

Virginia Herald

VOL. XXV.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1853.

NO. 18.

HULTZ,
Tailor,
and lately occupied
Wall, directly op-
vern, in Harpers-
on accommodation
of the **GOODES**, for
flowing composites
for Black, Blue,
the Green, Mulber-
GOODES—Al-
black, striped, Fawn
Cloves, Silk and
Horse, and hat
rinders, &c. &c.
on of the latest im-
which will be war-
of every descrip-
at the shortest no-
re bought elsewhere
abolishment, will be
restored, and war-
not for the time
N. S.
VAL
to inform my custo-
merly, that I have
a permanent set-
Store House, imme-
diately behind the
few months; where
very large stock of
any of which have
last few days—and
I invite those wish-
ing to see
D. T. TOWNNER,
1853.

ANN
to inform his
generally, that he
is recently occupied
on, High-street,
an opening, a general
Groceries,
at prices on accom-
plices, by strict atten-
proportion of
ORGE B. BRUA,
1853—4.

Goods.
and opening, a hand-
ed **WATER**
sold of uncommonly
HUMPHREYS,
1853.

GOODES.
Stock of **ORRAPS**
and others are in-
whole want.
C. CLEVELAND,
1853.

ON
reat injury from
my farm, and com-
pelled to for-
passing through
any pretence what-
is strictly enforced
WM. ROOPE,
1853.

ON
erious injury from
my farm, and
I am compelled to
not committing such
I am determined to
all offenders.
JOHN DOWNEY,
1853.

EMERSON
ately, a large quan-
tity of kinds of Tim-
Pine,
Curled and Sugar
nut, Ash,
et.
cription, the CASH
ding to length and
when delivered at
and walnut, should
of about three feet
dional price will be
root ends, if dug up
be furnished to bill,
MITH, Sole Agent
Joseph L. Smith & Co.

The Clerk's Office of
Court of Law and
county, the first
day, 1853:
John Meyer,
PLAINTIFFS,
Thomas Seavers, Ad-
ge Mouser, dec'd,
McCormick,
DEFENDANTS,
GEY,
Nicholas Mouser, not
in appearance, and
ing to the act of
of this county; and
story evidence that
of this country;
said defendant do-
day of the next
all of the plaintiffs
order be forthwith
published in
months successively,
door of the court
of Charlestown.
BROWN, c. c.

ABLY, BY
LLAHEE,
ONS.
A FIFTY CEN
V. M.
But Two Dollars
sent in full, if paid
never payment in
ation of the year.

Poetical.
The sun's warm ray had eurt'd it;
Its powerless leaves it could not close,
And dewy tears imper'd it.
I saw a moon-beam gently rest
The withered flower it lighted;
And though it could not try its breeze,
Those crystal drops it brightened.
I looked again— that moon-beam fair
Had glided over its weeping,
And that sweet flower calmly there
Beneath its rays was sleeping.
So, when misfortune's night-blast scars
Fair Friendship's smile we borrow,
And though it cannot dry our tears,
Till I chase the gloom of sorrow.

