

Virginia Free Press.

A FREE PRESS, THE PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

BY JOHN S. GALLAHER.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1834.

NO. 23—VOL. XXVII.

LS, & C.

ARJERS.

and the FORD MILL, on the... pleasure to say that... and will be ready for... all kinds of grain after the... As a duty I owe to... and the public generally, it... that I am and will be dis... business, & therefore, on... to farms: That is to say, I... be ready to purchase their... prices; or, if grinding it... ferred, their Flour shall be... inspection of either of the... Georgetown, or Alexan... times they may wish to put... they can do so by giving... and thus avoid any further... I will attend to the sales... returns punctually and at the... possible. I will mention for... of my customers and... attend to having brought... notes from the market which... such as Plaster, Fish, Salt... any charge other than the... Having a heavy harvest... will require my attention, I... the opportunity of calling on... (as how often) will be the... of my customers, and... them to call upon me, when... of their Wheat, and pur... customers, as I feel satisfied... it advantageous to them... with me. In my absence... H. Snyder, will generally be... who is authorized to make... and in whose charge my... found when settlements are... DANIEL SNYDER.

26-1834.

the Farmers

SON AND LOUDON... having rented Colonel... Mill, on the Shenandoah... will be in complete order... of Grain by the 15th of the... take this method of inform... that they will at all times... BLISS FLETCHER at fair cash... as the usual rates of toll and... on at the Baltimore or Dis... For those who prefer grind... we will send their Flour to... dove-mentioned markets, sell... punctually at a very short... will also have any article their... not brought to the mill, or... Fish, Salt, &c., for which no... will be made than the cost of... hope, by punctuality and... to business, to merit a share... JOHN CLUSON, CHARLES BARNES.

3m.

AND MILL.

IN HARPER'S FERRY... the above mill from F... for a term of years, and... same in excellent condition... is now ready to receive... GRAIN... in a superior style. He will... of Flour for every 200 pounds... Wheat, and will stand the... by market to which it may... and ready for any exceptional... order of the mill at present, he... confidence in being able to pro... Flour, for cash, at the mar... those who wish to get rid of... or who are desirous of being... modated by him at the lowest... of this mill consists in its... point where Canal navigation... therefore lockage before it... sive is saved. His always obtained... in the market, as can be... reference to boatmen on the... flour dealers below.

Master Season, he will always...

supply on hand for the accom... customers and farmers gene... JACOB STAUB.

34-4f.

the Farmers

SON AND FREDERICK... either having come to the con... carry on the Milling business... present season, takes this mo... his former customers, and... ally, that his MILL is now... and ready for any exceptional... all kinds. He will give one... for every three hundred... of Wheat delivered, and stand... of Baltimore, Georgetown, or... or he will be ready to pay the... to those who wish to send... that will be paid, and no pa... general satisfaction.

JOHN MYERS.

July 17, 1834-35.

quon Factory.

eriber having leased the Ope... ollen Factory, one mile from... now ready to receive Wool... into Rolls, or to be manufact... Cloth, Cassimette, Linsey, ... broad or narrow, according... to all sizes Carpets of Col... ras, colours warranted. This... having the advantage of all the... which will enable me at all... year to despatch work on the... Wool will be received in... inseys, Cloths, &c. exchanged... hope that by strict attention... to receive a share of public patron... that will be paid, and no pa... general satisfaction.

WILLIAM JOB.

knowledge of Mr. Wm. Job, I... lence recommend him to the... completely remissive of his bur... industrial and steady... attractive to business; and I... to become responsible for all... to his charge.

SAMUEL CAMERON.

34.

L. LOWMEYERS.

TOHNEY AT LAW... an office in Smithfield, and... and in the several Courts of... Berkeley.

34-5m.

From the Cincinnati Mirror.

THE CRUCIFIXION.

BY GEORGE CURRY.

There is a hill of strange, and high renown,
In the steep border of Scotland,
Along whose brow and rugged side was seen,
In days of old, a steel-clad warrior train.
A captive king went with them allently—
And scorn, and hatred, and the fiercest stings
Of enmity, were heaped upon his head.
Yet the derision, and reproach of those
Who spoke his doom, were answered not again:
The morning light of heaven shined down that day
Upon the mountain's summit, glancing o'er
The rocks and fountains, and the stranger king
Hung suffering in its radiance; he expired—
And instantly the burning sun was done,
And the pale tenants of the grave came forth
And gazed upon the long-forgotten forms
Of human kind. The darkness wore away,
And noiselike voices were heard to say,
The blanched Sacrifice for sin was laid,
And—no other word—his name was named.

Richmond, June 3, 1834.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

THE DEAD HUSSAR.

We never shall forget a visit we made, while in Paris, one morning, to the military hospital of Grand Caillou, near the famous hotel of the Invalides. After the distinguished surgeon, Baron Laréin, had attended to the patients for Napoleon every one remembers, had gone through the different wards, each soldier of which, however sick, tenaciously retained his beloved mus-taches, and twirled them in a more comely shape as the baron approached his bed, we passed with the eager, admiring throng who followed the foot-steps of the illustrious teacher, to cross the court to the dissecting room, to see, as he remarked, what of interest the last twenty-four hours had brought forth; for every minute, almost, is pregnant with some incident or event of importance in this great capital. A corpse lay stretched upon the table, the beautiful proportions of which, the fair skin and the calm and natural expression of whose manly features, smiling even in death, excited the attention and remark of every beholder—stoical as medical men are wont to be in such places. The gracefully curling, unimpaired on the upper lip enabled us immediately to recognize that he had belonged to the army. He was, we learned, a young hussar of the royal guard, who, on the previous evening, in a fit of despondency from disappointed love, had with the most deliberate and soldier-like coolness, fallen pro-posely, after the romantic custom of the Romans, upon his own sword, un-willing longer, he said, to live with- out, for whom only he wished to exist, ceased to smile upon him. The martial trump—"the plumed helmet!" the neigh of the war horse—no longer thirms-for him, whom the light of his heart had rejected in scorn. The hope of military glory—the din of bat-tle—the deathless crown of victory—withered, faded, and shrank into utter worthlessness and insignificance before that object upon which he had fixed the affections of his heart, and which he worshipped with all the absorbing

THE LATE MR. WIRT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence, which has recently taken place between the Maryland Bible Society and the Rev. and late distinguished William Wirt, will be read with interest in this community.

BALTIMORE, May 12th, 1833.

To Mrs. William Wirt:

The subscribers have been charged, on behalf of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Bible Society, with the duty of transmitting to you the enclosed memorial of their late highly respected President. We are sensible that latterly it has become much a matter of form for all individuals to pay respectful notice to the memory of any of their deceased officers; but in the present instance we beg you to be assured that it is not merely formal which has induced the Board of the Maryland Bible Society to record this moment of their affectionate regard for the Christian friend and fellow-labourer in the Lord's vineyard. Warmly attached to our deceased President, we ask the privilege of commending in a small degree our feelings with your own, and to sympathize with you in the grief which in all-an you, and we have only to add on behalf of those who we represent on this occasion, our sincere prayers, that he may be pleased especially to bless you and your family, and verify his own gracious promise to be a father and a friend to the widow and the fatherless.

With much respect, we have the honor to be, your obt. servants,

RICH. B. MAGRUDER,

Vice President, Md. Bible Society.

Wm. GWAN JONES, Secy.

To Messrs. R. B. Magruder and Wm. G. Jones,

Vice President and Cor. Secretary,

Md. Bible Society.

Dear Sirs:—Permit me, though it has been deferred longer than my feelings prompted, to thank you, and the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Bible Society for the very kind letter received from you since my arrival here—and for the admirable memorial which I enclosed, of respect and affection for the memory of your late President. No consolation, not immediately emanating from a heavenly source, has such a power to soothe the anguish of a bereavement like this, as the spontaneous offering of veneration and love for the departed, and of sympathy for the survivors. I take up from the memorial that you did not live in the fullness of love among his fellow men, so applied as to produce fruits that will be perennial and imperishable—and it gives a strong hope that he is now enjoying the reward promised by the Lord of the harvest to those who are fellow workers together with him on earth.

It was often a subject of regret to my beloved husband, that he could not more entirely devote the talents entrusted to him to the cause of the redeemer—yet, whenever it was in his power, in any way to promote this object, so near and dear to his heart, it was done with all his heart and soul—and we believe that God accepteth the willing mind, where the profession, in which one is called, and which the apostle charges us not to forsake—or other circumstances, put it out of our power to render the homage of all the time and talents to this sole object.

Our God is pleased to accomplish his pledged promise of turning the whole earth to himself, by the agency of his Servants, in subordination to the influences of his Holy Spirit; yet he is perfectly independent of these his honored instruments—he taketh one and raiseth up another; and we are dumb before his presence: it is the Lord, let him do as seemeth good to himself. To us it seemed that our departed friend was in the tide of usefulness, and that his removal would be a loss to the world; but he is not and cannot be supplied in the vineyard of the Lord. He will not suffer his own word to languish; other disciples will be called to his service, and the church will yet number in her ranks many of the great and learned of the earth.

Your society has for its object, obedience to the first and highest commands of Christ, the diffusion of the knowledge of himself and his salvation throughout every region of the globe.—May you go on prospering, in a double ratio; and may every member of your society be animated with fresh ardour—seeing that the time is indeed short, that the night is far spent, and the day nigh at hand, when you, too, shall be summoned to render an account of your stewardship. That it may

be rendered with joy, that the crown of immortal splendor may be placed on your brow, and that you may meet on the right hand of our common Saviour—God, the loved friend whose loss we now mourn, in his, the fervent prayer of her, who with gratitude for your delicate attention and kindness, and the highest respect and esteem, remains, your friend and well-wisher,

E. W. WIRT.

Richmond, June 3, 1834.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

THE DEAD HUSSAR.

