

Washington Free Press

VOL. XXVI.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1833.

NO. 19.

WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
office in the Superior and in
courts of Loudoun and Jefferson
counties of all business con-
cerning the same, will be at
Market-st., Leesburg,
Va., on
July 4, 1833.

Articles, Perfume

Goods and Violins
Domingos
Saxons
Ivory Combs
Court Plaster
Snuff-boxes
Naples
Toilets
Lafayette
Castile and
Wine
Rouge
Acromolite
Indian Ink
Water-Colours
Flesh Brushes
Cloth
Hair
Pink Saucers, &c.

MEDICINES, &c.

Moxon's
Henry's
McKim's
Hully
Fruy Pad
Common
Sweet Oil
Epsom Salts
Thermometers
Whitewall Opodeldoc
Turkey Rhubarb
Sedative Powders
Gum Benoin
White Precipitate
Sugar Lead
Chamomile
Tapioca
Pearl-Bary
Jalap

FRUITS, &c. &c.

Lemons, Raisins, Figs, Grapes,
Runes, Currants, Sullanna, Co-
monds, Fibrets, Ground Peas,
Linger Nuts, English Walnuts,
Spices, Confectionary, a large
Vines, Liquors, &c. &c. on hand
by
ADAM YOUNG, Jr.
Druggist,
April 25, 1833.

Land for Sale.

PHILIP C. FENDLETON,
JOHN STROTHER,
of the tract of LAND com-
prising the Smoketown farm, supposed
to contain
1000 acres.

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the estate of
John Strotcher, dec'd, and to the
estate of Philip C. Fendleton, dec'd,
are hereby notified that the said
administrators do not intend to
close the accounts of the said
estates until the 1st day of
August next.

RICHARD WILLIAMS,

Sheriff of Jefferson county,
533-4.

TURNING.

Persons are respectfully informed that
I am receiving of in Wood, Brass,
Iron, and Steel, Turning Lathes, Screw
Plates, &c. Also, a general assortment
of Mill Screws, &c. &c., can be
done in the best manner, and at the shortest
time, at my establishment on the Island of
Harpers-Ferry.

SPRING GOODS.

Persons are receiving our SPRING
GOODS, and invite the attention
of our customers.
WM. CLEVELAND & CO.
May 2, 1833.

Wool! Wool!

Persons are receiving a large supply
of PRIME PLANK of every
width which he will sell on accom-
modation.

Wool! Wool!

Persons are receiving a large quantity of
Wool, for which I will give
the highest price in merchandise.
CHAS. HARPER,
Feb. 29, 1833-4.

W. & S. B. Anderson

Persons are receiving their supply of
SPRING
GOODS, and in addition to the stock
usually kept by them, have a general supply
of Carpenters' Tools, and Blacksmiths' Files,
Screw Plates, &c. Also, a general assortment
of Iron, Cast, Sheet, American and English
Blister STEEL—Wheel Boxes, Cross Cut
Saws, &c. &c.
Harpers-Ferry, May 2, 1833.

SPRING GOODS.

HUMPHREY KEYS is now receiving
and opening his
Spring Goods,
Purchased since the depression in the prices
of many articles.
Charlestown, May 9, 1833.

Bacon and Lard.

Persons are receiving their supply of
BACON and LARD,
Purchased since the depression in the prices
of many articles.
W. C. S. B. ANDERSON,
Harpers-Ferry, March 14, 1833.

Lemons and Oranges.

Persons are receiving their supply of
LEMONS and ORANGES,
Purchased since the depression in the prices
of many articles.
R. KEYS,
Charlestown, June 15, 1833.

JOHN S. GLENNER,

CONDITIONS.

Payable half yearly; but Two Dollars
will be received in full, if paid
entirely in advance. Whenever payment is
deferred beyond the expiration of the year,
interest will be charged.
ADVERTISING.
The terms of advertising, for a square
or less, for three insertions—larger ones
at a proportionate rate. Each insertion,
25 cents per square.
All advertisements not called for by a
specific time, will be continued until forbid,
and charged accordingly.

R. S. Blackburn, M. D.

HAVING located himself, for the practice
of his profession, respectfully offers his
services to his fellow-citizens. He may be
found at FAIR VIEW, the residence of his
uncle, Mr. W. Z. SINKLER,
June 13, 1833-4.

FOR RENT,

A comfortable dwelling House,
near the Presbyterian Church in
Charlestown.
It has a large and fine garden attached—
It will be rented until the first of April
next, and possession given immediately. For
further particulars, apply to
ABRAHAM ISLER,
June 10, 1833.

Lumber Yard in Shep-

herdstown.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the
public, that in connection with his store,
he has opened an extensive
LUMBER YARD,
and is now prepared to supply all demands
for seasons. White and Yellow Pine PLANK,
either 2 inch, 3 inch, 4 inch, 11 inch, 14 inch,
2 or 3 inch—also, 4 inch and 4 inch Poplar
Plank. Fencing Boards, Shingles, white and
yellow pine, oak and poplar Joist, with a variety
of other lumber usually kept in lumber
yards.

Having laid in at present a supply of 300,
000 FEET, piled with sticks, in addition
to arrangements made for the future, he can
assure the public that a general stock of Lumber
will be kept up at his yard, where they
can be furnished on the most reasonable terms.
HENRY S. FAINSWORTH,
Shepherdstown, June 30, 1833.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing
under the firm of Rupert & Kownlar,
was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st
inst. All persons indebted, are requested to
come forward and settle their respective dues
with G. H. Rupert, upon whom it has de-
volved to close the concern.
G. H. RUPERT,
R. KOWNLAR,
May 30, 1833-4.

G. H. RUPERT

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public generally, that he has just re-
turned from the Northern cities, at which
places he purchased a general assortment of
mounting materials, among which are all sorts of
Mounting. He feels assured that he can fur-
nish his work at as low prices as he can be
of the same quality in this or any other place.
He is now prepared to make, at the shortest
notice, any description of CARriages; and
when novelty is required he will prepare a
drawing to suit the ideas of persons wishing it.
Repairs of every description, in his line,
done in the best manner and on the most ac-
commodating terms. Old work painted with
the same care as new, and with despatch.
He has several second-hand Carriages, Re-
coupes and Gigs, which he will sell low.
Orders from a distance executed with punctu-
lity.
All kinds of silver and brass plating done
at his establishment, in the best and cheapest
manner.
April 11, 1833-4.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE Stockholders of the "Smithfield,
Charlestown, and Harpers-Ferry Turn-
pike Company" are respectfully notified, that
the following instalments are required to be
paid to Humphrey Keys, Esq., Treasurer of
the Company, upon those subscriptions the
whole of which have not heretofore been
called in, to wit: An instalment of \$5 per
share on the 1st day of June, July, August, September,
October, November, and December, ensuing.
By order of the Board,
ANDREW HUNTER, Sec'y,
April 25, 1833.

