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BY JOHN S. GALLAHER. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1834. NO. 39—VOL. 27.

LOVE.

BY F. W. THOMAS, ESQ.

Love has a home in every heart—
A consecrated shrine—
The natural and the schooled in art,
Both hail him as divine:
One greets him with a smile, or nod,
The other as a household god.

Love has a home in every heart—
Yet, there are some who love,
As though it came, but to depart,
To rest not, but to rove,—
As bees that are for summer born,
Woo the rich flower and fly the thorn.

Love has a home in every heart,
And there are some who love,
As though it formed of life a part,
And blessed them from above:
A dream, which when awake, they keep,
And yet they do not wake to weep.

Love has a home in Mary's heart,
'Twas Henry placed him there,
And taught him many a wily art,
And many a burning prayer:
Happy Love! who would not be
Nestling on that heart with thee?

Love has a home in Henry's heart,
'Twas Mary's eye and smile,
That struck him with the Parthian dart,
She trembling all the while:
Half fearless, and, yet, half afraid,
He whispered to the blushing maid.

Love has a home in every heart—
And oh! how happy they,
Who, when they from their secret part,
Throw not their love away,—
But who receive for what they give
A love that lifts that passion live.

POPULAR TALE.

TAHMIROO, THE INDIAN WIFE.

Tahmiroo was the daughter of a powerful Sioux chieftain; she was the only being ever known to turn the relentless old man from a savage purpose. Some thing of this influence was owing to her infantile beauty; but more to the gentleness of which that beauty was an emblem. Here was a species of loveliness rare among Indian girls. Her figure had the flexible grace so appropriate to protect any dependent woman in refined countries; her ripe, pouting lip and dimpled cheek wore the pleading air of aggrieved childhood; and her dark eye had such an habitual expression of timidity and fear, that the young Sioux called her the "Startled Fawn."

I know not whether her father's broad lands or her own appealing beauty, was the most powerful cause of admiration; but certain it is, Tahmiroo was the unrivalled belle of the Sioux. She was a creature all formed for love. Her downcast eyes, her trembling lip, and her quiet submissive motion, all spoke its language; yet various young chieftains had in vain sought her affections, and when her father urged her to strengthen his powers by an alliance, she answered him only with her tears.

This state of things continued until 1765, when a company of French traders came to reside there, for the sake of deriving profit from the fur trade. Among them was Florimond de Rance, a young indolent Adonis, whom pure ennui had led from Quebec to the Falls of St. Anthony. His fair round face, and foppery of dress, might have done little towards gaining the heart of the gentle Sioux, but there was a deference and courtesy in his manner, which the Indian never pays to degraded woman, and Tahmiroo's deep sensibility was touched by it. A more careful arrangement of her rude dress, an anxiety to speak his language fluently, and a close observance of European customs, soon betrayed the subtle power, which was fast making her its slave. The ready vanity of the Frenchman quickly perceived it. At first he encouraged it with a sort of undefined pleasure, which a man always feels in awakening strong affection into the hearts of even the most insignificant.

Then the idea that, though an Indian, she was a princess, and that her father's extensive lands on the Missouri were daily becoming of more consequence to his ambitious nation, led him to think of marriage with her as a desirable object. His eyes and his manner had said this, long before the old chief began to suspect it; and he allowed the wily Frenchman to twine himself almost as closely around the more yielding soul of his darling child.

Though exceedingly indolent by nature, Florimond de Rance had acquired skill in many graceful arts, which excited the wonder of the savages.

He fenced well enough to foil the most expert antagonist, and in hunting, his rifle was sure to carry death to the game. These accomplishments, and the facility with which his pliant nation conform to the usages of savage life, made him an universal favorite, and at his request he was formally adopted as one of the tribe. But conscious as he was of his power, it was long before he dared to ask for the daughter of the haughty chief. When he did make the daring proposition, it was received with a still and terrible wrath, that might well frighten him from his purpose. Rage showed itself only in the swelling veins and clenched hand of the old chief. With the boasted coldness and self-possession of an Indian, he answered: "There are Sioux girls enough for the poor pale faces that come among us. A king's daughter weds the son of a king. Eagles must sleep in eagle's nests.

In vain Tahmiroo knelt and supplicated. In vain she promised that Florimond de Rance would adopt all his enmities and all his friendships; that in hunting and in war, he would be an invaluable treasure. The chief remained inexorable. Then Tahmiroo no longer joined in the dance, and the old man noticed that her rich voice was silent when they passed her wigwam. The light of her beauty began to fade, and the bright vermillion current, which mantled under her brown cheeks, became sluggish and pale.

The languid glance cast on the morning sun and the bright earth, entered into her father's soul. He could not see his beautiful child thus wasting away. He had long averted his eyes, whenever he saw Florimond de Rance; but one day when he crossed his hunting path, he laid his hand on his shoulder, and pointed to Tahmiroo's dwelling. Not a word was spoken. The proud old man and the blooming lover entered it together. Tahmiroo was seated in the darkest corner of the wigwam, her head leaning on her hand, her basket work tangled beside her, and a bunch of flowers that the village maidens had brought her, scattered and withering at her feet. The chief looked upon her with a vehement expression of love which none but stern countenances can wear.—"Tahmiroo," he said, in a subdued tone, "go to the wigwam of the stranger, that your father may again see you love to look on the rising sun and the opening flowers." There was mingled joy in the upward glance of the 'Startled Fawn' of the Sioux; and when Florimond de Rance saw the light of her mild eye, suddenly and timidly veiled by its deeply fringed lid, he knew that he had just none of his power.

The marriage song was soon heard in the royal wigwam, and the young adventurer became the son of a king.

Months and years passed on, and found Tahmiroo the same devoted, submissive being. Her husband no longer treated her with the uniform gallantry of a lover.—He was not often harsh; but he adopted something of the coldness and indifference of the nation he had joined. Tahmiroo sometimes wept in secret, but so much of fear had lately mingled with her love, that she carefully concealed her grief from him who had occasioned it.—When she watched his countenance with that pleading, innocent look, which had always characterised her beauty, she sometimes would obtain a glance, such as he had given her in former days, and then her heart would leap like a frolicsome lamb, and she would live cheerfully on the remembrance of that smile through many wearisome days of silence and neglect. Never was woman, in her heart-breaking devotedness, satisfied with such slight testimonials of love, as was this gentle Sioux girl. If Florimond chose to fish, she would herself ply the oars, rather than he should suffer fatigue; and the gaudy canoe her father had given her, might often be seen gliding down the streams, while Tahmiroo dipped her oars in unison with her soft rich voice, and the indolent Frenchman lay sunk in luxurious repose. She had learned his religion; but for herself she never prayed. The cross which he had given her was always raised in supplication for him; and if he but looked unkindly to her, she kissed it and invoked its aid in agony of soul. She fancied the sounds of his native land might be dear to him, and she studied his language with a patience and perseverance to which the savage has seldom been known to submit. She tried to imitate the dresses she had heard him describe, and if he looked with a pleased eye on any ornament she wore, it was always reserved to welcome his return. Yet for all this lavishness of love, she asked but kind approving looks, which cost the giver nothing. Alas, for the perverseness of man, in scorning the affections he ceases to doubt! The little pittance of love, for which poor Tahmiroo's heart had yearned so much, was seldom given. Her soul was a perpetual prey to anxiety and excitement; and the quiet certainty of domestic bliss was never her allotted portion. There were, however, two beings on whom she could pour forth her whole flood of tenderness, without reproof or disappointment. She had given birth to a son and daughter of uncommon promise; Victoire, the eldest, had her father's beauty, save in the melting dark eye, with its plaintive expression, and the modest drooping of its silken lash. Her cheeks had just enough of the Indian hue to give them a warm, rich coloring, and such was her early maturity, that at thirteen years of age, her tall figure combined the graceful elasticity of youth, with the majesty of womanhood. She had sprung up at her father's feet, with the sudden luxuriance of a tropical flower; and her matured loveliness aroused all the tenderness and energy within him. It was with a mournful interest he saw her leaping with the chase, with her bounding, sylph-like joy, and he would sigh deeply when he observed her oar rapidly cutting the waters of the Mississippi, when her boat flew over the surface of the stream like a wild bird in sport—and the gay young creature would wind round among the eddies, or dart forward with her hair streaming on the wind, and her lips parted with eagerness. Tahmiroo did not understand the nature of his emotions. She thought, in the simplicity of her heart, that silence and sadness were the nature of the white man's love; but when he turned his reckless gaze from his daughter to her, she met an expression which troubled her. Indifference had changed into contempt;—and woman's soul, whether in the drawing room or wilderness, is painfully alive to the sting of scorn. Sometimes her placid nature was disturbed by a strange jealousy of her own child. "I love Victoire only because she is the daughter of Florimond," thought she, "and why, oh! why, does he not love me for being the mother of Victorie?"

It was too evident, that de Rance wished his daughter should be estranged from her mother, and her mother's people. With all members of the tribe, out of his own family, he sternly forbade her having any intercourse; and even there he kept her constantly employed in taking dancing lessons from himself, and obtaining various branches of learning from an old Catholic priest, whom he had solicited to reside with him for that purpose. But this kind of life was irksome to the Indian girl, and she was perpetually escaping the vigilance of her father, to try her arrow in the woods, or guide her pretty canoe over the water. De Rance had long thought it impossible to gratify his ambitious views for his daughter, without removing her from the attractions of her savage home, and each days' experience convinced him more and more of the truths of this conclusion.

To favor his project he assumed an affectionate manner towards his wife, for he knew well that one look or word of kindness would any time win back all her love. When the deep sensibilities of her warm heart were roused, he would ask for leave to sell her land; and in her prodigality of tenderness would have given him any thing, even her own life, for such smiles as he then bestowed. The old chief was dead, and there was no one to check the unfeeling rapacity of the Frenchman.—Tracts after tracts of Tahmiroo's valuable land were sold, and the money remitted to Quebec, whither he had the purpose of conveying his children, on the pretence of a visit, but in reality with the firm intention of never again beholding his deserted wife.

A company of Canadian traders, happened to visit the falls of St. Anthony, just at this juncture, and Florimond de Rance took the opportunity to apprise Tahmiroo of his intention to educate Victoire at one of the convents in Quebec. The Sioux pleaded with all the earnestness of a mother's eloquence, but she pleaded in vain.—Victoire and her father joined the company of traders, for Canada. Tahmiroo knelt and fervently sought that she might accompany them. She would stay out she said; they should not be ashamed of her, among the great white folks of the east, and if she could but live where she should but see them every day, she should die happier.

"Ashamed of you! and you the daughter of a Sioux king! exclaimed Victoire proudly, and, with a natural impulse of tenderness, fell on her mother's neck and wept.

'Victoire, 'tis time to depart!' said her father sternly. The sobbing girl tried to release herself; but she could not. Tahmiroo embraced her with the energy of despair, for, after all her doubts and jealousies, Victoire was the darling child of her bosom—she was so much the image of Florimond when he first said he loved.

"Woman, let her go!" exclaimed de Rance, exasperated by the length of the parting scene. Tahmiroo raised her eyes anxiously to his face, and she saw that his hand was raised to strike her to the earth. She stood unmoved to receive the intended blow from the uplifted arm of her husband.

"I am a poor daughter of the Sioux: oh! why did you marry me?" exclaimed she, in a tone of passionate grief.

'For your father's lands,' said the Frenchman, coldly.

This was the drop too much. Poor Tahmiroo with a piercing shriek fell on the earth, and hid her face in the grass. She knew not how long she remained there. Her highly wrought feelings had brought on a dizziness of the brain, and she was conscious only of a sensation of sickness, accompanied by the sounds of receding voices.—When she recovered, she found herself alone with Louis, her little boy, then about six years old. The child had wandered there, after the traders had departed, and having in vain tried to awaken his mother, he had laid himself down at her side, and slept on his bow and arrows. From that hour Tahmiroo was changed. Her quiet submissive countenance gave place to a stern and lofty manner; and she who had always been so gentle, became as bitter and implacable as the most bloodthirsty of her tribe. In little Louis all the strong feelings of her soul were centered, but even an unwonted fierceness. Her only care seemed to be, to make him like his grandfather; and to instil a deadly hatred of white men; and the boy learned his lessons well. He was the veriest little savage that ever let fly an arrow. To his mother alone he yielded any thing like submission; and the Sioux were proud to hail the haughty child as a future chief.

Such was the aspect of things on the shores of the Mississippi, when Florimond de Rance came among them after three years. He was induced to make this visit; partly from the hopes of obtaining more land from the yielding Tahmiroo. He affected much contrition for his past conduct, and promised to return with Victoire before the year expired. Tahmiroo met him with the most chilling indifference, and listened to him with a vacant look, as if she heard him not. It was only when he spoke to her boy, that he could arouse her from this apparent lethargy. On this subject she was all suspicion. She had a sort of undefined dread that he too would be carried away from her, and she watched over him like a she-wolf, when her young is in danger.

Her fears were not unfounded; for Florimond de Rance did intend by demonstrations of fondness, and glowing descriptions of Quebec, to kindle in the mind of his son a desire to accompany him.

Tahmiroo thought the hatred of white men, which she had so carefully instilled, would prove a sufficient shield, but many weeks had not elapsed, before she saw that Louis was fast yielding himself up to the fascinating power which had enthralled her own youthful spirit.

With this discovery came horrible thoughts of vengeance; and more than once, she had nearly nerved her soul to murder the father of her son—but she could not. Something in his features reminded her of the devoted young Frenchman who had carried her quiver through the woods, and kissed the moccasins he stooped to lace, and she could not kill him.

The last cutting blow was soon given to the heart of the Indian wife.—Young Louis, full of boyish curiosity, expressed a wish to go with his father, though he at the same time, promised a return. He had always been a stubborn boy; and she felt now as if her worn-out spirit would vainly contend against his willfulness.

With that sort of resigning stupor, which often indicates approaching insanity, she yielded to his request, exacting, however, a promise that he would sail a few miles down the Mississippi with her, the day before his departure.

The day arrived. Florimond de Rance was at a distance on business. Tahmiroo decked her child in the garments and jewels she had worn on the day of her marriage, and selected the gaudiest wampum belts for the little Louis.

'Why do you put these on?' said the boy.

'Because Tahmiroo will no more see her son in the Land of the Sioux,' said she mournfully, and when her father meets her in the Spirit Land, he will know the beads he gave her.'