We never shall forget a visit we made, while in Paris, one morning, to the military hospital of Grand Caillou, near the famous hotel of the Invalides. After the distinguished surgeon, Baron Laréin, had attended to the patients for Napoleon every one remembers, had gone through the different wards, each soldier of which, however sick, tenaciously retained his beloved mus-taches, and twirled them in a more comely shape as the baron approached his bed, we passed with the eager, admiring throng who followed the foot-steps of the illustrious teacher, to cross the court to the dissecting room, to see, as he remarked, what of interest the last twenty-four hours had brought forth; for every minute, almost, is pregnant with some incident or event of importance in this great capital. A corpse lay stretched upon the table, the beautiful proportions of which, the fair skin and the calm and natural expression of whose manly features, smiling even in death, excited the attention and remark of every beholder—stoical as medical men are wont to be in such places. The gracefully curling, unimpaired on the upper lip enabled us immediately to recognize that he had belonged to the army. He was, we learned, a young hussar of the royal guard, who, on the previous evening, in a fit of despondency from disappointed love, had with the most deliberate and soldier-like coolness, fallen pro-posely, after the romantic custom of the Romans, upon his own sword, un-willing longer, he said, to live with- out, for whom only he wished to exist, ceased to smile upon him. The martial trump—"the plumed helmet!" the neigh of the war horse—no longer thirms-for him, whom the light of his heart had rejected in scorn. The hope of military glory—the din of bat-tle—the deathless crown of victory—withered, faded, and shrank into utter worthlessness and insignificance before that object upon which he had fixed the affections of his heart, and which he worshipped with all the absorbing

A FEMALE SWINDLER.

Some years ago, not too long to tell the tale, a brilliant woman stopped at the door of one of our fashionable jewellers in Broadway, and a genteel-looking lady, apparelled in the extremes of the beau-moude, entered it with gay, inquisitive steps, causing her bright eyes to look upon the volumes of silver-ware that were sparkling every where around her, and which, of course, we must speak gallantly of the sex, beamed forth a more resplendent lustre in consequence of the bright orb that were directed towards it. Having selected a large portion of plate, with a seeming air of non-chalance, she placed the value of five hundred dollars, she requested the shopman to have it carefully packed up, and ready for her to place in her carriage, by the time that she returned from her airing excursion. The obliged store-keeper was, of course, all-obedience and civility, and most politely escorted her to her carriage, assuring her that every thing should be ready to the scruple of a minute. Immediately after she had gone, he perceived she had left her reticule, and aware that he must keep it till her return, he thought himself that he had better take a peep within its case, and that he might ascertain the nature of its currency, and be certain that the fair purchaser who had left it was able to pay for the large amount of ware she had purchased. He opened the reticule, and perceived therein a \$1000 note on the Bank of America, which he prudently had examined, and it proved to be a genuine one.

NOT LONG AFTER.

Not long after our blooming heroine returned, apparently cast down with uneasiness, and demanding with some- thing of a pensive tone, if she had not left her reticule upon his counter. Judge of her joy when he produced it! Having requested him to have the articles conveyed to her carriage; before doing so, however, she opened her reticule and handed him a \$1000 note, which of course, he politely changed for a \$250 bill, for which he most courteously thanked her, with a bow that actually reached to the centre. Every article was scrupulously removed in a trice to the carriage of the lady, and then, amid showers of thanks, compliments, and invitations to call again, she was handed to her seat, not with- out a gentle squeeze of the hand, that

she would not forget the kind store which she had so greatly benefited and obliged.

But as the calmest sky is frequently overclouded in an instant by frowning clouds from the east, so was the countenance of the salesman changed into the tempest of chagrin, when he learned, after sending his note to the bank, that it was a sheer counterfeit and deception, which the admiral lady must hastily have palmed off for the current bill which he had the sagacity to send to a banker for examination. Regret was useless. The cunning bird had flown, and with her the carriage, silver plate, five hundred dollar note, and the shower of gracious compliments which had been showered upon her.

ANCIENT CUSTOM.—ON HOLY THURSDAY.

On Holy Thursday the young queen of Hungary performed, in the name of the Empress, the ceremony of washing the feet of 12 old men and 12 old women. Of the old men, the eldest was 101 years of age, the youngest 81; the age of the twelve together 1019 years. The eldest of the women was 87, the youngest 85, and the twelve together 1075 years.

INTERESTING TALE.

THE BEGGAR.

FROM THE FRENCH.

Not long since an old beggar, named James, was in the daily habit of placing himself at the principal gate of a church in Paris. His manners, tone, and language, showed that he had received an education far superior to that which is the ordinary lot of poverty. Under his rags, which were worn with certain dignity, shone a still living recollection of more elevated condition. This beggar also enjoyed great authority among the paupers belonging to the parish. His kindness, his impartiality in distributing alms among his fellow paupers, his zeal in appealing their quarrels, had earned for him well-merited respect. Yet his life and misfortunes were a complete mystery to the most intimate comrades, as well as to the persons attached to the parish. Every morning for twenty five years, he regularly came and sat down at the same place. People were so accus-tomed to see him there, that he made, as it were, part of the furniture of the porch; yet, none of his fellow-beggars could relate the least particular of his life.

Only one thing was known. James never set his foot in the church, and yet he was a catholic. At the time of the religious services, when the sacred

voice resounded within the walls of the church, with an eager and contented eye he contemplated from within, the solemnity which the house of God presented. The sparkling reflection of the light through the gothic windows, the shade of the pillars, which had stood there for ages, like a symbol of the eternity of religion, the profound charm attached to the gloomy aspect of the church; every thing inspired the beggar with involuntary admiration. Tears were sometimes perceived to trickle down his wrinkled face; some great misfortune, or some profound remorse seemed to agitate his soul. In the primitive times of the church, he might have been taken for a great criminal condemned to banish himself from the assembly of the faithful, and to pass, like a slave, through the midst of the living.

A clergyman repaired every day to that church to celebrate mass. Descended from one of the most ancient families in France, possessed of an immense fortune, he found a joy in im-mending abundant alms. The beggar had become the object of affection, and every morning the Abbe Paulin de Saint C., accompanied with his benevolent words his charity, which had become a daily income.

One day James did not appear at the usual hour. The Abbe Paulin, desirous of not losing this opportunity for his charity, sought the dwelling of the beggar, and found the old man lying sick on a couch. The eyes of the clergyman were smitten with the luxury and the misery which appeared in the furniture of that habitation. A magnificent gold watch was suspended over the miserable bolster; two pictures, richly framed and covered with crapes, were placed on a white-washed wall; a crucifix in ivory of beautiful workmanship, was hanging at the feet of the sick man; an antiquated chair, with gothic carvings, and among a few worn-out books lay a mass book, with silver clasps; all the remainder of the furniture announced delightful misery. The presence of the priest revived the old man, and with an accent full of gratitude, the latter cried out—

"M. Abbe, you are then kind enough to remember an unhappy man?"

"My friend," replied M. Paulin, "a priest forgets none but the happy ones."

came to inquire whether you want any assistance."

"I want nothing," answered the beggar; "my death is approaching; my conscience alone is not quiet."

"Your conscience! have you any great fault to expiate?"

"A crime, an enormous crime for which my whole life has been a cruel and useless expiation; a crime beyond pardon!"

"A crime beyond pardon! there does not exist any! The divine mercy is greater than all the crimes of man."

"But a criminal, polluted with the most horrible crime, what has he to hope for? Pardon? There is none for me."

"Yes, there is," cried out the priest with enthusiasm; "to doubt it would be a more horrible blasphemy than your very crime itself. Religion stretches out her arms to repentance. James, if your repentance is sincere, implore the divine goodness; it will not abandon you. Make your confession."

Thereupon the priest uncovered himself, and after pronouncing the sublime words, which open to the penitent the gates of heaven, he listened to the beggar.

"The son of a poor farmer, honoured with the affection of a family of high rank, whose land my father cultivated, I was from my infancy welcomed at the castle of my masters. Destined to be a valet-a-chambre to the heir of the family, the education they gave me, my progress in study, and the benevolence of my masters, changed my condition: I was raised to the rank of a secretary. I was just turned of twenty-five years of age, when the revolution first broke out in France; my mind was easily seduced by reading the newspapers of that period; my ambition made me tired of my precarious situation. I conceived the project of abandoning for the camp the castle which had been the asylum of my youth. Had I followed that first impulse, ingratitude would have saved me from a crime! The fury of the revolutionists soon spread through the provinces; my masters, fearing to be arrested in their castle, dismissed all their servants: A sum of money was realized in haste, and selecting from among their rich furniture a few articles, precious for family recollections, they went to Paris to seek an asylum in the crowd, and find repose in the obscurity of their dwelling. I followed them, as a child of the house. Terror reigned uncontrolled throughout France, and nobody knew the place of concealment of my masters. Inscribed on the list of emigrants, confiscation had soon devoured their property; but

together, tranquil and unknown. Animated by a lively faith in Providence, they lived in the expectation of better times. Vain hope! the only person who could reveal their retreat, and snatch them from their asylum, had the baseness to denounce them.—This former is myself. The father, the mother, four daughters, angels in beauty and innocence, and a young boy, of ten years of age, were thrown together into a dungeon, and delivered up to the horrors of captivity. Their trial commenced.

The most frivolous preferences were then sufficient to condemn the innocent; yet the public accusers could hardly find one motive for prosecution against that noble and virtuous family. A man was found, who was the confidant of their secrets and their most intimate thoughts; he magnified the most simple circumstances of their lives into a crime of conspiracy. This calumny, this false witness—I am he.—The fatal sentence of death was passed upon the whole family, except the young son, an unhappy orphan, destined to weep the loss of all his kindred, and to curse his assassin, if he ever knew him. Resigned, and finding consolation in their virtues, that unfortunate family expected death in prison. A mis-take took place in the order of the executions. The day appointed for theirs, passed over, and if nobody had meddled with it, they would have escaped the scaffold, it being the eve of the ninth of Thermidor. A man, impatient to enrich himself with their spoils, repaired to the revolutionary tribunal, and caused the error to be rectified; his zeal was rewarded with a diploma of civism. The order for their execution was delivered immediately, and on that very evening the frightful justice of these times had its course.—This wicked informer, I am he. At the close of the day, by torch light, the fatal cart transported that noble family to death! The father, with the impress of profound sorrow on his brow, pressed in his arms his two youngest daughters; the mother, a heroic and christian-like woman, did the same with the two eldest; and all mingling their recollections, their tears and hopes, were repeating the funeral prayers. They did not even once utter the name of their assassin. As it was late, the executioner, tired of his task, had entrusted a valet with this late execution. Little accustomed to the horrible work, the valet, on the way, begged the assistance of a passer-by. The latter con-

sented to help him in his ignoble function. This man, is myself. The reward of so many crimes, was a sum of three thousand francs in gold; and the precious articles, still deposited here around me, are the witnesses of my guilt.