NOTICE.

Persons are notified that the estate of
John Strotcher, dec'd, and to the
estate of Philip C. Fendleton, dec'd, are hereby
informed that the said administrators do not
intend to close the accounts of the said
estates until the 1st day of August next,
and that all debts due to the said estates must
be paid to me.
RICHARD WILLIAMS,
Sheriff of Jefferson county,
April 18, 1833-4.

TURNING.

Persons are respectfully informed that
I am receiving of in Wood, Brass,
Iron, and Steel, Turning Lathes, Screw
Plates, Stacks, Taps and Dies, Bench Screws
of wood or iron, Mill Screws, &c. &c., can be
done in the best manner, and at the shortest
notice, at my establishment on the Island of
Virginia, near Harpers-Ferry.
May 2, 1833-4.

Whiskey.

Persons are receiving their supply of
WHISKEY,
Purchased since the depression in the prices
of many articles.
WM. CLEVELAND & CO.,
June 20, 1833.

Herrings.

Persons are receiving their supply of
HERRINGS,
Purchased since the depression in the prices
of many articles.
WM. CLEVELAND & CO.,
June 20, 1833.

Silk Hats.

Persons are receiving their supply of
SILK HATS,
Purchased since the depression in the prices
of many articles.
J. F. HAMFRACK,
Shepherdstown, May 30, 1833.

THE GLOBE TAVERN,

AT HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

IS prepared to accommodate, in the most
agreeable manner, company travelling to
and from this place. The House is spacious,
and has recently undergone various repairs,
adding to its convenience and agreeableness.
The public generally, shall receive the most
satisfactory accommodations, and every respect-
able support is confidently expected by their hum-
ble servant,
JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
May 16, 1833-4.

Private families, travelling, can be accommodated.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber tenders his grateful thanks
to his friends and the public for the liberal
patronage heretofore received, and is deter-
mined, if prices for suit the times, and
strict attention to business, are any in-
dications, to merit further favors from a
generous public. Having accumulated a large
stock of materials, and experienced workmen
in his employ, he feels confident in stating
to those who may favor him with their cus-
tom, that they may depend on having their
work well executed. He has attached to his
establishment a Coach Smith Shop, and is
therefore enabled to make and repair Steel
Springs of all sorts, and furnish work with
punctuality, and at a lower price than for-
merly.
Carriages of all sorts on hand suitable for
any purpose.
Old Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. taken in ex-
change for better ones. All sorts of work
in his line, repaired at any notice, and at fair
prices.
Silver and Brass Mounting kept on hand,
and if Kirk halt got 'em, he'll give 'em.
His Shop is two doors east of the Stage
Office.
M. C. KIRK,
Shepherdstown, May 30, 1833.

Coach Manufactury.

Persons are receiving their supply of
COACHES,
Purchased since the depression in the prices
of many articles.
THOMAS SEBERD,
Winchester, London street, a few doors North
of the Valley Bank.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and

the public generally, that he has just re-
turned from the Northern cities, at which
places he purchased a general assortment of
mounting materials, among which are all sorts of
Mounting. He feels assured that he can fur-
nish his work at as low prices as he can be
of the same quality in this or any other place.
He is now prepared to make, at the shortest
notice, any description of CARriages; and
when novelty is required he will prepare a
drawing to suit the ideas of persons wishing it.
Repairs of every description, in his line,
done in the best manner and on the most ac-
commodating terms. Old work painted with
the same care as new, and with despatch.
He has several second-hand Carriages, Re-
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J. F. HAMFRACK,
Shepherdstown, May 30, 1833.

The following fine lines were written by the old

English poet SHAKESPEARE, on the Death of Charles I.

The glories of our mortal state,
Are shadows, not substantial things:
There is no armor against Fate,
Death's arrow is already wing'd,
And in his flight nothing can stop,
Except we meet him with our souls;
And in that suit, we are all his prey,
With the poor estoked scythe and blade.
Some men with swords may reap the field,
And plant fresh laurels where they kill;
But their strong nerves at last must yield,
They tame but one another still:
Early or late, we all return to fate,
And must give up our souls to death,
When they pale captives, creep to death,
The garlands wither on our brows,
Then doth not more our mighty deeds,
Upon their purple altar now,
See where the victor victim bleeds!
Your hearts must kneel to him,
To the cold tomb,
Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust.

Miscellaneous.

THE LONESOME POST-OAK.

About seven miles north of this town
is a very remarkable spot: a solitary
post-oak stands in the barrens, in the
forks of the roads, and has obtained
universally the name of "the solitary
post-oak." In the early settlement of
this country, about thirty-five years
ago, it was the only tree to be seen
for many miles round, (whence its
name.) It was then tall, green, and
flourishing; it is now, however, a leaf-
less, branchless, thunder-riven, shat-
tered, trunk; sending up its shaft as
straight as the mainmast of a ship of
war. Superstitious has heretofore
and still guards the spot; the tree is looked
upon with something like the same veneration
with which the Egyptian regards
his pyramids, those grim sentinels
of eternity. The place is remark-
able for a very severe battle fought by
Big Harpe and Davis. The big Harpe
and little Harpe, his brother, were the
terror of the surrounding country, in
those early times. Two more execr-
able monsters never disgraced human-
ity. They lived with two women as bad
as themselves, in a cave about twenty
miles from this tree. Blood and mas-
sacre were their delight. It was their
custom to sally forth, and without any
reason; to murder without distinction
all the men, women, and children, they
could find. As the country filled up,
the people could no longer submit to
their horrid depredations. Men and
dogs collected and took the pursuit.
They came on the two Harpes in a
narrow valley, at about two miles from
this tree. They immediately mounted
their horses, and dashed off in the di-
rection of the cave. In going about
five miles, Davis, whose horse was very
fleet, had left his companions and caught
up with the big Harpe, he having pre-
viously separated with his brother, the
little Harpe.