She took the wondering boy by the hand and led him to the river side. There lay the canoe her father had given her when she left him for the 'wigwam of the stranger.' It was faded and bruised now, and so were all her hopes. She looked back on the hut, where she had spent her brief term of happiness, and its peacefulness seemed a mockery of her misery. And was she—the wretched, the desperate and deserted one—was she the 'Startled Fawn,' of the Sioux, for whom contending chiefs had asked in vain?—The remembrance of all her love and all her wrongs came up before her memory, and death seemed more pleasant to her than the gay dance she once loved so well. But then her eye rested on her boy—and, O God! with what an agony of love! It was the last vehement struggle of a soul all formed for tenderness. 'We will go to the Spirit Land together,' she exclaimed. 'He cannot come there to rob me.'

She took Louis in her arms, as if he had been a feather, and springing into the boat, she guided it towards the falls of St. Anthony. 'Mother, mother! the canoe is going over the rapids!' screamed the frightened child. 'My father stands on the wave, and beckons me!' said she.—The boy looked at the horrible fixed expression of her face, and shrieked aloud for help.

The boat went over the cataract. Louis de Rance was seen no more.—He sleeps with the 'Startled Fawn' of the Sioux in the waves of the Mississippi! The story is well remembered by the Indians of the present day; and when a mist gathers over the falls, they often say, 'Let us not hunt to day. A storm will certainly come; for Tahmiroo and her son are going over the Falls of St. Anthony!'

EARLY TIMES IN THE WEST

From the Cincinnati Mirror.

ANECDOTE OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1812.

In the history of the military operations in the West in 1812–13, carried on by the British and Indians on one side, and the Kentuckians, Ohioans, and Pennsylvanians, on the other, an anecdote is related, which is so finely characteristic of the hardihood and soldier-like bearing of the gallant Harrison and his men, that I must request you to give it a place in the "Early Times" department of your Mirror.

The incidents happened in the fall of 1812, during the march from St. Mary's to Fort Defiance in pursuit of the enemy, in which excursion our troops suffered greatly.—The force taken upon this expedition, consisted wholly of mounted men, entirely divested of their baggage, in number about one thousand. The second day after they left St. Mary's was stormy, and the rain continued very heavy all night.—The weather was uncommonly cold for the season; and as the troops had no tents, their situation was extremely disagreeable. The commander-in-chief, whose patience and fortitude served as a good example to his men, and his staff, were no better off than the rest of the force. The troops being on a forced march, were not suffered to halt as long as there was light enough to proceed: on the night of the second day, they were formed in as good order of encampment as possible, and guards were placed out. The ground of encampment was on the Auglaize river, in a flat beech bottom, which before morning was almost completely inundated with the rain, so copiously did it pour down the whole night. The troops were without axes, and their tomahawks could effect nothing among the heavy timber of the flat. Happy were they who could find a seasoned log in which a fire could be kindled. Those who had not this good fortune, were obliged to pass the night on their saddles, under the trees; against which they leaned and thus procured a little sleep.

"Being separated from the baggage," says the account of the expedition, "there were but few of the troops who had any thing to eat, or spirits to drink. In a situation of this kind, men are apt to be peevish; and, in venting their ill nature, regardless of the feelings of their equals, and of the respect due to their superiors. To prevent any ebullitions of ill-feeling or out-breakings of anger, and in order to create as lively feelings as possible, the general, seated round a small fire with his staff, and taking the torrents of rain as they fell, with no covering but his cloak, directed one of his officers to sing an Irish glee. The humor of this song, and the determination which seemed to exist at *head quarters*, to put circumstances at defiance, soon produced cheerfulness and good humor throughout the camp. The general was afterwards joined by a Kentucky officer, who sang a glee beginning thus:

"Now's the time for mirth and glee—
Sing, and laugh, and dance, with me!"

This became a favorite air; and in all situations of difficulty, whether suffering the 'peltings of the pitiless storm,' or traversing swamps knee-deep in mud and ice, it was resounded in full chorus; the singular contrast between the words of the song and the actual situation of the troops, affording cause of merriment, and being a fruitful source of whimsical remark."

Such was the *bivouac* of one night, in the campaign of 1812. The description will serve for many other nights which were passed by the North-Western Army, under our brave chief, the *now neglected* Harrison. FIRELOCK.

MISCELLANY.

THE ASSASSIN OF SMOLENSKO.

The following dreadful event lately occurred in the neighborhood of Smolensko, in Russia. The owner of a lonely cottage being out on the chase, a beggar, to all appearance old and weak, entered in at noon-day, and asked alms of the woman who was at home with only her two young children.—The kind hearted woman invites him to rest himself, while she goes out to get something for him to eat and drink. After the beggar had satisfied his hunger, her, to the no small astonishment of the woman, assumed a different language, and with a threatening voice, demanded the money, which he knew, he said, her husband had in the house. The wretch rushing on with a large bread-knife, to force her to acknowledge where it was deposited, she declared herself ready to give him what money she had, and for this purpose mounted a ladder to a trap-door leading to the loft above. As soon as she had mounted, she drew up the ladder after her, so that it was impossible for him to get at her. Finding that she disregarded his menaces, he seized the two children, and swore he would either kill or maim them, if she did not immediately come down and deliver him the money as she had promised. The woman, however, remained in the loft, and endeavored to force a hole through the thatch and call for help. While she was thus employed, the monster cut off the children's ears and noses; and at last killed the poor maimed innocents, scornfully proclaiming to the mother the murder he had committed. The latter having with great exertions made a hole in the roof, called aloud for help. Her cries were heard by an officer who was passing by in an open carriage, who sent his servant (while he remained sitting in the carriage) to inquire what was the matter. The servant hastened to the spot, but on entering the cottage was met by the murderer, who plunged the knife in his heart, so that he fell and expired without a groan. The officer, surprised at his delay, went himself to the cottage, where, perceiving the horrid scene, he attempted to stop the flight of the murderer: and with his sabre cut off all the fingers of his right hand, but was not able to hinder him from embracing the opportunity to escape through the door as it stood open. The woman had, while all this was passing, made her way through the roof, and run to the village, which was at a pretty considerable distance, to fetch assistance. Meanwhile the husband, on his way home, meets the blood-stained murderer whom he recognizes as the beggar who frequents that part of the country. The hypocrite, concealing his fears under affected lamentation, held up his mutilated hand, saying: "Make haste! there is in your house a murderer, an officer, who has killed your children, and likewise a man who attempted to defend them, and from whom I have narrowly escaped in the condition you see."—The terrified countryman, while the atrocious villain hastens to escape, flies, with his loaded gun in his hand, to his cottage, perceives through the open door the officer and the bloody corpses of his children, takes him of course for the murderer, levels his piece, and shoots him dead on the spot! The wife, coming up with the villagers, hears the shot, sees the officer fall, utters a piercing cry, and exclaims:—"What have you done? You have killed our deliverer—not he, but the beggar, is the murderer of our children!" The husband, whose whole frame is shaken by the horror of the scene, and still more by his own rash deed, stands a few moments petrified and motionless, falls back in a fit, and expires!

THE CHINESE.

The Chinese are well known to be an ingenious, industrious people, far superior to all Oriental nations, whether Pagan or Mahometan; and indeed claim a prominent place in the scale of civilization. They excel the rest of the Asiatics in arts, manufactures, and agriculture, as well as in civil polity, in literature, and in morals. And what is one remarkable feature in the character of the Chinese, they appear to have attained the rank which they now hold among civilized beings, some thousands of years ago. The inventions of Printing and Gunpowder, it is believed, were known in China, long before they were familiar to the Europeans. It is also surmised that the properties of the magnet, and the use of the Compass in Navigation, were known to this singular people, before the valuable discovery was made in Europe.

The Empire of China extends over nearly one tenth part of the habitable earth, and is supposed to contain nearly one fourth part of the population of the whole earth, and yet less is known of the customs, manners, and character of the people, and general economy of their government, than of any other people on the globe. It is known, however, that they are dependent on no other nation for the necessaries or even luxuries of life; that the immense country is clothed, fed and ornamented from the produce of their own soil, that many millions of the inhabitants are splendidly arrayed in embroidered silk and sattins; that the younger branches of the families are compelled by law to support their aged relations; and that education, as far as reading and writing go, is universally extended over the whole empire.

But little else is known of this singular people, excepting that they are selfish and distrustful in their characters, and hypocritical and superstitious in their religion. By excluding women from society, their manners are of course unformed, cold and repulsive, and it seems to be the policy of their government, to have as little intercourse with foreigners as possible, and to avoid all international connections.

The Himalaya mountains now divide the Chinese territories from the English possessions in the East, and at some, perhaps not far distant day, that nation will seize the opportunity of a quarrel with the public officers at Canton, to penetrate into the Empire through some of the mountain passes, which have already been discovered, and gratify their curiosity, cupidity, and thirst of dominion, by attempting to subjugate a portion of the country.

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VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

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

FREE PRESS.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

The "JEFFERSON HERALD," at Harpers-Ferry, appeared last Thursday on a half sheet, and made *exit*. The Editor says:

"Finding that the citizens of Harpers-Ferry "have not *spirit* enough to support a weekly paper "of any description, (either Neutral or Political,) "we have determined to *discontinue* the *publica-* "*tion* of our paper, at *this place*."

Knowing nothing of the amount of patronage extended to the above named paper, we cannot pretend to judge of the relations between the editor and the people, or the reasons which induced them to be lukewarm in his support. But, lest silence as to the *general* charge conveyed in the paragraph quoted, should be deemed acquiescence in its correctness, we consider it *our* especial duty to say a few words. It could not reasonably be expected that a village of the size of Harpers-Ferry could, of *itself*, however spirited, support a newspaper. A paper located there, must have attraction enough to draw in substantial aid from other quarters. But this we are bound to say, that no people ever could exhibit a better or a kinder spirit to any one, than the citizens of Harpers-Ferry have invariably exhibited *towards us*.—They not only yielded us a prompt and liberal support to *one* paper, but to *two*, (the FREE PRESS and LADIES' GARLAND); and if we *could*, whilst located there, have extended our circulation in the same proportion elsewhere, we should have done well. The people of that village, generally, are liberal, hospitable, and public spirited; and it is unjust to characterise them as wanting in a proper spirit to support any object which they consider worthy of public regard.

The FREE PRESS has now, as it always has had, a *large* subscription at Harpers-Ferry; but there are yet many "good men and true," whose names, we should like to register upon our list. Their *own* interest and the gratification of their families will suggest to them an early enrolment.

In a very able article, by a correspondent of the New York American, upon the Politics of the Day, we find the following paragraph:

"I have been surprized that the estimates of imports and exports for the present year, as given to the Globe by the Treasury Department, have been published, even in your paper, without any reference to the fact, that *specie* is included in the aggregates—that no notice has been taken of the circumstance, that the imports of the first quarter were ordered *before the effects of the "Experiment" were appreciated*—that we have no accounts of the debentures, which are large beyond measure. Nor have I seen any allusion to the small quantity of merchandize which the packets recently arrived have imported; the freight of it, indeed, being far below their necessary disbursements for the voyage. No mention is made of these apparent deficiencies in the public revenue, which have, as I am informed, induced the War and Navy Departments to issue orders directing the officers under their control to make no contracts, though authorized by specific appropriations, which may require the expenditure of money.

Most of our readers may recollect, that, several weeks ago, *we* stated the fact "that the imports of the first quarter were ordered *before* the effects of the Experiment were appreciated;" and that all the boasting founded upon the Secretary's Report and Benton's unanswered Speech, was premature and without solid foundation. Time will prove our position. And the last fact mentioned by the writer, that orders have been issued by the War and Navy departments, to *make no contracts* for the present, will speak volumes in contradiction of all the golden anticipations of the Administration.

The same writer recalls to mind the true secret of the hostility of the President and his *lower* Cabinet to the present bank. He says truly,—

Had the Directors yielded to the first suggestions unofficially made to them, through Mr. Woodbury, (the present Secretary of the Treasury,) and Mr. Hill, (now Senator from New Hampshire,) and had they obeyed the Executive mandate to remove Mr. Mason from the Presidency of the Portsmouth Branch, we should never have heard any thing of the unconstitutionality of the Bank; but the President's authority would have been directed against other less plisnt instruments. The Bank once the subservient votary of Gen. Jackson, the Military Academy would have been abolished—the places in the Army and Navy, as was attempted with regard to the former to a considerable extent, would have been regulated, like the civil offices, by mere executive caprice—the rights of the Judiciary would have been sacrificed, and no safeguard would have been left between the liberties of the people and the omnipotence of a popular Chieftain.

As it was, the Bank nobly resisted *in limine* all illegal exactions. It appealed to the laws and the Constitution of the country; and it is upon an issue between Executive usurpation and the Chartered rights of the Bank, that the political battle, at the approaching election, must be fought. It is possible that in the course of a relentless persecution, things may have occurred which some of the friends of the Bank—some of the opponents of the administration—might wish had happened otherwise; but these transactions in no wise affected the usefulness of the Bank to the country; and admitting all to be true, which the basest calumny has charged against that institution, what does it amount to when compared with the conduct of the Post Office Department, whose peculations, had they taken place under Mr. Adams, would have been blazoned forth by the thousand trumpets in every hamlet and village of the Union?

There is solemn, undeniable truth in every word of this. Men *profess* to be shocked at the conduct of the "Monster," (as they call the Bank,) who raise not a voice against Post Office corruption, nor utter a syllable against all the daring and abominable assumptions of power by the President.

THE TEST OF CHARACTER.

It was the custom of a sagacious old Scotchman, whenever he heard an extravagant eulogy upon the character of any man, emphatically to ask—"Did ye ever settle an account wi' him?" He deemed that the best test of character and disposition, and he would never join in the praise of any one, until his question was answered satisfactorily.—In truth, what better evidence can there be of the unsuspecting, honest, and liberal heart, than the prompt and unmurmuring adjustment of an account? We know some individuals whom we could hold up to public approbation, as models of sterling merit in that respect.

The Rev. WILLIAM F. LEE, of the Episcopal Church, has issued proposals for publishing a religious paper in Richmond, to be entitled "The Southern CHURCHMAN," at $2,50 per annum, in advance, or $3 otherwise.

The President is expected to return to Washington by the 4th instant.

The proposition for a Convention, to choose a candidate for Congress, opposed to the late ruinous policy of the Administration, is approved of by the other counties; and calls are made in Frederick, Berkeley, and Hampshire, for meetings at the October Courts, to appoint delegates to the Convention.