After I had committed this crime, I tried to bury the recollection of it in debauchery; the gold obtained by my infamous conduct was hardly spent, when remorse took possession of my soul. No project, no enterprise, no labour of mine, was crowned with success. I became poor and infirm.—Charity allowed me a privileged place at the church, where I have passed so many years. The remembrance of my crime was overwhelming; so poignant, that, despairing of divine goodness, I never dared to have any conversation of religion, nor enter the church. The alms I received, yours especially, M. Abbe, aided me to board a sum equal to that I stole from my former masters; here it is. The objects of luxury which you remark in my room, this watch, this crucifix, this book, these veiled portraits, were taken from my victims. Oh! how long and profound has my repentance been, but how powerless! M. Abbe, do you believe I can hope pardon from God?"

"My son," replied the Abbe, "your crime, no doubt is, frightful: the circumstances of it are atrocious. Orphans, who were deprived of their parents by the revolution, understand better than any one else, all the bitterness of the anguish suffered by your victims! A whole life passed in tears, is not too much for the expiation of such a crime. Yet the treasures of divine mercy are immense. Relying on your repentance, and full of confidence in the inexhaustible goodness of God, I think I can assure you of his pardon."

The priest then rose up. The beggar, as if animated by a new life, got out of bed and knelt down. The Abbe Paulin de Saint C. was going to pronounce the powerful words which bind or loosen the sins of man, when the beggar cried out:

"Father, wait before I receive God's pardon, let me get rid of the fruit of my crimes. Take these objects, sell them, distribute the price to the poor."

In his hasty movement, the beggar snatched away the crapes which covered the two pictures. "Behold," said he, "behold the august image of my masters!"

At the sight, the Abbe Paulin de Saint C. let these words escape—"My father! my mother!"

Immediately, the remembrance of of the assassin, the sight of those objects, seized upon the soul of the priest, and yielding to an unexpected emotion, he fell upon a chair. His head leaning on his hands, he shed abundant tears a deep wound had opened afresh in his heart.

The beggar, overpowered, not daring to lift up his looks on the son of his masters, on the terrible and angry judge, who owed him vengeance rather than pardon, rolled himself at his feet, bedewed them with tears, and repeated in a tone of despair—"My master! my master!"

The priest endeavored, without looking at him, to check his grief. The beggar cried out:

"Yes, I am an assassin, a monster, an infamous wretch! M. Abbe dispose of my life! What must I do to atone you?"

"Avenge me!" replied the priest, recalled to himself by these words—"Avenge me, unhappy man!"

"Was I not then right in saying that my crime was beyond pardon? I knew it well, that religion itself would repulse me. Repentance will avail nothing to a criminal so deep a dye; there is no forgiveness for me—no more pardon—no forgiveness!"

These last words, pronounced with a terrible accent, reached to the soul of the priest, his mission and his duties. The struggle between filial grief and the exercise of his sacred functions ceased immediately. Human weakness had for a moment claimed the tears of the saddened son. Religion then stirred the soul of the servant of God. The priest took hold of the crucifix, the paternal inheritance, which had fallen into the hands of this unhappy man, and presenting it to the beggar, he said, in the strong accents of emotion:

"Christian, is your repentance sincere?"

"Yes."

"Is your crime the object of profound horror?"

"Yes."

"Our God, immolated on this cross by men, grants you pardon! Finish your confession!"

Then the priest, with one hand uplifted over the beggar, holding in the other the sign of our redemption, bade the divine mercy descend on the assassin of his whole family!

With his face against the earth, the beggar remained immovable at the priest's feet. The latter stretched out his hand to raise him up—he was no more!—[N. Y. Mirror.]

sent to help him in his ignoble function. This man, is myself. The reward of so many crimes, was a sum of three thousand francs in gold; and the precious articles, still deposited here around me, are the witnesses of my guilt.

After I had committed this crime, I tried to bury the recollection of it in debauchery; the gold obtained by my infamous conduct was hardly spent, when remorse took possession of my soul. No project, no enterprise, no labour of mine, was crowned with success. I became poor and infirm.—Charity allowed me a privileged place at the church, where I have passed so many years. The remembrance of my crime was overwhelming; so poignant, that, despairing of divine goodness, I never dared to have any conversation of religion, nor enter the church. The alms I received, yours especially, M. Abbe, aided me to board a sum equal to that I stole from my former masters; here it is. The objects of luxury which you remark in my room, this watch, this crucifix, this book, these veiled portraits, were taken from my victims. Oh! how long and profound has my repentance been, but how powerless! M. Abbe, do you believe I can hope pardon from God?"

"My son," replied the Abbe, "your crime, no doubt is, frightful: the circumstances of it are atrocious. Orphans, who were deprived of their parents by the revolution, understand better than any one else, all the bitterness of the anguish suffered by your victims! A whole life passed in tears, is not too much for the expiation of such a crime. Yet the treasures of divine mercy are immense. Relying on your repentance, and full of confidence in the inexhaustible goodness of God, I think I can assure you of his pardon."

The priest then rose up. The beggar, as if animated by a new life, got out of bed and knelt down. The Abbe Paulin de Saint C. was going to pronounce the powerful words which bind or loosen the sins of man, when the beggar cried out:

"Father, wait before I receive God's pardon, let me get rid of the fruit of my crimes. Take these objects, sell them, distribute the price to the poor."

In his hasty movement, the beggar snatched away the crapes which covered the two pictures. "Behold," said he, "behold the august image of my masters!"

At the sight, the Abbe Paulin de Saint C. let these words escape—"My father! my mother!"

Immediately, the remembrance of of the assassin, the sight of those objects, seized upon the soul of the priest, and yielding to an unexpected emotion, he fell upon a chair. His head leaning on his hands, he shed abundant tears a deep wound had opened afresh in his heart.

The beggar, overpowered, not daring to lift up his looks on the son of his masters, on the terrible and angry judge, who owed him vengeance rather than pardon, rolled himself at his feet, bedewed them with tears, and repeated in a tone of despair—"My master! my master!"

The priest endeavored, without looking at him, to check his grief. The beggar cried out:

"Yes, I am an assassin, a monster, an infamous wretch! M. Abbe dispose of my life! What must I do to atone you?"

"Avenge me!" replied the priest, recalled to himself by these words—"Avenge me, unhappy man!"

"Was I not then right in saying that my crime was beyond pardon? I knew it well, that religion itself would repulse me. Repentance will avail nothing to a criminal so deep a dye; there is no forgiveness for me—no more pardon—no forgiveness!"

These last words, pronounced with a terrible accent, reached to the soul of the priest, his mission and his duties. The struggle between filial grief and the exercise of his sacred functions ceased immediately. Human weakness had for a moment claimed the tears of the saddened son. Religion then stirred the soul of the servant of God. The priest took hold of the crucifix, the paternal inheritance, which had fallen into the hands of this unhappy man, and presenting it to the beggar, he said, in the strong accents of emotion:

"Christian, is your repentance sincere?"

"Yes."

"Is your crime the object of profound horror?"

"Yes."

"Our God, immolated on this cross by men, grants you pardon! Finish your confession!"

Then the priest, with one hand uplifted over the beggar, holding in the other the sign of our redemption, bade the divine mercy descend on the assassin of his whole family!

With his face against the earth, the beggar remained immovable at the priest's feet. The latter stretched out his hand to raise him up—he was no more!—[N. Y. Mirror.]

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

Devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Literature, Science, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Internal Improvement, and General Information.

FREE PRESS.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE, a paper much esteemed by us, seems to have "cut our acquaintance" for the last ten days.

William Gwynne, Esq. who, in all the noble qualities of the head and heart, was an honor to the profession, has relinquished his interest in the Baltimore Gazette, and will hereafter devote his attention exclusively to the law.

Mr. Gwynne Jones, Esq. succeeds Mr. G. in the editorial chair. He is a young gentleman of excellent talents, and whose business habits will ere long become an able editor.

Mr. Ritchie hails with great joy the revival of the "Aurora" by Col. Dimes, as a whole-hearted co-laborer in the field of politics.

Has not the same candid and consistent Enquirer sold of Col. Dixon in 1816, and then tell us which of these statements of Mr. Ritchie we are to believe?

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 17th, 1816. "The object which the Enquirer had in view, is gained. That unblushing apostate, the Editor of the Aurora, has been expelled from the ranks of the press."

This is but a small specimen of the abuse heaped upon the editor of the Aurora by the Enquirer when Col. Dixon was formerly an Editor.

Some printers are apologizing to their patrons, for bad printing, stating that their ink rollers could not stand the heat, but were near "running away."

Many deaths have occurred, since the 1st of July, from carelessness in the use of fire arms, and from drinking cold water during the roasting hot weather.

Another civil war has broken out in Mexico. Gen. Santa Anna is in arms against the government.

DEATHS BY LIGHTNING. Mr. Christian Thomas, of Frederick County, Maryland, was killed by lightning, on the 2d instant, while sitting at the dinner table.

Two persons were killed by lightning, in the neighborhood of Kidderminster, Mass., a fine house was destroyed, and a large quantity of stock sheltered under a tree during the storm.

The Roman Catholic Chapel in Charleston, Mass., was struck by lightning on the 10th instant, and three boys (who with others had remained after their school held there was dismissed) were killed, and a girl stung for some time.

Mr. John Mackee, of Anne Arundel county, Md. whilst on a visit to an acquaintance in Prince George's county, and sitting in his room by his side, was instantly killed by a flash of lightning, on the 5th inst.

We understand that a man by the name of Connelly was killed by lightning on Thursday evening last, a few miles below this place on the Canal.—(Williamsport Banner.)

We regret to learn that WILLIAM ALLEN, a member of the Baltimore Engine Company, shortly after the funeral procession, in which he had shared, fell suddenly down in Arch street, and died in about two hours afterwards.—(U. S. Gaz.)

Hail.—During a heavy storm on Monday evening last, hail of an extraordinary size fell in the neighborhood of Baker's cross roads in this county. It is stated in the Torch Light, upon the most credible authority, that some of the largest stones weighed one pound, many measured from 10 to 12 inches in circumference, and that a cow was killed in that neighborhood by the falling of the hail.

