury Department. This being contrary to the principle adopted by a majority of the Committee, they reported against the proposition of reduction.

ROCKVILLE, MD., JAN. 22.

Remarkable Facts.—John Purdum of this county, [Montgomery,] died on the 16th January, 1827, aged 88 years; Keziah, his widow, died on the 28th December, 1832, aged 90 years, five months and 3 days. They had eleven children—5 sons and 6 daughters.—There was no death in the family, after their marriage, for *sixty-five years!* Ten of the children are now living. Mrs. Purdum lived to see the fourth generation of her descendants. The number of children, grand children, great grand children, and great great grand children, amounted to between *four and five hundred persons!* at the death of the said widow.—[*Journal.*

From the Providence Journal.

OUTRAGE AND MURDER.

We learn, very direct, that a murder, attended by the most aggravated circumstances, has been recently committed, in the edge of the town of Tiverton, near Fall River. A young woman residing in Bristol, was some time since seduced by a minister of the Methodist denomination, stationed at Bristol, named Avery, whose ministrations she attended. We learn, that he first fabricated irreligious charges against her, and effected, his wicked purpose, by defending her and helping her out of the difficulties which he induced her to believe existed. She became *enceinte*, and went to Fall River to reside. Here she wrote to her betrayer, who returned her an answer, advising her to go to an apothecary, and inquire for a drug—the oil of tansey—and to take it, being careful 'not to consult a doctor.' She however proceeded to a physician—enjoined upon him the strictest secrecy—and then informed him of her situation, and of the advice which she had received. He told her that the drug would cause her instant death.—She then addressed Avery a letter, saying that she could not follow his direction.—He returned an answer, requesting her to meet him at nightfall near Bristol.—She showed the letter to the physician, who advised her not to grant the interview. She therefore did not. She soon, however, received another letter, stating his intention to convey her out of town, where she could enjoy a privacy in confinement, necessary to preserve her reputation—and urging her to meet him in the edge of Tiverton, with a cloak and a calash, that she might not be recognized. She went as requested. The next morning, her lifeless body—bearing marks of violence, and resisted force—was found suspended by a rope, thrown over the top of the pole of a haystack. Her comb, and locks of her hair were found at considerable distance from the stack,—and her situation was such, that no doubt could exist, but that she had been wilfully murdered. The minister, it is said, crossed Bristol ferry, late in the evening, and then returned back early on the next morning—Saturday—on which afternoon the body was discovered. Avery has been committed to jail. We may hope, that the report is somewhat exaggerated—although it reaches us in no "questionable shape."

From the Boston Evening Transcript of the 23d ult.

[illegible] rumors relative to the murder of Sarah M Cornell, at Tiverton, R. I., from a clergyman who was present at the second inquest over the body:

The evidence against Rev. E. K. Avery is circumstantial. Letters without signatures were found in the girl's trunk; one cautioning her not to address her letters to the writer, as he had reason to believe that one of them had been opened in his family before he received it, but to direct them to "Betsey Hill." Now, this Betsey Hill was a lame woman living in Avery's house, and unable to go to the Post Office, thus affording him an excuse for taking out any letter that might be addressed to her. Another letter makes an appointment on a certain evening to meet her behind a meeting house, to talk over her situation: and on that very evening he preached there!!—and the Captain of the steamboat who carried the letter appointing the interview which resulted so fatally for her, has identified Avery as the individual who gave it to him, with strict injunctions to see it safely delivered. Again, the wretched woman, as if apprehensive of some evil impending over her, left a line among her letters, saying that if she was missing the next day, "to inquire of E. K. Avery." In addition to this, on the evening of the murder, Avery took tea at a tavern in the neighborhood, and some peculiarity in his appearance attracted the attention of the landlord. He was also seen by a blacksmith near the scene of the horrid tragedy, and slept that night at the house of the ferryman, who refused to convey him across the Bristol ferry on account of the lateness of the hour.

Upon the strength of this testimony, corroborated by other circumstances, the Coroner, on the second inquest, rendered a verdict of *Wilful Murder against the Rev. Ephraim K Avery.*

Avery has a wife and three children; the girl was a native of Woodstock, Connecticut.

[The above paragraphs we put in type a week or two since; but on finding that Avery had been acquitted by the examing court, their publication was suppressed. Subsequent events rendering it right [illegible] concluded to notice the unpleasant affair. The following paragraphs will, in part, explain our reasons for so doing. We are aware of the disposition (too frequently manifested by some) to seize upon every thing calculated to excite prejudice against the cause of Religion. For ourselves, we have too deep a reverence for the institutions of the Church, to unnecessarily lend a helping hand to bring the ministers thereof into disrepute.—*Ed. Free Press.*]

The Bristol Murder.—A minute report of the testimony taken, during the examination of Mr. Avery, has been published in the Providence papers. On perusing the report of this testimony, we are not surprized that "a good deal of excitement exists in the public mind" of that region, at the result. The testimony, in our view, stops far short of being conclusive, as to the innocence of the person accused. It has been stated that Avery has absconded, since his acquittal by the examining Court. This would seem to be confirmed by the following paragraph from a late Providence paper: [*Balt. Pat.*

E. K. Avery.—In the Rhode Island Legislature on Saturday, a memorial was presented, stating that since the examination and acquittal of the Rev. E. K. Avery of Bristol, further and important evidence had come to light, and praying that the General Assembly would pass an act authorising the Governor to offer a reward for his apprehension.

A resolution passed authorising the Governor to offer a reward not exceeding $300, for the apprehension of E. K. Avery, charged with the murder of S. M. Cornell.

From the Boston Transcript of the 23d ult.

ARREST OF MR. AVERY.

The Rev. Mr. Avery, for whose arrest the Assembly of Rhode Island offered a reward of $300, arrived in this city last evening, in custody of Col Harvey Harnden, deputy sheriff of Fall River. Mr. Avery was apprehended at the house of a Mr. Mayhew, situated on a by-road about 3 miles from Hinsdge, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire. Mr. Mayhew at first denied all knowledge of the prisoner, who attempted to escape, after being warned by Mrs. Mayhew, but was stopped at the door by one of the sheriff's officers.

He had disguised himself by allowing his whiskers to grow, which previously had always been shaved. Mr. Avery asserts that he had left Rhode Island only at the urgent solicitation of his legal advisers and friends, to avoid the fury and excitement of the people against him. He was visited last evening by a number of his professional brethren, and left the city, in company of the Sheriff, at 6 o'clock this morning, for Fall River.

Col. Harnden was ignorant that any reward had been offered for the apprehension of Mr. Avery when he started in pursuit of him; and Mr. Avery avers that only two persons knew the route he intended to take, or the place where he proposed to conceal himself. He insists that one of them must have betrayed his confidence.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., JAN. 12.

The Grand Jury have found a bill against Leonard Harbaugh, for the murder of Jane Gonder. Wednesday of the April Court, (3d April) is appointed for his trial.—[*Repub.*

The Grand Jury of the county of Decatur, in Georgia, have made a presentment of considerable importance, from which we make the following extract:

"We are grieved that it becomes the duty of this body to notice in any way the acts or doings of any of their fellow-citizens, especially those that are better informed and can have no excuse for their misconduct; but at this time, we are compelled to notice a certain class of our fellow-citizens, known as the Shirt-tail Company. In doing this, we are aware that the law cannot affect them; but we recommend to our fellow-citizens generally, to discountenance such sets of indecency and want of that morality that should characterize all enlightened and religious community."

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

Foreign.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Capitulation of the Citadel of Antwerp.—Destruction of the Dutch Flotilla, &c. &c.

By the arrival of the ship Florida, Captain Griswold, from London, the New York Commercial has advices from that city to the evening of the 27th of December. These papers inform us that Antwerp, after a seige of 26 days, during which time the fortress was lite-

And hemmed about with grim destruction,

has capitulated to the French. The annexed letter from the correspondent of the London papers, gives the particulars of the capitulation:—

BERCHEM, Head quarters of Marshal Gerard,
Half past 11 *o'clock, at night, Dec.* 23.

CAPITULATION OF THE CITADEL OF ANTWERP.

The capitulation is at length signed, and the brave General Chasse is a prisoner of war in the hands of the French. The negociations were carried on during the whole of the day, and it is only within the last hour that the terms have been definitively settled. Chasse at first demanded that himself and garrison should be allowed to return to Holland. To this, Gerard positively refused, and desired that the citadel should surrender at discretion. A second parliamentaire was then sent by Chasse with a different proposition. The Marshal, having consulted a Council of War, returned for answer that Chasse should give up all the forts belonging to Belgium, along the Scheldt; and that, on such conditions being acceded to, he would consent to the first demand of the Dutch General.

Chasse, after a little delay, sent a third parlementary, with a note to Gerard, stating that he had no control over forts Lillo and Liefkenshock, which were placed under the orders of Capt. Bake. Gerard at length sent his alternative to Chasse, and desired a categorical answer, with as short delay as possible. The Marshal demanded that Lillo and Liefkenshock, with all the forts and dependencies of the citadel, should be given up, when the garrison would be permitted to leave the citadel with all the honors of war: or, that the dependencies only should be given up, and the garrison remain prisoners of war until the forts of Lillo and Liefkenshock were in possession of the Belgians. Chasse accepted the latter condition, and the capitulation was signed at 10 o'clock, by which the Belgians are to take possession of the out posts of the gates of the esplanade and secours, and that the Tete de Flandre, forts Burght and D'Austruwil were to be

Seventy-five thousand Frenchmen, with upwards of 150 pieces of cannon, have succeeded, after twenty four days siege, in reducing the citadel of Antwerp, with its handful of men. The honor in this instance is all on one side—the Dutch, notwithstanding the overwhelming force of the enemy, gave them active employment for near a month, and only surrendered when the citadel was reduced to ashes, and ammunition destroyed by the bombs of the besiegers. History will not have much to say in favor of the French, as a brave and hazardous siege. Taking advantage of dark nights, they succeeded in forming their parallels and cutting their trenches. Protected by their works, they showered bombs like hail into the citadel—instead of gallantly mounting the breach, they sprung mines; and, not being harrassed by an army either in the rear or front, they worked at leisure, and by force of military tactics and the amazing strength of their artillery, they reduced the citadel into the deplorable condition it is now to be seen.

The citadel offers a picture of extreme desolation—no building remains entire—all are totally destroyed or crippled by the projectiles of the besiegers—not a foot of ground but is ploughed up by the balls and shells. It would appear that this loss determined the besieged to capitulate. It is clear they held out to the last extremity. The casemate, or vaulted passages, were all knocked down; and Chasse himself was seated in a vault at a table, with every thing around him destroyed by the bombs.

The first interview the French parlementary had with Chasse, he was introduced with his eyes covered. The veteran, the instant he saw him, ordered the bandage to be removed. "We have no more secrets," said he, "admire the glorious works of your bombs—tell Marshal Gerard the exact situation of the citadel."

The capitulation of General Chasse gave much satisfaction in Paris, of course. A letter from thence, says it was felt on all sides that the losses of France were already sufficiently severe in an expedition as vain as it was groundless.