Miscellaneous.
From the New York Constellation.
SOLID CHARMS.
What tender sigh and trickling tear,
Looks for a thousand pounds a year.—*Batter.*
"Upon my soul," exclaimed Ned
Grumpton, as he knelt before the wid-
ow Wimple, "I love the very ground
you stand upon."
This was, in fact, no exaggeration—
no flattery. It was literally true, for
she, happened to be standing on her
own ground, which was part and par-
cel of a very valuable farm. The wid-
ow was pretty old and prodigious
homely. Ned was young and well
looking. The widow was rich, and
Ned was poor. He therefore spoke
the truth when he professed an attach-
ment for the widow's land—which is
no more than every lover is bound to
do.
"I love the very ground you stand
upon," said he, seizing her hand and
kissing it with great zeal.
"I dare say it is my ground you love,"
said the widow, leaning kindly upon
him, and graciously permitting him to
devour her wrinkled hand.
"I swear by—"
"Tut! tut!" said the widow, press-
ing her hand upon his mouth, "you
mustn't swear."
"Oh! you flattering rogue!" exclaim-
ed the old lady, looking still more
kindly upon the ardent lover, "you
don't mean what you say, I know you
don't."
"Do you want me to swear again?—"
By heavens, madam, you have forty
thousand charms."
"Ah! now you're thinking of dol-
lars, are you? That's the way with
you men, when you talk of our charms,
you think only of our money, our
houses, lands, goods and chattels."
"Through the widow said this, and
believed it was true in general; yet in
regard to herself, she took all her young
lover said, to be sincere truth, and no
flattery. What she asserted with her
tongue, therefore, she contradicted with
her eyes.
"You men," continued she, "are all
deceivers. You praise the charms of
us poor weak women—"
"But your madam," said the lover
vehemently, "are real solid charms."
"What can be more solid," returned
the widow, "than the ground you love
so well, or the forty thousand charms
you spoke of? Ah! Mr Grumpton;
I doubt you're after all but a gay de-
ceiver."
"Deceive, I declare upon my soul,
Mrs. Wimple, I love you sincerely.—
Your attractions are ineffable."
Thus did Ned Grumpton make love
to the widow—not by halves, but like
a man who is determined to accomplish
his object. The widow was not proof
against such vigorous and well direct-
ed efforts. She permitted herself to be
led to the altar of Hymen. But
mark the sequel.
What the old lady affected to be-
lieve the object of her lover's affections,
she soon found to be so in reality. Her
loving husband contrived the first night
after their marriage, to kick her out of
bed. He declared indeed it was all
an accident. He raised her from the
floor, rubbed her poor old joints with
with spirits of camphor, and professed
the deepest regret for having, though
involuntarily, caused her a moment's
pain; but he was apt, he said, to be
very restless of nights, and he could
not answer for his unquiet demeanor,
especially in his dreams.
He helped the old lady into bed a-
gain. But in a short time he was
troubled with the same restless dreams,
which were followed by the same dis-
astrous result to the good woman as
before. He helped her up a second
time, attended to her bruises, and did
all he could by kind professions and
tender apologies, to soothe and com-
fort her; but as he was, unfortunately,
for both their sakes, of a restless turn,
and was likely to prove so unconfort-
able a sleeping partner, he modestly
suggested to his affectionate wife, whether
it would not be better on the whole,
that they should thereafter sleep apart.
After the specimens she had just had,
and was likely to have, Mrs. Grump-
ton did not object, and separate beds
were provided. But the husband be-
gan to throw off the mask too early.
His wife had not yet invested him in

the fee simple of those solid charms,
which he aimed at; and now that the
night had closed, and he was alone,
he would enjoy them as much as
possible during her life, and have
neither part nor lot in them after her
death.
When he fell in love with the solid
charms aforesaid, he had calculated
that the king of terrors would shortly
rid him of this incumbrance of the
widow; and that he should be left to
the free enjoyment of the wealth he cov-
eted. But death was not so accom-
modating. Finding his approach too
slow, he would willingly have hastened
his fading steps; and among other
modes of doing so, he purchased a
wild young horse, for the old lady to
drive in her gigs, that she might be
able to get up, and get her neck
broken. But the old lady refused to
drive the colt; and so the benevolent
design was frustrated.
"She was very much troubled with a
cough, for which she was in the habit
of taking paregoric. Her husband tho't
it a great pity her complaint should
not be thoroughly cured, instead of be-
ing merely palliated; and he therefore
procured some paregoric to be made of
the strength of laudanum.
"My dear," said he as he brought it
home, "I have here some of the
newly invented paregoric; I think you
will find it very serviceable in your
cough."
"You give yourself too much trouble,
my love," said the old lady; "you are
quite superstitious about my health. For
my part, I am very well satisfied with
the old kind of paregoric."
She refused to touch the improved
kind of medicine; so that the benevo-
lent intentions of her husband were
again frustrated. In short, Mrs. Grump-
ton, somehow, contrived to upset all
the plans of her dear spouse, for hasten-
ing her out of the world; and declared
she would not die to please him. He
had taken her for better or for worse;
and of the latter he should have his
full measure. She lived to be nearly
an hundred years old, and when she
died, repaid the sincerity and affection
of her husband by bequeathing all her
property to found an hospital for lunatics.