We understand that in the neighborhood of Wagner's Cross roads, the corn sustained considerable injury from the hail, as did also the trees in the wood. At Hagerstown the hail were about the size of a marble.—(Williamsport Banner.)

From the Baltimore Gazette of the 21st. On Saturday last Gen. G. W. Gibbs of Tennessee, now in this city, was arrested at the suit of the President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, in an action claiming damages to the amount of \$500,000.

In consequence of an advertisement published by him in the morning papers, in which all persons are cautioned not to receive assignments of the Bonds well known here as the Tennessee Bonds, held by the Union Bank, General Gibbs declared himself to be engaged to give bail to the amount of damages as required, was committed to jail, where he remained till this morning.

The circumstance becoming generally known, a meeting of a number of respectable merchants and citizens was held, at which it was determined to unite in giving the bail required, and about thirty of them, owning property worth three millions of dollars, signed the Bail bond and effected his release from prison.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, a distinguished member of the British Parliament, has brought forward a bill, that will, if passed, effectually abolish duelling in the United Kingdom.—(Richmond Compiler.)

THOMAS F. MOORE.

We mentioned in our last, the arrival in our city, of the Hon. THOMAS F. MOORE, on his way to his constituents, Alfred Hocker, of Poll Book memory. His arrival was celebrated by a tremendous peal of fire arms.—No sooner had he alighted from the stage at Postlethwaite and Brennan's, than some one whispered in his ear, that Sam. Brown was in the city. Off went a pistol. Why he shot, or what he shot at, nobody knew.—Down he went to the Lexington Hotel.—hang goes another of his pistols, which lodged its contents in the foot of a Venetian man, who was thereby unable to attend in Court. Never was a city in greater consternation. Some thought it prudent to call out the militia.—Every man armed himself, not knowing when his turn would come. Blood and thunder! What does he mean? The man is as savage as a great axe. Did you ever hear of such a bloodthirsty tyrant? He intends killing every man, woman, and child in this city.—

A particular account of the last Mormon campaign in Missouri is given in the Western papers. The belligerents seem to have been mutually exasperated, and to have approached very near to a general and bloody battle. The numbers engaged in the contest on both sides are much larger than we had supposed, before seeing these authentic details. The Mormons assembled late in June in Clay County, Mo., and were reinforced by parties principally from Ohio, until they amounted from 800 to 1000 men, armed with guns, tomahawks, knives, and from two to four bars of pistols each. Their design was to cross the river and take possession of Jackson county, the "Zion," as they term it, of their faith. Their leader, the prophet Joseph Smith, exhorted them to "raise against all who should be slain in fighting the battles for the possession of this Holy Land." The Jackson county people were equally determined to resist the passage of the river, at all hazards. A letter from a person on the spot, published in Mayville, Ky., says that Jackson County raised 900, and Lafayette 400, and that several hundred more were ready to come at a moment's warning. The feeling of the people may be conjectured from the expression of opinion in the letters quoted, that had the Mormons attempted to cross the river, not one of them would have been left to tell the tale.

No quarter would have given, and we could have killed most of them before they got across the river.

There were some attempts at negotiation. The Jackson county people offered to buy all the lands of the Mormons at a double price—which was refused. The invaders professed peaceable intentions, and a desire only to take quiet possession of their own lands—professions which appear to have had no credit.

In the end, however, they desisted from their enterprise, and departed in haste for the possession of their "Zion," for fifty or a hundred years. They will take up their intermediate residence somewhere else; and thus the battle, which must have been obstinate and very bloody, was avoided.

It is to be hoped, for the sake of ordinary justice, that means will be found, for making compensation to those excluded men for the property they are forced to abandon, as well as for the damages they have sustained by being driven out.—(Balt. Amer.)

The Greenfield (Mass.) Mercury, contains the following sketch of a noted character, who for some time had been prowling upon many of our unsuspecting citizens, but has at last been caught and punished for his crimes.

Among the recent criminal convictions in the city, New York, we notice that of an individual, known by the name of Lord Rivers? for grand larceny. The name recalls many recollections of a career as various and full of incident, that it could be fully portrayed with all its success and reverses, by flood and field, there are but few romances which could compare with it for dramatic effect.

Lord Rivers? alias "Doctor Dubois," alias "Honorable Mr. Blanchard," (the last of which we believe was his real name) is probably well remembered in Boston, as an individual whose superlative whiskers, innumerable frogs, magnificent watch guards, and distinguished Nepperrish air attracted universal attention wherever he deigned to exhibit himself. Both here and in England he occasionally relieved the monotony of ordinary life by passing for a nobleman; a character which he would support with tolerable success, till some slight misadventure, such as an arrest for swindling, or a charge of picking pockets, came to reduce him again to the rank of ordinary mortals.

In a visit to England, two or three years since, he was detected in some crime, and transported to Botany Bay. An American vessel put in there; he became acquainted with the capt. and mate, ingratiated himself into their confidence, made them believe that he was a person of rank, fortune and merit, unjustly persecuted, and able at some future time to repay all kindness, and finally persuaded them to aid him in escaping, and to conceal him in their vessel after the escape was effected.

In return for this favor he borrowed two hundred dollars of each of them, of which they never received back a farthing, and in the course of the voyage, while firing carelessly at a mark, he lodged a buckshot in the mate's eye, and deprived him forever of the use of

THE MORMONS.

The report of a battle between the Mormons and the citizens of Jackson county, Missouri, in which it was said that the Mormon leader was slain, is not confirmed. The accounts from St. Louis make it probable that no such collision has taken place, but that, on the contrary, the Mormons have abandoned the attempt to use force in order to regain possession.

Jackson county, the disputed lands in which are the object of Mormon zeal, is the Holy Land of their religion, where the millennium of their faith is to be accomplished. They still adhere to the persuasion that they will be put in possession, and establish their doctrines triumphantly on that spot. Their prophets who have taught them these notions, have, however, with a shrewd regard to their present credit, given them warning that their triumph will not be completed for a hundred years. It is to be hoped that their faith, if it be strong enough, to digest the prophecy, will be strong enough to induce them to wait patiently for its accomplishment, without crusading, sword in hand, against the infidels, whose stay in the land is thus reduced to less for years.—(Balt. Am.)

The bill repealing the disabilities under which the Jews labor in England, has passed to a second reading in the House of Commons.

The Duke of Richmond has withdrawn from the Post Office Department, in consequence of a motion having been made in the house to make it an office of commission. He has been succeeded by Lord Conyngham.

The Duke of Wellington has been installed Chancellor of the Oxford University, with great pomp and solemnity.

Mr. Spring Rice has been re-elected from Cambridge.

Mr. Abercromby has been appointed master of the mint, and tendered a seat in the cabinet.

There appears to be an impatient, if not dangerous state of excitement, according to the Times, under the apprehension that the continued procrastination of the tythes and dissenters' bills will and in the defeat of those measures.

Hassina, prime minister of Tripoli, has been appointed by the Sultan of the Levant, to the post of Governor of the island of Cyprus.

Leing, at Timbuctoo, appears in the London Times under his own signature, positively disclaiming any knowledge of the circumstance—having come to London expressly to clear up his character.

In answer to Lord Farnham, Earl Grey states that it was the intention of Government to propose the repeal of the Irish coercion bill.

Letters from Constantinople state that some difficulties have occurred between the courts of Turkey and Russia, the latter setting up claims inconsistent with the terms of the late treaty, and some of the troops had actually advanced beyond the stipulation frontier. It was expected that the French and English ministers would interfere, which would cause some diplomatic correspondence. A report of an invasion of Persia by the grasping Russians was quite current.

Marshal Marmont arrived at Odessa on the 19th of May. It is supposed, to enter the service of Nicholas.

At the opera at Lisbon, on the evening of May 27th, as Don Pedro and the Queen entered their box, there was a cry of "Death to Don Miguel!" Don Pedro immediately arose and addressed the audience, calling them a rabble, and threatening to use military force.

The whole house then stonily responded, "Long live the emperor!" Don Carlos is to receive an annual pension from Spain. He is quite deaf, though he arrives in England with one hundred in his suite, including five generals, monks, and Don Miguel's sister, the Princess of Beira.

The English frigate at Aldea Gallega, on receiving Don Carlos, manned the yards and fired a salute. He and his suite were quite embarrassed with the presence of Capt. Fanshawe, of the frigate, at dinner, having never eaten before but with royal personages.

From Africa.—We are happy to announce the arrival at Boston of the Rev. R. Spaulding and his wife, from Liberia. Mr. Spaulding is the Superintendent of the Methodist Mission in Western Africa. Both are feeble from the effects of the climate, yet it is believed that their visit to their native country will restore them to their wonted health. Miss Farrington, a member of the Mission family, was left at Monrovia in better health than she enjoyed when she left this city. In company with Mr. Spaulding, is the Rev. A. Herring, a member of the Liberia Methodist Conference, who has the charge of the Grand Basa station.—(N. Y. Con. Ad.)

DOMESTIC.

The Wheeling Times, of the 15th, states, that within ten days past, there have been several cases of cholera morbus in that town, and three deaths from cholera, namely, Mrs. McCortney, wife of Mr. McCortney, in South Wheeling, Mrs. Echols, wife of Mr. Henry Echols, and Mr. Shapcott. For the last two days there had been no new cases of cholera, and the prevalence of the disease as an epidemic was not apprehended. The general health of Wheeling was as good as usual at this season of the year.

This dread and fatal disease is beginning to find its way up the Ohio, and already on this side of the river several persons have fallen victims to its deadly progress. In our own county, two deaths have recently occurred from its attack. The first was a Mr. Hooper, who brought the disease with him from Louisville, and died shortly after he reached Frederick. And on Wednesday last, a Mr. Kessler, of the steam boat Eclipse, was attacked, and in five hours was a corpse. The boat had been run ashore near the mouth of Beaver, and medical assistance obtained from this borough, but all in vain—the case was beyond the reach of human aid.

The Alleghenian states that Messrs. CLAY and McDONNELL are at the White Sulphur Springs. The number of visitors already exceeds two hundred daily. The accommodations at all the Springs are said to be much enlarged and improved.