Here were two powerful men, armed

with rifles, butcher-knives, tomahawks,
by themselves, far from help,
and bent on death. Davis well knew
that if overpowered he would certainly
be killed; and Harpe determined to
die rather than to be taken alive.
They passed and re-passed each other,
frequently making blows without effect,
each dreaded to fire for fear of missing,
and thereby placing himself at the mercy
of his adversary. Finally the horse
of big Harpe fell with and threw his
rider, and then rose and galloped off.
Harpe sprang to his feet and fired at
Davis's horse, which reared and fell.
They were now more than 70 yards
apart. Harpe, whose sagacity was
equal to his courage and villainy, kept
dodging and jumping from side to side,
approaching Davis, however, by imper-
ceptible degrees. Davis, discovering he
would soon lose the benefit of the gun,
now fired in his turn, but without effect.
Each man now drew his knife, and
they closed in mortal struggle.
Very soon they fell side by side, but
at this juncture a large wolf-dog of
Davis's came to his assistance, and seized
Harpe by the throat. This produced a
diversion in favor of Davis, who im-
mediately recovered himself and stab-
bed Harpe to the heart. The hideous
yell which the wretch sent up is said
to be still heard on dark nights ring-
ing wildly along the bank. Some of
Davis's friends soon joined him. They
dug a hole, and buried Harpe at the
foot of the Lonesome Post-Oak.

Little Harpe escaped, went down

the Mississippi, and joined the celebra-
ted Mason and his gang at Stack Island.
Soon after Harpe joined him, Mason
attacked a flatboat from Cincinnati,
and killed all the hands. For this a
large reward was offered for Mason,
to obtain which little Harpe decoyed
him to Natchez, and there informed
against him and betrayed his friend.
On Mason's trial, Harpe himself was
recognized, was tried, and found guilty,
and on the same day that Mason
was hung, he also expiated his crimes
on the gallows. This Mason was a
very remarkable and extraordinary
man. He was distinguished by a strong
double row of under and upper teeth,
that clinched together with the energy
of a steel trap.
Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

From the Richmond Compiler.

MRS. MORRELL'S NARRATIVE.

Narrative of a Voyage to the Ethiopic and
South Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Chinese
Sea, and North and South Pacific Ocean, in
the years 1828, '29, and '31, by Abby Jane
Morrell, who accompanied her husband,
Capt Benjamin Morrell, Jr. of the schr. An-
tartic; small octavo, New York, J. & J.
Harper. A pretty parade of Seas and Oceans
these have been visited by a lady before
her twenty-fifth year, and to quote from the
title-page,
"By fondness rather than by prudence led."
This volume is dedicated by the authoress
to her countrywomen, who will doubtless
welcome it as every thing coming from a
lady should be. A pretty portrait of a rather
pretty female accompanies the volume. This
of course is the authoress.
We extract a description of the Albatross
as a specimen of the work:
"Turning from a look at the moun-
tains, and extending your gaze over the
ocean, a sea-bird of equal size and
larger wing may every day be seen.—
The Albatross is remarkable in his
habits as well as in size. He is a web-
footed bird, resembling in some de-
gree the domestic goose. The bill is
more hooked than that of the goose.—
The great length of wing gives the al-
batross superior swiftness in its flight
to all other sea-birds; and, large as he is,
he skims with the fleetness of a
swallow over the water, and is a
thing that comes in the way. He is a
great feeder, and sometimes acts the
glutton to such an extent as to be easily
taken while resting on the smooth
surface of the sea. It is amusing to
watch his flight after the flying fish,
he pecks, scales, and turns so adroitly.
The albatross appears to have no regu-
lar home, but courses over half a world
for his food at different seasons of the
year; he is not only found at the Cape
of Good Hope and on the North-West
Coast, but also at times in the Austral
seas. He flies so easily that he clears
himself of a storm by rising above it,
and keeping himself there until the
whirlwind has passed away. The al-
batross is tame, but not courageous,
for he is often beaten to death by small-
er birds, and makes but a feeble resis-
tance. The extent of their wings, when
spread, is ten or twelve feet in general,
but they grow to a much larger size.
They are never taken for food, even
by the Indians; they are too coarse and
oily for food for any thing. The al-
batross is seldom killed by American or
European sailors; they have some su-
perstition that it betides ill-luck to kill
them. Perhaps this may arise from the
fact that this bird has often visited
vessels farther from land than any
others, and, as the sailors say, has
taken more pains to board them than
all the rest of the feathered tribe.—
Some of the largest of these birds have
been killed and brought to this country;
but in general their lives are spared,
for it requires a very brave man to op-
pose a superstition entertained among
the mariners, as all the misfortunes of
the voyage are always charged upon
any violence done to a settled preju-
dice. Ignorant men will more readily
do violence to a positive command of
their Maker than to a fixed error of the
imagination. Coleridge, the poet, has
made much use of this superstition in
his poem called the 'Rime of the An-
cient Mariner.'"

A GALLANT EXPLOIT.

Napoleon's famous expedition into
Italy was laid out with reference to
the actual existence of a communi-
cation between France and Lombardy,
by the Simplon, and in May, 1800,
Gen. Balthazard set out at the head
of eighteen hundred men and eight
pieces of cannon, to seek a new route
over the Alps. The adventures of this
forlorn hope of the Simplon are detail-
ed by Dionvili, second in command
of the expedition, in a despatch to
Berthier; and never was a story more
French or more interesting. At one
place, in the midst of the mountains,
which they had to pass had been swept
away by an avalanche. The chasm was
sixty feet broad, with perpendicular
sides, and a torrent roaring at the bot-
tom; but Gen. Balthazard only re-
marked to the men that they were
ordered to cross, and cross they must.
A volunteer speedily presented himself,
who, clambering to the bottom of the
precipice, eyed deliberately the gloomy
gulf before him. In vain "the angry
spirit of the waters shrieked;" for the
veteran—a mountaineer, perhaps, him-
self—saw that the foundations of the
bridge, which were nothing more than
holes in the bed of the torrent to re-
ceive the extremities of the poles,
which had supported a transverse pole
above, were still left, and not many
feet under the surface. He called to
his companions to fasten the end of a
cord to the precipice above, and fling
down the rest of the cord to him; with
this burden on his shoulders, he then
stepped boldly, but cautiously, into
the water, fixing his legs in the founda-
tion holes of the bridge. As he sunk deep-
er and deeper in his progress through
the roaring stream, bending up against
the current, and seeming to grapple
with it as a human enemy, it may be
imagined that the spectacle was view-