In our last number we published a notice or call upon the Whigs of Jefferson for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Committee to be held at Pugh Town. We have consulted some of our National Republican friends, and have heard from others, and so far the object of such a Convention is highly approved. If unfortunately, a division is produced, from whatever cause, in our ranks, defeat will be the necessary consequence. We hope, however, there is not a voter in the district, who is opposed to the misrule of the present administration, that will either directly ar indirectly, aid in producing such a result. It may be relied on, that every such opponent in Hampshire, will readily abide the decision of the delegates from the several counties of the district, so convened; at least we have thus far heard no objection.

It has been suggested that at our October-Court, a selection of Four Delegates should be made, or at an earlier period, if the other counties should so act as to render it necessary; and if so, notice will be given. We have no doubt from all we hear, that the Whigs of Hampshire, will act promptly, and with a view to the integrity of the national band, as the true friends of constitutional government.—[*Romney Int.*

From the Winchester Republican.

TO THE CITIZENS OF FREDERICK CO.

Whereas, a disposition to instruct your Delegates touching the election of a Senator, upon the expiration of Mr. Leigh's term of service, has manifested itself by the appearance of several abonymous publications, and amongst them an anonymous call for a meeting of those in favor of instructing your Delegates to vote against Mr. Leigh, pursuant to which call a meeting was held; and inasmuch as I have no wish to misrepresent the people by voting for a Senator against their will; I have, for the purpose of having a clear and unquestionable expression of the people's wishes upon the subject, deemed the following course proper and expedient, viz:

I propose that a meeting of the people of Frederick be held at the Court-House, on the first day of next October Court, to consider the question of instructing their Delegates.

To this meeting I invite each individual of every party.

Finally, without pretending to give a pledge at present for or against Mr. Leigh, I do pledge myself to obey the wishes of the meeting thus constituted, if in their wisdom they shall deem it expedient to give me my orders with regard to Mr. Leigh.

JOHN B. D. SMITH.

September 10, 1834.

WINCHESTER, Sept., 1834.

SIR:—Permit us to call your attention to the foregoing address of Col. John B. D. Smith to the citizens of Frederick county, in reference to the election of U. S. Senator, at the ensuing session of the Virginia Legislature. You may, perhaps, have heard that there was an *anonymous* call *for a meeting*, on the 1st inst., of the citizens of Frederick opposed to the re-election of our Senator, Mr. LEIGH, for the purpose, as originally avowed, of instructing our Delegates elect to vote against him. This meeting was held, and a number of about *thirty* individuals took part in its proceedings—there being some spectators who took no part in the matter. This small meeting appointed a central committee, consisting of upwards of a hundred and 60 persons, to prepare a *letter of instructions*, directing our Delegates to *vote against Mr. Leigh*, and to call upon voters, *individually*, for their signatures!

It is not for us to animadvert upon the *ex-parte* character of that meeting; but so thoroughly *ex-parte* was it, that *none* but those *opposed* to the re-election of Mr. LEIGH were *invited to attend*, and, consequently, with the exception of a few friends of Mr. Leigh, as spectators, and a few other individuals, who did not participate in the matter, the meeting was composed of Mr. Leigh's opponents.—We ask you, sir, and we ask our fellow citizens generally, whether a meeting composed of about thirty individuals shall be permitted to give tone to Frederick county, on so grave and important a subject as the election of U. S. Senator, by resorting to a scheme, which, from its vagueness and uncertainty, it will at once be perceived, is obnoxious to many objections? We, also, are decided friends to the right of instruction, but are entirely opposed to the *plan* of obtaining the sense of the people, as indicated in the proceedings of the meeting referred to.

The plan suggested by Col. Smith, or one similar to it, is, in our humble opinion, the only fair and legitimate mode by which the wishes of the PEOPLE can be properly expressed. When, without distinction of party, they assemble in primary meeting, and are *allowed* an opportunity of exchanging opinions, they are apt to give their reason fair play, and the result, whatever it may be, is generally a *legitimate expression* of their will.

If these views should coincide with your own, permit us respectfully to urge your attendance at the Court-House on the first day of October Court, to canvass the matter, and to give your opinion whether our Delegates shall be left to their discretion in the discharge of their duties, or whether they shall be *instructed*, to vote against Mr. LEIGH.

We are respectfully, your obedient servants.

Joseph H. Sherrard,	*Philip Nelson,*
Richard E. Byrd,	*Augustine C. Smith,*
John Bruce,	*David W. Barton,*
George Aulick,	*Thomas F. Nelson,*
James H. Carson,	*Robert T. Baldwin,*
John S. Magill,	*Joseph S. Carson,*
Isaac Hoff,	*Beatty Carson,*
	Abraham Nulton.

Of the fifteen signers to the above circular, *eleven* are gentlemen who were formerly warm supporters of the administration, but who can no longer sanction the high-handed measures of the Executive. Their lofty souls revolt, too, at the introduction of the New York system of politics into Virginia, and at the idea of being transferred, like vassals, from Jackson to Van Buren. They are in favor of a fair and open discussion of the questions at issue, and despise the method of *private electioneering* which the signature-hunting gentry are resorting to.

JEFFERSON JOCKEY CLUB.

Saturday, Sept. 20th, 1834.—The match race, for 600 bushels of Wheat, came off to-day. Entrance 200 bushels.

J. C. Wiltshire & Co.'s Paul Pry, by Sir Charles, 6 years old,	1	1
W. Grove's Bertrand, by Southern Eclipse, 6 years,	2	2
J. P. Abell's Davy Crockett, by Rasselas, 6 years,	3	3

Time—1st heat, 4m. 20s.—2d, 4m. 8s.

The regular Fall Meeting commenced September 24th.

First day's purse $400, *4 mile heats.*

Thos. J. Godman's b. f. Camsidel, by Industry, 3 years old,	1	1
A. Hickerson's s. h. Cortes, by Rattler, 6 years old,	2	2
W. Grove's Bertrand, by Southern Eclipse, 6 years old,	3	3
R. L. Webb's br. h. Eclat, by imp. Truffle, 3 years old,	dist.	

Time—1st heat, 8m. 31s.—2d, 8m. 30s.

Truffle got off 100 yards behind, but came out ahead the first mile, making it in 1m. 57s.

Second day's purse $300, *2 mile heats.*

S. Strider's s. m. Floretta, by Rattler, 7 years old,	1	1
T. J. Godman's b. h. Sir Peter, by John Stanley, 7 years old,	2	2
R. L. Webb's b. h. Velox, by Lafayette, 4 years old,	dist.	
W. W. Throckmorton's b. f. Franlic, by Kosciusko, 4 years old,	*bolted.*	

Time—1st heat, 4m. 2s.—2d, 4m. 3s.

Colt stake, mile heats, $50 entrance.

C. Thompson's bl. c. Pres. Boyer, by Star, 3 years old,	1	1
J. F. Stephenson's br. f. Madge of Wildfire, by Tariff, 3 years old,	3	2
H. Shacklett's s. c. Alexander, by Rob Roy, 3 years old,	2	dr.

Time—1st heat, 2m. 1s.—2d, 1m. 58s.

Third day's purse $300, *3 mile heats.*

J. V. Swearingen's b. h. Tremendous, by Maryland, 5 years,	0	1	1
R. W. Baylor's s. g. Wonder, by Sir Charles, 7 years,	0	2	3
W. H. Chichester's b. h. Talleyrand, by Sir James, 5 years,	dist.		
T. R. C. Boyce's s. f. Apricot, by Mons. Tonson, 3 years,			

Time—1st heat, 6m.—dead heat—2d heat, 6m. 20s.—3d heat, 6m. 31s.

The first mile was run by Wonder in 1m. 55s. In the second mile, Apricot, in close pursuit, had her hip joint dislocated.

It will be seen by the above, that the time of each race was *fair*, considering the track was very heavy and dusty. The Club dined together on the ground each day; and proper officers enforced the most strict order and decorum throughout.

The sports, just concluded, were interesting to the lovers of such amusement; and the "knowing ones," (as certain persons are usually called who make a living by their wits,) were egregiously disappointed on the two last days. On Wednesday they swept off all the small change on the Baltimore nag, CAMSIDEL; and on Thursday they were disposed to go, and did go, "full to cocoa on SIR PETER against the field;" but they soon found it "no go; for Messrs. Strider and Fouke's Floretta, by Rattler, taught them that they had "reckoned without their host." This mare sustained, in gallant style, the reputation of her sire, as well as that of her stock on the maternal side. She convinced those who had under-rated her prowess, that big words are no guarantee for great actions; and during the two heats she showed her ability to pass her adversaries whenever she pleased. She won both with great ease, under a heavy pull—giving full evidence that she can run two miles as fast as any horse any where. The cash changed hands rapidly, and but for the damper given the day before, very large amounts might have been had. Floretta is now worth to her owners three times as much as she was on the morning of the race.

The colts' race was a fast and very interesting one; and the last heat was performed in excellent time (1 m. 58 s.) over so heavy a track. Carey Thompson's black colt President Boyer, by Star, and J. F. Stephenson's Madge Wildfire, by Tariff, proved themselves animals of superior cast, and contended gallantly for the palm; the former, however, was the victor. They may confidently seek for laurels in future contests with nags of established reputation.

On the third day, also, the veterans were again at fault. They all were wondrous wise, and staked their cash freely on *Wonder*; but Swearingen's *Tremendous* proved himself fairly entitled to his name, and took the money after three heats; the first was a dead heat, and the contending horses worked hard for it. Boyce's beautiful little mare, Apricot, while putting her competitors to their metal, dislocated her hip, to the universal sorrow of the field; and the contest was finally left (Chichester's Talleyrand refusing to run) to Wonder and Tremendous, the latter of whom carried off the palm in the two last heats pretty easily.

The celebrated horse Eclipse Lightfoot, has been disposed of by Mr. C. Craig, for the sum of seven thousand dollars. He has been sent to Tennessee.

RANDOLPH'S HORSES.

The stud of Horses belonging to the estate of JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke, deceased—more than 100 head, consisting of Stallions, Mares, Fillies, and a few Geldings—will be sold at auction, at the stable of Wyatt Cardwell, at Charlotte Court House, Virginia; the sale to commence on Thursday, the 9th of October, 1834, and continue from day to day until completed. Credit will be given until the first of July, 1835; the purchaser giving bond, with security, to be approved by the seller.

May number, 1834, of the American Turf Register, contains a list of the Horses, down to 1430. The foals since that time are numerous.

This is believed to be the very finest Stud of Horses in America.

From the Detroit Courier.

Another Riot.—We understand that a small house in this city was torn down last Sunday night. It was occupied by a black family, who by some means had incurred the displeasure of the *mob-ocracy* of this our little community. If there be any thing worthy the indignation of good citizens, it is the perpetration of such deeds at a time like the present. We care not what the provocation may have been, the law is alone to revenge it.

For the Free Press.

To JOHN S. GALLAHER, Esq.:

SIR:—In my History of the Valley, appendix No. 3, page 474, describing Shannondale Springs, the following language is used: "For several years it held a high rank among our watering places; but it was, however, destined to lose its reputation. Being located on the east side of the Shenandoah river, on low ground, seven or eight miles above Harpers-Ferry, the visitors in a dry season being annoyed by the noxious miasma arising from the river, a malignant fever suddenly made its appearance among them, causing the death of several while at the springs, and of some others after their return home."

In writing this statement, I followed the general report and universal belief at the time. I have made strict inquiry into the fact, and find that my statement is, perhaps, a little too highly coloured. A medical gentleman of highly respectable standing, who was conversant with all the circumstances at the time, stated to me (a few days since) that he did not discover any peculiar malignancy in the fever which prevailed—and that there was but one death, and that the case of a man in the last stage of the dropsy. The fever which prevailed was of a character similar to the general bilious fever prevalent that season.

Justice to the owner of the property, to my own character, and to society, requires this correction.

Most respectfully, your friend,

S. KERCHEVAL.

☞ Printers generally will do an act of justice by giving this note an insertion in their respective papers.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Lord Chancellor Brougham, in a late speech on the Irish tithe bill, paid a very high compliment to the talents of Mr. O'Connell. It is evident the present ministry are every way disposed to conciliate the powerful influence of this distinguished personage.

The French government are under great apprehensions that the wife of Don Carlos will make an attempt to pass through France to join her husband on the Spanish frontiers. Females begin to play an important part in the politics of Europe, since the Duchess of Berri set the example in La Vendee, and since the crowns of Spain and Portugal have fallen under the dominion of petticoat government.

It appears that Coleridge, the poet, lately deceased, was in early life a private in the British Dragoons. Melancholy and disappointment had driven him to this vocation; and a Latin quotation, inscribed by him beneath his saddle on the walls of the barracks, accidentally disclosed his attainments, and caused him to be restored by his commander to the literary pursuits which were his ruling passion.

M. Rothschild having rather too deeply dipped in the recent stock speculations, has at last been caught, and experienced a loss of $5,000,000.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL.

Communicated for the National Intelligencer.

The magnitude of the plan upon which this work is constructed, as to width and depth, begins now to develop its great and important advantages over most other Canals in this country. Passing this morning on the brim of the canal, I observed a substantial schooner built boat unlading of flour. Upon inquiry where from, the number of barrels she carried, &c., I was informed that she was from Shepherdstown, and that she carried five hundred barrels.

On passing Captain Easby's ship yard I observed a new boat in the canal of similar construction, which I was informed was built for the same gentleman, (Mr. Short,) in Shepherdstown, and that she would carry 800 barrels of Flour, besides having a deck fitted up for dry goods, &c., for return freight.—I was informed that the freight of Flour was reduced from $1 50 cents to 25 cents per barrel from Shepherdstown to the District, and 12 1-2 cents for tolls, reducing it to 37 1-2 cents per barrel.

Some of the schooners that trade to the West Indies do not carry more than 500 barrels of flour.

Q IN THE CORNER.

Washington, Sept. 20, 1834.

[The JACK DOWNING, belonging to the Messrs. Henshaw, at the Old Furnace, carries 600 bbls.]

The *aqueduct*, across the Conococheague at this place, is a splendid piece of masonry, and confers great credit upon the builder, Mr. *Edward H. Fielding*. The material is from a valuable quarry of lime-stone scarcely inferior to granite, found on the lands of Mr. Wm. Towson at the High Rocks, from which the stone is taken by the process of splitting, in blocks of great size. They are susceptible of being dressed with the chisel in the same way and with as much nicety, as granite, as may be observed in the pilasters, arches, copings, and ornamental parts of the Aqueduct. There are three arches in the work of sixty feet span each, and the piers are eight feet thick. It combines strength and massive solidity with a very high degree of beauty and grace. Seated as it is in the bosom of delightful natural scenery, with a long and majestic curve of artificial canal extending from either abutment, and around the great bend of the Potomac, it forms to the eye an extremely agreeable and impressive spectacle, the praise and admiration of every beholder. It received the finishing stroke several weeks ago; and we censure ourselves for not having introduced it to the notice of the public before this time. The water of the Potomac passing through its chamber, with a canal boat or two, would add however very much to the appearance. These, though it cannot boast of them now, it is ready to accommodate at a moment's warning.—[*Williamsport Banner.*

A Convention was held in Utica, on the 11th ult. to consider the expediency of constructing a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, and a connexion between the Lakes and the Hudson River.