President Tucker, and Judges Brooke, Campbell, and Carr, are in attendance at Lewisburg, on the Western Court of Appeals.—Judge Brockenbrough has been confined in this city in consequence of recent illness, from which we are pleased to say he is now rapidly recovering.—(Richmond Compiler.)

Gold Mines of Pennsylvania.—It is stated in the Lancaster Journal, that veins of gold, having large deposits, have been found in that county, which are thought to be rich as any mine in the South. With Mr. Irons and Cook, her veins of Gold, and above all, her hardy and industrious population, the Keystone state, even despite of misgovernment, must ever continue to be a great and powerful Commonwealth.

Dr. AUGUSTUS L. WASSER, of this city, has been appointed by the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery, in that flourishing institution. It deserves mention, as an honorable testimonial on behalf of Dr. Wasser, that though wholly unopposed in his part, the appointment was made in pursuance of an unanimous vote of the Board. His private lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, delivered in this city, during the last three or four years, have acquired for the author a high reputation, which has no doubt led to his being so abundantly justly, his present appointment.—(Balt. Fal.)

Other readers, besides our friends of the bar, may find something of interest in the annexed decisions of the General Court.

Decisions of the General Court, of the late term. The Commonwealth vs. Edward Ferris. Case adjudged in the Circuit Court of Lancaster County.

The defendant was prosecuted for knowingly and wilfully, without lawful authority, but not feloniously, shooting and killing 30 logs, the property of E. E. Brent. The jury found him guilty if the court should think him liable to the penalties of the act of Feb. 14, 1823, for hunting shot and killing birds, the property of another person, without lawful authority, and killing thereof. Two questions were submitted: 1st. Whether the wounding and killing of logs, was an offence in the personal possession of the owner, but on the land of the defendant at the time of the killing, is within the meaning of the act.—2d. What judgment ought to be given upon the proceedings in this case.

Upon the first question, the Court decided, that the offence was committed, in which larceny might be committed, as within the provisions of the law, and may be prosecuted under it, and that the killing on the land of the defendant, as found in the verdict, did not of itself defeat the operation of the law; and upon the second question, that the shooting and killing of logs, was done with sufficient certainty, that the shooting and killing, was done knowingly and wilfully, without lawful authority. The verdict, it therefore, to be set aside, and a venire facias de novo awarded.

Commonwealth vs. Elijah Hard.—The prisoner was put upon his trial before the Circuit Court of Petersburg, for forgery, by altering a draft by the Bank of Virginia on one of its Branches, and on his arraignment, he moved the Court to quash the indictment, because it was found by the grand jury before the facts with which he stood charged had been passed upon by an examining Court, as required by law. (The indictment was found on the 10th day of June; on the 11th, the Court of examination met and remanded the prisoner for trial in the Circuit Court, and on the 12th, he was arraigned and put upon his trial, on the indictment so found, on the 10th.) The Circuit Court overruled the motion to quash, and the prisoner was tried and convicted.

At this term, the prisoner applied for a writ of error, assigning as the principal ground of error, the overruling his motion to quash the indictment, and the judges differed in opinion upon this question, a writ of error was allowed, returnable to the next term.—Allison, counsel for the prisoner.

The Commonwealth vs. Deakin and Leckart.—Case adjudged from the Circuit Court of Taxewell.

A subpoena issued by order of the Circuit Court to summon the defendants to appear and give evidence before the grand jury, then in session, but they knowingly and wilfully kept out of the way of the officer, with design to prevent and elude the service of the subpoena, until the grand jury were discharged.—A rule was made against them, to show cause why they should not be punished for a contempt; they appeared, and moved the Court to quash the rule, and upon the motion, the Court adjudged the following question: Are the defendants liable to punishment by summary proceedings, under the statutory provisions defining contempt? Decided unanimously, they are not liable to be so punished, but that they may be punished by information or indictment.

The Commonwealth vs. Noble Power.—Case adjudged from the Circuit Court of Henrico.

The prisoner was indicted, tried, and convicted in the Circuit Court for feloniously and fraudulently carrying a slave, out of the county of Henrico into the county of Prince George, with intent to defraud and deprive the owner of said slave. He moved in the arrest of judgment, and assigned as error, that the indictment did not charge the carrying away of the slave to have been done "without the consent of the owner," in the words of the Act of Assembly under which he was indicted and convicted. The Circuit Court adjudged this question: Is the objection to the indictment, and assigned as error, without the consent of the owner, an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner," is an essential constituent of the offence created by the statute, and that the omission to charge it in the words of the statute, or in words of equivalent import, is a defect, not cured by the statute of Joinder, therefore decided that the judgment rendered, and the conviction, were not void, and that the taking "without the consent of the owner

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

Devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Literature, Science, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Internal Improvement, and General Miscellany.

From the New York Evening Star. THE STARS. The Evening Star! the Evening Star! How tranquilly it beams— It sheds its light o'er earth and heaven, And still a star it seems.

GREENLAND DUELS. There is one thing that is most singular of all, that they ever decide their quarrels by singing and dancing, and call this a single combat. If one Greenlandic imagines himself injured by another, he sings a song of reproach, and the other answers him with a song of revenge, but he does not sing a satirical poem; this he repeats so often with singing and dancing in the presence of domestics, and especially the women, that they all get it by memory. Then he publishes a challenge every where, that he will fight a duel with his antagonist with a sword, but song. The respondent betakes himself to the appointed place, and presents himself within the prescribed theatre. Then the speaker begins his satire, to the beat of the drum, and his party in auditory back every line with the repeated song, and also sing every sentence with him; all the while he discharges so many taunting truths at his adversary, that the audience have their fill of laughing. When he has sung out all his gall, the defendant steps forth, answers the accusations against him, and ridicules his antagonist in the same manner, all of which is corroborated by the united chorus of his party, and so the laugh changes sides. The plaintiff renounces the assault, and tries to belittle his second time; in short, he that makes the last wordy was the process, acquires a name. At such opportunities they can tell one another the truth very readily and easily, only there must be no mixture of passion or rudeness. The whole body of beholders sometimes sing, and bestow laurels, and afterwards the two parties are the best friends. The custom is recommended to more refined nations.

CONGRATULATIONS.—We recollect not long since to have heard a good Whig from one of the northern counties of this state, very happily illustrate the inconsistencies between the professions of President Jackson and his practice in the form of a conundrum, as follows: Why is General Jackson like a feather blown? Will you give it up? Because he points to a road he never travels.—Troy Whig.

HARPERS-FERRY HOTEL, Mail Stage Office. STEVENSON, has commenced business in the well-known Tavern Stand, on the corner at Harpers-Ferry, where a cordial and public patronage is respectfully solicited. Several new rooms have been lately added, which contribute very much to the comfort of the establishment.

EDUCATION. Mr. Joseph Boyden WILL, open on the 1st Monday in August next, a select and limited Classical and English School. The number of scholars is limited to twenty; twelve in the department for the Language, and eight for that of the English branches. There are one or two vacancies in the Classical, and a few in the English department. Those disposed to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by such an institution, are required to make early application. The various branches of English will be carefully taught those in the Classical department, unless otherwise requested.

Attention, Cavalry! An order having been received from the Adjutant General, for a return of the condition of the swords in possession of the late Jefferson troops, all persons having swords in their possession, will perform the office of good soldiers by producing them at HIRTS Hotel in Charlestown, on Saturday the 24th day of August, for inspection, and delivery to the proper authorities. This request the undersigned makes to the troop which he had the honor and pleasure to command in past times, with the confidence that no one will fail to make a proper presentation on the day named. JOHN GRIGGS, jr. Lt. Col. 3d Regt. Cavalry, Va. Militia. July 24, 1834.

WOOL. LYMAN REED & CO. Commission Merchants, No. 6, South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md., solicit particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required. Baltimore, May 8, 1834.—Ca.

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. FOR the purpose of making some repairs between Seneca and Harpers-Ferry, the navigation of that part of the Canal will be suspended from the 25th July to the 15th of August, both days inclusive. CHARLES B. FISK, Superintendent. July 24, 1834.—21

Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution. THE subscribers, a committee appointed by the President and Directors of the Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution, to investigate the affairs of said Institution for the last six months ending the 20th June, 1834, and make and publish a report in due season, printed in the county of Jefferson—Says, That we have examined the Books, Notes, Accounts, and Memoranda, from which we submit the following statement: Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution. To amount received from weekly depositors \$44,000 Do. do. monthly do. 1,891 00 Do. do. special do. 1,232 15 Do. do. Interest on loans 122 53 Do. do. do. 29 372 \$51,295 04 Cr.

By this sum paid, interest on special deposits \$12 50 do. do. J. Gallaher, for 4 00 do. special depositors 1,232 00 do. in the hands of Treasurers \$5,725 54

Due to special depositors \$1,891 00 do. weekly do. 1,232 15 do. special depositors, for interest on deposits 34 244 \$5,507 10 Leaving this balance of \$115 461 to be distributed between the weekly and monthly depositors as a dividend. JOHN B. KILL, M. THOMPSON, JOSEPH OTT, JOSEPH SMITH, HIRSH CARNEL. July 17, 1834.

Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution, JULY 15th, 1834. THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of 31 per cent. for the six months ending the 20th June. Depositors can receive their dividends by calling at the office of this Institution. J. G. HAYS, Treasurer.

John T. Cooks & Co. RESPECTFULLY take pleasure in informing their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they are just receiving and opening a very general supply of new and seasonable GOODS, all of which have been purchased at reduced prices, and are now offered on the terms, at their Store, No. 117 1/2 St. CHARLESTOWN, VA. July 3, 1834.—11.

PRIVATE SALE. THE FARM upon which Jacob Benner now resides, and lying on the waters of the Potomac river, and adjoining the lands of Adam Moler, dec'd, George Reynolds and Frederick County, Md. Terms will be made to suit purchasers. JOHN ERIEN. Dec. 12, 1833.—11.

Lumber Yard in Shepherdsburg. THE undersigned has for sale a quantity of LUMBER, consisting of a large quantity of white pine, yellow pine, oak and poplar, with a variety of other lumber usually kept in lumber yards. and is now prepared to supply all demands for sawed wood and shingles, &c. 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. J. F. HANTRAMCK. Shepherdsburg, June 20, 1834.