ed with intense interest by his com-

rades above. Sometimes the holes
were far apart, and striding from one
to the other, it seemed a miracle that
he was not swept away by the current;
they were too shallow to afford suffi-
cient purchase, and, as he stood away
and tottering for a moment, a simu-
laneous cry burst from the hearts of the
spectators, converted into a shout of
triumph and applause, as he suddenly
sprung forward another step, plunged
his body into a deeper crevice, and re-
sumed his way. Sometimes the holes
were too deep, a still greater danger;
and once or twice there was nothing
visible of the adventurer above the
surface but his arms and his head; his
wild eyes glaring like those of a wa-
ter demon amidst the spray, and his
teeth seen firmly clenched through the
dripping and disorderly mustache.—
The wind, in the mean time, increased
every moment as it swept moaning
through the cavern; whenever it struck
the water, the black water rose with a
burst and a shriek. The spirit of human
daring at last conquered, and the sol-
dier stood panting on the opposite pre-
cipice. What was gained by the ex-
ploit? The rope stretched across the
chasm and fastened firmly at either
side, was as good as Waterloo bridge
to the general Balthazard. General
Balthazard himself was the first to
follow the volunteer, and after him a
thousand men, knapsacked, armed and
accoutred, swung themselves one by
one across the abyss, a slender cord
their only support, and an Alpine tor-
rent their only footing. The terror of
the Austrian post may be conceived
when they saw a thousand men rushing
down upon them from the Alps by pas-
sages which nature herself had fortified
with seemingly inaccessible ramparts!
The famous battle of Marengo took
place immediately after; and the con-
struction of the military road over the
Simplon shortened the distance from
Paris to Milan by nearly fifty leagues.
(Health's Pictorial Annual.)

From the Portland Advertiser.

VANKEE MANAGEMENT.

Our Southern brethren are perplexed
to know how it is, that they, with rich
land, a warm sun, and staple produc-
tions giving an income of from four to
twenty per cent, are becoming poor
and cashless, while we Yankees are
becoming rich, and are having money,
if not in abundance, at least as much
as is necessary. If they would come
among us, and study our economy, the
answer would soon strike them. One
little instance is no bad example of that
Yankee economy and skill that turns
all things, even the worst to advantage.
It may not be generally known that
in many parts of our State, our school-
masters are not only 'boarded round,'
so as to save the drawing of the pay
of the schoolmaster's board from the
school fund—that is, the schoolmaster
is boarded a week here, and three days
there, according to the number of chil-
dren—but that the schoolmaster is of-
ten 'bid off' or 'put up at auction,'
as are our paupers—and the lowest
bidder in the district takes him, as the
highest bidder takes an article at a
regular auction.

The writer of this article, when pre-

paring to be a college boy, being short
of funds, and with no other means of
getting money than by keeping school,
hired out as schoolmaster for ten dol-
lars a month. This was all the school
district could afford to give, as their
fund was small; and even with this
small sum given, it was necessary to
board the schoolmaster as cheap as
possible. The school committee, there-
fore called the district together into a
new, neat, convenient and comfortable
school-house, and in his presence, a
scene of this sort took place.

Auctioneer.—'What will you take

him for?'

1st Bidder.—'One dollar and twenty-

five cents a week.'

Auctioneer.—'One dollar twenty-

five, one dollar twenty-five.'

2d Bidder.—'One dollar twenty cents

and a half.'

3d Bidder.—'One dollar.'

Auctioneer.—'One dollar, who'll

take him for less than one dollar? One

dollar, one dollar, any body less?'

Who speaks?'

4th Bidder.—'Seventy-five cents.'

5th Bidder.—'Seventy cents.'

And thus the bids went on, the auc-

tioneer exclaiming as usual in the mean-
time, till the schoolmaster was bid off
at forty cents per week! Yes, the
lowest bidder took him on board for
forty cents per week. On going home
with this bidder, a sociable, happy
man, whose house had more comforts
and luxuries than nine-tenths of the
houses of the rich planters in the inter-
ior of

FREE PRESS.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum.

All notices of Commissioners, Trustees, Administrators, or Executors, must either be paid for at the time of advertising, or immediately after sale.

For all chancery publications, the Attorney for the plaintiff in each case will be held responsible.

You yield a place to the following lines, at the earnest desire of the author, as his heart is bent upon seeing them "come out." But we have to say to him, and to all who write for the Free Press, that they must be brief. The writer unquestionably has a poetical vein, but he suffers an extra syllable, now and then, to spoil the harmony of his numbers, and even a little hobbling.

TO ROSA.

"Laudis qui placidus hinc est meo."

Altho' thy form is passing fair, Thy radiant eye with love is beaming; Can Rosa thus thy heart engage, And fill my mind with idle dreaming?

To woman's charms I never was blind, No devotee of soul or feeling; And though I seem to love thee true, Thy gentle influence o'er me stealing.

But beauty, like the sun's bright ray, Will only dazzle while we behold it; Just shut our eyes, or turn away, 'Tis like a meteor, which, ere it unfolds it.

So when you meet my captivated eyes, A while I'll gaze with transport on thee; I'll pay the tribute of a sigh, And ne'er again will look upon thee.

But ere we part, I say again, (Forgive me when I turn adviser), Do not delight in giving pain; Perhaps to cure it would be wiser.

Yes, Rosa, mark—the time may come, When thou wilt rue some words you've spoken; In time you'll learn to look on me, As I should look on thee.

How soon the closing gloom will cover! That eye must lose its lustre's beam— And then... thy little reign is over.

The fairest flower, the loveliest rose, That blooms beneath a summer's bow, Will drop and fade when chill winds blow; My bloom and wither in an hour.

Thy youth's prime may pass away, As time runs on its swift career; Pursue thy blooming form decay, And let some transient smile be seen.

But fare thee well! the path you tread, My Fortune leads with fragrant flowers; May fate her choicest blessings shed— A lengthen'd chain of rosy hours.

My pleasure's my own voice of song, And music breathes her magic number; Beneath some transient smile's wing, I'll nightly or thy gentle dumber.

It seems that I fond, hapless boy, Am doom'd to tread the path of sorrow; Never passed one day of joy, But grief and weeping reign'd to-morrow.

Ever weeping may be my fate, Until she look'd with kindness on me; But "by some dear wish's charm'd light," The next was sure to frolic upon me.

But now I swear no more to stray In Eddy's path of gay profanity, I'll onward tread my lonely way, Avoiding every bright illusion.