Letters from Paris intimate that the return of the French army will be postponed until the principal forts on the Scheldt are in their possession, and that the King of Holland will not deliver them up until compelled to do so by force of arms.

In addition to the public advices from the Continent, which lead to the belief that a general continental war is not far distant, a London paper says, we have received private information from Germany, of a very important nature, which greatly strengthens this opinion.

The Five Powers have not concurred in the measures of violence commenced against Holland. So far from it, Austria, Russia and Prussia have solemnly protested against the hostile proceedings of the other two, France and England; and so strong is their aversion to the interference, that it is very likely to involve those countries in a war with these northern potentates.

LATEST FROM HOLLAND.

The Boston Atlas, of Thursday, announces the arrival of the brig Alexander, Capt. Pendleton, from New Diepe, whence he sailed on the 29th of December—but brought no papers. Capt. P. furnished the first intelligence in Boston of the fall of Antwerp. It will have been observed by the reader of the intelligence received at New York, that little has been said of the loss of life occasioned by the defenders of the citadel, to the assailants. Capt. P. reports that the loss of the French was computed at from 16,000 to 18,000 men. The citadel was taken possession of on the 25th. The loss of the Dutch was not known. Ten thousand bombs were thrown by the French engineers into the citadel, which destroyed all the provision and water of the besieged. Gen. Chasse defended the citadel for two days after the destruction of his provisions and water.

Capt. Pendleton further states that the impression prevailed that a general war would be the inevitable consequence. It was supposed that the Dutch would be assisted by the Russians, Prussians and Austrians. Indeed it was reported that a Russian army of 100,000 men were on their march for the frontiers of Belgium and Holland.

DECLARATION OF PRUSSIA.

Made to the Germanic Diet on the 6th Dec. 1832.

[illegible] rejected coercive measures against Holland, in order to put into execution the Twenty-four Articles of the treaty of London, dated 12th Nov. 1831, in conformity to the modifications which have been made by ulterior negotiations.

Although these coercive measures, according to the terms of a Convention concluded between the two said Powers, are limited to the capture of the citadel of Antwerp, it is impossible, in case of a resistance on the part of Holland, to conceive such a state of things without war, and to look upon this war between Holland and the two Powers as, in the course of events, without extreme danger to the general peace of Europe.

Austria, Prussia, and Russia have not failed to take steps to oppose those measures of constraint against an independent State like Holland, at the same time that those three powers have refused to take part in or approve them.

However, as Great Britain and France, in their own position and their relations with Belgium, think they have motives to persevere in their resolutions when once taken, the undersigned, Representatives of Prussia, as a consequence of the confidential communication made some time since to the Federal Legations, has been authorized to be caused to be entered in the Protocol of the Diet, that orders have been given by the King his master, that the 7th *corps d'armee*, which until now has been stationed in Westphalia, shall pass the Rhine and take position between Aix-la-Chapelle and Gueldres, in order to cover the frontiers on the right bank of the Meuse, opposite to Belgium and Holland; and at the same time that the 8th corps stationed on the Rhine shall serve as a *corps de reserve* in support of this force.

Information of the meaning of this measure of precaution has already been given to Great Britain and France by Prussia, to the effect that the Meuse shall not be passed, or the right bank of that river compromised in any way whatever, by the French, Dutch, or Belgian troops who may be at war on the subject of the citadel of Antwerp.

[illegible] signed communicates the preceding for the information of the Diet.

(Signed) NAGLER.

Frankfort, December 6, 1832.

South Carolina.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

The Editor of the Norfolk Beacon has received a letter from a friend in *Charleston*, dated 22d ult. from which we make the following extract.

"Last evening (Monday 21st Jan.) there was a great meeting of the *Nullifiers*, at the Circus in this city. There were about 2000 persons present, and they were addressed in long and violent speeches by Mr. Preston, Mr. Turnbull and Gen. Hamilton, abusing the President and speaking in very harsh terms of the Military and Naval forces assembled here. They, however, come to the determination *not to carry their ordinance into effect until after the adjournment of Congress.* The arrival of the Natchez and *Experiment* here was hailed with much delight by the *Union* party, and no doubt has had a very great effect upon the *Nullifiers*. They appear to be much pleased with the *President's last Message*, and give that as a reason for suspending the operation of the ordinance beyond the period contemplated."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.

A Meeting of the State Rights and Free Trade Party, which is said by the Charleston Evening Post to have been computed at upwards of 3000, was held at the Circus in Charleston on Monday evening last, pursuant to several days' notice. *Charles C. Pinckney*, Lt. Governor, presided. The proceedings occupy nearly three columns of the Charleston papers—and the following summary of the most important features of the proceedings we take from the Norfolk Beacon. The meeting was first addressed by Judge *Colcock*, who concluded by offering for adoption a preamble and twenty long Resolutions, in which the grounds assumed by the President in his Proclamation are strongly denounced as historically untrue, reproachful to the memories of the immortal spirits who framed the Declaration of Independence, and formed the Confederacy of 1776—his doctrines as leading inevitably to Consolidated Government, without limitation of powers, and the powers claimed and threatened to be exercised by him, as calculated to excite their astonishment no less than their indignation—they maintain the sovereignty of the States, and view with abhorrence, the direct and immediate corollary *from the premises assumed* by the Proclamation, that no state has a right peaceably to secede from the Union—a right which they regard as inseparable from the sovereign character of the parties, which they strongly affirm, and will, if necessary, maintain with their lives. They repel the imputations cast on the state by the President, as vituperative and unjust—Approve of the measures of their State Legislature and Executive—Resolve that the whole State Rights and Free Trade party in Charleston will volunteer *en masse* to the Governor, to enrol themselves as he may direct—They view with indignation the concentration of military and naval forces of the U. S. in their harbour and on the frontiers of their state, as uncalled for by any public exigency—and if intended to overawe public opinions as impotent, and unwarrantable.

☞ They have, nevertheless, seen with lively satisfaction, the indications of a beneficial modification of the Tariff by Congress, and the expression of sentiments in both Houses, as well as in other quarters, auspicious to the peace and harmony of the Union, and *resolve that these indications shall be met by corresponding dispositions on their part*—and it is declared as the sense of the Meeting that *pending the process of the measure alluded to, all* occasion of collision between the Federal and State authorities should be sedulously avoided on both sides, in the hope that the painful controversy in which that State is now engaged, may thereby be satisfactorily adjusted, and the Union of the states be established on a sure foundation. But should their expectations be disappointed, they pledge themselves to sustain the Ordinance of their convention, and laws made in pursuance thereof; and to shield their citizens from the payment of protecting duties—they request and authorise the chairman to nominate and associate with himself, three commissioners to open a correspondence with the other districts of the state, for the purpose of organizing a *Free Trade Importing Company*, in order that, if practicable, the whole of the foreign merchandize consumed by the people of the state, may be hereafter imported free [illegible]

[illegible] the Ordinance until the fate of the Tariff Bill be ascertained, and we imagine that this is all that the Legislature proposed to itself as practicable of accomplishment. It cannot, we fear, be rationally expected that South Carolina will suspend that Ordinance to a period beyond the next session of Congress, as that would strip her attitude of all claim to respect, and incur the reproach of a facility of persuasion incompatible with Sovereign dignity.

Be this, however, as it may, we are happily relieved of all apprehensions of any immediate disturbance of the peace. The first of February need be no longer characterised as the "*fatal*." The duties will be paid as usual, until the adjournment of Congress, and the whole responsibility of the crisis is thus thrown upon that body. If Congress refuse to lower the Tariff, South Carolina will be joined by the United South. The President's Legions will find employment from the Potomac to the Gulf. There will be more *traiters* than his Provost Marshal can hang, were he expeditious as Petit Andre and Trois Eschelles."

General Intelligence.

ALABAMA—*Call of a Convention.*—The Mobile Times has the following:

The resolutions of Mr. Ormond have at length, after much discussion, been adopted by the House of Representatives. The resolutions assert the tariff to be unjust, unequal and oppressive, and contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Constitution—that Nullification is unconstitutional and dangerous—requests the people of the State to have no confidence in that government which they charge to have violated the Constitution—advises Congress to abandon the exercise of doubtful powers, and desires a Federal Convention to meet at Washington on the 1st of March, 1834.

The resolutions, condemnatory of the Ordinance of the State of South Carolina, &c. which we have already mentioned to have passed the House of Representatives of Indiana, passed, also, unanimously, the Senate of that State. Similar resolutions were pending, at the latest dates from that quarter, in the Legislature of Missouri.—[*Nat. Int.*

[illegible] published at *Bedford*, gives on the following intelligence with regard to the situation of this unfortunate country:

"The Federal government is dissolved, and we are now without a constitution. Many of the States have refused to vote for a President, for Senators and Representatives. This evil cannot be remedied according to the constitution, before the expiration of the period of four years."

A convention is to be called for the State of Texas, for the purpose of framing and adopting a provisional constitution.

The number of white males in Missouri, exceeds that of white females by nearly nine thousand.

The number of criminals in England averages 80,000 annually, while their maintenance occasions an expense of upwards of £250,000.

William Neill, well known as the principal of the Ohio Stage Company, has petitioned the Legislature for permission to run a steam carriage upon the National road in Ohio.

Life of Dr. Adam Clarke.—It affords us pleasure, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, to state that the biography of this celebrated divine will be published simultaneously in London and this city. A part of the copy was received by the packet ship Columbia, and was immediately put to press at the Methodist Conference Office in Crosby street.

The Legislature of Rhode Island is busy grappling with Masonry. Don Quixotte at the wind-mill.

During the debate on South Carolina affairs in the Senate on Monday, one of the 18 gilt stars which support the festoons around the chamber, dropped out, nor could it be replaced during the day. This, in "Roman times," would have been considered ominous."—[*Alex. Gazette.*

GREENSBURG, JAN. 25.

Suicide.—On Sunday last, the 20th instant, an inquest was held over the body of the wife of Mr. Jacob Carey, a resident of Unity township, who was found that morning suspended by the neck, with a hank of yarn, to a rail, which projected out from the stable of Mr. Carey. The circumstances which have given rise to this melancholy event are briefly these. She had been laboring, for a few days previous to her death, in an awful situation, under the influence of religious excitement, believing that there was no hope for her hereafter. On the evening before she committed the rash act, she had retired to her bed with somewhat of a more relieved mind, which induced her husband to believe that all would soon be well; but vain was his hope. He fell asleep, and on waking he discovered she had fled; he immediately went in search, and found her, about 3 o'clock in the morning, in the manner above described, without one spark of life remaining in her. Six children, one only four months old, are left to bewail the loss of a tender mother, and a husband that of an affectionate wife.—[*Obserer.*

LEXINGTON, (KY.) JAN. 19.