PLANK! PLYM! PLYM!! THE subscriber has a quantity of seasoned PLANK for sale, of a good quality, such as 4 inch, 5 inch, 11 inch, 14 inch, 18 inch, 2 or 3 inch JOISTS—such as 12 feet, 14 feet, 16 feet, 18 feet, and 20 feet. Two sets of HOUSE LOGS, 26 by 20. SCANTLING, pine and poplar, 3 inch, 4 inch, 5 inch, and 6 inch. CHARLES HARPER. Shepherdsburg, July 4, 1834.—11

Stray Horse. STRAYED from the subscriber's living on the farm of Elizabeth Whiting on Saturday the 12th instant, a dark brown HORSE. A liberal reward will be given for the return of said horse. JOSEPH FURR. July 24, 1834.

Corn for Sale. A PLEA to B. C. WASHINGTON. July 24, 1834.

BATH COFFEE HOUSE. THE undersigned have again the pleasure of announcing to the public, their friends and former customers, and all persons who purpose visiting this celebrated Bathing and Watering Place, known by the name of the BERRY-KING-SPRINGS. That their Bathing House is now open, and that they are prepared for the reception and entertainment of Company. The proprietors of the Bath Coffee House having, during such time, received liberal patronage, and being thereby enabled to enlarge their means of accommodating visitors, can only now say, that every thing has been done by them in their power to put every department of their establishment in a condition to give satisfaction. The Boarding House and adjacent building have been entirely new-painted. Their TABLE is supplied with the best of the market will afford their B.M., as usual, supplied with the best of ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS, and the STABLES well supplied and regularly inspected. With a view of affording the healthy amusement of athletic exercises to such gentlemen as may see fit to visit the Springs, apartments to the Coffee House, the Bathing House, and the BERRY-KING-SPRINGS, and for the amusement of their company, a Band of good Music. The Drawing Room is furnished with a first-rate PIANO-FORTE, and pleasant Riding Horses are furnished to those desirous of visiting the rural scenes of the neighborhood. There are several boarding-houses to be kept this season at this place, the public will be sure to find ample accommodations. Such as may stop at the Coffee House this season, are assured that they will find more comfortable accommodations than they can find elsewhere. The proprietors are anxious to afford their best services, and being no other boarding-house, the crowd of visitors was at times too great to admit of proper attention being paid to all.

The undersigned, grateful for a generous public for their past liberal support, believing that the Coffee House affords inducements at least equal to any in the place, and determined to use every proper exertion to deserve patronage, confidently expect a liberal portion of it. FRANCES O'FERRALL, JOHN O'FERRALL. July 10, 1834.—11.

COFFEE HOUSE AND HOTEL, AND STAGE OFFICE, MAIN STREET, CHARLESTOWN, VA. ESTABLISHED, nearly opposite the Court House, is now in the occupancy of the subscriber, who respectfully invites the attention of his friends, customers, and the public, to his new and comfortable accommodations. He has had some experience as a host, and having supplied his house with every thing necessary to make his guests comfortable, he is confident that he will receive a fair proportion of patronage. His apartments are airy, pleasant, and well furnished; his table and bar are always supplied with the best and most seasonable provisions, and his stabling is abundantly supplied, and well attended. Those who are desirous of visiting the rural scenes of the neighborhood, and who are desirous of stopping at this place, will find ample accommodations. Such as may stop at the Coffee House this season, are assured that they will find more comfortable accommodations than they can find elsewhere. The proprietors are anxious to afford their best services, and being no other boarding-house, the crowd of visitors was at times too great to admit of proper attention being paid to all.

TRAVELLING. BETWEEN BALTIMORE, HARPER'S FERRY, WINCHESTER, AND POINT OF ROCKS. TRAVELLERS are now enabled to pass daily in either direction, between Winchester, Va. and Baltimore, by way of Harper's Ferry, during the day, viz: WESTWARDLY. Starting from Baltimore at 12 noon, and arriving at the Point of Rocks at 4 P. M., and starting from thence at 2 P. M. in a PACKET BOAT, and reaching Harper's Ferry at 4 P. M., and from thence proceeding immediately by the way of SEAGUE, now running to Winchester, Va., and arriving there on the same evening. EASTWARDLY. The same boats start every morning from Winchester, proceeding as above by Harper's Ferry to the Point of Rocks; starting from thence at 3 P. M. in the afternoon by the Cars to Baltimore, and reaching that City at 10 o'clock, and the same boats can also pass daily between Frederick City and Winchester, in either direction, by the same line of conveyance. May 8, 1834.

TRANSPORTATION. THE RAIL ROAD BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND THE POINT OF ROCKS. A DAILY Train of Railway Wagons proceeds in both directions between Baltimore and the Point of Rocks. WESTWARDLY. Starting from Baltimore at 12 noon, and arriving at the Point of Rocks at 4 P. M., and starting from thence at 2 P. M. in a PACKET BOAT, and reaching Harper's Ferry at 4 P. M., and from thence proceeding immediately by the way of SEAGUE, now running to Winchester, Va., and arriving there on the same evening. EASTWARDLY. The same boats start every morning from Winchester, proceeding as above by Harper's Ferry to the Point of Rocks; starting from thence at 3 P. M. in the afternoon by the Cars to Baltimore, and reaching that City at 10 o'clock, and the same boats can also pass daily between Frederick City and Winchester, in either direction, by the same line of conveyance. May 8, 1834.

NATIONAL HOTEL. THE undersigned, proprietor of the above extensive establishment, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that the House is now open for the reception of Travellers. The location of the National Hotel, is central and healthy, on one of the most flourishing streets in the City, and its proximity to the different Steam-boats and public Wharves, will render it a desirable stopping place for the members and passengers are fitted up in the most modern style with new and appropriate furniture. The table will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season, and the Bar provided with choice liquors of all kinds. The public's humble servant, ROBERT DACH. Month or Year. Baltimore, June 26—3m.

Latest Spring Fashions, AT G. W. GLASSGOW'S HAT MANUFACTORY, HARPERS-FERRY. THE subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement they have given him, and informs them that he still continues to manufacture HATS on the most reasonable terms. G. W. GLASSGOW. Harpers-Ferry, April 23, 1834.—11.

To Butchers. THE subscriber has three or four hundred BUTTONS for sale. A lot of 150 may be seen near the road from Winchester to Charlestown, about one mile below Seavers' tavern. They are wethers of fine size and in fine order. FAIRFAX WASHINGTON. June 12, 1834.—11.

Turnip Seed. THE subscriber has just received at the Charlestown Apothecary and Book Store, for sale, a large supply of early summer Turnip Seed of the present year's growth, raised by Col. Jones. Also, he has received this summer from the Maryland Agricultural Repository, early Flat-Dutch and large White Turnip Seed. JAMES BROWN. June 26, 1834.

Notice. THE subscribers at the sale made by the purchaser in September last, are hereby reminded that their notes became due on the 27th of June last, and are now in the hands of John Moler, to whom they are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be extended, and it is hoped none will be required. SYLVANUS G. MOLER. July 10, 1834.—11.

Notice. THE subscribers at the sale made by the purchaser in September last, are hereby reminded that their notes became due on the 27th of June last, and are now in the hands of John Moler, to whom they are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be extended, and it is hoped none will be required. SYLVANUS G. MOLER. July 10, 1834.—11.

Notice. THE subscribers at the sale made by the purchaser in September last, are hereby reminded that their notes became due on the 27th of June last, and are now in the hands of John Moler, to whom they are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be extended, and it is hoped none will be required. SYLVANUS G. MOLER. July 10, 1834.—11.

E. H. & C. W. Jisquith. ARE now receiving a fresh supply of GOODS, suitable to the season, and unusually low. Charlestown, July 24, 1834.

John T. Cooks. RESPECTFULLY takes pleasure in informing his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he is just receiving and opening a very general supply of new and seasonable GOODS, all of which have been purchased at reduced prices, and are now offered on the terms, at their Store, No. 117 1/2 St. CHARLESTOWN, VA. July 3, 1834.—11.

SPRING GOODS! THE subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a new and handsome assortment of staple and fancy GOODS, suitable for the present season, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public generally. JOHN N. LANE & WEBB. Shepherdsburg, June 3, 1834.

NOTICE. THE subscribers who have not yet settled their accounts with the late firm of William Cleveland & Co. are informed that the Trustees will in future deduct two days in each week (Mondays & Fridays) until the 1st of September, to that business. All accounts remaining unclosed at that time, either by cash, note, or other settlement, will be placed in suit. The Trustees, with the books and papers, will be found on the days mentioned at the store room formerly occupied by G. & Co. As this is the last notice which the trustees will give, to this effect, it will be well for those concerned to give it their prompt attention. WM. F. LOCK, GEO. W. HAMMOND, Trustees. July 24, 1834.

TRAVELLING. BETWEEN BALTIMORE, HARPER'S FERRY, WINCHESTER, AND POINT OF ROCKS. TRAVELLERS are now enabled to pass daily in either direction, between Winchester, Va. and Baltimore, by way of Harper's Ferry, during the day, viz: WESTWARDLY. Starting from Baltimore at 12 noon, and arriving at the Point of Rocks at 4 P. M., and starting from thence at 2 P. M. in a PACKET BOAT, and reaching Harper's Ferry at 4 P. M., and from thence proceeding immediately by the way of SEAGUE, now running to Winchester, Va., and arriving there on the same evening. EASTWARDLY. The same boats start every morning from Winchester, proceeding as above by Harper's Ferry to the Point of Rocks; starting from thence at 3 P. M. in the afternoon by the Cars to Baltimore, and reaching that City at 10 o'clock, and the same boats can also pass daily between Frederick City and Winchester, in either direction, by the same line of conveyance. May 8, 1834.

TRANSPORTATION. THE RAIL ROAD BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND THE POINT OF ROCKS. A DAILY Train of Railway Wagons proceeds in both directions between Baltimore and the Point of Rocks. WESTWARDLY. Starting from Baltimore at 12 noon, and arriving at the Point of Rocks at 4 P. M., and starting from thence at 2 P. M. in a PACKET BOAT, and reaching Harper's Ferry at 4 P. M., and from thence proceeding immediately by the way of SEAGUE, now running to Winchester, Va., and arriving there on the same evening. EASTWARDLY. The same boats start every morning from Winchester, proceeding as above by Harper's Ferry to the Point of Rocks; starting from thence at 3 P. M. in the afternoon by the Cars to Baltimore, and reaching that City at 10 o'clock, and the same boats can also pass daily between Frederick City and Winchester, in either direction, by the same line of conveyance. May 8, 1834.