James Sheridan Knowles, the dramatist and actor, has arrived at New York.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The late loan to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company has been promptly improved by the necessary arrangements for the earliest completion of the work to Dam No. 5 at Middlekauff's mill, 8 miles above this place. A committee of the Board of Directors, consisting of *Col. Abert* and *Dr. Gunton*, accompanied by the clerk of the company, *J. P. Ingle* Esq., paid a visit to the town in the beginning of this week, and *succeeded* in re-letting all those portions of the Canal and its works which are in an unfinished state and had been abandoned. The principal of these is an extent of about two miles of difficult rock excavation, and one or two culverts.—The remainder of the unfinished work under *contract*, including Dam No. 5, is in an advanced state, and probably will not require more than six weeks for its completion.—But the time limited for the completion of all the contracts is the first day of March next; when the public may most confidently calculate upon the whole Canal to the point before mentioned, a distance of 110 miles, being opened for navigation. Dam No. 5 will back the water of the Potomac to the vicinity of Hancock, where the constant navigation of the Canal will be connected with the National Road. The communication of the city of Baltimore and the District cities with the West will be thus greatly facilitated, and an active and profitable trade carried on, which will at once prove the importance of the Canal, and stimulate to its further extension.—With the Canal in use next spring, the coal trade of Allegany can be commenced and continued with advantage to the public: and the company will begin to realize, what she has not yet had a fair chance to do, a large revenue from tolls. These circumstances are of an interesting character to all concerned in the prospects and successes of the Canal; and are the more interesting since their fulfilment is at hand. We congratulate the public upon the favorable events which have enabled the company thus opportunely to secure to them the advantages of so great a portion of the Canal. We look upon these things too as the sure presages of more successful operations in future.

[*Williamsport Banner.*

During the year 1833, according to the official report made to the New Jersey legislature,—*one hundred and ten thousand* passengers were conveyed by the Camden and Amboy Rail road Company between Philadelphia and New York. At the regular fare of $3 each, the company received from this source alone the sum of $330,000.

The Railroad.—We have peculiar pleasure in calling the attention of the friends of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Road to the fact, that this day the regular operations of the Company commence, by the attachment of the locomotive engine John Barnett, to the passenger coaches and produce cars, which will hereafter run regularly between Portsmouth and Suffolk, leaving the Car House every day at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Suffolk at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

We hail this event as the harbinger of improvement in the commercial prospects of this community, and look forward to the completion of this great enterprise with a degree of solicitude commensurate with the interest we feel in the prosperity and consequent happiness of our People, over whom a cloud of adversity has so long cast an awful gloom.—*Norfolk Beacon, Sept. 23.*

From the New York Times.

A young and very handsome girl, belonging to one of the most respectable families in the State, was on Sunday morning last taken from the steps of a house in Mott street to the Duane street hospital, far advanced in cholera, and died before nightfall. While under the charge of the hospital, she informed them of the circumstances which had led to her dreadful downfall and subsequent death. She had for a length of time been assiduously courted by an insidious and accomplished young man of good standing, who, on Saturday evening last, succeeded, after much persuasion, in enticing her to the house from which she was removed to the hospital. About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, she was attacked very seriously with all the symptoms of cholera.

The heartless villain who had deceived her, and had almost forced her into the jaws of destruction and death, deserted her to her fate as soon as the symptoms of the disease made their appearance, and left her to the tender mercies of the beldame who kept the gate of perdition which the victim lay within; but who, immediately on hearing of the fact, turned the poor creature into the street to die. She was taken up from the pavement by some persons who accidentally witnessed her cruel ejectment, and carried by them to the hospital. During the few hours she lay there, she incessantly wept for her horrid fate, accompanying her lamentations with prayers for the welfare of *him* who had brought this untimely ruin upon her head—and whose name, though repeatedly importuned to disclose, she carried to her grave unuttered.

Crops in the Far West.—The Madison (Indiana) Banner of a late date, in speaking of the weather, says:—After a long drought, we have had some fine showers, but, we fear, too late to revive the fields of corn, and we fear, too late to benefit late potatoes. The corn crop will be very small in this part of the State.

On the White Mountains in New Hampshire, a heavy fall of snow was experienced on Thursday night the 18th ult. In some places it had fallen to the depth of a foot, and ice the thickness of a dollar had been found in many places. Several matrimonial parties had started for that country, to spend the honey-moon. It will serve to cool the fire of their love.

DEATH OF WM. H. CRAWFORD.

From the National Intelligencer, of the 26th ult.

The Southern Mail has brought us the News of the death of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, of Georgia; a distinguished citizen, whose name is familiar to all our readers, as having formerly filled a large space in the public eye. He is said to have died, some day in the week before last, at the house of a friend, a few miles from Elberton, to which place he was on his way to preside as Judge at the September term of the Superior Court of Elbert county.

In recurring to the points of character of this distinguished citizen, we speak of him as we knew him, in the prime of life and in all the vigor of his faculties; in the days when disease had not reached him, nor had the hand of Time bowed his erect and manly figure.

His first appearance in the theatre of the General Government was as the successor of Mr. BALDWIN in the Senate of the United States, on the 9th of December, 1807.—Coming there young and comparatively unknown, and taking a seat in a body even then illustrious for talent and high character, he soon made himself known and respected by the force of natural ability, energy, and loftiness of mind. His speeches were remarkable for their strength, and his votes for their honesty and independence: and what procured for him probably more respect and general regard than any other quality, was his unconcealed disdain of every thing like prevarication, subterfuge, or the ordinary arts and tricks of mere party-men. Bold and fearless in his course, he was always to be found in the front of battle. He shunned no responsibility: he compromised no principle. If, indeed, he had a fault as a politician, it was rather in contemning too haughtily the customs and seemings which form a part of the usages of those who mingle much in public affairs; preferring downright truth, in all its simplicity, and all its nakedness too, to the circumlocution and periphrase of older and more practised statesmen.

His influence in the Senate soon became proportionate to the respect with which he impressed that body for his abilities, but, more than all, for his perfect integrity and unflinching firmness. He became the acting President of that body at an earlier period after entering it than any other individual ever did within our knowledge, and in that station, which he filled with great dignity and propriety, discovered an aptitude for public business which strengthened the hold he already had upon the general regard and confidence.

The post of Minister of the United States to the Government of France becoming vacant, in the year 1812, by the decease of Mr. BARLOW, and that being then a station of very high trust and confidence, Mr. MADISON, with a discernment which did him honor, selected Mr. CRAWFORD to fill it, and all Congress approved the selection. Mr. C. remained in France during the trying period of our war with Great Britain, and on his return received the appointment of Secretary of War, which station brought him again to the view of his fellow citizens. In a year or two afterwards he became the Secretary of the Treasury, and discharged the duties of that office, as he had those of the preceding, with a fidelity and manliness that augmented his already great popularity.

Whilst occupying that station, public opinion pointed him out as one of the prominent candidates for the office of President of the United States, on the retirement of Mr. MONROE. In the midst of the canvass for that office, with the fairest prospects of success to the efforts of his friends, he was struck down by disease, which paralyzed his system, and left him so enfeebled as to create a doubt whether he would be in a condition, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office.—Whatever ground there might have been for this doubt, it had weight enough to determine the election against him, when it became necessary (there being no choice by the People) for the House to choose between the three candidates who received the highest number of votes for the Presidentship; for it was the ground upon which several members of that body, who had preferred Mr. CRAWFORD, voted first for him who was their second choice, and whose upright and prosperous administration of the public affairs subsequently proved the confidence thus reposed in him.

After this event, Mr. CRAWFORD, though invited to remain at the head of the Treasury, retired from the General Government to private life, from which he was appointed to a seat on the bench of his own State; in the discharge of the duties of which judicial office he was, it appears, occupied, at the time of his decease.

With a hasty pen we have thus briefly traced the history of Mr. CRAWFORD's public course as far as known to us. In his domestic relations, and in all the private relations of life, he enjoyed no less the love of his family and the affection of his friends, than in his public life he possessed their unbounded respect and confidence. From the world, in which he acted so conspicuous a part, he has for years been cut off, but not from the attachments of those who knew him best, and whose hearts have never left him, though so darkly withdrawn from the sphere of their vision.—The news of his decease, though, after so severe a prostration of his physical powers, fairly within the course of nature, cannot be received with indifference by any one who ever had, like us, the opportunity of a familiar knowledge of his many public and private virtues.

Another Revolutionary Worthy gone:—A letter to a friend, dated Norfolk, Virginia, Sept. 26th, says: "The old revolutionary worthy, Rev. JESSE NICHOLSON, Postmaster at Portsmouth is no more! He died last evening, in the 75th year of his age. He fought in many of the battles of the revolution, and has been since the establishment of our independence as faithful and zealous a soldier of the Cross, as he had been in early life, in the cause of liberty."—[*Balt. Pat.*

The elections in Maryland, for the Legislature, will commence on Monday next.

SALE MEMORANDUMS.

The sale of J. B. Wager's personal property, &c. at Harpers-Ferry, will commence on Wednesday next.

The sale of the personal estate of the late H. S. Turner, at Wheatland, will be continued this day.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Robert Y. Jack, dec'd, are requested to bring them forward, duly authenticated for settlement.

JULIET A. JACK,
Adm'x of Robt. Y. Jack, dec'd.

Oct. 2, 1834.—4t.

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THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1834.

THE MOVEMENTS IN FREDERICK.

The new leader of the Jackson party (now Van Buren) is boasting that the work of "instruction" is going on swimmingly; that is to say, that the sly efforts of those who are appealing to old prejudices, and stirring up oft-refuted calumnies, against Mr. Leigh, are likely to be successful.—We have heard of instances of this sort: that persons opposed on principle to slavery have been approached, and informed that Mr. Leigh was an advocate of slavery—but not a word has been breathed about Mr. Barbour or Mr. Rives entertaining views precisely similar to Mr. Leigh's upon that head. Others have been reminded, that Mr. Leigh disparaged the "peasantry of the West;" and to the extremely ignorant, the slang about "Gold" and "Hard Money" has been repeated. *A half dozen quarter eagles* have been handed about, and passed from leader to leader, to convince the multitude that the "Golden Age" had arrived, and that the authors of the "Safety Fund" *rag* system are the most accomplished statesmen in the world. But these *gulliffers* dare not venture upon a public discussion. They know that the shallow artifices and bare-faced humbugs of the day will be exposed and pulverized by the light of truth and the ordinary operations of reason.

Instruction! Do the leaders presume to consider the people so ignorant as to require *instruction?* Will not the pride of every intelligent man be roused, when he finds himself *cornered* by a political slang-whanger, who approaches him privately? Why are not the letters of instruction left at public places, where every freeman can have the fair exercise of his judgment, to sign or not to sign, as it may please him?

LET MATTERS BE UNDERSTOOD.

In an article copied into the Richmond Enquirer from the Jefferson Herald, (just deceased at Harpers-Ferry,) Col. Mason, of Frederick, is set down among those named as probable *Jackson* candidates for Congress. There must be some mistake here. We have good authority for saying, (and indeed his long-professed principles ought to be a sufficient guarantee for the fact,) that Col. J. M. Mason unequivocally condemns the *Proclamation*; disapproves the President's course in relation to the *Deposites*; strongly reprobates the *Protest* and all its kindred assumptions; and is decidedly *Anti* Van Buren. It is but fair to add that he does not admit to Congress the authority to establish a National Bank; but he would give to the present Bank its chartered privileges. If we are mistaken in this correction of error in relation to Col. Mason's opinions and principles, we can easily be set right. And we may venture to add, that if he *should* be a candidate for Congress, (and under our present impressions we could very cordially join in his support,) he will *not* be the Jackson Van Buren candidate.

THE ELECTIONS IN MAINE

Were a reader to judge of results in Maine, solely from the clamor of the Jackson prints, he would suppose that "the party" had *just revolutionized the State.* It must, however, be borne in mind, that the Jackson majority in 1833 was upwards of 10,000, and that it is now reduced to 3,000, notwithstanding the exertions of the "train-ed band" of custom-house officers at finger along the coast, whose very bread depends upon the perpetuation of the "spoils" dynasty. No one could have anticipated an entire revolution in the short space of a year; and the exultation of the collar press on this occasion only shows, that they *are conscious of losing ground every where*, and are vastly thankful at being allowed to retain the emoluments of office by any majority, however meagre. For "Revolutions never go backwards," and in two years more, the only memorial of the party which the Historian will be able to give, will be, "*Hic jacet!*"

Let Virginia remember she is now the pivot upon which great events will turn. The glory of being the "polar star" of freemen—the guide to eternal liberty and light—should animate every son to action in behalf of free institutions; rational, regulated, intellectual freedom.

In reference to the idea that the destruction of the apparatus of the gamblers in Richmond, was the work of a *mob*, the Compiler says:—

The Arena must set itself right upon this matter, and make the *amende honorable* to the young men of this city. There has been no riot here—and our Fredericksburg contemporary may again congratulate his readers, that no mobs have ever disgraced Virginia. If an orderly and highly respectable assembly of young men, acting with the Officers of Justice and in support of the Laws, against a gang of Gamblers, be a *mob*, why then the oftener we have them the better. Commend us to such mobs—mobs who enforce law, order, and morality; and save us from laws, which only perpetuate wretchedness and crime.

We are happy to find the assemblage of young men acted in aid, and not in anticipation, of the constituted authorities. It affords us great pleasure to be able to do away the impression that *mobs* could be raised in Virginia. Long may our Old Dominion be free from the stain!

A candidate is announced in the Alexandria Gazette, for a seat in the "*next* General Assembly of Virginia." We thought the places were all filled in April last.

PUBLIC MEETING.

☞ We are desired to invite a public Meeting of all the Citizens of Jefferson County, opposed to the recent measures of the Administration, at the Court House in Charlestown, *on Friday the 10th of October next*, for the purpose of choosing four delegates, to meet such as may be appointed from other Counties of this Congressional District, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to be supported at the ensuing congressional election. A full attendance is desirable.