Murder and Suicide.—We have been informed that the body of a woman, which bore evident marks of violence, was discovered in the neighborhood of Athens, in this county, between Christmas and New Year.—She was seen in company with a man named *Awbry* a short time—our informant said a few minutes—before her lifeless body was discovered. Awbry was not seen again until his body was found in a branch, having put an end to his existence by drowning himself.—He had taken off his coat, shoes, and socks, and laid them near the place where his body was found. No doubt is entertained of his having murdered the woman. They had lived together sometime, as husband and wife, though not married, and had several children. "Thus endeth the days of the wicked."

[*Observer.*

The Virginia Legislature.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RICHMOND, FEB. 1, 1833.

The House of Delegates, on *Monday*, were principally occupied with the report arranging the Congressional districts. Many attempts were made to amend, but the report of the committee was sustained in nearly every case. When it is recollected that this committee consisted of 21 members, and that their report was favored by all members whose districts pleased them, the reader will readily estimate the difficulty of getting any [illegible] a debate could not be of any great interest to those not immediately concerned; but occasionally, sparks of real eloquence were emitted. For instance, when an effort was made to separate the counties of Caroline and King George, Mr. Hoge of the latter county objected. He said his people were a magnanimous people—they knew that in an arrangement of congressional districts, some portion of the commonwealth must suffer inconvenience; they were willing to bear their share. He had, however, witnessed with much pain the sundering of many old ties—he felt deeply, yet he had forborne to complain; but now, when a still further effort was made to do violence, he was compelled to remonstrate. Sir, said he, why separate us? We fish in the same stream—we oyster from the same rock—we revel at the same board—we litigate at the same courts—*and we worship our God at the same altars.* Such an appeal, coming as it did from one whom I have not heard take part in any debate for three years, had a thrilling effect. The tie was not sundered.

The bill providing for the payment of judgments against the commonwealth, in behalf of certain supernumerary revolutionary officers, was debated, and further amended.—The amendments are now before the Senate.

On *Tuesday*, the contested election from the county of Henrico, was the only topic of much note. The house again vacated the seat held by John G. Williams, (a resident of Richmond,) *on the ground* that he was ineligible, on account of non-residence within the territory specially represented.

On *Wednesday*, the order of the day, for the election of a Senator, was further postponed until Friday the 15th inst. The two houses re-elected James E. Heath first auditor, James Brown, jr. second auditor, Lawson Burfoot treasurer, and William Selden register of the land office—all without opposition.

The bill extending the jurisdiction of magistrates to liquidated debts not exceeding $30, was debated and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A bill creating a new county, to be called PIEDMONT, out of a part of the county of Culpeper, (dividing the old county in nearly equal proportions,) was passed by a majority of about 30. The Senate has changed the title to that of Rappahannock, and upon the return of the bill to the house, an effort will be made to defeat it.

[illegible] of the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road Company. The former subscription was only for $75,000—the State now takes two-fifths, amounting to $125,000. The success of the noble work is now certain, and I anticipate active operations early in the ensuing spring.

The house despatched a great variety of business, in the way of reading bills their first and second times, and reports of committees.

On *Friday*, the bill arranging the congressional districts, was further debated—many efforts made to amend,—very few of them succeeded, and the bill was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Unless the Senate should amend the bill, all prospect of change is extinguished. A good deal of dissatisfaction prevails, and will continue to prevail—it being difficult to suit the wishes of all concerned. By this arrangement, Loudoun, Jefferson and Berkeley form one district, with a population lacking upwards of 8,000 of the real ratio.

From the Richmond papers.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, JAN. 26.

The following correspondence was presented by the SPEAKER, and laid upon the table:

JANUARY 26, 1833.

Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Esq.

SIR:—The General Assembly have on this day adopted a Preamble and Resolutions on the subject of Federal Relations, and by joint vote of the Senate and House of Delegates proceeded to elect a commissioner, "whose duty it shall be to proceed immediately to South Carolina, and communicate the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Governor of that State, with a request that they be communicated to the Legislature of that State, or any convention of its citizens, or give them such other direction as in his judgment may be best calculated to promote the objects which this commonwealth has in view; and that the said commissioner be authorized to express to the public authorities and people of our sister State, in such manner as he may deem most expedient, our sincere good will to our sister State, and our anxious solicitude that the kind and respectful recommendations we have addressed to her, may lead to an accommodation of all the difficulties between the State and the General Government."

Under the foregoing resolution, you have been *unanimously* elected the said commissioner. We take great pleasure in complying with a resolution requesting us to announce to you your election.

Permit us to add our individual wishes, that you will accept this important mission entrusted to you by the unanimous vote of the General Assembly of your native State, and that it may result in effecting the objects so sincerely desired.

We have the honor to be, etc.

(Signed) GEO. C. DROMGOOLE,
Speaker of the Senate.
LINN BANKS,
Speaker of the H. of Delegates.

RICHMOND, JAN. 26, 1833.

GENTLEMEN—I am honored with your letter of this date, informing me of the Preamble and Resolutions of the General Assembly, on the subject of Federal Relations, this day adopted, and also of the resolution for electing a Commissioner, by joint vote of the two Houses, to proceed immediately to the State of South Carolina, and to communicate the above mentioned Preamble and Resolutions to the Governor of that State—and prescribing the duty of the Commissioner—and that I have been elected the Commissioner.

I accept the office with which it has pleased the General Assembly to honour me, and I pray you to assure the two Houses, that I shall proceed with all possible despatch to perform the duty prescribed to me, and shall exert, with diligence and zeal, the utmost of my poor ability to accomplish the purposes of the General Assembly.

I have only, in addition, to return my thanks, gentlemen, to you personally, for the obliging terms in which you have communicated this appointment.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed,) B. W. LEIGH.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29.

A report of the Committee of Courts of Justice, favorable to an appropriation for the purchase by the General Assembly, of 4000 copies of the Supplement to the revised Statutes published by S. Shepherd & Co., was, after having been supported by Messrs. Stevenson of Spottsylvania, and Brodnax, agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

On motion of Mr. Vance,

Resolved, That the Committe of Roads and Internal Navigation, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing one or more sub-superintendents on the North Western Road, now constructing from Winchester to the Ohio River.

Mr. Gallaher presented the petition of citizens of Harpers-Ferry, Bolivar and Virginius, for the incorporation of a Savings Institution at Harpers-Ferry.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

Mr. Gallaher, from a select Committee, reported a bill, to amend the several acts incorporating the South Branch, Charlestown, and [illegible] *further subscription to the same on the part of the Commonwealth.*—Also, a bill to amend the several acts incorporating a company to construct a toll-bridge across the Shenandoah river near Harpers-Ferry.

Mr. Smith of Frederick moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Courts of Justice inquire into the expediency of allowing to sheriffs, *a per diem* compensation for their attendance during the sessions of the Superior Courts, &c.

Variety.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

"GLORY ENOUGH."

The Globe contradicts the rumor of its having fallen into disfavor with the President, and adds:

"To all those rumors we give an emphatic *contradiction.* So far from having forfeited the confidence of the President, it is our greatest pride to have it in our power to say that he is now, as he has always been, from the moment we first approached him, more than a friend and patron. He has evinced for us an almost paternal kindness, and a solicitude for our success and well-doing, originating in feelings peculiar to a noble nature, which knows nothing of the cold calculations of the politician. We cherish this partial regard as the highest reward of our well meant exertions in the public cause—and the more, as it is greatly disproportioned to all we can deserve."

[That any American—that any freeman—should thus glory in his servile degradation, is most monstrous! O! it sickens the heart to see such minions of power offering incense to the gods of their idolatry. Where is the *virtue* of the country, when such exhibitions are suffered to pass by unrebuked?—"I'd rather be *a dog*, and bay the moon, than such a Roman!"]

Bespeaking the Veto.—The Richmond Enquirer calls upon the President to put his Veto upon Mr. Clay's Land Bill, if it passes the House of Representatives! We are to have then no legislation, unless it accords with the sovereign will and pleasure of Andrew Jackson! What is the use of our Congress, if its acts are continually to be subject to the arbitrary [illegible] whether this abominable system of *Vetoes* is to be kept up and sustained. [*Alex. Gaz.*

The Columbia Telescope, in derision of the gasconading proffer of its services to march against South Carolina, by a certain corps of New York militia, addresses them the following proposals:

"One serious word, however, to the officers of that valiant corps, who declare themselves hot to march against us. If they mean any thing more than a mere bravado; if their appetite for fighting be, of a sudden, so keen, they can be accommodated, without the pain of a journey of a thousand miles. Nullification may prove bloodless; they may, therefore, miss the martial feast, for which their mighty stomachs are so set. If they will say the word, we promise them that they shall each, from their Colonel to their Coporal, find a Southern antagonist, who will come to New York, expressly to gratify them; and will, if it is necessary, slit the ears of every paltry braggart of an officer in their Regiment of slaves. We know gentlemen enough in this town, who are perfectly ready to do what we mention, if the Regiment in question will accept the proposals, and send on the names of their officers."

We do not understand that these terms, liberal as they are, have been accepted by the Rochester fire-eaters.—[*Richmond Whig.*

On Wednesday next, the people of South Carolina, in conformity with Gov. Hayne's proclamation, will hold a season of fasting, humiliation and prayer. *Fasting* will not hurt them; *prayer* will be found better than threats, and *humiliation* they have long needed.

[*U. S. Gaz. Jan.* 28.

Mrs. Anne Royall has been presented with an engraved portrait of the Hon. Richard M. Johnson, as a new year's gift. In alluding to her present, she says—"We should have preferred the original, to be sure, but are nevertheless thankful."

The editor of the New York Citizen says there is a malady prevailing very extensively in that city, and produces very uncomfortable effects, especially in winter season. It may be called the *open-door mania*. That it is a *mental* disease, there can be no doubt; for who, in a sound state of mind, would leave the door open when the mercury is at zero? The Doctor who invents any mode of curing this dreadful disease, will acquire the strongest claim to the gratitude of mankind.

A "Whole Hog."—A Hog is exhibiting in Philadelphia which is stated to weigh sixteen hundred and eleven pounds!

Valuable Mill Property
FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that well known property called HOPEWELL MILLS, situated in Jefferson county, Virginia. The Mill House is substantial and commodious. It is built of stone, is sixty feet in length by forty in width, and has five floors. It contains four run of burrs, and is amply furnished with all necessary machinery of the latest and most approved construction. There is attached thereto about 20 acres of ground, on which stand a good dwelling house, a millers' house, and an office, together with good stabling. There is also on the premises, a thriving young Orchard, and 4 or 5 acres of the ground is river bottom and highly productive as meadow. The mill is situate immediately on the margin of the Shenandoah river, from whence it derives an abundant and never failing supply of water. It is needless to add, that it is in the most fertile and highly improved county in the State; and its local situation, as regards a supply of wheat and other grain, is particularly favourable. For terms of sale, application may be made to the subscriber.