TRANSPORTATION. THE RAIL ROAD BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND THE POINT OF ROCKS. A DAILY Train of Railway Wagons proceeds in both directions between Baltimore and the Point of Rocks. WESTWARDLY. Starting from Baltimore at 12 noon, and arriving at the Point of Rocks at 4 P. M., and starting from thence at 2 P. M. in a PACKET BOAT, and reaching Harper's Ferry at 4 P. M., and from thence proceeding immediately by the way of SEAGUE, now running to Winchester, Va., and arriving there on the same evening. EASTWARDLY. The same boats start every morning from Winchester, proceeding as above by Harper's Ferry to the Point of Rocks; starting from thence at 3 P. M. in the afternoon by the Cars to Baltimore, and reaching that City at 10 o'clock, and the same boats can also pass daily between Frederick City and Winchester, in either direction, by the same line of conveyance. May 8, 1834.

TRANSPORTATION. THE RAIL ROAD BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND THE POINT OF ROCKS. A DAILY Train of Railway Wagons proceeds in both directions between Baltimore and the Point of Rocks. WESTWARDLY. Starting from Baltimore at 12 noon, and arriving at the Point of Rocks at 4 P. M., and starting from thence at 2 P. M. in a PACKET BOAT, and reaching Harper's Ferry at 4 P. M., and from thence proceeding immediately by the way of SEAGUE, now running to Winchester, Va., and arriving there on the same evening. EASTWARDLY. The same boats start every morning from Winchester, proceeding as above by Harper's Ferry to the Point of Rocks; starting from thence at 3 P. M. in the afternoon by the Cars to Baltimore, and reaching that City at 10 o'clock, and the same boats can also pass daily between Frederick City and Winchester, in either direction, by the same line of conveyance. May 8, 1834.

TRANSPORTATION. THE RAIL ROAD BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND THE POINT OF ROCKS. A DAILY Train of Railway Wagons proceeds in both directions between Baltimore and the Point of Rocks. WESTWARDLY. Starting from Baltimore at 12 noon, and arriving at the Point of Rocks at 4 P. M., and starting from thence at 2 P. M. in a PACKET BOAT, and reaching Harper's Ferry at 4 P. M., and from thence proceeding immediately by the way of SEAGUE, now running to Winchester, Va., and arriving there on the same evening. EASTWARDLY. The same boats start every morning from Winchester, proceeding as above by Harper's Ferry to the Point of Rocks; starting from thence at 3 P. M. in the afternoon by the Cars to Baltimore, and reaching that City at 10 o'clock, and the same boats can also pass daily between Frederick City and Winchester, in either direction, by the same line of conveyance. May 8, 1834.

TRANSPORTATION. THE RAIL ROAD BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND THE POINT OF ROCKS. A DAILY Train of Railway Wagons proceeds in both directions between Baltimore and the Point of Rocks. WESTWARDLY. Starting from Baltimore at 12 noon, and arriving at the Point of Rocks at 4 P. M., and starting from thence at 2 P. M. in a PACKET BOAT, and reaching Harper's Ferry at 4 P. M., and from thence proceeding immediately by the way of SEAGUE, now running to Winchester, Va., and arriving there on the same evening. EASTWARDLY. The same boats start every morning from Winchester, proceeding as above by Harper's Ferry to the Point of Rocks; starting from thence at 3 P. M. in the afternoon by the Cars to Baltimore, and reaching that City at 10 o'clock, and the same boats can also pass daily between Frederick City and Winchester, in either direction, by the same line of conveyance. May 8, 1834.

TRANSPORTATION. THE RAIL ROAD BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND THE POINT OF ROCKS. A DAILY Train of Railway Wagons proceeds in both directions between Baltimore and the Point of Rocks. WESTWARDLY. Starting from Baltimore at 12 noon, and arriving at the Point of Rocks at 4 P. M., and starting from thence at 2 P. M. in a PACKET BOAT, and reaching Harper's Ferry at 4 P. M., and from thence proceeding immediately by the way of SEAGUE, now running to Winchester, Va., and arriving there on the same evening. EASTWARDLY. The same boats start every morning from Winchester, proceeding as above by Harper's Ferry to the Point of Rocks; starting from thence at 3 P. M. in the afternoon by the Cars to Baltimore, and reaching that City at 10 o'clock, and the same boats can also pass daily between Frederick City and Winchester, in either direction, by the same line of conveyance. May 8, 1834.

TRANSPORTATION. THE RAIL ROAD BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND THE POINT OF ROCKS. A DAILY Train of Railway Wagons proceeds in both directions between Baltimore and the Point of Rocks. WESTWARDLY. Starting from Baltimore at 12 noon, and arriving at the Point of Rocks at 4 P. M., and starting from thence at 2 P. M. in a PACKET BOAT, and reaching Harper's Ferry at 4 P. M., and from thence proceeding immediately by the way of SEAGUE, now running to Winchester, Va., and arriving there on the same evening. EASTWARDLY. The same boats start every morning from Winchester, proceeding as above by Harper's Ferry to the Point of Rocks; starting from thence at 3 P. M. in the afternoon by the Cars to Baltimore, and reaching that City at 10 o'clock, and the same boats can also pass daily between Frederick City and Winchester, in either direction, by the same line of conveyance. May 8, 1834.

TRANSPORTATION. THE RAIL ROAD BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND THE POINT OF ROCKS. A DAILY Train of Railway Wagons proceeds in both directions between Baltimore and the Point of Rocks. WESTWARDLY. Starting from Baltimore at 12 noon, and arriving at the Point of Rocks at 4 P. M., and starting from thence at 2 P. M. in a PACKET BOAT, and reaching Harper's Ferry at 4 P. M., and from thence proceeding immediately by the way of SEAGUE, now running to Winchester, Va., and arriving there on the same evening. EASTWARDLY. The same boats start every morning from Winchester, proceeding as above by Harper's Ferry to the Point of Rocks; starting from thence at 3 P. M. in the afternoon by the Cars to Baltimore, and reaching that City at 10 o'clock, and the same boats can also pass daily between Frederick City and Winchester, in either direction, by the same line of conveyance. May 8, 1834.

TRANSPORTATION. THE RAIL ROAD BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND THE POINT OF ROCKS. A DAILY Train of Railway Wagons proceeds in both directions between Baltimore and the Point of Rocks. WESTWARDLY. Starting from Baltimore at 12 noon, and arriving at the Point of Rocks at 4 P. M., and starting from thence at 2 P. M. in a PACKET BOAT, and reaching Harper's Ferry at 4 P. M., and from thence proceeding immediately by the way of SEAGUE, now running to Winchester, Va., and arriving there on the same evening. EASTWARDLY. The same boats start every morning from Winchester, proceeding as above by Harper's Ferry to the Point of Rocks; starting from thence at 3 P. M. in the afternoon by the Cars to Baltimore, and reaching that City at 10 o'clock, and the same boats can also pass daily between Frederick City and Winchester, in either direction, by the same line of conveyance. May 8, 1834.

TRANSPORTATION. THE RAIL ROAD BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND THE POINT OF ROCKS. A DAILY Train of Railway Wagons proceeds in both directions between Baltimore and the Point of Rocks. WESTWARDLY. Starting from Baltimore at 12 noon, and arriving at the Point of Rocks at 4 P. M., and starting from thence at 2 P. M. in a PACKET BOAT, and reaching Harper's Ferry at 4 P. M., and from thence proceeding immediately by the way of SEAGUE, now running to Winchester, Va., and arriving there on the same evening. EASTWARDLY. The same boats start every morning from Winchester, proceeding as above by Harper's Ferry to the Point of Rocks; starting from thence at 3 P. M. in the afternoon by the Cars to Baltimore, and reaching that City at 10 o'clock, and the same boats can also pass daily between Frederick City and Winchester, in either direction, by the same line of conveyance. May 8, 1834.

MILLS, & C. TO FARMERS. HAVING rented the FORD MILL on Shepherdsburg river, which I formerly conducted, it affords me pleasure to say that it is in complete repair, and will be ready for the reception of all kinds of grain after the 1st day of July ensuing. As a daily I have to my old customers and the public generally, it becomes me to say that I am and will be disposed to do their business, as heretofore, on fair and reasonable terms: That is to say, I will at all times be ready to purchase their Wheat at fair cash prices; or if grinding be made to stand the inspection of either the markets, Baltimore, Georgetown, or Alexandria, and at any time they may wish to put the same in market, they can do so by giving me notice thereof, and thus avoid any further trouble with it, as I will attend to the sale of the same, and make their returns, and at the shortest notice possible. I will mention for the accommodation of my customers and friends, that I will attend to having brought for them any articles from the markets which they may require, such as Flour, Fish, Salt, &c. &c. without any charge other than the cost of the same. Having a heavy harvest to cut, which will require my attention, I will forego the opportunity of calling on farmers generally (as now appears to be the custom among Millers.) I must, therefore, ask the favor of them to call upon me, when they wish to dispose of their Wheat, and particularly my old customers, as I feel satisfied that I can make it advantageous to them to do their business with me. In my absence, my son, David H. Snyder, will generally be found at home, who is authorized to make contracts for me, and in whose charge my books will be found, with settlements as wished. DANIEL SNYDER. Ford Mill, June 26, 1834.—11.

TO THE FARMERS. OF JEFFERSON AND LOUDON. THE undersigned, having rented Colonel Hite's Little Hill, on the Shenandoah River, (which will be in complete order to receive all kinds of Grain by the 15th of the present month,) take this method of informing the farmers, that they will at all times be ready to PURCHASE WHEAT at fair cash prices, or at the usual rates of toll, and stand the inspection at the Baltimore or District markets. For those who prefer grinding, (if desired,) we will send their Flour to either of the above-mentioned markets, sell and make return punctually at a very short notice. They will also have any article their customers may want brought from below, such as Flour, Fish, Salt, &c.—for which no other charge will be made than the cost of the same. They hope, by punctuality and strict attention to business, to merit a share of patronage. JOHN CLAYSON, CHARLES GAINES. July 3, 1834.—2m.