And when my dark and troubled stream Of life rolls on its dull career, And memory brings a transient gleam, Albeit the prospect black and drear;

When future dreams of bliss arise, Like music through the darkness gleaming, I'll think it light from Rosa's eyes, That fills my mind with idle dreaming.

LOVEWELL.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

Black Hawk.

This old Indian Chief and his associates have been the "Lions of the Day," for the last fortnight, in the cities of the seaboard. They exhibited but life emotion at the great part of the curiosities they were induced to visit, but at times they were aroused from the studied apathy of the Indian character.

They were dressed in the dress of their tribe, and they could not, apparently, comprehend exactly how a man could smile in the air. Immediately after the balloon had cleared the wall of the Castle, and Mr. Durant unfurled his flag, Black Hawk was asked what he thought of the ascension, to which he instantly replied, "that man is a great brave!" "Don't think he will ever get back!"

As the balloon continued to ascend, and after it had gone nearly beyond the view of Black Hawk, whose sight is rather impaired, he exclaimed, "I think he can go to the heavens, to the Great Spirit." When the balloon had nearly reached its greatest altitude, Paman-Hook, the adopted son of Black Hawk, was asked his opinion, to which he replied, "I think he can see the English country." The Prophet was also asked what he thought of the ascension; his answer was, "Can't form any idea, but think he can go up to the clouds if he choose."

After the balloon began to descend, the steam-boat got under way to proceed to the landing, and in passing the Castle, Black Hawk presented himself to the assembled multitude, raised his hat and made a few remarks to this effect: "How do you do? How do you do all? The Great Spirit above knows that I love you, and that my heart is with you all."

The White Otter means Gen. Atkinson called so by the Indians, because his hair is particularly white and silky.

Interesting incident with Black Hawk—A gentleman yesterday presented Black Hawk with the Cherokee Phoenix, and explained to him that it was the first and only newspaper printed in the Indian language; that it was edited, and had been edited for the last five years, by Mr. Bowdoin, a full-blooded Cherokee; was ably conducted, and was a means through which they could communicate freely their injuries, complaints, and wishes.

Black Hawk paid particular attention to the subject, appeared highly pleased, said he was well acquainted with the tribe, but had never seen or heard of their establishing a newspaper. He requested the gentleman to write his name on the newspaper; which being done, Black Hawk folded up the paper and put it away with care, and said that he would take it home to his people and show it as a specimen of what was done by the Cherokees.

General Intelligence.

Illness of the President.—The Boston Atlas of the 9th ult. has this alarming paragraph respecting the President's health: "The President is suffering from a serious, indisposed yesterday. Doctor Warren was summoned early in the morning to attend him, and finding him with considerable fever, deemed it advisable to take blood. He was confined to his bed all day, and all communication with him was interdicted. We do not learn that he is considered to be in immediate danger, but when his advanced age and enfeebled constitution are taken in view, there cannot but be felt an intense anxiety about him."

Brother—I have come on my own part and in behalf of my companions to bid you farewell. Our Great Father has been pleased to permit us to return to our hunting grounds. We have buried the tomahawk, and the sound of the rifle will hereafter only bring death to the deer and the buffalo.

Brother—You have treated the red men very kindly—your squaws have made them presents, and you have given them plenty to eat and drink. The memory of your friendship will remain till the Great Spirit says it is time for Black Hawk to sing his death song.

Brother—Your houses are as numerous as the leaves on the trees, and your young warriors like the sands upon the shores of the big lake before us. The red man has but few houses and a few warriors, but the red man has a heart which throbs as warmly as the heart of his white brother.

Brother—The Great Spirit has given us our hunting grounds, and the skin of the deer which we kill there is his favorite, for its colour is white, and that is an emblem of peace.

This hunting dress and the feathers of the eagle are the symbols of peace, my brother. I have given one like this to the White Otter. Accept it as a memorial of Black Hawk. When he is far away, this will serve to remind you of him. May the Great Spirit bless you and your children. Farewell!

In noticing the visit of Black Hawk and his companions to the Navy Yard, at Norfolk, the Herald observes: "They did not appear to be particularly struck with anything they saw, until they were carried on board the Delaware 74, where they expressed their astonishment and delight by their gestures and exclamations; and Black Hawk himself, even more affected at the wonders of the noble ship than his more youthful companions, asked to be shown the man who made this great canoe, that he might take him by the hand. In passing the bow of the Delaware, the figure-head, which is a representation of a colossal Indian warrior, attracted their attention, and elicited from them the most extravagant manifestations of surprise and pleasure."

On the arrival of the Chiefs at N. York, as soon as the immense concourse on the Battery and Castle Garden ascertained they were on board, they commenced cheering, and it was immediately responded to by those in the numerous steam-boats and small craft plying in the neighborhood. At this time Mr. Durant's balloon was sufficiently inflated, and was soon seen from the upper deck of the boat, floating above the walls of the Castle.

Those natives of the forest had, previous to their arrival, been informed of what they would witness on reaching New York, and they could not, apparently, comprehend exactly how a man could smile in the air. Immediately after the balloon had cleared the wall of the Castle, and Mr. Durant unfurled his flag, Black Hawk was asked what he thought of the ascension, to which he instantly replied, "that man is a great brave!" "Don't think he will ever get back!"

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FROM EUROPE. Our Correspondents of the New York Gazette and Mercantile Advertiser from the paper from our friends of the New York Enquirer did not come to hand) furnish us with accounts from Europe, several days later, brought by the ship Fredonia from Havre.

The squadron of Don Pedro remained at the Bayonne Islands early in April, the seamen still not very harmonious. The prospect of a settlement of the Belgian question appeared in London rather more promising than for some time previous.

Constantinople, April 25.—By extraordinary conveyance, Ibrahim is still insisted that the district of Adana shall be ceded to him, and the Porte refusing to yield the point, the hope which had been entertained, after the return of M. Yarenes from Kintals, and the publication of the manifesto ceding the Pachtalia of Syria to the Viceroy of Egypt, that the Turco-Egyptian affair would be amicably settled, is unfortunately disappointed; for Ibrahim has suspended the retreat of his troops.

On the 23d, the 3d division of the Russian fleet, consisting of one three-decker, and two two-deckers, entered the Bay of Bjukjeder, together with a number of transports, having on board the second corps of auxiliary troops, 5000 strong.

These troops are going to fix their camp on the heights of the Asiatic shore, opposite Bjukjeder.