Dec. 27, 1832. JAMES HITE.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

...w. 30.
...mitte of Roads and ...structed to inquire ...appointing one or ...on the North West- ...g from Winchester
...the petition of citi- ...Olivar and Virginius, ...Savings Institution
...w. 31. ...lect Committee, re- ...several acts incor-
...to authorize a ...some on the part of ...a bill to amend the ...g a company to con- ...s the Shenandoah
...moved the follow,
...mittee of Courts of ...expediency of allow- ...compensation for ...the sessions of the

...ly.
...ria Gazette.
...OUGH."
...the rumor of its ...r with the President,
...we give an emphatic ...having forfeited the ...nt, it is our greatest ...ower to say that he ...been, from the mo- ...him, more than a ...has evinced for us an ...; and a solicitude for ...oing, originating in ...oble nature, which ...calculations of the ...this partial regard ...e well meant exer- ...—and the more, as it ...to all we can de-
...that any freeman— ...servile degradation, ...it sickens the heart ...power offering in- ...ir idolatry. Where ...ry, when such exhi- ...s by unrebuked?— ...bay the moon, than
...The Richmond En- ...esident to put his Va- ...d Bill, if it passes the ...l. We are to have ...s it accords with the ...ure of Andrew Jack- ...f our Congress, if its
...ght? We shall see ...a system of Vetoes is ...ned. [Alex. Gaz.
...pe, in derision of the ...services to march a- ...a certain corps of New ...hem the following pro-
...however, to the offi- ...s, who declare them- ...inst us. If they mean ...ere bravado; if their ...of a sudden, so keen, ...ated, without the pain ...and miles. Nullifica- ...s; they may, there- ...east, for which their ...set. If they will say ...hem that they shall ...ck to their Colors, ...list, who will come to ...to gratify them; and ...slit the ears of every ...ar in their Regiments ...gentlemen enough in ...ently ready to do what ...iment in question will ...nd send on the names
...that these terms, liberal ...cepted by the Rochester ...Whig.
...the people of South ...y with Gov. Hayne's ...d a season of fasting, ...Fasting will not hurt ...nd better than threats, ...ve long needed. [U. S. Gaz. Jan. 28.
...a been presented with ...the Hon. Richard M. ...'s gift. In alluding to ...t We should have pre- ...be sure, but are never-
...ew York Citizen says ...iling very extensively ...es very uncomfortable ...inter season. It may ...r mania. That it is a ...can be no doubt; for ...of mind, would leave ...e mercury is at zero? ...s any mode of curing ...vill acquire the strong- ...de of mankind.
...Hog is exhibiting in ...tated to weigh sixteen ...unds!

...ll Property ...SALE.
...well known property ...LL MILLS, situated in ...nity. The Mill House ...modious. It is built of ...ngth by forty in width, ...t contains four run of ...rnished with all neces- ...e latest and most ap- ...There is attached there- ...ground, on which stand ...a millers' house, and ...good stabling. There ...a thriving young Or- ...of the ground is river ...ductive as meadow— ...mediately on the mar- ...river, from whence it ...d never failing supply ...ss to add, that it is in ...ighly improved county ...al situation, as regards ...either grain, in parti- ...or terms of sale, appli- ...the subscriber.
JAMES HITE.

THE FREE PRESS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

It will be seen, by the news on the preceding page, that the South Carolinians have recommended a postponement of "*the first of February*," until after the adjournment of Congress.

The appointment of Mr. Laton, as Commissioner to South Carolina, is an event that at once evinces his high standing with the Legislature, and a degree of political liberality on the part of the Executive, which reflects great credit on the part of the Executive.

...to him. *Mr. Leigh voted against General Jackson, at the late Presidential election.* Who would have thought that a sin of so damning a character would have been so speedily forgiven? "*Principia non homines.*"

In relation to the settlement of the Georgia controversy with the general government, upon the subject of the Imprisoned Missionaries, we may claim the spirit of prophecy—though "prophets receive but little honor in their own country."—During the month of April last, we undertook to tell our readers *how* the matter would be settled, and we now quote the paragraph to show that we can sometimes anticipate the course of events.

"Much interest is felt as to the probable issue of what is called the *Georgia* question. Our own opinion is, that the missionaries will be pardoned by Georgia before the November election; and whilst the State will still maintain her doctrines of *sovereignty*, the President will be spared the necessity of ordering out the *posse comitatus* to enforce the mandate of the Supreme Court. We shall see."

Congress.—In the Senate, the bill for enforcing the collection of Tariff duties, is still under discussion. The Intelligencer says, "the committee which reported the bill, has, of its own accord, proposed two amendments to it, which obviate the strongest objections to it, viz: first, to restrict the use of military force by the Executive to the suppression of violence, (instead of including its use for prevention also, &c.)—and, secondly, to limit its duration to the end of the next session of Congress; that is, to a little more than a year."

In the House of Representatives, the Tariff bill is still the main subject of debate. On Thursday last, a motion to postpone the bill until the 2d of March was rejected, 78 to 62. The duties on coffee and tea, proposed by the bill, were on the same day stricken out—yeas 69, nays 64. A correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette says, "the Tariff debate, 'still, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along,' although, every now and then an effort is made to bring it to a close. Indeed it cannot hold out much longer. Every My impression still remains, that the bill will be lost—although calculations are made the other way."

Extracts from the letters of the Baltimore Patriot's Washington Correspondent.

"It is universally believed that the Nullifiers in South Carolina will *recede*, and not *secede*. Mr. Calhoun, in one of his explanations to-day, said that if the General Government would recal the military force from South Carolina, and lay on the table the bill now pending in the Senate, that State would be satisfied, and nothing more would be heard of disturbance or menace. In addition to this, the news from the State is of much less contumacious character than that which we have been accustomed to get from that quarter. The violence of the thunder is over, and all that we hear now is a sullen rumbling, and an intermitted roar."

"Instead of the Senate bill being laid on the table, I think the *Tariff Bill* is much the most likely to come to that end. The opinion that it cannot pass even the House, is now strongly entertained. It is said that within the last ten days there has been such dissentions in the ranks of the friends of the Bill, that its fate is no longer doubtful. Ten days ago, I am told the chances were two to one in favor of the Bill—now they are two to one against it. These are the impressions of members, and are certainly deserving of much consideration.

The subject of the Public Printing begins now to occupy the public mind. I presume that the election will come on in about a fortnight. M. M. Noah is here, and rumor says that he is to be a candidate, and all the influence of New York to back him. Blair, of the Globe, also has begun to bestir himself, and is making pathetic appeals to the Jackson men to stretch out a hand and save him from sinking. It is said by some that Noah and Blair are to be run separately on the first ballot, in order to ascertain their respective strength, that they are then to unite, and that the one who carries most votes, is to take the contract of the Globe."

We have a letter from Washington, which says—"It is confidently expected that Doctor Watkins will very soon be discharged by the Supreme Court from his long confinement."

Extract of a letter from a Washington Correspondent to the Editor of the U. S. Gazette.

"Mr. Calhoun declared that if the Union was to be preserved it must be done by an early and satisfactory adjustment of the great conflicting questions which now agitate the public mind. Mr. Clay declared that he believed that nothing could destroy this Union. A voice from the gallery cried out, 'I deny that.' The door-keeper was soon on the alert, and the voice, I presume, was found to have 'a local habitation and a name.'"

'It is reported in Washington, (says the N. York Gazette,) that Mr. Noah has received a letter from some distinguished characters at Washington, offering him great inducements to establish a paper at the seat of government, in support of Judge M'Lean as a candidate for the Presidency, and that the terms and engagements have been made so alluring to him that he has concluded to accept them.'

[The above is so far true, we believe, as that Mr. Noah is about to commence a newspaper in Washington, and is himself now on the spot. For the rest, without knowing any thing on the subject, we should doubt its correctness.]—[Nat. Int

The councils of Baltimore have determined to erect a monument to the memory of the Sisters of Charity who died in that city, while attending the sick of the cholera last summer.

The hope we expressed in our last, in reference to a Post Office at Kabletown, we have since had the pleasure to learn, has been fulfilled. An office has been opened at that place, by the appointment of Mr. Silas Marmaduke, as Post-master.

Visitors from the West.—We understand, says the Richmond Compiler, that in a few days, Black Hawk, the Prophet, and the other Indian Prisoners, taken by Gen. Scott, are expected to arrive at Fortress Monroe, (near Norfolk) to remain there as hostages for their tribe. Their location upon the seaboard is said to be preferred by the government—for this consideration, among others, that, they may be permitted to be prisoners more at large; for, if they were to attempt to make their escape, they would soon be recognized and apprehended in passing through the country to the West. They will be objects of much curiosity at Old Point.

...error was committed in stating that Mr. Blair had escaped with a fine of only 5 dollars for his ungentlemanly attack on Gen. Green:

Gen. Blair.—Gen. Blair was fined, by the court, 300 dollars for his assault on Green, and costs; the costs may amount to 50 dollars more. The excuse of insanity did not operate here as it did in the theatre case, where it reduced the fine to five dollars.

Counterfeits on the Bank of Baltimore.—Our correspondent in Gettysburg, (Pa.) informs us that there have been a large number of counterfeit notes of the denomination of five dollars, on the Bank of Baltimore, in circulation in that vicinity for several days past.—They are made payable to J. Coleman, letter A. and dated September 15th, 1830. The paper is very thick and clumsy.

[*Bicknell's Reporter.*

The Markets.

ALEXANDRIA, FEB. 2.

FLOUR.—Thursday and yesterday the current price of Flour from wagons was $5; some loads were taken on Thursday at $5 06 and $5 12½.—Yesterday some lots might have been sold at $5 12½, but holders are not generally disposed to sell at so low a price.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 1.

FLOUR.—The wagon price of Flour is $5 50 per bbl.

Married,

At Hagerstown, Md., on Thursday the 24th ult. by the Rev. S. K. Hoshour, Mr. John Byers, of Shepherdstown, to Miss Ann M., daughter of Mr. John Weise, of the former place.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Septimus Tuston, Mr. William H. Fare to Miss Harriet Vanvacter, both of this county.

Died,

On Saturday last, in the 50th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Anderson, wife of Mr. John Anderson of this town.

NOTICE.

☞ The Rev. S. Tuston will preach at Elk Branch on Sunday next, at 10½ o'clock in the morning; and at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon of the same day at Harpers-Ferry. Feb. 7.

Pay what thou owest me.

THOSE who know themselves indebted to the old firms of Lane & Towner, and Towner & Harris, are requested to make payment as early as possible, as the business of each of those concerns must be brought to a speedy close. The extreme length of time that many of these debts have been due, would at any rate make it necessary that they should be paid. There is a seed time and harvest—and if we fail to reap in due season, after having put out a crop, the operations of the merchant, as well as the farmer, must be retarded. I therefore expect to reap of the crops put out by Lane & Towner as ...ed will consult their own interests by attending to this notice in season.

B. T. TOWNER.

Shepherdstown, Feb. 7, 1833.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 28th instant, at my residence, one mile West of Charlestown,

All my Personal Property

Of every description, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Bedding, &c.—with all other articles usual in house-keeping.

One first-rate Cow with a young Calf,
A number of Stock Hogs,
Ploughs—one Wagon—one water Car,
One STOVE, &c. &c.