At the same meeting it is proposed to discuss the propriety of instructing our Senator (H. L. Ores, Esq.) to vote for the reelection of Benjamin Watkins Leigh to the Senate of the United States.

A negro *man*, a runaway, lately reclaimed by Judge Parker, cut off two of the fingers of his left hand, with an axe, on Tuesday last.

A Portrait.—No person can read the following description of the Earl of Bute, and of his nefarious course of policy, as contained in the 3d volume of Belsham's History, without recognizing the features of an American intriguer:—

"It was Bute, who still governed the king, and directed the councils of the kingdom.—Like one of those malignant spirits who are perpetually talked of, and never seen—he enveloped himself in profound darkness, whilst by means of his secret instruments and emissaries, he moved the whole of the political machine at his pleasure."

Among the good things, which the Whigs of Maine have said and done of late, is the election of John Holmes, as a representative from the town of Alfred, to the State Legislature.

The Administration papers state that Mr. Jarvis is re-elected to Congress from Maine, contrary to the first report, which asserted the election of Mr. Hamlin, his Whig opponent. If the last report be true, there are chosen to Congress in Maine five Administration men and two Whigs; leaving one district vacant. In the present Congress the strength of the supporters of the Administration is *seven* to *one*.—[*Nat. Int.*

PROSPECT OF A DUEL.

The Fredericksburg Arena of Friday contains the following:

"We mentioned, in our last, that Mr. Wm. S. Archer, of the H. of Representatives, had made an assault, on Friday, with a cane, upon the Senior Editor of the Enquirer. We have since learnt that a short time afterwards the son of Mr. Ritchie attacked Mr Archer and a rencontre ensued. We feel authorised, from the publicity which the affair has attained, to state, that Mr. Archer and young Mr. Ritchie, attended by their respective friends, passed through town, this week, on their way to the District, for the purpose of settling their differences by a duel.—From what we have heard, we have not the slightest hope of an accommodation of the matter, and, as the police of the District are too polite to interfere, we look upon a meeting, however much to be deplored, as inevitable."

The Affair Settled.—The Alexandria Gazette of Monday morning says:—"We understand that the difficulty between Mr. Archer and Mr. Ritchie, Jr. has been satisfactorily adjusted."

U. S. Supreme Court.—It is mentioned in the Milledgeville (Ga.) Journal, that a rumor prevails in that quarter, that the appointment of Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, made vacant by the death of Judge Johnson, will be conferred on James M. Wayne, of the Georgia delegation in Congress.

A letter from Dr. Isaac Hulse, of the U. S. Naval Hospital at Pensacola, states that up to the 8th instant forty cases of yellow fever had occurred on board the U. S. schooner Grampus.—Four of the crew had died, three of whom with black vomit. He attributes the origin of the disease to the decayed condition of the ceiling of the Grampus.

Cholera.—This disease continues to prevail on the plantations on Savannah river, both above and below the city.—It is also said to have crossed the river, and to be making some progress on the Carolina side.

ANOTHER JACKSON OUTRAGE.

We learn from the *Philadelphia Gazette* that a base attempt against the person of the Hon. J. G. Watmough, member of Congress and the Whig candidate for re-election, was made on Saturday evening last by some wretches in the upper end of the county. Mr. Watmough was in attendance at a public meeting of his constituents, to which he had been taken by Daniel Fitler, Esq. of Kensington, in his wagon; and while he was speaking, some miscreants took out the linch pins from each axle-tree of the wagon, knowing that he intended to return by the same conveyance.—The consequence was, that soon after the wagon left the place of meeting, it was upset, and but for a wonderful interposition of Providence, both the gentlemen inside would have been killed.

☞ John A. Thompson, Esq. of Jefferson, has been announced, in the Romney Intelligencer and Martinsburg Gazette, as a candidate to represent this congressional district in the next Congress.

Charles James Faulkner, Esq. of Berkeley is also announced in the Winchester Republican, by "Many Voters," as a candidate, at the next election, to represent this congressional district.

MARRIED,

At Warrenton, (Va.) on the 17th ult., by the Rev. George Lemmon, Richards Payne, Esq. to Miss Alice Dixon, daughter of the late Turner Dixon, both of Warrenton.

On Thursday morning, at Hagerstown, by the Rev. Mr. Brane, Mr Sylvester Welsh to Mrs. Rachel E. Rector, both of Virginia.

Notice.

THE Semi Annual Meeting of the Charlestown Temperance Society will be held in the Methodist Church, on Thursday the 9th of October, at 7 o'clock in the evening.—Officers will then be elected, and an address delivered, on which occasion the members of the society, and the public, are requested to attend. THE SECRETARY.

Oct. 2, 1834.

Splendid Double Carriage

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at public outcry, before the Court House of Jefferson County, *on Friday the 17th inst. (October)* (if not disposed of previously,) a splendid *four wheel* CARRIAGE, (with harness complete,) finished in a superior and comfortable style.

A credit of one, two and three years, will be given, the purchaser executing bonds with approved security, bearing interest from date.

Apply to G. W. SAPPINGTON,

Oct. 2, 1834. Charlestown, Va

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 26.

CATTLE.—Lots of Cattle from Virginia and Pennsylvania have been sold at $4, $4.50 and $5, on the hoof, and some poor and inferior at $3.75. The average rate of sales has been about or a little over $4.

FLOUR.—

Howard Street Flour.—The store price has been steady and uniform throughout the week, at $5,12½. The wagon price appears to have settled down to $5 per bbl.

City Mills Flour.—Sales of some parcels were made in the early part of the week at $5, on 60 days credit. Yesterday a parcel was sold at $5, cash, and another at the same price, on time, with interest added.

The inspections of the week ending on Thursday evening, comprise the following kinds and quantities, viz:

	brls.	*half brls.*
Howard-street, - -	5232	133
City Mills, - - - - -	6967	822
Susquehanna, - - -	00	00
Total,	12,199	955

Besides 14 bbls. Rye Flour.

GRAIN.—

Wheat.—Sales of very prime reds were made in the early part of the week at $1 04, and of good reds at about $1. We find today a shade of decline in the market and quote the range of fair good to prime reds at 95 cents to $1.02 per bushel. The last sale of family flour white wheat was at $1 14 per bushel.

Corn.—We quote shipping parcels of both sorts as worth 65 a 66 cts, and parcels of white for town use at 67 a 68 cts.

Rye.—We quote at 65 a 67 cts—demand brisk.

Oats.—Are scarce and in demand; and prices have advanced a shade. We now quote at 33 a 35 cts.

Timothy Seed.—Wholesale price from stores $2 50 per bushel—sales.

PLASTER.—Sales this week at $2 81½ per ton cash.

PROVISIONS.—Western Bacon has been in good demand throughout the week, and sales to a considerable extent were made at 9 cts. for good lots of assorted; 9½ cts. for Hams; 9 a 9½ cts. Midlings; and 7 a 7½ for Shoulders. There were inspected this week 921 kegs Butter, and 1 keg Lard, but no Beef nor Pork.

SALT.—We note the sale of a cargo of 10,000 bushels St. Ubes at 30½ a 32 cents; and of a small lot of Liverpool ground at 38 cents. At auction 4000 bushels Ground Alum were sold at 36 cents per bushel.

WHISKEY.—There is a moderate demand for hhds. and corresponding sales at 30 a 30½ cents. We quote those rates today. Sales of bbls. from stores on the wharves at 32 a 33 cts. as in quality. The receipts by wagons are but a mere trifle, and prices have advanced; the wagon price is about 29 a 30 cents, and small sales from stores have been made at 34 a 35 cents. The inspections of the week comprise 5 hhds. and 184 bbls.

ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 27.

FLOUR.—We continue to quote the price of Flour $4 75.

DIED,

On Saturday last, after a short illness, Mr. Elijah Arnold, of Westminster, Maryland, aged about 30—a very worthy and amiable young man, whose early death is a sore affliction to his relatives and friends.

On Sunday the 14th ultimo, at White Sulphur Springs (Va.) where he had gone for the benefit of his health, in an advanced stage of a pulmonary disease, Capt. Silas E. Duncan, of the U. S. Navy, an officer of acknowledged merit; a gentleman of decided worth and purity. He was a native of New Jersey.

At the residence of Mordecai Throckmorton, Esq. in Loudoun county, Virginia, on Friday the 12th ult., after a protracted period of extreme suffering, Mrs. Maria M. G. Hood, wife of John Hood, Jr. Esq. of Locust Grove, Prince William County, and only daughter of the late Robert Gaines Beverly, of King George county. A faithful and devoted wife, a most attentive and fond mother, an affectionate sister, and excellent neighbor—her loss to her husband and daughter is indeed irreparable, and will be severely felt by her numerous relatives and friends.

Suddenly, Philip S. Markley, Esq. Counsellor at Law, of Montgomery Co. Pa. He was engaged in trying a very important water course before referees assembled at Norristown, complained of being unwell about 7 o'clock, last evening, and this morning about the same hour was a corpse. The deceased was of mild, amiable manners and gentlemanly deportment; he formerly represented the district in which he resided in Congress, and for some time acted as Attorney General of the State. He has left a large family and many friends to mourn his loss.

At Francistown, N. H. on the 13th inst., Peter Woodbury, aged about 67, father of the present Secretary of the Treasury, and of a numerous family of children, all of whom survive to lament his loss.

From the Lancaster Union.

We have to announce the death of James Hopkins, Esq. the oldest and one of the most eminent members of the Lancaster Bar. Mr. Hopkins had attained an age when, in the common course of events, it was but natural to suppose that the fell destroyer would not much longer withhold the demand which, sooner or later, he ever so surely makes.—But the *manner* and *time* of his death were, nevertheless, peculiar and striking. A trial, of great interest and importance, had been progressing for nearly two weeks, in which Mr. Hopkins was the leading counsel for the plaintiffs. On Thursday afternoon, just as Mr. Buchanan, who was one of the counsel for the defendants, had risen to address the jury, he was interrupted by Mr. Hopkins, who expressed a desire to read to the court and jury certain authorities, upon which, among others, he said, he intended to rely. Mr. Buchanan gave way; *but Mr. Hopkins, after a few incoherent remarks*, was unable to find the authorities, and resumed his seat.

There can be no doubt that the fatal inroads of disease were then commencing; for a short time after, he was discovered to be apparently asleep in his chair. There was nothing extraordinary in this; and the first alarm which communicated itself, was on the part of one of his colleagues, who, after having made several attempts to arouse him from his supposed slumber, expressed his apprehension of something serious to the Court; when, upon examination, its was discovered that his fears were but too well founded.

He was immediately carried home in a chair; medical aid called in, and bleeding promptly resorted to—but in vain—the ravages of disease baffled the energies of science and skill, and he lingered on, in a nearly unbroken lethargy, until about nine o'clock on the succeeding Sunday morning.

A Meeting

OF the school commissioners for Jefferson County, will be held according to law at Charlestown on the first day of October court. A full attendance is requested.—Teachers are requested to present their claims on or before the second Saturday to the Treasurer. Oct. 2, 1834.

☞ The Rev. S. Tyson will preach at Elk Branch on Sunday next at 10½ o'clock, and at Harpers-Ferry at 3½ o'clock.

☞ The Synod of Virginia will meet in the Presbyterian Church in Charlestown, on the 23d of next month, (October,) at 11 o'clock, at which time and place a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Fredericksburg.

Night School.

THE subscriber will commence a NIGHT SCHOOL, so soon as a number of scholars, sufficient to justify the undertaking, can be obtained.

In addition to those studying the English branches, he would be glad to receive a class desirious of reviewing the Classics, or wishing to acquire a knowledge, of the French Language. Early application to be made to Mr. Francis Rawlins or the subscriber.

EDWARD HUGHES.

Oct. 2, 1834.—3t.

Plank, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand about 10,000 feet of first-rate pine PLANK, consisting of 1, 1½, 1¾ inch, a part of which is well seasoned; 1 1 & 1 inch, poplar plank, and poplar scantling of 4 & 5 inch square; which he will sell on accommodating terms.

SAMUEL DOWNEY.

Oct. 2, 1834—3t.

Public Sale.

AS I intend to quit farming for the present, I will offer at public sale, *on Wednesday the 23d of October*, (inst.) at the farm whereon I now reside, belonging to Mr. James Roper, near Dr. Lewis's mill, the following property, to wit: eight work horses, two colts, three milch cows and calves, also stock cattle, thirty head of sheep, with about eighty head of fat and stock hogs, one road wagon, two plantation ditto, wheat fan, cutting box, cradling scythe, &c., ploughs, harrows, water car, four hives of bees, corn by the barrel, to be delivered on the farm on or before the 25th of December, eight setts of wagon gears, eight setts plough ditto, two pair wheat ladders, one set of horse bells, one first rate grindstone: about

One Hundred Acres of Wheat

in the ground, with all the straw now on the farm, will be put up with the privilege of feeding it on the farm, and a quantity of hay by the load.

Terms.—A credit of twelve months will be given for all sums over five dollars, except for the corn and fat hogs, which will be sold for cash or a short credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. For all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required; no property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

WM. H. GRIGGS.

Oct. 2, 1834—ts.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the post office at Charlestown, September 30, 1834.