ISLAND MILL. NEAR HARPER'S FERRY. HAVING rented the above mill from F. Beckham, Esq. for a term of years, and having put the same in excellent condition, the undersigned is now ready to receive GRAIN. And to grind in a superior style. He will give one barrel of Flour for every 200 pounds of merchantable Wheat, and will stand the inspection in any market to which it may be sent. From his experience as a miller, and the excellent order of the mill at present, he feels great confidence in being able to produce first-rate Flour. The advantage of this mill consists in its being at the point where Canal navigation commences, and therefore lockage before it reaches that point is saved. The undersigned has had many obtained the highest price for his flour, as can be established by reference to customers on the river, or to the flour dealers below. During the plaster season, he will always be ready to grind that article, and will generally keep a supply on hand for the accommodation of his customers and farmers generally. JACOB STAUB. July 10, 1834.—11.

TO THE FARMERS. OF JEFFERSON AND LOUDON. THE undersigned, having come to the conclusion to carry on the Milling business at his mill the present season, takes this method of informing his former customers, and farmers generally, that his MILL is now in complete order, and ready for the reception of GRAIN of all kinds. He will give one barrel of Flour for every 200 pounds of merchantable Wheat, and will stand the inspection of clean Wheat delivered, and stand the inspection of Baltimore, Georgetown, or Alexandria; or he will be ready to pay the cash for Wheat to those who wish to sell. Strict attention will be paid, and no pains spared to give general satisfaction. JOHN MYERS. Ark Mills, July 17, 1834.—21.

Opconer Factory. THE subscriber having leased the Opconer Woolen Factory, one mile from Smithfield, is now ready to receive Wool to be carded into Hells, or to be manufactured into Blankets, Cloths, Cassimere, Linsey, Flannels, &c. broad or narrow, according to order. He will also manufacture Carpets of various patterns, colours warranted. This establishment having the advantage of all the Opconer creek, will at all times have a surplus of water, which will enable me at all seasons of the year to dispatch work on the shortest notice. Wool will be received in payment. Linsey, Cloths, &c. exchanged for Wool. I hope that by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage. Wool will be received, and a return made once a week, at Mr. J. J. Frame's store in Charlestown. WILLIAM JOB. May 29, 1834.—11.

From my knowledge of Mr. Wm. Job, I can with confidence recommend him to the public, as being completely master of his business, and a man of industry, integrity, and very attentive to business; and I am willing to become responsible for all work entrusted to his charge. SAMUEL CAMERON. May 29, 1834.

B. B. LOWNDES, ATTORNEY AT LAW. HAS opened an office in Smithfield, and will practice in the several Courts of Jefferson and Berkeley. June 26, 1834.—3m.

Public Sale. BY authority of several deeds of trust executed by William P. Hise, as trustee, for certain debts, and for securing and redeeming his endorser in the Valley Bank at Charlestown, and the Farmers Bank at Winchester, and others who have become indebted to the payment of money, as mentioned in said deeds, the subscriber, as Trustee, will sell, on the 11th day of August next, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the dwelling house of said Ford, or on the premises, several Negroes, Hogs, &c. One Carriage and Harness, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Wagons, &c. and all the household goods of husband and wife, as mentioned in the office of the Clerk of Jefferson county. JAMES HITE, THOMAS HITE, WILLIAM SHORT, Trustees. W. LACKLAND, Auctioneer. July 24, 1834.

Public Sale. THE subscriber will sell at public sale the late residence of D. McCormick, dec'd, consisting of the land upon which the personal property of the estate—consisting of Three thousand bushels of wheat, A valuable stock of farm horses, among which there is a fine young stallion, Two young Durham heifers, and a young Durham bull, A valuable set of milch cows, Fat cattle; Stock cattle, A fine young stock of South Down sheep, among which there are some fine shorn sheep, A quantity of old corn; Stock hog, A new broad tread road wagon; an ox cart, A quantity of excellent farming utensils, &c. ALSO, A new carriage and sulky very little used. Terms of Sale—Wheat, and fat cattle sold on a credit of 60 days, purchasers giving negotiable note with good security—Wheat to be taken by the purchaser from the barn, residue of the property for all sums exceeding \$5 nine months credit, bond and good security required; under \$5 the cash to be paid before the article is delivered. CHARLES MCCORMICK, Adm. of D. McCormick dec'd. Near Battletown, July 17, 1834.

Public Sale. WILL be sold, at public sale, on Friday the 15th of August next, at my residence near Kabetown, the following property, viz: Horses, Cows, and Hogs, One new road Wagon—one plantation do. One new Wheat Fan—one Cutting Bar, One Wheel Barrow, One set of plates—Stove—2 stables of Bees, Several bushels Clover Seed, Hay by the ton, Farming Utensils of every description, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Nine months' credit will be given on all sums above \$5, by the purchaser giving bond with good security. All sums under \$5, the cash will be required. Sale to commence early in the day, when due attendance will be given by SAMUEL HEFFLEBOWER. Balkin, July 24, 1834.

Valuable Negroes, AT AUCTION. THE undersigned will sell at public auction, in the town of Hillsborough, Loudoun county, Va., on Friday the 15th of August next, SIX VALUABLE NEGROES, belonging to the estate of Sarah White, dec'd, viz: RACHEL, aged about 40 years, an excellent cook, and a very good milliner; MARY, a young girl, about 15 years of age, a very good milliner; MARY, a young girl, about 15 years of age, a very good milliner; MARY, a young girl, about 15 years of age, a very good milliner. Terms of Sale—Approved negotiable paper for four months will be taken in payment. Sale will commence about 2 o'clock, P. M. in front of Wm Heath's Tavern. JAMES B. WHITE, Adm. July 24, 1834.

GOODS AT AUCTION! THE undersigned, Trustees of Wm. Cleveland & Co. for the purpose of effecting a speedy close of their business, will offer at auction their large and valuable STOCK OF GOODS. This stock being extensive, and embracing all the variety of merchandise usually kept in a country retail store, is therefore adapted to the wants of all classes. Great bargains may be had, as the sale will be made without reserve. Merchants will find it to their advantage to attend this sale, as many lots will be necessarily too large for other purchasers. Sale to commence on Monday the 15th of August (court day), and continue from day to day until the stock shall have been disposed of. Terms: All accounts under ten dollars cash; all over ten and under fifty dollars to be entitled to a credit of sixty days; all over fifty and under two hundred dollars a credit of four months; all over two hundred dollars and under five hundred dollars, a credit of six months; all over five hundred dollars and under one thousand dollars, a credit (on demand) of six and twelve months; and on all over one thousand dollars, a credit (in three payments) of six, twelve and eighteen months. All credit notes to be secured by bond and approved endorser. No goods to be removed, until the terms are complied with. The sale will take place in the store room lately occupied by Cleveland & Co. WILLIAM F. LOCK, GEO. W. HAMMOND, Trustees. July 24, 1834.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM. PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, but TWO DOLLARS in advance. If not paid in full, it will be entirely in arrears. Whenever payment is deferred beyond the expiration of the year, interest will be charged. Subscriptions for six months, \$1.25; for one year, \$2.50. All advertisements will be charged accordingly.

ADVERTISING. The terms of advertising are: For a square or less, 10 cents for three insertions—larger in the same proportion. Each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Advertisements not ordered for a specific time will be continued until notified to the contrary.

Advertisements not ordered for a specific time will be continued until notified to the contrary.

Public Sale. BY authority of several deeds of trust executed by William P. Hise, as trustee, for certain debts, and for securing and redeeming his endorser in the Valley Bank at Charlestown, and the Farmers Bank at Winchester, and others who have become indebted to the payment of money, as mentioned in said deeds, the subscriber, as Trustee, will sell, on the 11th day of August next, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the dwelling house of said Ford, or on the premises, several Negroes, Hogs, &c. One Carriage and Harness, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Wagons, &c. and all the household goods of husband and wife, as mentioned in the office of the Clerk of Jefferson county. JAMES HITE, THOMAS HITE, WILLIAM SHORT, Trustees. W. LACKLAND, Auctioneer. July 24, 1834.

Public Sale. THE subscriber will sell at public sale the late residence of D. McCormick, dec'd, consisting of the land upon which the personal property of the estate—consisting of Three thousand bushels of wheat, A valuable stock of farm horses, among which there is a fine young stallion, Two young Durham heifers, and a young Durham bull, A valuable set of milch cows, Fat cattle; Stock cattle, A fine young stock of South Down sheep, among which there are some fine shorn sheep, A quantity of old corn; Stock hog, A new broad tread road wagon; an ox cart, A quantity of excellent farming utensils, &c. ALSO, A new carriage and sulky very little used. Terms of Sale—Wheat, and fat cattle sold on a credit of 60 days, purchasers giving negotiable note with good security—Wheat to be taken by the purchaser from the barn, residue of the property for all sums exceeding \$5 nine months credit, bond and good security required; under \$5 the cash to be paid before the article is delivered. CHARLES MCCORMICK, Adm. of D. McCormick dec'd. Near Battletown, July 17, 1834.

Public Sale. WILL be sold, at public sale, on Friday the 15th of August next, at my residence near Kabetown, the following property, viz: Horses, Cows, and Hogs, One new road Wagon—one plantation do. One new Wheat Fan—one Cutting Bar, One Wheel Barrow, One set of plates—Stove—2 stables of Bees, Several bushels Clover Seed, Hay by the ton, Farming Utensils of every description, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Nine months' credit will be given on all sums above \$5, by the purchaser giving bond with good security. All sums under \$5, the cash will be required. Sale to commence early in the day, when due attendance will be given by SAMUEL HEFFLEBOWER. Balkin, July 24, 1834.

Valuable Negroes, AT AUCTION. THE undersigned will sell at public auction, in the town of Hillsborough, Loudoun county, Va., on Friday the 15th of August next, SIX VALUABLE NEGROES, belonging to the estate of Sarah White, dec'd, viz: RACHEL, aged about 40 years, an excellent cook, and a very good milliner; MARY, a young girl, about 15 years of age, a very good milliner; MARY, a young girl, about 15 years of age, a very good milliner; MARY, a young girl, about 15 years of age, a