At the same time and place, will be offered,

500 Acres of LAND,

Lying in Hopkins county, Kentucky, near the town of Hopkinsville.

For the land the terms will be made easy. For the personal property, six months' credit will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards. All other sums will be cash.

☞ My creditors are invited to call on the day of sale, and see if I have not something amongst my stock that will suit them, as it is my wish to pay my just debts, and money is hard to get.

Sale to commence early in the day, and due attention given by

JAMES ANDERSON.

Feb. 7, 1833.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed on the 23d day of October, 1830, by Thomas Copeland, to secure the payment of a sum of money due from him to Samuel Gibson, I shall, on Saturday the 23d day of February, (instant,) at the house of said Copeland, proceed to sell, at public auction, for cash, a quantity of

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

Such as Beds, Bedding, Bureaus, &c. &c. and many other articles of personal property, in said deed named. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

GERARD E. ...

Feb. 7, 1833. Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Wood Land.

WILL be sold, on the premises, on Saturday the 23d instant, 11½ Acres of heavily-clothed WOOD LAND, lying about 4 miles north of Charlestown, immediately on the road leading to Shepherdstown. The land is of first-rate quality. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

THE HEIRS
Of Thomas Smallwood, dec'd.

Feb. 7, 1833.

Marine T. Wickham, Esq.

SIR—You being a non-resident of this Commonwealth, are hereby respectfully notified, that on the 8th day of March next, between sunrise and sunset of the same, at Beckham's Hotel, in the town of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, I shall proceed to take the deposition of James Stubblefield, to be read as evidence in a chancery cause now depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Jefferson, in which I am plaintiff and you and others are defendants.

P. S.—If, from accident or other cause, said deposition shall not be taken on said 8th day of March next, in that event, the same will be taken on the 9th of said month, between the same hours.

Respectfully,
FONTAINE BECKHAM.

February 7, 1833.

William Maywegg,

SIR—You being a non-resident of this Commonwealth, are hereby respectfully notified, that on the 8th day of March next, between sunrise and sunset of the same, at Beckham's Hotel, in the town of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, I shall proceed to take the deposition of James Stubblefield, to be read as evidence in a chancery cause now depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Jefferson, in which I am plaintiff and you and others are defendants.

P. S.—If, from accident or other cause, said deposition shall not be taken on said 8th day of March next, in that event, the same will be taken on the 9th of said month, between the same hours.

Respectfully,
JOHN FRAME, *Adm'r*
of Townsend Beckham, deceased.

February 7, 1833.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Friday the 8th day of February next, at the subscriber's residence, about 1½ miles east of Charlestown, a variety of personal property, amongst which are,

Horses, Hogs, and Horned Cattle,
FARMING UTENSILS,
Clover and Flax Seed, &c. &c.

A credit until the 1st of April next, will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond and approved security; sums under five dollars, cash. Sale to commence about 10 o'clock.

HENRY T. M. BRISCOE.

Jan. 31, 1833.

Cistern Pumps.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlestown, and the public generally, that he is prepared, with the assistance of Mr. Nathaniel Myers, to make every description of

CISTERN PUMPS.

Having on hand a good supply of the very best materials, he can accommodate the wants of the public at the shortest notice.

He deems it unnecessary to speak of the advantages and convenience of Cisterns, as the public are competent to judge for themselves.

CHARLES BRAGG.

Jan. 31, 1833.

LOTTERIES.

Great Luck at Cleveland's.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
Extra Class, No. 1, for 1833—drawn at Richmond on the 30th ult.

IN the above we had the pleasure of selling the following prizes:

No. 35,689 a prize of $5,000
" 23,926 " 400
" 5,704 " 300
" 30,715 " 200

besides 5 prizes of 200, 8 prizes of 100, and 13 of 50.

WM. CLEVELAND & Co.

Next Lottery.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, No. 1,
Will draw at Bunker's-Hill on the 19th instant.

CAPITAL PRIZE $10,000.

More Prizes than Blanks.
Tickets $4, *Halves* $2, *Quarters* $1,

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

Charlestown, Feb. 7, 1833.

Brilliant Achievement,

At the commencement of the new year, by Fortune's Favorite,

SYLVESTER,

DRAWING of the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 1, for 1833—drawn at Philadelphia, Jan. 12th, 1833:

46 18 24 56 13 3 21 11 57

Combination 18 24 46, the highest prize of 20,000 dollars, was sold by the all lucky Sylvester, to one of his distant patrons. 'Tis but a few days since that we had to announce the sale of the prize of 10,000 dollars in the Virginia State Lottery; also $4000 in a late class of New-York Lottery. These facts will remain as proud monuments to the fame of the all fortunate Sylvester.

☞ Remember! if you wish to procure prizes, they can only be obtained at *Sylvester's prize-selling Office.*

New York Lottery,

Extra Class No. 3.—to be drawn Feb. 13th.

$20,000.—Tickets $5.

Lowest prize $6,

$20,000, 5,000, 2,000, 1,572, 5 of 1,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 300, 10 of 200, 24 of 150, &c.

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

Maryland State Lottery,

Class No. 3—to be drawn in Baltimore on Saturday, Feb. 16, 1833.

$15,000, HIGHEST PRIZE.

$15,000, 4,000, 1,620, 3 of 1,250, 10 of 800, 10 of 500, 10 of 400, &c.

Tickets $5—Halves $2 50—Quarters $1 25.

GRAND
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
Class No. 7, for 1833,
To be drawn at Wilmington, (Delaware,) February 18th.

10,000 Dollars.

1 prize of $10,000, 2,500, 2,000, 1,022, 2 of 1,000, 4 of 500, 5 of 300, 10 of 200, 10 of 150, 20 of 100, &c.

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

☞ Orders from any part of the U. States will receive the same attention as on personal application. When $10 and upwards are remitted, postage need not be paid.

Sylvester is regularly licensed by the several States in which he has offices, (at New York, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Nashville, and New Orleans;) thus all tickets issued from his office are genuine and guaranteed by the Managers.

☞ For capital prizes, orders from the country must be addressed to

S. J. Sylvester,
Feb. 7, 1833. BALTIMORE.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES,
TO BE DRAWN SHORTLY.

CAPITALS,
$30,000, & 30 of 1,000.

VIRGINIA
Dismal Swamp Lottery,
Class No. 2, for 1833.
To be drawn at Richmond, on Friday the 15th of February, 1833.

66 *No. Lottery*—10 *Drawn Ballots.*

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$30,000
1	do	10,000
1	do	5,000
1	do	4,000
1	do	3,704
30	Prizes of	1,000
30	do	500

&c. &c. Lowest prize $12.

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

CAPITALS
$40,000 & $15,000.

Union Canal Lottery,
Class No. 4, for 1833.
To be drawn in Philadelphia on Saturday 23d February, 1833.

66 *No. Lottery*—10 *Drawn Ballots.*

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$40,000
1	do	15,000
1	do	5,000
1	do	3,000
1	do	1,320
10	Prizes of	1,000
10	do	500
10	do	400
10	do	300
20	do	250

&c. &c. &c.

In this lottery the lowest prize a ticket can draw, which has on it one of the drawn numbers, is $40.

Tickets only $10; *Halves* $5; *Quarters* $2 50.

☞ For Tickets and Shares in the above Lotteries, by the package or single ticket, address

YATES & M'INTYRE,
Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive the most prompt attention and the "Register" containing the drawings will be sent to all who order as above.

Jan. 31, 1833.

A CARD.

Miss ANN R. CRAIG

TAKES this method to respectfully inform her friends and customers, that having altogether abandoned the design of leaving Charlestown, she will still continue, as usual, to execute all work in the line of

MILLINERY
And Mantuamaking,

At her residence near the Presbyterian church.

LADIES' RIDING DRESSES

Will be made to order—and

Gentlemen's Plain Sewing

...possible despatch.

She pledges herself to spare no pains or exertion to render satisfaction to all who may kindly commit to her charge any favors in the above line of business; and flatters herself, that her terms will be found acceptable and pleasing.

To those friends who have heretofore so generously contributed to her their countenance and support, she takes this opportunity to tender, in return, her sincere and most cordial acknowledgments; and hopes, by unremitting endeavors to merit in future their favorable consideration and well wishes, to receive a continuation of that liberal encouragement which has been long extended to her by generous and indulgent patrons.

Charlestown, Jan. 31, 1833.—3t.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber having just returned from the Baltimore and Philadelphia Markets, with a large and splendid assortment of

GOODS,

Would respectfully invite persons desirous of purchasing cheap bargains, (and the public generally,) to call and examine his stock.—He thinks it unnecessary to particularize, as his assortment comprizes every article contained in an extensive retail Store. As his goods were bought principally for the cash, and at very low prices, he will be enabled to sell them unusually cheap. He pledges himself that his best endeavors shall not be wanting to give general satisfaction.

CHARLES L. STEWART.

Charlestown, Jan. 31, 1833.

For Rent,

THAT WELL KNOWN

TAVERN STAND,

IN Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, situated in the most central part of the town, about midway between the Court House and Bank, at present occupied by Wm. Little. The house is large and commodious, with convenient kitchens and other out buildings. There are two stables on the premises, one of which is inferior to no other in the valley. There is a well of good water within the yard, and in fact every convenience an establishment of the kind requires. Possession to be had on the first day of April next. The terms will be made known by applying to

JOHN KENNEDY.

Jan. 24, 1833.—tf.

☞ *The Fredericktown Examiner will publish the above till forbid, and forward account.*

Mill Property for Sale.

TWO Hundred and Fifteen Acres of good LAND, lying in Berkeley and Jefferson counties, on Opequon Creek, and near the Frederick line, with a good Merchant Mill, Chopping Mill, Plaster Mill, and Saw Mill, with the necessary machinery, and all in good repair—three good Dwelling Houses, two Barns, a Cooper's Shop. There is also a good spring of water ten steps from the mill, with a good stone house over it. This land lies well, with a good supply of timber on both sides of the creek. The property can be had on good terms, the situation of my family being such that I would rather sell and remove to a distant country. I do not consider it necessary to continue this notice any length of time, as the property will be for sale until disposed of.

JOSEPH BELL.

Jan. 17, 1833.—tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a Tract of LAND, situated on the Potomac river, one mile above Shepherdstown, Jefferson Co. Va. (at this time tenanted by Jacob Hout,) containing about 150 ACRES, 120 of which are cleared, the balance clothed with thrifty young Timber of various kinds, viz: Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, &c. The cleared land is first-rate wheat land and in a good state of cultivation; a good portion of it river bottom, well adapted to corn or meadow. The improvements are a comfortable log dwelling House, an excellent large Barn, Stables, &c., a large Peach and Apple Orchard of the choicest Fruit. Also, a never failing well of limestone water convenient to the house.—No further description is necessary, as it is expected the purchaser will view the property, which will be shewn by the subscriber residing in Shepherdstown, or her agents, W. A. & T. L. Bennett.