London, May 18.—It is said that the last communications from Holland indicate an approach towards a satisfactory arrangement.

The Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser of June 21, says, "The Hon. E. D. White, who was recently wounded by the explosion of the Libonets, has since died."

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.

From the Baltimore American, June 14. The Fifth Annual Report of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, for the year ending on the 31st of March last, is published in the National Intelligencer of yesterday. It is an important and valuable document, but entirely too long for republication in this paper. We can only furnish an abstract of its principal statements as to the progress of the work, its condition and prospects, and the finances of the company.

The prevalence of the cholera in the valley of the Potomac during last summer retarded the works, but notwithstanding that obstruction the most costly part of the new line above Harpers-Ferry, (14 miles in length) has been completed, bringing 36 miles more into use, which are formerly without water, so that by the first of July boats may be run from the bed of the Potomac above Harpers-Ferry falls, or from the Sheikandosh, in the midst of them. The works above the falls have proceeded with like diligence.

The force employed on this part averaged, for the 2 weeks preceding the 15th May, 2,700 men, and the cost of the work, exclusive of powder employed in blasting rocks, was \$200,000 a week. The entire force on the Canal, for the same period, was 4,460 laborers, 1,048 horses, mules, and oxen, and an average weekly consumption of 10,000 pounds of gunpowder.

The work done since the first of May, 1839, has cost \$15,311 89, of which \$753,019 28 was expended above the Point of Rocks, and \$102,192 63 below. Of the latter sum \$53,107 35 was expended in the city of Washington, and \$21,920 79 at the Little Falls dams. This excludes cost of superintendence, land purchases, condemnations and incidental expenses.

The amount necessary to be done before the 1st of October next, in order to fulfill the contracts and complete the line of 102 miles of canal and 15 miles of still water navigation, the report states in the following form, dating from the 1st of May last. At that time there remained to be done:

For the fine of cutting Washington, \$11,740 22 For that between the Point of Rocks and the head of Harpers-Ferry falls, 94,245 00 For that above these falls, and below the Point of Rocks, 82,537 00 And for that above Shepherdsboro, 513,959 22

Making the total amount, \$702,481 44 Some of these are stated as incidental works, the construction of which may be deferred.

To this sum must be added \$12,500 for another lock opposite to Shepherdsboro, in compliance with the conditions of the Virginia subscription. The board has determined to transfer the locks above, to a point below, in order to save the canal from being flooded by the still water navigation that much, and thus add \$100,000 to the cost of the canal—These sums (\$100,000 and \$12,500) added to the aggregate above, give \$815,981 51 as the estimated expenditures to be made between the 1st of May last and the 1st of October next.

The balance of the canal to be done below Shepherdsboro will be finished by the 1st of August, and the report anticipates that a concentration of all the force on the line above that point, would finish it in due time.

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The report thus shows a surplus of \$299,000, after completing 117 miles of canal and still water navigation. Upon the faith of this surplus, considering it applicable to the extension of the canal to the head of the Chesapeake, they have directed the necessary location and survey. This sum is to be used to prepare the necessary dams and aqueducts in part, during the succeeding autumn.

The estimates for the remaining 75 miles of the eastern section of the canal are the next general head, preliminary to which the report enters into a detailed statement of the economy with which the work has been prosecuted. They show that exclusive of six miles below tide water, 100 miles of the canal, 3 of tow path beneath a cliff of rocks, and 11 of slack water navigation, have been made, at an expense of less than \$30,000, and the 22 miles above Harpers-Ferry have cost, including land purchases, contingencies, and every thing, but contingent expenses, less than \$25,000 per mile.

At this latter sum is estimated the cost of the remaining 75 miles, making a total of \$1,850,000—of which the pecuniary resources of the company, making due allowance for unavailable stores, do not at present supply more than \$150,000, leaving, consequently \$1,700,000 to be hereafter provided.

To supply this deficiency, ultimately, great reliance is placed on the water rights granted by the charters of Virginia and Maryland, but any application to that resource is advanced against, until the final issue of the legal controversy, respecting jurisdiction, now depending in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the issue of such efforts as the friends of the canal, in Maryland, may make to liberate the recent grant of that state from those restrictions which prevent it from being responsive, in terms, to the pre-emptive right of Virginia.

It is recommended that for the present, reliance should be sought for on the future exercise of these rights, and confident expectations are expressed of future subscriptions by Maryland, Virginia and the United States.

The compliance of the canal company with conditions annexed to the subscription of Virginia, and their acceptance of the compromise of Maryland, in favor of the rail road company, are urged as giving them claims to further favor.

The report further contemplates the aid of the United States in the employment of the army to tunnel the Alleghany mountains. The tolls for the last year were \$22,625 55, and the whole sum received from the Government for the District of Illinois, in the place of Charles Slade, resigned.

The rest of the report consists of some speculations upon the future productiveness of the canal after it shall have reached the coal region, and a history of the compromise with the rail road company, in which the following paragraph occurs: "When the canal shall have been completed, as the undersigned now confidently trust it will be, without further embarrassment, while the rail road was in progress, its rapid course to the south, and the canal boats steadily to the west, the line of but twelve miles for which the great works are brought in contact, by the late compromise, will divide into a point, not of collision between embittered rivals, but of Union between generous friends, seeking, by different means, a common object—the public good."

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Several fatal cases of cholera had occurred at Winchester, Ky. The inhabitants had, in consequence, fled.

Frankfort, Ky.—Up to the 10th, no case of cholera had occurred at Frankfort, but the Observer mentions a report of three fatal cases there on the following day.

It is said, that since the recent election for President of the U. S. and Canal Company, the Packet Boat Charles Denton Mercer, belonging to Georgetown, has had her name changed. This is a specimen of ill-luck, below which we do not wish to see how any body could descend.

Mr. Webster.

The Georgia Courier contains the following letter from Mr. Webster, addressed to John Bolton, Esq. "I well know to that community as a man of sterling integrity and true patriotism, in reply to inquiries as to the feeling of the Northern people on the subject of Slavery in the South."

My Dear Sir—I have received your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you of my opinion of the powers of Congress on the subject of slaves and slavery; and of the existence of any wish or design, on the part of Northern men, to interfere with the security or regulation of that species of property.

My sentiments on this subject, my dear Sir, have been often publicly expressed; but I can have no objection to repeat the declaration of them, if it be thought by you that such a declaration might, in the smallest degree, do the friends of Union and the Constitution in the South, any disrespect, or which are so industriously fostered, and in quieting agitators so unnecessarily kept alive.