A	Wm. S. Landcraft 2
James Anderson	James H. Lee
Tho's. B. Abraham	Maria J. Likens
Jacob Allstadt	Walter Lamb
B	Joel Linthicum
R. H. Brown	Charlestown Library
Jacob Batz	Company
Bunbury Bennett	M
Patrick Brogan, to the	Joseph Morrow 4
care of Halliman	David Moore 2
Adam Bell	John Mahoney
C	William Moore
William Crow	Ruth McPherson
William A. Carter	Josiah McCloy
Jane McChamberlin 2	Griffith Moler or Brother
Dennis Cohone	
John Chapman	Benjamin Mixall
William Cleveland 2	Michael McCarty
Charles Chilton	Mr. Major
John R. Cooke	Maria McCabe
William Cochran Esq.	John Mays
William Cameron	Goodloe Malone
Hugh Conway	William Murphey
Evogice Chapman	Capt. Tho's Monroe 2
D	Jonas Matheney
Richard Duffield 2	Ignatius Manning
John Daugherty	James Matheney
Mark Duke	Samuel Miller
Abraham Doll	N
J. T. Daugherty Esq.	William Nelson
E & F	John B. Nicklin
James W. Earles	Charles Nolin Esq.
Rheuhema Evans	O & P
Franklin Myers & Co.	H. L. Opie
Robert Fulton	John Pendleton
William P. Farr	Dr. R. E. Putney 2
Sophia Ebertt	Thomas Power
G	Willis O'Bannon
Thomas Griggs, Esq. 4	Man R. Page
Martha Gibbs	Alfred O'Bannon
Harrison Goran	John Peter Esq.
Lucy Gallaway	Francis O'Neale
Lucy Gibson	R
Isaac Gray	Joshua H. Ruth
Robert Greenwood	Joseph Rohn
Samuel Gaither	Richard Ridgely
Thomas J. Gantt	Isaac Richardson
H	William Richard
Grafton Howard	Benjamin Roderick
Andrew Hunter	Thomas Rawlins
John Heckrotte 2	E. A. Reid
James Hurst 2	S
John Haifer	Michael Shaw
William Hurst	William Sattan 2
Daniel Harris	Sheriff of Jefferson
Fergason Hamilton	Levi Shockey
Robert Harvey	Jacob Slifer Esq.
Hollman & Hall 2	Samuel Strider
Patrick Hagerty 2	Maria Shirley
Daniel Hains	Dennis Sullivan
William C. House	Mehetable Shepherd
William Hummack	W. Z. Sinclair Esq.
Charles Hutchinson	T
Henry Hayne	Dennis Terey
William W. Hendrick	Benjamin Thompson
Michael S. Hunsicker	V & W
Elizabeth Hewitt	J. Watson
I K	Carter Wilson
Jacob Illges	Dr. Henry Washington
Col. Thomas Johnson	Tho's A. Whiter
Robert Jamieson	Elizabeth Walker
Ausenver Kidwell	Barsheba Welcome
Margaret King	John Watkins
Peter Kase	Randell Merise, care of
Malcolm C. Kirk	B. C. Washington
George Knight	Y
Mr. Kruse	Pheby Young
L	Samuel Young
George Lay	

October 2, 1834. H. KEYES, P. M.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Jacob Geafy and wife to the subscriber, as trustee, to secure a sum of money due to Joseph L. Russell, (which deed is dated on the 15th day of March, 1834, and duly recorded,) I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the premises, on *Saturday the 18th day of October (inst.)* a HOUSE and LOT in Bolivar, adjoining the lands of Stephen Roots and others. Also, sundry articles of *Household and Kitchen Furniture*, mentioned in said deed. Sale to commence early in the day.

NICHOLAS KOONCE,

Oct. 2, 1834. *Trustee.*

CENTRAL HOTEL,

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.

THIS eligible establishment, near the centre of Charlestown, long occupied as a tavern, (and last by Mr. Joseph Delaplane,) is now in the occupancy of the undersigned. He begs leave to assure the public, that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to render this house an agreeable resting place for travellers, as well as all others who may become its inmates.

The BAR and TABLE shall be supplied with the best the country affords; and the STABLE, (which is well constructed and comfortable,) shall be abundantly provided with provender, and well attended.

A share of public patronage is respectfully invited, under the promise of an ardent desire and determination to render satisfaction.

GEORGE HUGHES.

Charlestown, Oct. 2, 1834.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Harpers-Ferry, September 30, 1834.

A	Miss Sarah D. Kerr
Francis Atellsperger	Robert H. Kenny
Daniel Albaugh	John M. Knode
Levi Austin	Mr. Kairger
Patrick Aiken	Messrs King & Allen
Abram Adams	L
John Adams	Margaret Larkins
James Ashton	Patrick Loftis
James Andrews & co.	George Lafferty
John Arnold	Lodge No. 1
Mrs. Albright	Jacob Lice
Doct. Annin	Daniel Leshorn
B	John Lambaugh
Daniel Burgle	Miss Mary Lover
Daniel Bricheley 2	Miss Ann O'Lindsey
Edward Bell	M
Sam'l Britenbaugh	Jacob Miller
Jacob Best	Joseph McCaughey
P. O'Byrne 8	Rufus K. Mills
F. Beckham 2	Bryce McDougale
Geo. W. Boarman 3	Mary A. Michel
Henry Buckles Sen.	Joseph B. Martin
Alexander Barnes	Alen McBee 4
Wm. Bomgardner	Patrick McKenna
Bumbury Bennett	Mary Marnell
Dennis O'Byrne 2	Mrs. D. McBee
Philip Burkhart	James Musgrove
John Butler	John Mahoney 2
Mary Butler	Margaret McClure
William H. Boult 2	Thomas Malleory, jr.
Mrs. Broadus	Thomas Mahoney
Charles Bacon	Pleasant Mason
Thomas Byrd	Patrick M'Garke
James H. Benchley	N. F. Moore
Polly Buck	James Marlat
David Baldwin	Thomas Moore
Theadore Brasbier	John Moore 2
John M. Barnes	Henry Morrell 2
William Baton	James W. Marlone
Mary L. Belt 2	Michael M'Carty
G. P. Bruce	Elizabeth Murphy
C	Frederick Moss
Thomas Chamber	Ellen K. Mandaville
Dennis Callihan	George M'Neir
Alfred Cruger 3	Harriett Motter
Margaret Cox	Sandy Michel
Peter Canavan	James H. Marston
John Conrad	Frederick W. Mayor
James P. Colbert	Andrew Miles
Thomas Crawford	Mr. M'Graw
Dennis Cahill	E. M'Donnall
Neil Christy 3	Alexander M'Ksy
Geo. Coblin	Francis M'Kinna
R. Connelly	Thomas M'Clain
Peter Callan	James R. May
Robert Clarke	John L. Moore
Washington Cox	Bernard Murry
Samuel Crossin	Aquila H. Michel
Phill Causgrove	James Moore
William Collins	Jame M'Clenin
Geo. A. Cream	Levi Murry
Thomas Collin	Thomas M'Cabbins
Thomas Copeland	Joanna M'Kay
Edward Cliffera	Henry Martin
James Cahill	David Morris
D	Walter Martin
Hopewell Dorsey	Richard Martin
James Downing	N P
Michael Derry	Patrick Norris
John Downy	Samuel Nixson
Ann S. Davis	Henry Pates 4
Matthias Dauson	Zacariah Potts
Sebatian Dold	Jane A. Perry
Thomas Dickson	John Pettaway
Hugh Daugherty	Charles M. Pratt
Michael Driscol	Mr. Pattison
Thomas Dakin	John Potts
John Dolan	R
R. E Dust	Patrick Riley
E	Gen. Geo. Rust, Jr. 2
Hanna Evans	Michael Ronea
Capt. John G. Eur 3	Charles Reinhart
Elias Ervin	W. A. Roach
F	Nancy Riley
Samuel A. Foot	S
Dennis Furry	Mr. Stincicum
Jacob Fouke	Elizabeth Steadman
John Fitzsimmons	Samuel Strider 11
Moris H. Fitts	Henry Strider 6
Isaac Fouke	John Strider 18
M. G. Furguson	Charles Steadman
C B Fisk	Emily Steadman
G.	Eli Smith
Martin Grass 2	Thomas H. Stephens
Joshua Gore 2	John A. S. Savage
Rev. R R Gurley	D N A Smith, Esq. 5
P Gormley	Michael Sullivan
Daniel Gairy 2	William Stevens
J B Gildea	Jacob Staub
Joseph Greenwich	John F Strider
Jacob Guyer	John Q Steinman
John Gillespy	John A Schaeffer
Sarah Gray	James C Shaw
Isaac Gray	John Strider, sr.
H.	Nicholas Smith
A Humrickhouse	Jesse Scofield
Michael Hargrove	William Sweaney
Mr. Hartnett	Ann Schniedewint
Mr. Henshaw	Edmund Sheshan
John R. Hayden 2	James W Stedman
Emily Higgins	Ward Sclars
Geo. W. Humphreys	I Spelman
William Hull	C C Starbuck
Geo. Hagley 2	D Smith
Rev. C. S. Hedges	Jacob Shough
Thomas W. Hall 2	T.
Miss E. A. Hoffman	Mrs. Sarah Tillett
Michael Holman	Margaret Thompson
Mrs. Ann G. House	James Thompson
John Henry	U. V.
Jacob Hoffmaster	Union Lodge
Angelino Hole 3	James Underwood
Perry Hillery	J P Vanderspool
William Hamesrley	Francis A. Vache
I	W.
Amis Janney 2	Michael Wills
Minta Johnson	Samuel Williams
Richard Johnson	Osburn Weltru 2
James Johnston	Robert Washington
Joseph Ingram	Calvin Wing
Thomas Jennings	Caleb Wall
Jeremiah Jones	John D Wigginton 2
Lewis Jones	Enoch Walf
K	Mrs. Ann Wright
Thomas Kelly 2	Mr. Wranwick
Geo. Knode	G B Wager
John Kercheval	Y.
Lewis Kyser	Isaac Yantis
Jarvis Kirby	A. Young
Elk Kenedy	John Youps
Daniel Kable	William Young
Henry Kline	Caroline Yenglings
Daniel Knerr	George Yantis 2
Joseph Koonrad	

Oct. 2, 1834. T. W. KEYES, P. M.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Isaac N. Carter to the undersigned dated the 23d of August, 1834, and recorded in the County Court of Jefferson, will be offered, at Public Sale, for cash, at Daniel Butler's Tavern in Shepherdstown, on Saturday the 25th *day of October next*, "a HOUSE and LOT on the Main Street in said town, containing twenty-six feet front, adjoining the property of Joseph Entler and Benjamin Towner, which said House and Lot were sold under a decree of the late Winchester Chancery Court, rendered in the suit of Townshend Beckham, &c. plaintiffs and the adm. and heirs of Thomas S. Bennett, dec'd, defendants, and conveyed to George Unseld, and by him sold and conveyed to the said Isaac N. Carter." There is on the said Lot a large two story Brick Store-House.

H. BERRY.

Sept. 25, 1834. *Trustee.*

Cash in Market!

G. R. RUPERT

WILL give cash for Notes and Bonds at a moderate discount. His residence is at Dr. Nelson's, Smithfield, Va.

Sept. 25, 1834.—6t.

For Sale.

THE subscriber has five very valuable Female Servants, that she will dispose of; one of them is an elderly woman, the others are young and healthy, and will be sold for no fault. She is therefore desirous of selling them in this or the adjacent counties.

JULIET A. JACK,

Adm'x of Robt. Y. Jack, dec'd.

Sept. 25, 1834.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber, on the 1st day of Oct. 1833, by James B. Wager, for the benefit of Gerard B. Wager, Richard Johnson, and others, and of record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson, I shall, on *Wednesday the 8th day of October*, at the residence of said James B. Wager, at Harpers-Ferry, proceed to sell, at Public Auction, for cash, ALL HIS PERSONAL ESTATE, consisting of valuable Household Furniture, Horses, several Negroes, and many other articles.

Also, all the interest of said James B. Wager in the House and Lot he now occupies, as derived from a lease executed to him by Gerard B. Wager and S. A. Wager.

Also, on the succeeding day, I shall at the same place, sell, in the same manner, and upon the same terms, all the interest of the same (being an undivided interest of one third,) in two valuable Lots of Land, situated at Harpers-Ferry in this county; one containing six acres of land, and known as the Six Acre Lot, and the other containing three quarters of an acre, and known as the Ferry Lot.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on each day. EDWARD LUCAS, Jr.

Aug. 28, 1834. *Trustee.*

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

BY authority of a deed of trust, executed to me by James B. Wager, bearing date on the 15th day of July, 1830, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county court of Jefferson, in Virginia, made for the purpose of securing the payment of a debt therein mentioned, to the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, and of indemnifying the endorsers on a note given for said debt, I will, on *Thursday the 9th day of October next*, at the hotel now occupied by Fontaine Beckham, at Harpers-Ferry, in the county aforesaid, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, at public auction, ALL THE INTEREST of the said James B. Wager in a piece or parcel of LAND, containing about six acres, lying adjacent to the Harpers-Ferry bridge, together with the buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Also, *all the interest* of the said Wager in so much of the Ferry called Harpers-Ferry, and so much of the BRIDGE ACROSS THE POTOMAC river at Harpers-Ferry as lies within the State of Virginia. The interest of the said James B. Wager, in the said property, is an undivided third part thereof.

JOSEPH T. DAUGHERTY, *Trustee.*

August 28, 1834.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to discontinue farming with a view to other pursuits, will offer for sale, at his residence near Leetown, *on Monday, the 20th day of October next*, all his personal property, his slaves excepted consisting principally of,

12 head of work horses, brood mares & colts
12 head of cattle,
About 60 head of fat and stock hogs,
A small lot of good sheep,
Farming utensils of every description, such as wagon, ploughs, harrows, a good wheat fan, &c.

Between 40 and 50 acres of corn in the shock, the fodder to go with the corn;

Also—about 100 acres of wheat and thirty of rye in the ground.

Terms of Sale:—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; under that sum, the cash will be required. No property to be removed until the terms of sale shall have been fully complied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when due attendance will be given by

JOHN R. BEALL.

Sept. 25, 1834.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Isaac N. Carter to the undersigned dated the 23d of August, 1834, and recorded in the County Court of Jefferson, will be offered, at Public Sale, for cash, at Daniel Butler's Tavern in Shepherdstown, on Saturday the 25th *day of October next*, "a HOUSE and LOT on the Main Street in said town, containing twenty-six feet front, adjoining the property of Joseph Entler and Benjamin Towner, which said House and Lot were sold under a decree of the late Winchester Chancery Court, rendered in the suit of Townshend Beckham, &c. plaintiffs and the adm. and heirs of Thomas S. Bennett, dec'd, defendants, and conveyed to George Unseld, and by him sold and conveyed to the said Isaac N. Carter." There is on the said Lot a large two story Brick Store-House.

H. BERRY.

Sept. 25, 1834. *Trustee.*

SPLENDID PRIZES!!

$20,000, *Capital—and* 100 *Prizes of* $1,000.

Va. Dismal Swamp Lottery,

No. 19.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 4th October.

66 No. Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$20,000
1 do	10,000
1 do	5,000
1 do	3,000
100 prizes of	1,000
16 do	500

And many of $100, $80, $50, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $10, Halves 5, Quarters 2 50.

Grand Consolidated Lottery,

No. 19,

To be drawn in Washington City, on Tuesday, 14th Oct.

75 No. Lottery—11 Drawn Ballots.

Capital Prize $15,000.

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

☞ *Orders from the country promptly attended to*, and the Register containing the drawings forwarded to all who order from this office. Address

YATES & M'INTYRE,

Managers, Washington City, D. C

Sept. 25, 1834.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

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

FREE PRESS.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
PER ANNUM.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RICHMOND, September 15th, 1834.