I will also sell, a lot of 8 or 10 acres of Land, situated in Berkeley county, Va. on the road leading from Martinsburg to Shepherdstown, equi-distant from each place, (making it a desirable situation for a merchant or mechanic,) adjoining the lands of Jacob Van Doren and others. The improvements are a comfortable frame dwelling house, barn, orchard, and a well of limestone water.

I will also sell with the above lot, a Lot of Wood Land of 5 or 6 acres, situated about 2 miles from the above lot. For terms, title and particulars, enquire of the subscriber.

PHŒBE BENNETT.

Jan. 17, 1833.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell that valuable Lot of Land, laid off to Octavius Fairfax, in the division of the Shannon Hill tract in Jefferson county, formerly the property of Ferdinando Fairfax, Esq. A very large proportion of this lot is wood land—the whole contains about ninety acres.

JOSEPH T. DAUGHERTY.

Nov. 29, 1832.

Dr. Robt. P. Magruder

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Shepherdstown and its vicinity. His residence is at Mr. Daniel Entler's tavern.

Shepherdstown, Dec. 6, 1832.—2m.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the West, will offer for sale, on Thursday the 21st of February next, (if fair, if not, the next fair day,) at Mouser Hall,

ALL HIS STOCK,

CONSISTING OF

Six work Horses, two Colts, 2 years old in the Spring,
Three Colts one year old,
Amongst his stock of horses, are several valuable brood mares, young and handsome,
Milch Cows, young Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,
Also,—Corn by the barrel, Hay by the ton,
One Wagon and gears,
Two sets of Harness,
Double and single Ploughs—Harrows,
And Farming Utensils of all kinds.
Also, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of
One set of new mahogany Tables,
Two corner Cupboards, Desks, Bureaus,
One Stove, and Beds and Bedding.
Also, 2,000 weight of new Bacon.

At the same time and place, will be hired by the month or year, two valuable Negro Men, and two Girls of good character.

A credit until the 1st of September, 1833, will be given on all sums over $5. All sums of $5 and under, cash. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock.

BROCKENBROUGH McCORMICK.

Jan. 24, 1833.

Public Sale of Land.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of Stephen Mayers, dec'd, will be sold, at public auction, in front of Boak's Tavern, in Darkesville, *on Saturday the 9th day of February next*, two valuable and first-rate TRACTS OF LAND, situate one mile west of Darkesville, Berkeley county, Virginia. One of the tracts contains 212 ACRES, the other 143 ACRES, both of first-rate limestone soil, equal to any in the Valley. Both these tracts of land are nearly one half in timber, of the finest growth. The improvements on the 212 acre tract consists of a comfortable dwelling house, new stone barn, and other necessary buildings, some fruit trees, &c. On the 143 acre tract, there is a comfortable log DWELLING HOUSE, and other necessary buildings, a well of lime-stone water, &c. Middle Creek passes through both farms.

Terms of sale.—One third of the purchase money on the day of sale; the balance in three annual payments, secured by lien on the property. Sale to take place between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

ADAM SEINAKER, *Adm'r,*
de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Stephen Mayers, dec'd.

Jan. 24, 1833.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us are informed that their notes and accounts are placed in the hands of Andrew Kennedy, Esq. They

Charlestown, Jan. 24, 1833.

For Rent,

THE Store-Room, Cellars, and Ware-House, lately occupied by us. The Store-Room has lately been repaired, and is considered one of the best stands for business in the place. Apply to W. W. Lane.

WM. N. RIDDLE & CO.

Charlestown, Jan. 24, 1833.

FOR RENT,

THE HOUSE at present in the occupancy of the subscriber, on the Main-Street, Charlestown. It has two rooms on the lower floor, and two above, a cellar, and a small kitchen attached, with a garden and good stable adjoining. The House is well finished and in a pleasant part of the town. Possession can be had on the first of April next.

For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber.

Jan. 31, 1833. WM. McELROY.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of David Hunter, dec'd, will sell the TRACT OF LAND commonly called the Smoketown farm, supposed to contain six hundred acres.

PHILIP C. PENDLETON,
JOHN STROTHER.

Martinsburg, Jan. 17, 1833.

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

FOR sale, a Tract of Land, known as Sylvan Grove, in Berkeley county, Va. lying near Mill Creek, and containing about 200 ACRES. The land is of limestone soil, and equal in fertility to any in Berkeley county. It has a sufficiency of wood land for all necessary purposes; and there is on the premises, a good Stone Dwelling HOUSE, 43 feet by 22, with a convenient stone kitchen, and family room adjoining—as also, a dairy, a good log barn, with a shed extending entirely around it; a smoke house, carriage house, and ice house. There is also a small Orchard of choice FRUIT, and a beautiful avenue of locust trees from the great road to the house. For information in regard to terms, &c. application may be made to Dr. George B. Stephenson at Harpers-Ferry, or to I. R. Douglass at Charlestown.

Dec. 20, 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.

Wanted.

A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH will find a good situation and good wages by immediate application to the subscriber, in Charlestown. G. S. GARDNER.

Jan. 24, 1833.

For Hire,

A NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age, capable of house work. Price $15, and the usual clothing.

THOMAS GRIGGS.

Jan. 31, 1833.

EDUCATION.

PATRONIZED by some of the most respectable citizens of Harpers-Ferry, the subscriber (late a professor in one of the first colleges in the Union) wishes to inform parents and guardians, desirous of having their children, or those under their charge, carefully and properly educated, that he intends, when a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been collected, to open a Seminary in which all the most useful and important branches of learning will be taught.

It is confidently hoped, from several years experience which the subscriber has had in teaching in the various departments of polite learning, that he will be found fully competent to this arduous undertaking.

The strongest and most satisfactory recommendations can be given from learned professors and private gentlemen, as to his competency for the education of youth.

His course of instruction will comprise the English, Latin, Greek and French languages, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, Belles-Lettres, Mathematics, and Moral and Natural Philosophy.

The students of the English and Classical departments will be regularly exercised in Composition and Declamation.

As the subscriber will be wholly devoted to the care of the institution, subscribers may rest assured that he will leave no effort untried to promote his scholars' advancement; and that while he will be most assiduous and untiring in his zeal for their improvement in literature, no care or vigilance shall be wanting in steadily watching over their conduct and morals.

☞ Reference, as to qualifications, &c.; to be made to Dr. Samuel Scollay, Middleway, Jefferson county, and to the Rev. Mr. Gildea and Dr. Marmion, of this place.

Application to be made at Mr. Fitzsimmons' Hotel, to JOHN JOS. HICKEY.

Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 7, 1833.

OFFICE OF THE
Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company,

JANUARY 7th, 1833.

IN order to extend the benefits of this work, and to afford the public every advantage of which it is susceptible, the President and Directors of the Company, have this day reduced the Toll and Transportation westwardly, on the undermentioned articles; and until further notice, the rates chargeable on the said articles will be as follows, viz: on Plaster of Paris, not ground, three cents per ton per mile, being at the rate of one dollar and eighty cents per ton, from Baltimore to the depot in the city of Frederick; and two dollars per ton from Baltimore to the Point of Rocks.

On Salt in sacks, and Salted Fish in barrels, four cents per ton per mile.

W. WOODVILLE,
Auditor & Sup. Transportation, B. & O. R. R. Co.

Feb. 7, 1833.—4t.

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST, on Friday the 1st instant, on the road leading from Kerney's Tavern to Shepherdstown, a plain calf-skin POCKET BOOK, containing a ten dollar note—believed to be on the Valley Bank—and many papers of value to the subscriber.

A reward of $10 will be given to the finder for the delivery of the book and its contents to the subscriber, near Kerney's tavern.

MINOR HURST.

February 7, 1833.—*

Purchasers at the Sales

MADE in May last, by Abraham Hefflebower and Daniel Hefflebower, are informed, that the bonds payable to Daniel Hefflebower, will be due on the 11th, and those payable to Abraham Hefflebower, will be due on the 15th of the present month, (February,) and are placed in the hands of Joseph T. Daugherty for collection, with instructions to institute suits on all which shall not be punctually paid.

February 7, 1833.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

LIFE.

Cling not to Earth—there's nothing there,
However lov'd, however fair,
But on its treasures still must wear,
The impress of mortality.

Cling not to Earth—as well we may
Trust Asia's serpent's wanton play,
Ting glitters only to betray
To death—or else to misery.

Dream not of Friendship—there may be
A word, a smile, a grasp for thee;
But wait the hour of need, and see,
But wonder not—their fallacy.

Think not of Beauty—like the rest
[illegible]
But short the time ere stands confessed
[illegible]

———

The Wife!—During the late peninsular war, when Capt. De Dauerawn was employed in observation of the enemy's movements, he was frequently accompanied by his wife, a lovely and interesting woman. On one occasion, he was riding a little in advance, and came suddenly upon a French piquet; the officer gave the word of command, the firelocks were raised, when his wife rushed forward between her husband and the enemy. The French officer, with the gallantry of a brave man, countermanded the order, raised his hat to the lady most courteously, who galloped off, returning the salute by waving her hand, while covering her husband's retreat.

[*From the Journal of an officer.*

Female Society.—Without female society, it has justly been said, that the beginning of men's lives would be helpless, the middle without pleasure, and the end without comfort.

Distress.—A landlord threatened a poor Irishman, the other day, to put a distress in his house, if he did not pay his rent. "Put a distress in, is it you mane?" said Pat—"and troth, you had better take distress out; there's too much in already."

A Hint.—"Patrick," said a Hibernian to his neighbor, "if I had a sixpence, how quick I would trate!!"

Advertising.—A person in Lowell, commencing business, has this streak of truth embodied in his advertisement:—"The largest favors most gratefully received and smaller ones in proportion."

A heavy dealer.—"Has Mr. Breed got any cedar shingles on his wharf?" inquired a little urchin, at the counting-room door. "Yes, he has." "Well, I want two cents worth, to make a sled."

Advice of an Irish Apothecary.—If you find three tumblers of whiskey punch disagree with you over night, don't take 'em till next day, and then leave 'em off entirely.

"*The fellow was right.*"—Every man likes to be the first to open his own newspaper, and to get the contents fresh and pure, unseen and untouched by his neighbors. This disposition was exemplified not long since, in a very spirited manner, by a sturdy yeoman of Delaware county, in the state of New York. [illegible] finding it had been rumpled and fingered, he threw it down, in a passion, and said to the postmaster, "I tell you what it is, sir! I'll not take this paper, *after all the news has been read out of it.*"

The thorough-bred, imported Race Horse,

BAREFOOT,

WILL stand the ensuing season, (to commence on the 1st of February, and terminate on the 1st of July,) at my Farm adjoining the town of Manchester, and opposite the city of Richmond, until the 1st day of April, after which he will be removed to Windsor, on James River, in the county of Henrico, three miles west of Richmond. The terms are—$50 the season, discharged by the payment of $40 within the season, and $60 to insure a mare with foal—and $1 to the groom. Companies or individuals sending six mares will be charged but for five. There will be lots and sheds prepared for mares, and very good pasturage supplied without charge. Every attention will be paid to prevent accidents or escapes, but the subscriber will not be responsible for either. Mares will be fed on grain at 25 cents per day, and no charge made for the board of servants accompanying them. As frequent opportunities are offered of sending mares to Richmond, without employing a special agent, arrangements will be made with the keepers of Livery Stables, to receive them, and thus will be placed with the horse within an hour after reaching Richmond, free of farther expense to the owners.