Political...The South.
We publish the following extract from Governor
Mayer's Message to the Legislature of New
York, (now in session), at the request of an es-
teemed friend, who says the sentiments therein
contained are precisely his own. Although we
cannot "go the whole" with him in his opinion
of its merits, still we take pleasure in giving it
a place, his approval being entitled to much respect.
**EXTRACT FROM THE GOVERNOR'S
MESSAGE.**
It is but a few weeks since the last surviv-
ing signer of the Declaration of Independence
was gathered to his fathers, and his death
is well calculated to excite feelings and
reflections difficult to be suppressed, and not
improper, perhaps, to be indulged, even on
an occasion like this. The men who pro-
claimed our independence as a nation, were
the most distinguished assemblage of ages
and patriots that ever appeared on the
stage. The favor for which we should be most
grateful, next to that of having such men for
our forefathers, is the long life which they
led, and the kind Providence to bestow on most
of them. Some were permitted for nearly half
a century after they had laid the foundations
of our form of government, to continue to
be an important and flourishing part of the
structure of human liberty which stands without
a rival, challenging the admiration of the
world.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.
I saw a mourner standing at even-
tide over the grave of one nearest to
him on earth. The memory of joys
that were past, came crowding on his
soul. "And in this," said he, "all
the remains of one so loved and so
lovely? I call, but no voice answers
Oh! my loved one will not hear! O
death! inexorable death, what hast
thou done? Let me down and forget
my sorrows in the slumber of the
grave."
While he thought thus in agony, the
gentle form of Christianity came by.
She bade him look upward, and to the
eye of faith the heavens were discolored.
He heard the song and transport of the
great multitude which no man can num-
ber around the throne. There were
the spirits of the just made perfect—
there the spirit of her he mourned!
Their happiness was pure, permanent,
perfect. The mourner then wiped the
tears from his eyes, took courage, and
thanked God—"All the days of my
appointed time," said he, "I will wait
till my change come;" and he returned
to the duties of life, no longer sor-
rowing as those who have no hope.

EXTRACT.
"We can learn nothing from the
living, which the dead do not teach us.
Would beauty be modest and unpretend-
ing, let her quit the ball and the
festival for a moment, and carry her
tomb to the tomb. Would the proud
learn humility; the resentful good na-
ture; the penurious, charity; the frivo-
lous seriousness; the bigoted philan-
thropy; would the scholar ascertain
the true objects of knowledge; the man
of the world the true means of happi-
ness, here and hereafter; and the am-
bitious the true sources of greatness,
let him retire awhile from the living
and commune with the dead. We
must all come to the mournful, silent
level of the grave. Our bones must
mingle in one common mass. Our af-
fections should travel in the same path,
for they must terminate in one fearful
issue. Life is full of facilities, of vir-
tue and of happiness; and when you
would neglect or abuse them, go and
purify your affections and humble your
pride, and elevate your hopes, at the
tomb of a friend, when the stars are
shining upon it, like the glorious beams
of religion on the mansion of death.

EXTRACT.
He that writes what he should speak,
and does not speak what he writes,
is either like a wolf in sheep's clothing,
or like a sheep in a wolf's skin.

The Germans.—We have, ever since
we became acquainted with them, been
impressed with the characteristic of their
people. Go to their farms—all in neat-
ness and convenience—their barns well
filled with the rich products of a lux-
uriant soil. Their horses large and fat
—their cattle in good order—every-
thing has the appearance of farming as
it should be done. And then, too, they
are prudent, economical and liberal.—
Although they do not very often en-
gage warmly in the political contests
of the day, they are attentive observers
of passing events; and when they think
any valuable principle of our institu-
tion is endangered, they come forth in
their might and with a conviction of
the correctness of their cause exert
themselves to promote their object.—
You never find them stooping to bur-
stering and intriguing for office. They
pursue their own straight-forward
course, independent of such considera-
tions. They are intelligent and anx-
ious to bring up their children so as
to make them useful members of society.
Case in point: of the numerous subscrib-
ers to the "Beacon," not one has discon-
tinued his paper.