In my opinion, the domestic slavery of the Southern States is a subject within the exclusive control of the States themselves; and this, I am sure, is the opinion of the whole North. Congress has no authority to interfere in the emancipation of the slaves, or in the treatment of them in any of the States. This was so resolved by the House of Representatives, when Congress assembled in 1790, on the report of a Committee, consisting almost entirely of Northern members; and I do not know as instance of the expression of a different opinion in either House of Congress, since. I cannot say that particular individuals might not possibly be found who suppose that Congress may possess some power over the subject, but I do not know any such persons, and if there be any I am sure they are few. The scruple of so great a Nation, on all proper occasions, to interfere in the emancipation of the slaves, or in the treatment of them in any of the States, was so resolved by the House of Representatives, when Congress assembled in 1790, on the report of a Committee, consisting almost entirely of Northern members; and I do not know as instance of the expression of a different opinion in either House of Congress, since.

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THE FREE PRESS.

THURSDAY, JULY 4.

The cholera, it seems, has been ill and wretched. It is impossible to go on under the fatigue. History tells us, the principles of decay are never interwoven with life, as with all other human conditions...

The Albany Agency have begun their system of tactics. The Argus is talking of a "National Convention of the Friends of the Administration," to nominate a candidate for the Presidency...

The Richmond Enquirer boasts, about one in three months, of its distant-connections-in-concept of office—and of "A. Jackson" having nothing in his gift which the editor would not accept. We have perfect faith in the sincerity of the latter assertion...

The extracts published to-day, of the progress of the cholera through the West, present that epidemic disease to the mind in a form of deeper and darker horror than anything else recorded last year. Though the pestilence is now traveling regions heretofore exempt, it is also making its second visit to many places...

The cholera is abating its rigors at Wheeling. On the 10th June, there were 3 deaths; on the 11th, 2; on the 12th, 2; on the 13th, 4; on the 14th, 1; on the 15th, 1—and no more cases the preceding 24 hours.

The Lexington Union names CHARLES FLETCHER MERRICK as a suitable person for the office of Governor of Virginia. A writer in the Richmond Jeffersonian nominates ROBERT ALLEN, Esq. of Shenandoah for the office of Governor.

We have received the first number of Mr. Rufus Farnsworth's "History of the State of Virginia." It fully merits the encomiums passed upon it. We offer it for the inspection of the public, and will take pleasure in adding its circulation.

Having been frequently asked for information on the subject, we are induced to copy, for the benefit of the public, the following advertisement from the Baltimore papers. We think the company could not spend a dozen dollars better, than by authorizing us to publish it—the whole year.

For Frederick and the Point of Rocks, a train of cars at 6 30 morning. For Frederick, a car at 3 afternoon, and a car at 5 afternoon. For Ellicott's mill, a car at 7 30 morning, and a train at 5 45 afternoon.

Arrangements have been made by which persons wishing to visit the Point of Rocks or Frederick, can go to either of those places and return to Baltimore on the same day, leaving the Point of Rocks at half past three, or Frederick at half after four, and arriving at Baltimore a little after eleven at night.

Loss of Steam Boats, by Fire.—We have just read a letter addressed to Messrs. Knox & McKee, dated Louisville, June 22d, advising of the fatal loss by fire of three Steam Boats, while lying at the wharf of that city, on the night previous, viz: "The Sentinel," loaded ready to sail next morning for N. Orleans.

We learn by a private letter from Madrid, under date of the 14th of April, that the Marquis of Casa Yrujo had declined the appointment of Minister to this country, and that the King, either from offence at his refusal, or from some political reasons, had called him to Valladolid.

Opposition Law.—It is no wonder that a man engaged in so lucrative an employment as that of the wandering piper, should make a rival. A new piper has made his appearance Down East, passing through several villages, picking up the rime and calling himself the real Simon Pure.

THE MARKETS.

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 29. FLOUR—Yesterday the market price of Flour was \$2.04. Considerable loss of stored flour was noted on the 28th and 29th. We were not advised of any sales from stores.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 29. FLOUR—The market price of fresh flour has been \$2.04. The market price of flour has been \$2.04.

DIED. In Lexington, Kentucky, of the prevailing epidemic, on the 15th of last month, Mr. JAMES H. BROWN, formerly of this place, in the 27th year of his age.

APPRENTICES. ONE or two boys, from 13 to 15 years of age, of industrious habits, and possession of a pretty good English education, will be taken at the Free Press Office. Boys from the country will be preferred.

FRESH MEDICINES, HARDWARE, AND CONFECTIONARY, JUST received and for sale by ANDREW WOODS. Charleston, July 4, 1833.

Rags! Rags! The subscriber will exchange his old rags for any quantity of clean linen and cotton RAGS. RICH'D WILLIAMS. Charleston, July 4, 1833.

\$10 REWARD. STOLEN from my stable, in Charleston, on the night of Saturday the 29th of June, a Saddle about half worn, with the caudle, some whetstones, and the stirrups made of rather different leathers, also a double rein, all-bit bridle, a martingale, and blanket. I will give ten dollars reward for information which may lead to the detection and conviction of the thief, or five dollars for the recovery of the articles stolen. SAMUEL HOLL. July 4, 1833.

WANTED. I wish to purchase a Negro Woman between 17 and 25 years of age, who understands perfectly all kinds of house work, washing, cooking, &c. For such an one, a liberal price will be given. A. KOWNSLAR. Smithfield, July 4, 1833.