Barefoot was foaled the property of Mr. Watt, in 1820, (one of the most successful sportsmen and breeders of Race Horses in all England,) who sold him to Lord Darlington, from whom he was purchased by the present owner, Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart., who sent him to this country. Sir Isaac (a native of Massachusetts) spared no expense to effect his object of mixing the best blood of the English turf with that of our native bred Race Horses. His intimacy with the most distinguished Turfmen of England, afforded him the best opportunity of selecting a horse whose performances on the Turf had realized the expectations founded on his high pedigree, and the general success of his family, which turned out winners of *forty two* races in 1831—[See American Turf Register for April, 1832, p. 395]—and accordingly chose Barefoot.

As a racer, Barefoot was as distinguished on the English Turf, as any horse of his day—having beaten nearly, if not all the best runners in England, as will be seen by the following statement of his performances, as well as by reference to the Sporting Annals for the years 1823 to 1826 inclusive. I am told that he is the only horse ever imported that had won the great St. Leger.

His pedigree is as follows, and equal to that of any other horse:

He was got by Tramp, out of Rosamond, by Buzzard; her dam, Rosbury, sister to Huby, by Phenomenon; her dam, Miss West, by Matchem, Regulus, Crab, Childers, Basto. Tramp was got by Dick Andrews, out of a Golianna mare; her dam, Fraxinella, by Trentham, Woodpecker, Everlasting by Eclipse.

Dick Andrews was got by Joe Andrews, out of a Highflyer mare; her dam by Cardinal Puff, Tattler, Snip, Godolphin Arabian.

Joe Andrews was got by Eclipse, out of Amaranda, by Omnium, her dam Cloudy, by Blank, Crab, Partner, &c.

PERFORMANCES:

Barefoot, at the Spring Meeting at York, May, 1823, at 3 years old, St. Leger Stakes, 1 mile 3 quarters, 8st. 3lb. (115lb.) beating Sir Anthony and Harpooner. Time, 3 min. 15 sec. or 1 min. 51 sec. per mile.

1823—At the August Meeting at York, won a sweepstakes, 17 subscribers, 8st. 5lb. (117lb.) 1 mile and a quarter. Time, 2 min. 32 sec. or 1 min. 52 sec. per mile, beating Richardson's b. c. by Philboda Puts, Nitroger, Isabella, and one other.

At Pontefract, Sept. 23, won a sweepstakes, 10 subscribers, 1 mile 3 quarters, 8st. 3lb. (115lb.) beating Palatine. Won very easy.

At Doncaster, September Meeting, he won the great St. Leger Stakes, for 3 year old colts, 83 subscribers, 8st. 2lb. (114lb.) distance. Time, 3 min. 23¼ sec. beating Sherwood, Comte D'Artois, Camus, Etincette, Claude Lorraine, Tancred, Ringlet, North Star, Mermaidotti, Ganymede, Caledonian, and 11 others. Comte D'Artois took the lead at starting, and made severe running, till near the distance post, when Barefoot came up, passed him, and won by two [illegible]

At New Market, Houghton Meeting, in [illegible] distance, 1 mile 1 quarter, 24 yards, 8st. 10lb. (112lb.) beating Tressillian, Van Loo, Aaron, Nicolo, Mina, and Mr. Williamson's Partisan Colt. Won easy.

Thus winning every race for which he started, for that year, and beating the best horses on the turf.

1824—At 4 years old, June Meeting, at Ascot Heath, he started for the Gold Cup, value 100 sovereigns, against Bizarre, carrying 8st. 2lb. (114lb.) 2 miles and a half, 7 subscribers, and was beaten, after a well contested race.

At the same place, he won the Swinley Stakes, 3 subscribers, mile and a half, by walking over, no horse appearing to contend with him.

At Doncaster, September Meeting, on Monday, he started for the King's Plate, 4 miles, 10st. 7lb. (147lb.) Time, 8 min. 18 sec. and the favorite at starting, but was beaten by Arrogance and Bordeaux, coming in third, and beating Bugle.

At the same Meeting, the Wednesday following, he started for a sweepstakes, 3 subscribers, St. Leger course, carrying 8st. 7lb. (119lb.) and beaten by Lottery, the best horse of his day, carrying 8st. 5lb. (115lb.) The time of running, 3 min. 30 sec.

The above the only times of starting in 1824.

1825—At Lancaster, in June, then 5 years old, he won the Gold cup, value 100 guineas, added to a sweepstake of 10 guineas each, 17 subscribers, 3 miles, 8st. 8lb. (120lb.) time not given, beating Lottery, (above mentioned,) 5 years old; same weight, Young [illegible] carrying 7st. 11lb. (109lb.) An excellent contested race.

At Derby, in July, the same year, he started for the Gold Cup, 15 subscribers of 10 guineas each, 3 miles, 8st. 12lb. (124lb.) and was beaten by Sir Grey and Canteen, both 4 years old, carrying 8st. 2lb. (114lb.) and beating Sligo, 4 years old, carrying 114lb.—An excellent race.

At Wolverhampton, in August, he started for the Darlington Cup, added to a sweepstakes, of 13 subscribers, 10 sovereigns each, 3 miles, 8st. 10lb. (124lb.) beating Gen. Mina, 5 years old, same weight, and Sir Grey, 4 years old, 8st. 2lb. (114lb.) the same horse that beat him at Derby, as above stated.

At Northaleston, Yorkshire, in October, he won a sweepstake added, 11 subscribers, of 10 guineas each, 2 miles, 8st. 9lb. (125lb.) against The Alderman, 3 years old, 6st. 10lb (94lb.) and was beaten only by a neck, notwithstanding the great difference of weight it may be remarked, that the Alderman has proved himself one of the best horses of his day.

The above are all Barefoot's races for the year 1825.

1826—At the Manchester Meeting, May 17th, Barefoot won the Free Handicap Stakes of 30 sovereigns each, 2 miles and a distance, he carrying 9st. (126lb.) beating Miller of Mansfield, 8st. 4lb. (116lb.) and Lord Grosvenor's Hybla, 5 years, 7st. 12lb. (110lb.) A good race, 5 to 4 on Barefoot.

At Lancaster, July 21, he won the Gold Cup, value 100 guineas, added to a sweepstakes of 10 guineas each, 9 subscribers, carrying 8st. 12lb. (124lb.) 3 miles, beating Crowcatcher, 4 years old, 8st. (112lb.) and Sophy, by Comus, 4 years old, 109lb. The above comprise all the races of Barefoot.

Barefoot is a beautiful blood horse, of a red sorrel color, 15½ hands high—very fine in his fore-hand, of powerful frame, muscular, and well proportioned in all respects—very active, and of high spirit. He is said to be the best likeness of "Old Diomed," the sire of the best Racers of his day, by those who remember him, of any horse they have ever seen. Barefoot was obtained with great difficulty, for one season, and will leave Virginia on the 1st of July. For high blood, and performance on the turf, he yields to no horse in this country.

EDWARD C. MAYO.

January 17, 1833.—4t.

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 January, 1833:

Henry Botelar, suing in his individual character, and as administrator of Ann F. Botelar, (formerly Ann F. Lane,) deceased, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Thomas C. Lane and George W. Shult, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Thomas C. Lane, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next 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.

January 17, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

I AM opening a Large Stock of CHEAP GOODS. My friends and others are invited to call and supply their wants.

WM. CLEVELAND.

Charlestown, Dec. 20, 1832.

Removal.

W. & S. B. ANDERSON have removed their store from High-street to their brick building on the corner opposite the Harpers-Ferry Hotel, and would respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have just received an additional supply of GOODS, embracing every variety in their line of business, and that they are determined to sell at small profits.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 20, 1832.

BLANKS

Of great Variety, For Sale at this Office.

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 January, 1833:

Andrew Hunter and John J. Brown, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Edward William Graham and Nicholas Marmion, administrator of William Graham, deceased, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Edward W. Graham, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; 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.

Jan. 17, 1833.

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 January, 1833:

James Keenan and Rhoda Ann his wife, formerly Rhoda Ann Duckwall, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Wesley Duckwall, David Murphy and Maria his wife, formerly Maria Duckwall, a daughter, one of the heirs, and a legatee of Joseph Duckwall, dec'd, Thomas Duckwall, John Duckwall, Joseph Duckwall, and Rebecca Duckwall, children and heirs of Joseph Duckwall, deceased, and Warner W. Throckmorton, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY

THE defendants, Wesley Duckwall, David Murphy and Maria his wife, and Thomas Duckwall, 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 first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; 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.

Jan. 17, 1833.

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 January, 1833:

John Frame, administrator of Townsend Beckham, deceased, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

James Stubblefield, Jacob Albert, Fontaine Beckham, William Mayweg, Nicholas Marmion, administrator of William Graham, deceased, Hannah Wager, administratrix of Edward Wager, dec'd, Andrew Hunter, Rebecca Beckham, administratrix of Camp Beckham, dec'd, and William Cleveland, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, William Mayweg, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next 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.

Jan 17, 1833.

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 January, 1833:

Elizabeth Cookus, widow and relict of Michael Cookus, deceased, and Sally Cookus, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

John Calhoon and Mary his wife, late Mary Cookus, Elizabeth Cookus, Catharine Cookus, John Kensell and Sophia his wife, late Sophia Cookus, Solomon Miller and Margaret his wife, late Margaret Cookus, and Michael Cookus, the said Mary, Elizabeth, Catharine, Sophia, Margaret and Michael, being children and heirs of Michael Cookus, deceased, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, John Calhoon and Mary his wife, 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 first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; 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.

Jan. 17, 1833.

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 January, 1833:

Isaac Franklin and John Armfield, copartners in business, under the firm of Franklin & Armfield, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Elias P. Legg and John Buckmaster, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Elias P. Legg, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; 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.

Jan. 17, 1833.

Beware of Imposition!

HERSTONS'

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.

☞ This Ointment is offered to the public as a mountain 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 injuries of every description.
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.

☞ Read the following letter and beware of IMPOSITION.

Messrs. L. & R. T. Lowndes, Merchants, Cumberland, Md.

Gents—As Mr. Herstons' agent for the sale of Dr. Wm. Judkins' Patent Specific Ointment, I would inform you that last summer I was afflicted with a sore leg—the fame of Judkins' ointment induced me to get a jug of it—but it happened not to be of Mr. Herstons' make. I used it according to printed directions, but my leg kept getting worse.

Mr. Herstons' travelling to the west, stopped at my house during the time; on looking at the ointment I had, he immediately pronounced it not his make, and furnished me with one which was. On opening and smelling it I was sensible of the difference, although it looked like it. I then applied the ointment he gave me to my leg, it became in a state of amendment on using the first plaster, and so continued until it got quite well.