Political...The South.
The talented editor of the Richmond Whig
(Mr. PEARSON) thus discourses upon the
policy of the Federal Government in re-
spect to the South. We present it as a
possible contingency. Blood shed in South
Carolina, would be the blood of Abel, and
entail the curse of Cain. Blood shed there,
would be the signal to unsheath the sword
throughout the entire South. The ardent
youth of these Regions too near the Sun,
would rush in crowds to the standard of the
Palmetto. The Federal Government would
be reduced to the necessity of backing out
from the contest with ignominy, or raising
an army after army. They would be met at the
Potomac, and the whole Atlantic country
would infallibly be speedily in arms. Little
do the dolls who are calling for force, dream
of the horrible calamities which they are in-
voking on their country. It is an easy thing
to sit in an arm-chair, and make this requi-
sition; but let the tidings of the first blood
spill, resound through this land, and those
spirits will call on the mountains to hide
them. It is a dreadful mistake to imagine
that the war once kindled, South Carolina
only would feel its scourge. Thousands upon
thousands, who are now inclined to side with
the right of the Federal Government, would
in that case declare for the South. Such
declarations may be heard every day. We
should have war in this State—in every coun-
ty. In the midst then of all this, most hor-
rible, and most disastrous, and most unpopu-
lar, and most unchristianlike, and most un-
becomingly of the President, he bears the
loss of South Carolina is nothing. The ex-
ample of her secession is nothing, when com-
pared to those direful calamities—those in-
appreciable ills—which will follow the em-
ployment of force, as infallibly as the shadow
is true to the substance."

Political...The South.
The Charleston Mercury, in discussing the
Nullification Ordinance, closes some remarks with
the following paragraph:
"One more explanation, and we have done.
By the Ordinance, not only all bonds given
after the first of February, but all bonds for
purposes NOW in the Custom House, cannot
be enforced after the first of February. If
the merchant pay the duties after that day,
he can recover them back with interest by
action of assumpsit. If he refuse payment,
the Collector cannot sell his property for the
duties, the sale would be illegal, and the titles
given by the Marshal good for nothing. Nor
could he be arrested and imprisoned without
being forthwith set at liberty by habeas corpus,
and with the right of suing for damages.
In any violent resistance of the Sheriff of the
State, he or his posse should kill a Federal
officer, or his assistant, it would be justifi-
able homicide. If, on the other hand, the
posse of our law should kill a Sheriff, or
other citizens engaged in enforcing it, the of-
fender would be guilty of murder, and be ex-
ecuted as a felon. The remedy which is so
tolerably efficient. If we are asked why the
Legislature has not formally enacted pen-
alties for such citizens as shall take arms against
the State, the reply is, that it was unneces-
sary, and we trust that the cases of treason will
be the worst every day. This State will pro-
tect itself. She is not so weak as she is
thought to be by those of her citizens who
owe paramount allegiance to Rhode Island and
New Jersey."

Political...The South.
The following is an extract from the message
of Gov. HOWARD to the Maryland Legisla-
ture, now in session:
"I have not the slightest fear that the rail-
road will not reach its ultimate destination.
Yet, I cannot but perceive that the expense
of its construction will be increased by the
liberal act of the canal company, and I
submit to your consideration whether the dig-
nity of the state would not be consulted by
the refusal of any future favors requested by
the canal company, until that company shall be
able to retrace her steps, and afford a pas-
sage for the railroad, upon such terms as the
legislature may in its wisdom think proper.
Should you concur with me in the opinion,
the dignity and interest of the state are
concerned in this matter, I would strenu-
ously urge upon you the importance of finally
adjusting the subject (should it be in your
power) in such a way as to leave no room
for future injustice, but to compel the canal
company to permit the railroad to pass as
far as Harpers Ferry, according to the re-
solutions of the Legislature, and in such manner
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BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.
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THE UNION.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 17. A message of much importance was transmitted by the President of the United States to both Houses yesterday.

The Message is of great length, and has been in our power to obtain a copy of it for today's paper. We shall, however, from a cursory examination of it, give our readers such a synopsis of it as will possess them of its general course and bearing, which we condense into the following paragraphs.

The Message opens by a reference to the last annual message of the Executive to Congress, and to the intimation therein contained, that should any emergency arise, rendering the execution of the laws of the United States difficult, the collection of the revenue impossible in any quarter of the Union, application should be made to Congress for such aid as they might appear to require.

Referring to the Ordinance of the Convention, &c., the President says that no intimation has been received of the re-assembly of that body, and that in the event of its re-assembly on the 15th of February, the day when the Ordinance is to take effect, it is too short to allow of the preliminary steps being taken for that purpose.

The Message goes on to state that instructions have been some time ago issued from the Treasury to the Revenue Officers, pointing out their respective duties under the existing laws, &c., taking nullification on the ground professed by its advocates, that it was a peaceful protest.