PLANK! PLANK! The subscriber has a quantity of seasoned PLANK for sale, of a good quality, such as 1 inch, 1 1/2 inch, 2 inch, 2 1/2 inch, 3 inch, 3 1/2 inch, 4 inch, 4 1/2 inch, 5 inch, 5 1/2 inch, 6 inch, 6 1/2 inch, 7 inch, 7 1/2 inch, 8 inch, 8 1/2 inch, 9 inch, 9 1/2 inch, 10 inch, 10 1/2 inch, 11 inch, 11 1/2 inch, 12 inch, 12 1/2 inch, 13 inch, 13 1/2 inch, 14 inch, 14 1/2 inch, 15 inch, 15 1/2 inch, 16 inch, 16 1/2 inch, 17 inch, 17 1/2 inch, 18 inch, 18 1/2 inch, 19 inch, 19 1/2 inch, 20 inch, 20 1/2 inch, 21 inch, 21 1/2 inch, 22 inch, 22 1/2 inch, 23 inch, 23 1/2 inch, 24 inch, 24 1/2 inch, 25 inch, 25 1/2 inch, 26 inch, 26 1/2 inch, 27 inch, 27 1/2 inch, 28 inch, 28 1/2 inch, 29 inch, 29 1/2 inch, 30 inch, 30 1/2 inch, 31 inch, 31 1/2 inch, 32 inch, 32 1/2 inch, 33 inch, 33 1/2 inch, 34 inch, 34 1/2 inch, 35 inch, 35 1/2 inch, 36 inch, 36 1/2 inch, 37 inch, 37 1/2 inch, 38 inch, 38 1/2 inch, 39 inch, 39 1/2 inch, 40 inch, 40 1/2 inch, 41 inch, 41 1/2 inch, 42 inch, 42 1/2 inch, 43 inch, 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From the Long-Island Farmer. No one, of course, can read the lines which follow, without feeling that a charming picture of rural happiness and humble life is sketched in a manner which...

I once knew a ploughman, Bob Fletcher his name. Who was old, and was ugly, and so was his dame. Yet they lived quite contented, and free from all strife...

We take the following from the Hartford, Connecticut Daily Review. In the name of Miss Webster, we yield the palm for strategy to the silent Connecticut spinster. Her powers of wooling were certainly irresistible...

It is his wife's name - Miss Sarah Ann Webster of Philadelphia. A lady somewhat rich, and the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, the first of her marriage with Mr. Jonathan S. Paul, a gentleman of that city...

On her arrival at Lyme, she found her cousin Matthew, who was considered an old bachelor, was more disposed to devote his attentions to his Coke and Littleton, than to his cousin Ursula...

On the arrival of the Rev. Mr. G. at the residence of the Rev. Mr. G., he was introduced to the Rev. Mr. G., who was considered an old bachelor, was more disposed to devote his attentions to his Coke and Littleton...

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Be aware of Imposition!

DR. W. JUDKINS' Patent Specific Ointment. PAINS have been taken to make this simply very good. It may be had at the following places, viz: Humphrey Keyes, Charlestown, James Brown, Charlestown, Adam Young & Co., Harpers-Ferry, Towner & Harris, Shepherdstown...

1st. White swellings of every description. 2d. Sores and ulcers of long standing. 3d. Schirrus or Glandular tumors, particularly those hardened tumors, women's breasts which sometimes terminate in ulcerated cancers.

4th. Felons, or whitens some people know by the name of Catarrhs, of every description. 5th. Rheumatic pains of the joints. 6th. Sprains and bruises of every description.

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 having obtained a new patent thereon...

Letter from L. P. Walsh, Esq. Attorney at Law, Frederick city, Md. Mr. Charles Herston, Sir: I beg to certify to you that for the benefit of the public, that several years since two of my children were affected with scald head, an inveterate character. My family physician, Dr. John T. Wilson of Leesburg, Va. who was very skillful and judicious in his practice, in vain endeavored by every means to effect a cure...

FRUIT BITES. Baltimore County, October 2, 1821. About four weeks 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.

WANTED, immediately, a large quantity of the following kinds of Timber, in logs: Yellow and White Pine, All kinds of Oak, Poplar, Bird's-eye, Curled and Sugar Maple, Wild Cherry, Walnut, Ash, Hickory, and Locust.

ENTRUSTED to a warrant to me directed, we have this day viewed two curvy Steers, shown to us by James L. Ranson of this county, and do find that one of them has the legs equipped, the right ear an upper shell off, black neck and legs - his body white and black speckled long and sharp horns, 5 years old; and we appraise him to \$17. The other a brown brindle, with a small white patch on his face, and some white about his flanks. No other marks. Five years old; and we appraise him to \$14. Certified under our hands this 12th of June, 1833.

Store Room for Rent. A well-established STORE ROOM in Charlestown, long occupied by Humphreys & Keyes. It is one of the best stands in the town. If desired, a room or two more will be rented with it. Terms moderate. JOHN S. GALLAHER.

Best Chewing Tobacco. For sale by W. CLEVELAND & CO. Charlestown, May 2, 1833.

Fancy Articles, Perfumery, &c.

FINGER RINGS, Bar do. Tooth brushes, Cards and Violins, Dandelions, Pencils Cases, Ivory Combs, Court Plaster, Soap-boxes, Nipples, Hoops, Lafayette, SOAP, Castile and Windsor, Rouses, Aromatic Salts, Indian Ink, Water Colours, Douches, Flesh Brushes, Cloth, Hair, Pink Saucers, &c.

ADAM YOUNG, Jr. Just received, and for sale by Harpers-Ferry, April 25, 1833.

ADAM YOUNG, Jr. Druggist. Harpers-Ferry, April 25, 1833.

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A. M. KITZMEYER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

W. J. practices in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Loudoun and Jefferson counties. The execution of all business committed to his management will be characterized by the strictest attention and punctuality. His office is on Market-st., Leesburg, April 18, 1833.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT: At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in June, 1833.

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PROSPECTUS OF A NEW AND INTERESTING WEEKLY PUBLICATION.

THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA, AND SPIRIT OF THE AGE. It is very philosophically observed by Addison, that our greatest pride arises from doing good to each other, or, in other words, from being individually serviceable to society. This can best be effected by a proper application of our intellectual powers, and the most effectual way of doing this, is by the publication of a newspaper.

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NEW STORE IN SHEPHERDSTOWN.

THE subscriber has just received from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening in Mr. Water's, 2nd story, a new store-house, lately occupied by Mr. B. T. Towner, an elegant and complete assortment of GOODS, which he offers, wholesale and retail, at very reduced prices.

THE stock consists in part of the following: CLOTHS. Fine and superior blue, black, olive, mixed and other colored cloths and cassimeres, pelisse ditto. A general assortment of silks, valencien, salines, marseilles, jeans and fancy Vestings; Oxford, mixed, French-grey, blue and fancy colored Cassimeres; superfine blue and brown English Camlet; eluret, blue and brown-camel's hair Cloth; grey, drab and cinnamon colored summer Cloth; brown, grey and drab Petering's; Manchester, Bangor, Pittsburg and Genoa Cord; Carpeting, Huggs, Burtings, Osnaburghs, Ticklenburg & Russia Shirtings; Linen Drilling, striped, plain and fancy.

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