SIR—The undersigned have seen, for some time past, with much pain, the studied misrepresentations of your opinions upon the subject of the U. States Bank, and your speech in reply to Mr. Webster. These misrepresentations of you gave us pain, because knowing you, as we do, we knew and felt the rank injustice which was done you, not only as a public man but as a gentleman, and because we believed (as we still do) that the best interests of our State and the Confederacy, require your presence, at this time, in the Public Councils.

It is not now that Virginia can dispense with the services of one who, under all circumstances has shown himself devoted to her and to her interests—who will not testify his love of her service by abandoning it upon the first invitation to serve another, and who will fearlessly, and ably, and honestly, expose to view, whatever it concerns her interest to know. That you should be assailed and misrepresented by the Administration presses, did not excite our surprise, however it might excite, as it has done, our disgust and indignation. We knew full well that you were not to expect, and would not receive, justice or fair play from them, and especially from that press, the leader among your defamers, which has so conspicuously shown its preference of a party, and the service of power, to even its own long professed maxims of Constitutional Government; nor did we expect or desire, that you should descend to a reply to these pensioned defamers, but admired the firmness with which you scorned them, though not unaware of the injury they might do you. We beg leave, respectfully to suggest, however, that it has become your duty not only to yourself, but to your country, to place your opinions in relation to the bank, correctly and distinctly before the people, since it appears by the recent publications of two gentlemen of high standing and respectability, that they have misconceived your true meaning in the enclosed passage of your speech in reply to Mr. Webster. At this misconception we confess we were surprised, because we thought your meaning was plain, but we cannot doubt from the character of these gentlemen, that it was an honest misconception, though one to which they were, doubtless, in some degree, unconsciously influenced, by the reiterated misrepresentations of the press, which were uncontradicted.—We beg leave, therefore, respectfully, to ask, that you will favor us with your own exposition of the true meaning of that passage of your speech, which we have referred to, and of your future course towards the Bank of the United States. We design it, of course, for publication.

With the highest respect, We are your friends,

JAMES LYONS,
ROBERT G. SCOTT,
(And others.)

To B. W. Leigh, Esqr.

The following is the extract from Mr. Leigh's Speech, referred to in the foregoing letter:

"But though the people of Virginia do entertain the opinion, and have uniformly maintained it, and I think upon just grounds, that this Government has no constitutional authority to charter a National Bank, the developments of the present year, now in rapid progress, may serve to convince them, that the renewal of the charter of the present Bank with such modifications and for such a term as experience has shown or shall dictate to be proper, may be the only means which human wisdom can devise, to avert or correct measures, far more abhorrent in principle from their opinions, and more dangerous and baneful in their consequences. The alternatives but too likely to be presented to us are indeed awful."

RICHMOND, Sept. 22, 1834.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 15th inst. was handed to me on the 20th. There is one reason, and only one, that makes me reluctant to give you an answer, which is, that an answer to your letter, may bring upon me inquiries without end, as to my opinions on all the vexed questions of the day and may be supposed to commit me to give public answers to all such inquiries. I have no opinion on any political subject, that I would wish to conceal, but I have an objection to giving such answers to such inquiries, which is insuperable, namely, want of time to do so—literally, want of time. I answer your letter, however, because, seeing the feeling of personal good will towards me that runs through it, to refuse an answer would have the appearance of unkindness. Yet I have not the least hope, in high party times like these, of being able to find language to convey my thoughts, which will not be liable to be misconstrued by many of my political opponents, and by some wilfully misrepresented.

In regard to the part I took in the debate in the Senate on the bank question, at the last session, I remarked at the time, that the editors of the ministerial newspapers (such of them, I mean, as I had an opportunity of seeing,) thought proper to give their readers their own representations of my speeches, some omitting to publish the speeches themselves, especially the first of them, some publishing extracts of their own selection, and some postponing the publication, till their representations of my sentiments, or the representations of their anonymous correspondents, had time to make the first general impression. This course was not fair, and carried with it internal evidence of conscious unfairness. But I thought I had a right to expect of my countrymen, that they would ascertain my meaning and intentions from my own words, and then, if any should see cause to condemn me, I should never complain.

In my first speech on that occasion, after mentioning that the General Assembly of Virginia had very shortly before it elected me to the Senate, declared its opinion, that Congress had no constitutional authority to charter a national bank, without giving any express instruction to the Senators of the State in Congress—I said, in substance, that under the circumstances, I should conform with that opinion, even if I entertained a different one, but that in truth, I concurred in the opinion entirely and exactly; and I said, afterwards, that it was my fixed opinion, that it was not constitutional to recharter the present bank of the United States or any national bank. I do not quote my words, but I took pains to make them as explicit as possible.

My judgment, indeed, is altogether opposed to that broad system of implication, by which the power to charter a national bank, and many other powers, have been derived to the federal legislature, and recently to the federal executive, which last has advanced and acted upon a doctrine of implied powers, far more latitudinous than was ever before heard of. In my opinion, the framers of the constitution, had no thought of any bank agency whatever, state or federal, either for facilitating the operations of the treasury, or for regulating the currency, and that to administer the government, in the true spirit of the constitution and according to the intention of its founders, the treasury ought to be divorced from all connexion with banks, state or federal. At the same time, I have no expectation that this principle will ever be acted on to its full extent. The friends of the state banks, the friends of a national bank, and the supporters of the Executive claims to power, will all combine against it, and the nation, most probably, will never agree, that the immense sums yearly paid in for revenue, shall, between the time of collection and the time of disbursement, be wholly unemployed and unproductive.

After stating my opinion on the Constitutional question, I proceeded to mention the alternatives, which, I honestly believed, the developments of the present year would offer for the consideration of the people; alternatives, each and every one of which (as any man who reads the speech must see) I eschewed above all things. I stated these alternatives, which I thought impending, for the purpose, chiefly, of drawing the attention of the public and especially of the people of Virginia to them, and of submitting the whole subject, in all its bearings, to their timely and deliberate consideration,—and, partly for the purpose of eliciting the views and intentions of other gentlemen, in the course of the full debate which I then anticipated. Whether my apprehensions were right or wrong, I should have thought, that no reasonable man could disapprove my revealing of them. Is it possible, that any man can think, supposing my apprehensions founded in mistake, they could have any effect in producing the dreaded alternatives? or, supposing me right, that want of faith in my forebodings could have any effect in preventing such alternatives from being presented? Or it thought, that when I was sent to the Senate, I was not so much as to attempt to exercise the sagacity of a Statesman? that I was not to look before me at all? or if I did, that I was to conceal the dangers which I saw or feared, and bury my apprehensions in my own breast? My idea of my duty was the direct reverse; and however new that duty was to me, and however unequal I felt myself to the performance of it, I should have been unfaithful to my trust, if I had not endeavored to perform it. If my object had been to take care of myself, I should have kept silence.

When I spoke of these alternatives, of course I did not mean that all, but only that some one of them would be presented; for they were incompatible with each other.

I am now deliberately of opinion, that the question will ultimately be, between (not perhaps the present bank of the U. States, but) a national bank, constituted as the present bank is, in all essential particulars;—and a national bank varying in its constitution from the present only in placing the direction under the absolute control of the Executive.—The developments of the present year, so far forth, have been exactly answerable to my anticipations. Is there any one who has failed to remark the concurring uncontradicted statements in the public prints, that in the Western elections, candidates for Congress, without exception of parties, the most devoted friends of the president, as well as his opponents, have been obliged to avow themselves friendly to a national bank? Has it escaped notice, that the president has selected for the high and confidential office of Secretary of State, a gentleman, who had, not long before, declared on the floor of the Senate, that, in his opinion, a national bank was constitutional and necessary, and his readiness to vote for such an institution, with some peculiar modifications indeed, which however, nowise affected the constitutional question. I forbear to mention other indications.

Judging of the future, by the past and present state of things, I still apprehend, that all that will be ultimately left for Virginia, will be a choice between evils of the same kind, varying only in degree. If it shall turn out otherwise, so much the better. I have only to add, for my own part, that, while I continue a representative of the sovereignty of this State in the Senate of the United states, I shall never, even under a sense of the most imperious necessity, give my vote for any national bank, contrary to instructions, nor indeed without positive instructions, or (what is in my opinion tantamount) the declared sense of my constituents. Those who distrust me on this subject, must distrust the State herself.

I must give my vote according to my judgment, between different propositions on the same subject; that will be absolutely unavoidable. But I never will vote for any measure whatever, that will tend to increase the patronage, power and influence of the executive. This sentiment is the key which will open to those who are candid, the ruling, and indeed the only motives of all my conduct since I have had a share in the national councils.

As for the abuse which the ministerial presses are pouring upon me, I have made up my mind to bear that, as long as my private character is left unimpeached, as an evil incident to my situation, though that situation is not, in any respect, one of my own seeking.

I am, gentlemen, with all respect,
Your obedient servant,
B. W. LEIGH.

To Messrs. James Lyons, &c. &c. &c.

It is a subject for congratulation that JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL has accepted the Whig nomination as a candidate for Congress in the city of Philadelphia, to succeed MR. BINNEY, determined upon retiring. It is a real satisfaction that he is to have a successor whose reputation proclaims him so worthy. There is no doubt, we understand, of his being elected. [*Nat. Int.*

We are afraid that our friends in Congress have carried the reduction of the quality of our gold coin a little too far; since we perceive that the English bankers find their account in sending the British gold coin here to be re-coined, for the profit which, after paying freight, insurance, &c., they make upon its conversion into American coin.—But, if all the nations of Europe were to send all their gold coin over for the same purpose, it would not be in sufficient quantity to substitute any material portion of the present circulating medium of the United States.—[*Int.*

Important Medical Discovery.—Two physicians, at Gottingen, have, it is declared, lately discovered that the oxyhydrat of iron is an infallible antidote against arsenical poison.—As the oxyhydrat of iron is perfectly innocuous, this discovery is peculiarly interesting.

FOREIGN.

The ship Napoleon, arrived at New York, brings London and Liverpool papers to August 23d inclusive.

With the adjournment of Parliament the "men of note" had quitted the Metropolis for the sports of the country, and the fashionable ease of retirement. All was tranquil in the three kingdoms.

Parliament, it is said, will not be called together until the end of January, and that all the great Ministerial measures will be laid before the House soon after it assembles.

The supplies of wheat in Mark lane, during the week ending Aug. 23, were larger than in any former similar period since the year 1821.

Advices have been received from Gibraltar, under date of the 9th ult., stating that the cholera had ceased, and clean bills of health had been issued.

The Slave Trade.—On the 14th of June, H. M's. brig Charybdis, captured a large brig called the Tamaga, under Portuguese colors, in the Bight of Benin, with 444 slaves on board, with which she proceeded to Sierra Leone.

Mont Blanc.—The summit of Mont Blanc was reached on the 18th ult., by two travellers from Savoy, who in their descent were enveloped in a storm so tremendous that they nearly perished of cold and exhaustion.

Conversion to Protestantism.—The Cork Herald states that the Rev. Mr. Nolan, who took such a leading part in the public controversial discussions in Ireland, and who was the intimate friend of Dr. Doyle, is reported to have resigned his parish in the diocese of Leighlin, and conformed to the doctrines of the Established Church. Transubstantiation is the groundwork of his objection to the tenets of the Church of Rome.

The accounts of the progress of the harvest both in Scotland and Ireland are most encouraging.

Letters from Constantinople state that the British fleet, on the 20th July, was cruising off the Dardanelles, and that the plague was raging with great violence at Constantinople.

An article in the Temps, states that the Emperor of Austria had had an attack in the spine, which threatened to end fatally.

The Cholera at Gottenburg was prevailing to an alarming degree. Number of deaths 60 to 70 daily. Whole number to Aug. 13th, 648.

Of 107 Deputies elected to the Portuguese Cortes, 75 were ministerial, 26 opposition, and 6 doubtful.

The Pope has resolved to address a second and last admonition to Don Pedro, and then should this prove ineffectual, to have recourse to excommunication.

IRELAND

DUBLIN, AUG. 18.

O'Connell in Waterford.—Mr. O'Connell and his family arrived at Dunmore-east, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, by the Milford packet, and proceeded to Waterford at half past 6, accompanied by crowds who had hastened from all quarters to welcome him on the news of his arrival, and who would have drawn the carriage the whole way, (eight miles) if permitted, but this Mr. O'Connell would not allow. The multitudes on foot and on horseback then formed in procession, many carrying great boughs after the carriage, which proceeded at a slow pace to Waterford, which they did not reach till near 9 o'clock. Crowds still continued to arrive along the line of procession, and bonfires were lit on the surrounding hills, and at favorable stations as the carriage passed. The enthusiasm of the people was so great, that, not satisfied with this, they set fire to some furze hedges, in the fields adjoining the line of march, amidst universal cheers. The effects of these fires in the shades of evening, which fell ere the procession reached Waterford, is described as singularly picturesque, when viewed from the city, against a very dark sky in the back ground. Some of the vessel in the river had their rigging hung with lamps, and the majority had on the news of his arrival at Dunmore hoisted their colours. Triumphal arches and festoons were got up on the quays with incredible expedition; a large bonfire was lit at the foot of Barron street, opposite to Cummin's hotel, which had been prepared for Mr. O'Connell, and nearly all the excessive population paraded the adjacent streets, in anxious expectation of his approach.

On his arrival he instantly stepped up to the balcony, and proceeded to address the natives, (frequently interrupted by cheers and laughter at his humorous allusions to former incidents) as follows:—"Fellow countrymen, (huzza) you seem as merry as if you were going to beat the Beresfords again, (cheers and laughter.) It is a fine thing to toil for so brave and honest a people as the Irish. (Cheers.) They beat us, however, on the tithe question this time, but with the blessing of God, and the assistance of the people, I will beat them the next time.—(Cheers, and cries of "You will.") We will also have a rap at the rotten corporations, and grind some of the fat ones of them. ("Grind them, grind them.") I suppose you know them all? ("We do well.") You have all heard something of repeal to:—(Deafening cheers.) Well I have only to tell you, that from all I have heard or seen, I am as thorough going a repealer now as when I left Ireland. (Tremendous cheers.) Go on quietly and peaceably, and don't mind noticing such traitors as John Matthew Galway. (Groans and a cry of "Henry Winston Barron.") Oh, ay! he's not as bad as Galway. What a Luttrel that Galway is? but he's bad enough. By the law, Harry's no great things (laughter,) there might easily be got a better boy; so at the next election we must send him to the right about, and small blame to us. (Cheers.) You must not expect me to make a long speech to night. I have been tossed about to day for several hours on the seas, in some sort of a vessel with a chimney and a kettle of boiling water to set her a going; and as I feel somewhat fatigued and in want of sleep, I am sure you will excuse me." (Cheers.)