By these various proceedings, the Message says the State of South Carolina has forced upon the General Government the unavoidable duty of deciding on the new and dangerous alternative of permitting the State to obstruct the execution of the laws within its limits, or seeing it attempt to execute the threat of withdrawing from the Union.

The Message then enters at length into a discussion of the rights of the Government and of the States, &c., and adds that, in deciding upon the course to be pursued, the President has been guided by the consideration that there is no sufficient cause for the acts of South Carolina, or for her placing in jeopardy the happiness of the Union.

As even these provisions cannot always protect the officers of the customs in the discharge of their duty, the Message further recommends the revival, with some modifications, of the act of March, 1815, authorizing the removal of custom agents from the Government, in certain cases, and that if the same act is not passed by the Congress, the President is authorized to modify the regulations providing for the removal of such agents.

The Message, with some remarks, in which the President expresses his reliance on the disposition of each department of the Government to perform its duty. He says that he will be exerted to spirit may, and he trusts will be exerted to spirit may, and he trusts will be exerted to spirit may.

Extracts from the President's Message. "By these various proceedings, therefore, the State of South Carolina has forced upon the General Government, an unavoidable duty of deciding on a new and dangerous alternative of permitting a State to obstruct the execution of the laws within its limits, or seeing it attempt to execute a threat of withdrawing from the Union."

The right of a people of a single state to absolve themselves, at will, and without the consent of the other states, from their solemn obligations, and hazard the liberties and happiness of the millions composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged. Such authority is believed to be utterly repugnant, both to the principles upon which the General Government is constituted, and to the objects which it is expressly formed to attain.

IN SENATE, YESTERDAY, a Message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting copies of his Proclamation, the Ordinance of South Carolina, and various other documents connected with the subject of nullification. After the Message was read, Mr. Grundy moved that it be referred, together with the accompanying documents, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

After the Message had been read, Mr. Wilde made some remarks upon the importance of the subject, and moved that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report on the subject, with or without amendments, as they may deem proper.

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FROM COLUMBIA. The Times of the 11th, says, "From the seaboard to the mountains, South Carolina is now one school of military discipline. The veterans of the Revolution, the bravest of our countrymen, are now gathered in the ranks of the State Troop, and are being drilled in the most perfect manner."

Among other late public meetings, we notice one in New Orleans, on the 2d inst. The Hon. D. Boulligny in the Chair, at which 1800 persons were present, and resolutions were adopted denouncing Nullification, and approving the President's Proclamation, and determining, at every hazard, to sustain the Union of the States.

Communication. [FOR THE FREE PRESS.] THE TOSIN—No. 5. Liberty and Union—now and forever, one and inseparable. If the writer of these articles has deemed it expedient to sound the alarm, that the people may be stirred up, and led to understand the tremendous consequences with which the impending crisis is fraught, it is surely not because there is pleasure in the performance of such a task.

As intimated in the last number, his chief design, in assuming the unenviable office of a newspaper writer, was no other than to effect a reconciliation between the two parties, and to do so as far as he could, and his humble efforts would be useful, the expression on this subject, of the voice of Jefferson, by as numerous, respectable, and imposing a county meeting as practicable.

In the first place, then, you appear to take it somewhat unkindly, that the words "poisonous doctrines" were applied to your former articles. If on this point an apology can be made, it is that the words were used in a sense which you have not intended. The words were used in a sense which you have not intended.

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Jefferson County Meeting. At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens—of all parties and from all quarters—of the County of Jefferson, held at the Court-House on Monday the 22d instant, for the purpose of obtaining some expression of the public sentiment on the subject of the present interesting crisis in the political existence of the United States.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee to report Resolutions, &c., to wit: Andrew Hunter, Henry S. Turner, Edmund J. Lee, Jr., Dr. John H. Lewis, William Lucas, John A. Thompson, and F. C. McCabe.

The Committee retired for a short time; and on their return, Andrew Hunter, their Chairman, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Resolved, That we are ardently attached to the Union of the States of North America; esteeming the same our defence in war, and in peace our source of prosperity.

Resolved, That we will support the Government of the United States in the exercise of all her delegated powers.