This ointment is certainly very valuable, and it would be a pity it should be lost to the public by a counterfeit article, bearing the name and being not genuine.

WM. K. NEWNAM.

Cumberland, May 24, 1831.

NOTICE.

Having been for several years in possession of a concern of Mr. Nathan Shepherd's Patent, for making and vending his ointment, known by the name of Dr Judkins' Patent Specific Ointment, and said Nathan Shepherd [illegible] and I have [illegible] renewed with N. Shepherd the same interest I held before, it is deemed necessary that public notice be given of the circumstance. Having devoted much time and care during the above period, in preparing this ointment, and been instrumental in giving it the general character it sustained, with whatever improvement in all this time has been received, I present it to public attention. *As heretofore, the genuineness of the ointment may be known by the label around the ointment pot thus:*

"Made and sold, wholesale and retail, near Frederick, Md. by CHARLES HERSTONS, concerned in the patent right."

CHARLES HERSTONS.

Letter from L. P. W. Balch, Esq. Attorney at law, Frederick city, Md.

Mr. Charles Herstons—Sir, I deem it proper to state, for the benefit of the public, that several years since two of my children were affected with scald head of an inveterate character. My family physician, Dr. Jonh T. Wilson of Leesburg, Va who was very skilful and judicious in his practice, in vain endeavored by every means to effect a cure.—At length Judkins' Ointment was applied, and the affection was permanently relieved. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. P. W. BALCH.

FROST BITES.

Baltimore County, October 2, 1821.

About four winters ago, I was severely frost bitten in both feet, and became quite lame.—Every succeeding winter brought forth the severity of the disease. I heard of Judkins' ointment and had it applied, it acted like a charm, completely curing me in a short time.

EDWIN H. SHELMERDINE.

Jan. 3, 1833.

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 December, 1832:

Daniel Mouser and John Moyer, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Nicholas Mouser, Thomas Seevers, administrator of George Mouser, dec'd, and Brockenbrough McCormick, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Nicholas Mouser, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; 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.

Dec. 27, 1832.

Sale of Road Stock.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday the 15th of next month, (February,) will be sold, at public auction, for cash, at Beckham's hotel in Charlestown,—according to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly in such cases provided,—ALL the Shares in the capital Stock of the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company, upon which remain due and unpaid, any of the instalments heretofore called for; exempting, however, from such sale, all shares upon which the arrears now due, shall be paid up before the said day of sale.

By order of the Board,

ANDREW HUNTER, Sec'y.

Jan. 17, 1833.

Chewing Tobacco

JUST received, superior to any ever offered by WM. CLEVELAND.

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 [illegible]

☞ Scantling, &c. can be furnished to bill, at a short notice.

JOSEPH L. SMITH, *Sole Agent for Joseph L. Smith & Co.*

July 5, 1832.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of this place and the public, that his Seminary will be opened on Monday the 14th inst. in the brick building opposite the store of Humphrey Keyes.

The course of instruction will comprise the Latin, Greek, French and English languages, Geography and the use of the Globes, History, Belles-Lettres, Mathematics, and the usual branches of a liberal education.

The students of the classical department will be thoroughly grounded in first principles. The idioms, construction, and the beautics of the authors will be carefully noted. Strict attention will be paid to the pupils of the English department. They will be prepared for the counting-house, or for whatever business their parents or guardians may design them. The students of both departments will be frequently exercised in composition, declamation, &c. The wish of the subscriber being to prepare his scholars for usefulness and the business of active life, all his industry and efforts will be faithfully directed to these important objects. The morals of the youth committed to his charge will likewise be attended to.

An experience of twenty-two years in the business of teaching, (during which time he has been at the head of some of the most respectable academies of the country,) and the previous advantages of a liberal education, justify the subscriber in the belief that he will be able to acquit himself to the satisfaction of those who may patronize him.

He boards, for the present, in the family of Mrs. Griggs, who can accommodate a few young gentlemen, who will be under the immediate control and direction of the Principal.

EDWARD HUGHES.

Charlestown, Jan. 10, 1833.

NICHOLAS SHULTZ,

Merchant Tailor,

HAVING taken the rooms lately occupied as a store by Caleb Wall, directly opposite N. Fitzsimmon's Tavern, in Harpers-Ferry, offers to the public, on accommodating terms, a choice and handsome selection of Seasonable and Fashionable GOODS, for gentlemen's wear. The following comprises his stock in part: Superior Black, Blue, Brown, Mulberry Green, Olive Green, Mulberry Steel mixed, and Drab CLOTHS.—Also—Cassimeres, Blue, Black, Striped, Fawn and mixed. A splendid assortment of English figured silk Vestings, Plain and Valencia. A handsome assortment of Gloves, Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Hose and half do., Cravats, Stocks, Suspenders, &c. &c.

The above are a selection of the latest importations, the colours of which will be warranted to stand. Garments of every description will be made to order at the shortest notice.

Nov. 29, 1832.—tf.

N. B. Garments that are bought elsewhere and brought to this establishment, will be made to order at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit; if not, they need not be taken away. N. S.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received and for sale, at the Charlestown Apothecary and Book Store, a large supply of GARDEN SEED of the last year's raising, viz:

Early York Cabbage,	Cabbage Lettuce
Red Pickling do	Tennisball do
Cow do	Early Cilicia do
Green and yellow Savoy do	Parsnip & Carrot seed
Large drumhead do	Pepper Grass do
Early and late Cauliflower	Cherry Pepper do
Early Frame Peas	Cayenne pepper do
Dwarf Marrowfat do	White Brocoli
Turnip Beet	Bunch Squash
Yellow & red do	Crooked Winter do
Long rooted purple do	Etting's club do
White solid Celery,	Vegetable marrow do
White Egg Plant	Cocoanut Squash
Early yellow (6 week) snap Beans	Early red Turnip Radish
Girkins	Early Salmon do
Early Frame Cucumber	Early scarlet do
Early cluster do	Late long white do
Long green do	White Onion seed
Carolina Water Melon	Red tree do. sets
Green Citron Melon, for mangoes	Large red tomato seed
Lavender seed	Early Dutch Turnip seed
	Salsify or vegetable oyster seed
	Pumpkin seed—very fine.

The foregoing, with others which the subscriber has on hand, and chiefly of his own raising, make his assortment for the present season very complete.

JAMES BROWN.

Jan. 24, 1833.

To the Public.

THE subscriber takes great pleasure in making his best thanks to his many friends and customers, for the patronage he has already received as a merchant, and at the same time begs leave to inform them that he has taken Mr. SAMUEL H. ROKENBAUGH into partnership with him. The style of the firm will be WM. CLEVELAND & Co., who solicit a continuance of favors that have been bestowed on the public's obedient servant,

Jan. 17, 1833. WM. CLEVELAND.

A CARD.

WE beg the attention of the public to our stock of GOODS, which is large and well assorted; particularly our Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets, are worthy of attention, as they will be sold uncommonly cheap. WM. CLEVELAND & CO.

Jan. 17, 1833.

CUBA HONEY

FOR sale by H. KEYES.

Dec. 13, 1832.

NEW STORE.

THE undersigned, having purchased the goods of Mr. Geo. W. Hammond, upon such terms as will enable him to sell them astonishingly cheap, and being at present in market purchasing an additional supply, invites the public generally to call and examine his stock. His store is in the house lately occupied by Mr. George W. Hammond.

It is his intention to keep a general assortment of

GOODS,

of every description, and to do business upon such terms as cannot fail to please those who [illegible] particularly invite those who have been in the habit of purchasing at this house, as it shall be his business and pleasure to furnish them goods, upon the same accommodating terms to which they have been accustomed.

CHARLES L. STEWART.

Charlestown, January 10, 1833.

Read this!

FINAL NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my stock of goods in this place, my arrangements for the future renders it important that I should wind up my business *during the present month.* I most earnestly solicit all persons indebted to me to call and make settlement before the *first of February next.* As I expect to leave this place about that time, it will be necessary to place all claims *then unsettled in suit.*

I sincerely hope this *reasonable* request will be *promptly* attended to.

I can be found at my room, directly over Mr. Davenport's office, two doors below the store formerly occupied by me.

GEO. W. HAMMOND.

Charlestown, January 3, 1833.

REMOVAL.

IT affords me pleasure to inform my customers and the public generally, that I have removed my Store, and am permanently settled in my Spacious New Store House, immediately adjoining the house that I have occupied as a store for the last few months; where I now offer for sale, a very large stock of handsome GOODS, many of which have been received within the last few days—and all of which, I respectfully invite those wishing to purchase, to call and see.

B. T. TOWNER.

Shepherdstown, Jan. 3, 1833.

HERE I AM!

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store Room recently occupied by W. & S. B. Anderson, on High-street, where he is receiving and opening, a general supply of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which he will sell at fair prices on accommodating terms. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

GEORGE B. BRAY.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 3, 1833.—tf.

NEW DRUG STORE.

N. YOUNG,

(Main Street, Charlestown, adjoining Cleveland's Store,)

HAS on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Patent Medicines,
Surgeons' Instruments,

FANCY ARTICLES, CONFECTIONARY, FRUITS, &c.

Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, Cupping Instruments, Spring and Thumb Lancets, Tooth-Keys and Forceps.

Mineral Water

IN SEASON.

The most particular attention will be paid to the quality of the medicines sent out, and every article warranted genuine, pure and cheap. Physicians' prescriptions attended to. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Charlestown, Jan. 24, 1833.

Runaway.

LEFT the subscriber's residence, near Kabletown, on Saturday evening last, a negro girl, named MARIA, between 18 and 20 years old, of the middle size, and has an unusual quantity of white in her eyes.—She was lately purchased of Mr. William F. Lock, in Charlestown, and in all probability she is now lurking in town or the immediate neighborhood. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given if taken up and confined so that I get her again, or for her delivery to me at my residence. JOSEPH MYERS.

Jan. 10, 1833.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Jefferson, I shall offer at public sale, on Saturday the 9th day of February, before the tavern of Jacob Sheetz in Shepherdstown, the HOUSE and LOT in said town, at present occupied by Wm. Bowen as his dwelling.

Terms—One third cash, one third in six, and the balance in 12 months, from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with personal security for the deferred payments. The title to be made when the terms shall have been complied with.

JOHN H. McENDREE.

Jan. 10, 1833. *Com.*

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to Samuel Mathews, on the 15th day of January, 1831, by James Stubblefield and his wife, Mary Stubblefield, which is of record in the county court of Jefferson, for the purpose of securing a certain sum of money mentioned in said deed, I shall sell to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 8th day of February, 1833, all that part of land belonging to Berryhill, remaining unsold, joining lands with William Z. Sinclair, Nimrod Anderson, David Allen, and the widow's dower. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, on the premises. Such title as is vested in me will be conveyed to the purchaser.

JOHN RICHARDSON, *Trustee.*

Jan. 17, 1833.

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