He then withdrew and the people dispersed.

He dined on Friday at the invitation of a deputation of the citizens of Waterford, visited the Roman Catholic Bishop, [Dr. Abraham] heard mass and received the sacrament the same day. On Saturday he was expected at Clonmel, where another public dinner was prepared for him on his way to Dorrinane.

CHOLERA IN DUBLIN.—The authorities of the city have been compelled to re-open the Metropolitan Hospital at Grange-Gorman lane, for the reception of the cholera patients. No less than one hundred and fifty-eight new cases in the city were announced on the 16th Aug. One of these was a poor woman who expired on the foot path in Marlborough street, having been refused all ingress by the affrighted inmates of the houses in whose vicinity she was seized with the symptoms of this dreadful disorder. Accounts from Castlebar, county of Mayo, speak of the speed with which sufferers are now carried off there with astonishment. The physicians say, that the attacks of this season much more resemble the Asiatic cholera than those of 1832.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION.—Tula, one of the largest, handsomest, and most populous Russian provincial capitals, was desolated on the 11th of July, by a dreadful conflagration. Nine churches, 670 private buildings, and numerous manufactories, markets and magazines were reduced to ashes. Many thousand inhabitants have lost all their property. The Emperor has given 100,000 rubles to relieve their wants.

Inquisition abolished in Spain.—This important event is announced in a late *London Patriot*, in the following decree, dated the 15th of July.

"Art. 1. The tribunal of the Inquisition is definitively suppressed.

"Art. 2. The property, income, and other goods belonging to this institution are to be applied to the payment of public debt.

"Art. 3. The produce of the 101 cannonships dependent upon the Inquisition are to be applied to the same purpose.

"Art. 4. The employes attached to this tribunal and its dependencies, who possess ecclesiastical prebends or civil employments in remuneration, shall have no right to receive their emoluments from the funds of the said tribunal.

"Art. 5. All the other employes are to receive the amount of their salaries from the sinking fund, until they have been otherwise provided for."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

RICHMOND & POTOMAC RAIL ROAD.

We have conversed with Mr. HUNTER, one of the Engineers who have been, for some time past, engaged in experimental surveys for the route of the Rail Road from Richmond to Fredericksburg, and learn that the face of the country presents no serious obstacle, and that the Western Line has proved less difficult than was anticipated. We learn also, that, on the Western route, there has been a relinquishment of land in all instances except two or three, where the property belongs to Orphan Children, and that the disposition of the people, towards the work, as might be inferred from what we have stated, is exceedingly favorable. It is thought to have an advantage over the other route in a greater abundance of timber and stone, but very little in distance.

Engineers are now engaged in locating 17 miles of the road from Richmond to the ridge, south of the Pamunkey—a portion common to the rival routes, which will be prepared for letting forthwith. The Board of Directors will decide very soon which course the road will take thence, and the expectation is that by February next a location of the road will be made to within 15 miles of this place. Every thing indicates that the work will be prosecuted with vigour.—[*Fred'g Arena.*

The late Mrs. ANN NELSON, of this county, by her last will and testament, devised $10,000, to Trustees, for the benevolent purpose of founding a Boarding School for the instruction of young ladies in all the branches of female education, to be called the *Hannah More Academy*. It was the wish of its pious founder that the pupils of this seminary, in addition to the instruction which they are to receive in all those branches of education usually taught in the most respectable boarding schools, should be continually placed under the best moral and religious influences. A part of Mrs. Nelson's munificent legacy has been expended in the erection of a handsome and commodious edifice, (about fourteen miles from this city, on the Reisters-town turnpike, a healthy and beautiful situation,) and the improvements of the grounds thereto belonging. We are informed that the establishment is now completed, and that the Trustees of the academy have elected Mrs. GERTRUDE HOYT, of New York, a lady of high reputation as an experienced teacher, to be the principal: and that the institution will be opened for the reception of pupils about the middle of October.

We feel a virtuous pride in this noble exhibition of zeal in the cause of female education on the part of a daughter of Maryland, and hope that the institution, which her beneficence has founded, will contribute to elevate still more highly the intellectual and moral character of her sex.—[*Balt. Gaz.*

Frauds against the Government.—A letter from Weston, Lewis county, Virginia, states "that Capt. Warmsley (Commonwealth's Attorney in Lewis) and James Bennett, the Delegate elect from Lewis, were both indicted for forgery in the Federal Court at Clarksburg at the last term, for improper conduct as agents for pensioners, and have both left the country for Texas or some other Foreign Government."

Robbery at the Theatre.—On Monday night, Mr. William C. Patterson, of Stokes county, North Carolina, went to the Park Theatre, and on his return to his lodgings had his attention attracted to his pocket by his landlord, who remarked that a hole had been cut in it from the out side. On further examination, Mr. Patterson found that he had been robbed of his pocket book containing $31·20, of which there were thirty-one $100 bills of the United States Bank, and one $20 of the United States Bank. He supposes that the money was taken from him when making his way out of the theatre through the crowd.—[*New York paper.*

There are seventy-eight chartered colleges and universities in the United States—about five to every million of inhabitants.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

'MATHIES, THE PROPHET.'

This notorious individual whose proper name is Robert Mathies, was arrested in this city on Monday afternoon, upon the authority of an advertisement issued by Benjamin H. Folger, of the city of New York. The express charge against him was, that he had left New York having in his possession a large amount of Mr. Folger's property; but he has been guilty, it is asserted, of many other mal-practices, some of them of the blackest character, and worthy of the most severe punishment.

Mathies commenced his career of fanaticism some two or three years since in this city, when he proclaimed himself "The Prophet of the God of the Jews," and asserted divine power. He shortly afterwards went to New York, where he continued to proclaim his doctrines, but with little success at first. He soon, however, secured the favor among a few others of less consequence, of three of the most wealthy and respected merchants of Pearl street Messrs. Pierson, Mills, and Folger.—These gentlemen received his doctrines in the fullest confidence, and believed him to be all that he declared himself. Their treasures were thrown open to the impostor, and he lavished them upon himself most profusely. He purchased the most costly wardrobe. His robes of office were richly trimmed with gold and silver. He wore a sword of the finest workmanship, and his gold watch and establishment equalled the lustre of the most costly.

The bondage of these gentlemen was complete; and the fact that three intelligent citizens of New York were thus deluded, will form one of the darkest pages in the whole chapter of modern fanaticism: but the chain with which they were bound is broken.

Death liberated Mr. Pierson. He died in Westchester county at his country seat, near Sing Sing, and the event is clothed in mystery. A short time previous to his death and while in health, we understand, Mathies prevailed on Mr. P. to assign to him his whole estate. He was shortly after taken sick, and, although his friends who were with him insisted upon calling medical aid, they were deterred by Mathies, who told them that "he had power of life and death, and Mr. Pierson would not die!" But he did die, and a subsequent examination of his body by three able physicians, resulted in the conviction that he had been poisoned, and certificates to this effect were drawn up and signed by three physicians, and are now in New York. Who poisoned Mr. Pierson is to be determined by the proper tribunal.

Mr. Mills, under the strange delusion, became a lunatic. His friends removed him to the country, and from the society of Mathies, and his reason soon returned. He is now convinced of his error, and has abandoned the delusion.

The mysterious death of Mr. Pierson, and the accompanying circumstances, shook the confidence of Mr. Folger and his family, and they resolved to abandon Mathies and his principles.—After his return to New York, they announced their determination to the 'Prophet,' who then declared to them, that if they did 'sickness and perhaps death would follow!' This threat was not sufficient to overthrow their resolution, and a day was fixed upon when Mathies should leave the house. Up on the morning of that day, Mathies partook of but very little breakfast, and scarcely tasted the coffee, saying, as an excuse, that he was not well. Immediately after breakfast, Mr. Folger, his wife and children were taken violently sick. Mr. Folger did not suspect the cause of the sickness until after the villain had left the city, when upon examination, he learned that the black woman who did the cooking for the family, had also abstained from the use of any coffee upon that morning, and, from other circumstances, he became confirmed that the woman was bribed by Mathies to poison the family. From some cause, the effort was not successful. To none of the family, did it prove fatal, although all of them had not yet recovered from its effects. This transaction induced Mr. F. to procure his arrest, for which purpose he despatched the notice before mentioned.

Mathies did not expect thus suddenly to be stopped in his mad career, and expressed a good deal of surprise when arrested. He had in his possession two large trunks, which he acknowledged contained articles that did belong to Mr. Folger, but which, he said, Mr. F. gave to him when he left New York.—Among the articles were sundry rich dresses, about $500 in gold, a gold watch worth about $150, a sword of great value, and a rod with which he was going to measure the bounds of his paradise, "the gates thereof, and the walls thereof." He was taken to New York this morning.

His trial will unfold strange deeds of crime and fanaticism.

Escape and Re-capture.—Buck, the State's evidence in the case of the burning of the Convent, attempted an escape one day last week, from the jail of Concord. The jailor had admitted two other prisoners into Buck's room, and while he was with them in the cell, remote from the door, which was left unlocked, Buck took advantage of the circumstance and fled. So light of foot was he, that he run over a quarter of a mile before he was re-taken.

[*Boston Transcript.*

☞ The fall term of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Jefferson County, will commence to-morrow.

The Federal Court commenced its session in this town yesterday. The trial of the persons charged with passing counterfeit money is expected to take place at the present term.

We learn that the trial of the persons at Wythe, for counterfeiting or passing counterfeit money, was postponed to the next term, and they released from imprisonment on bail. The investigations in regard to the depredations on the mail, we learn also, were not concluded by the Grand Jury, at the time of its adjournment. [*Shenandoah Spectator, Oct. 2.*

Elections in several States take place at the following dates in the months of October and November:

Maryland, 1st Monday in October.
Delaware, 1st Tuesday in October.
Pennsylvania, 2d Tuesday in October.
New Jersey, 2d Tuesday in October.
Ohio, 2d Tuesday in October.
Georgia, 1st Monday in October.
South Carolina, 2d Monday in October.
New York, 1st Monday in November.
Massachusetts, 2d Monday in November.

There were 187 deaths in Philadelphia last week, of which 29 were by cholera, 12 by cholera morbus, 11 by cholera infantum, 16 by diarrhœa, 8 by dysentery, 20 by consumption.

A note to the clerk states that but one death by cholera had occurred since the 2d instant.

The Philadelphia papers are in mourning, on account of the death of *Wm. Penny*, a young man of that city who was murdered near the path of Locust ward on Friday night last.

The Mayor of Philadelphia has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 3.

CATTLE.—Some small drafts have been sold at $4 25; some at $4 50, others at $4 75, and a very choice drove brought $5.

FLOUR.—*Howard street Flour.*—The market has been without any perceptible change this week. The sales from stores have been uniform at $5 12½, and for occasional parcels of favorite brands, at a fractional advance on that rate. Two parcels (500 bbls.) of this better description were sold to-day at $5 18¾. The wagon price continues at $5 per bbl. for the large proportion of the receipts.

GRAIN.—*Wheat.*—There has been a pretty good supply of red Wheat at market, and sales have been uniform throughout the week at 90 a 100 cts. for fair to very good quality. Very prime machined parcels might probably command a cent or two above our highest named rate. Sales of family flour white at $1 12.

Corn.—Prices have been steady during the week. We quote both white and yellow, for shipment, 65 a 66 cts.; an occasional parcel of very prime quality has been sold at a cent higher.

Rye.—Sales at 65 cents.

Oats.—In the early part of the week sales were made at 33a35 cts.; to-day we quote 31a33 cts.—supply full.

Cloverseed.—Sales from stores at $4 50, $4 62½ and at $5.

Timothy Seed.—A sale from stores at $2 50.

PLASTER.—Sales of several cargoes this week at $2 87½a2 87½ per ton.

PROVISIONS.—Sales of Mess Pork at $14 50; of Prime $13 50a14; dull; and of Prime Beef, at $9 50. Western Bacon sells freely at 9 cts.; for assorted. Sales of Middlings alone at 9½a9¾ cts and of Shoulders 8½a8¾ cts. We are not advised of any change in other descriptions. There were inspected this week 116 bbls. Pork, 56 kegs Butter, and 500 kegs Lard.

WHISKEY.—The demand for bbls. is limited, at 30a31 cents per gallon—we quote those rates to-day. Limited sales of bhds. from stores on the wharves at 28a29, according to age and condition. The receipts by wagons are still very small; the wagon price is 29a30 cents, and small sales from stores at 33 cents. The inspections all the week comprise 3 bbls. and 458 hhds.

ALEXANDRIA, OCT. 2.

FLOUR.—We continue our quotation of $5 20 as the wagon price of Flour. From stores $5 37½, last sales—$5 no w asked.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

☞ JOHN S. TUCKER, Esq. of Jefferson, has been announced, in the Rimney Intelligencer and Martinsburg Gazette, as a candidate to represent this congressional district in the next Congress.

CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER, Esq. of Berkeley is also announced in the Winchester Republican, as "Mans Waters," as a candidate, at the next election, to represent this congressional district.

☞ LEWIS WELLS, Esq. of Frederick, (more than twenty years ago in the State Senate from Frederick and Berkeley,) is announced by "Mans Waters," in the Winchester Republican, as a suitable candidate for Congress.

PUBLIC MEETING.

☞ We are desired to invite a public Meeting of all the Citizens of Jefferson County, opposed to the recent measures of the Administration, at the Court House in Charlestown, on Friday the 24th of October next, for the purpose of choosing four delegates, to meet such as may be appointed from other Counties of this Congressional District, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to be supported at the ensuing congressional election. A full attendance is desirable.

At the same meeting, it is proposed to discuss the propriety of instructing our Senator (R. T. Daniel, Esq.) to vote for the re-election of Bushrod Washington Lamar to the Senate of the United States.

MARRIED,

On the morning of the 30th September, in the Episcopal Church, Winchester, by the Rev. J. E. Jackson, EDMUND C. BURWELL Esq. to Miss LEWIS PORTERFIELD, daughter of the late Gen. James Singleton, all of Frederick.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Septimus Tustin, Mr. ANDREW BLUNDON to Miss CATHARINE DUCK, all of this county.

Notice.

THE Semi Annual Meeting of the Charlestown Temperance Society will be held in the Methodist Church, on Thursday the 9th of October, at 6 o'clock in the evening.—Officers will then be elected, and an address delivered, on which occasion the members of the society, and the public, are requested to attend. THE SECRETARY.

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