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A CARD. Nathaniel Myers, House Joiner. RETURNS his sincere acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Charlestown and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement and assistance which he has received from them, in erecting a shop at his residence on Congress Street, near the public square, where he has, and intends to keep, Sash of all sizes, Blinds, Doors, Chimney Pieces, &c.; and he would particularly call their attention to specimens of his work in stone building, on wood, continued with iron, &c.; pulpits, porticoes, fancy sash, both of lead and of wood—and all kinds of House Joinery. He is erecting horse power machinery, for executing a great deal of work in his line, which will enable him to despatch it more promptly. Under all these considerations, and his unfeignedly anxious desire to merit a continuance of public favor.

EDUCATION. THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a school at the residence of the late Mr. Wm. C. CLEVELAND, in the city of Charleston, S. C., on the 15th inst. 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 studies of the school will be divided into two departments, the first of which will be thoroughly grounded in first principles. The Idioms, construction, and the beauties 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 may wish them to follow. 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 month of the year committed to his charge will likewise be attended to.

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. HARRINGTON 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 subscriber'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, Cambrics, and Satinets, are worthy of attention, as they will be sold uncommonly cheap. Wm. CLEVELAND & Co. Jan. 17, 1833.

Prizes Soon to be Drawn. 1 prize of \$30,000 3 prizes of \$4,000 2 prizes of 10,000 3 prizes of 3,000 3 prizes of 9,000 5 prizes of 2,000 3 prizes of 5,000 40 prizes of 1,000 AND many smaller ones, amounting in all to one-fourth of a million of dollars. Tickets and shares for sale in the greatest variety of numbers by Wm. CLEVELAND, Uncurrent bank notes, or prize tickets in any reasonable lot, will be received in payment for tickets. W. C. Dr. Robt. P. Magruder. I respectfully inform the public that I have just published a new edition of my book, "The Principles of the Law of the State of South Carolina," which is now in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for sale in a few days. It is a complete and accurate statement of the law of the State, and is highly recommended by the learned and the public. It is now in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for sale in a few days. It is a complete and accurate statement of the law of the State, and is highly recommended by the learned and the public.

THE FREE PRESS. THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1833.

The Virginia Legislature. FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

ANTI-NULIFICATION MEETING.

A meeting, not less respectable in point of number, than it was conspicuous for the intelligence and respectability of the persons who composed it, was held at the Court-House of this county on Monday last...

RICHMOND, JAN. 16, 1833.

After three more days' debate, upon a variety of propositions to amend the report of the Select Committee on Federal Relations, the report was finally approved by sundry resolutions offered by Mr. Brown of Petersburg...

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 18. FLOUR.—The wagon price of Flour has been advanced to \$5 50 per barrel, and so continues to-day. ALEXANDRIA, JAN. 18. FLOUR.—Wagon price, Thursday, \$5 20. Yesterday, \$5 22. Store price, \$5 37 1/2 to \$5 40. No sales have come to our knowledge.

Last Notice.

I HAVE several times given notice to those of my friends who have long delayed the payment of their accounts, that something more from them than "the preference," or mere employment is necessary to keep alive myself and family...

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Friday the 1st day of February next, at the late residence of Wm. A. Rice, dec'd, all the personal property of said dec'd, consisting of...

For Rent.

THAT WILL KNOW.

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, including private apartments for a family...

Public Sale of Land.

GREARLY to the last will and testament of BRADLEY MATHEW, dec'd, will be sold, at public auction, on Saturday the 9th day of February next, two valuable and first-rate tracts of land, situated one mile west of Darksville, Berkeley county, Virginia...

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at the highest bidder, on Friday the 25th inst. at the late residence of John Lamson, dec'd, in Charlestown, a great variety of personal property, consisting, in part, of the following articles: One Horse, 3 Saddles, and one Cow...

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

RICHMOND, JAN. 18. After a debate of eighteen days, the agitating question, growing out of the affairs of South Carolina, has happily settled, so far as the House of Delegates is concerned...

Married.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. S. Tuton, Mr. WILLIAM STOUT to Miss MARGARET SHERBURN, both of Harpers-Ferry.

Died.

At Shepherdstown, on Tuesday, the 15th inst. in the 22d year of his age, Mr. FREDERICK A. HANSENKAMP, son of the late Dr. Hansenkamp of Harpers-Ferry, Maryland.

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Public Sale.

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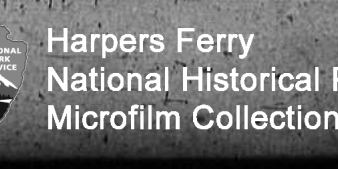
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