

FREE PRESS.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

MOBS.

We give below some further particulars respecting the late outrages at Baltimore. It will be seen that the account given by us last week, was in the main correct, except that the Mayor's house was destroyed on Sunday night, instead of Monday. The Mr. Elliott, whose furniture was destroyed, was Evan T. Elliott. After the destruction of so much property, on Sunday night the 9th instant, the citizens began to take measures to resist the mob. Jesse Hunt, the Mayor, having resigned, Mr. Miltenberger, his successor, took prompt measures to restore order. He sent out troops in the different wards armed themselves and stood on guard all Monday night. The mob did not make its appearance, order was restored, and at our last account, the city remained quiet. Messrs. Glenn and Johnson have returned to the city. Each of them has published an address, lamenting the destruction of his property, proclaiming his innocence, and announcing his intention to remain in Baltimore. The Mayor has likewise published an address, in which he gives a history of the whole affair, with a view to exculpate himself from the charge of neglecting his duty. His effort to clear his skirts appears to us exceedingly lame. He seems to have been too much concerned for his own reputation. He ought not to have listened to the vile blarney that he was under Bank influence. Instead of attempting to reason with the mob respecting himself and his reputation, he ought to have reminded them of the penalties of the Law, and declared his intention rigorously to enforce those penalties. He ought to have forgotten that he was Jesse Hunt, and only remembered that he was Mayor of the city, sworn to uphold the majesty of the law. But no; he chose to tamper with the mob, and wonder that the military refused to turn out while he remained in office.

Washington, it will be seen, has likewise felt the influence of the infection.

From the Baltimore American, August 11.

The excitement in reference to the persons connected with the affairs of the Bank of Maryland was manifested to a still greater extent on Sunday night. At eight o'clock the house of Rev. J. Johnson, in Monument Square, was attacked and entered, the furniture thrown in the street and burnt, the interior of the house demolished, and the front partly torn down.

A short time before eleven o'clock, the House of John B. Morris, in South Street, was attacked, the furniture thrown into the street and burnt, the interior demolished.

About the same hour an attack was about to be made on the newly erected dwelling of Hugh McEldery, in north Calvert street, but it is said that a representation that the property was yet in the hands and at the risk of the contractor, induced the party to retire.

The residence of Jesse Hunt, Mayor of the city, was next visited, and the furniture thrown into the street and burnt.

The house of Captain Benzinger was also assailed. The store of Capt. Willey, in Franklin street, was about to undergo a similar visitation, but the representation by Mr. Lynch that the property was his and not Captain W.'s, was the means of preservation. The house of Dr. Hintze was assailed; but his lady making her appearance and declaring that the property was her own, she having received it from her father's estate—they listened to her appeal and departed without doing much injury. These citizens were active in supporting the civil authorities on Saturday night.

A little before day-break on yesterday morning the residence of Evan T. Elliott, in Pratt street, was attacked, and the furniture thrown into the street and burnt.

In all these cases the assailants carried on their proceedings without hindrance or any attempt at it.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Aug. 11.

ORDER RESTORED.

We gave in yesterday's paper a narrative of the doings of the rioters and of the course of events from Saturday evening until Monday at 1 P. M. the hour of going to press. In the performance of this unpleasant duty, we sought to employ the simplest terms and to adopt the most concise language—well persuaded that the announcement of the simple facts, without any attempt at coloring, would be fully sufficient to impress upon the minds of all lovers of LAW and ORDER, the inestimable value of these elements of social safety, and the deep importance and urgent necessity of adopting measures, active and efficient, for the restoration of their supremacy. In such extreme cases of disorder in the body politic, speculative opinions are an idle waste of breath, and harsh language is something worse than useless. The remedy must be sought in regular authorized and efficient organization, and if need be, action, in the defence and maintenance of the public peace. Such remedy, we rejoice to say, has been interposed, since our last publication, and has served, thus far to operate as a complete preventive of further riots or disturbances, and to preserve unbroken the peace of the city and the reign of the laws. There is, happily, an interval of calm, for the exercise of sober reflection. Let us earnestly hope—since prevention is always better than cure—that it may be so used by all parties, active or passive, that ALL may become fully impressed with the importance of preserving the rule of law and order, and thereby securing to every citizen the tranquil enjoyment of his rights and liberties.

The active and effective measures which were adopted yesterday, by calling the citizens generally together, portioning them off in companies under the command of decidedly energetic but prudent men, and placing fire arms in their hands—and by turning out all our fire companies—all to move in concert of action, and protect the city, its

citizens and their property, and to assert and maintain the supremacy of the laws—these measures, we say, had the desired effect. The moment the citizens marched from the Exchange, under the veteran General Smith, and the American standard was seen waving in the air, riot and rebellion ceased.

No signs of a tumultuous assemblage of any sort, were visible throughout last night. The highest praise is certainly due to the citizens for the prompt manner in which they, even at so late a period, rallied to stay the ravages of the rioters, and protect our citizens. Nothing, throughout this series of outrages, has been wanting but a disposition on the part of the great body of our citizens, to take measures to resist the mob. In the different wards armed themselves and stood on guard all Monday night. The mob did not make its appearance, order was restored, and at our last account, the city remained quiet. Messrs. Glenn and Johnson have returned to the city. Each of them has published an address, lamenting the destruction of his property, proclaiming his innocence, and announcing his intention to remain in Baltimore. The Mayor has likewise published an address, in which he gives a history of the whole affair, with a view to exculpate himself from the charge of neglecting his duty. His effort to clear his skirts appears to us exceedingly lame. He seems to have been too much concerned for his own reputation. He ought not to have listened to the vile blarney that he was under Bank influence. Instead of attempting to reason with the mob respecting himself and his reputation, he ought to have reminded them of the penalties of the Law, and declared his intention rigorously to enforce those penalties. He ought to have forgotten that he was Jesse Hunt, and only remembered that he was Mayor of the city, sworn to uphold the majesty of the law. But no; he chose to tamper with the mob, and wonder that the military refused to turn out while he remained in office.

The civil authority on Sunday, appeared to be extinct—it was nowhere to be seen or felt. Had it showed itself, and called upon the citizens present to assist, in bold and manly tones, we confidently believe thousands would have fallen to the rescue, and the rioters would have either been captured or dispersed.

The scenes of last Sabbath can never be erased from the memories of those who witnessed them. Thousands of citizens were to be seen on Charles-st. throughout the day witnessing the work of demolition carried on by some fifty persons, almost all apparently under twenty years of age—some not over twelve—and several of them quite intoxicated with the wine they had found upon the premises. Some of them were cutting up the interior of the house with axes—some attempting to cut up the roof—some cursing and swearing—some hurraing—and many lunging off the bottles of wine they had found and other spoils of their work. All this was done, and more, much more, in the presence of thousands—and not a hand was raised against the proceedings. In the night, when the destruction of Mr. Johnson's house took place, the scene became more appalling. And yet the deeds of a band of perhaps one or two hundred men and boys, were witnessed in the most profound silence by it is supposed, fifteen or twenty thousand people.

The city was their own, and naturally concluded that they could tear down and destroy whatever they pleased. They went on in their work of destruction, pulling down and clearing out the other dwellings we mentioned yesterday. It seems they exercised a forbearing spirit towards Evan Poulzner, the President of the late Bank of Maryland, for on appearing before his residence, he met them at the door, and as we are informed, told them that he had committed the great error he had committed and said he had made all the mistakes in his power, and he wished to take possession of the house or to lay violent hands upon him, he should make no resistance. One of the party replied in substance, as the property was not his and as he had confessed his sins, they would let him off—they only sought those who undertook to justify themselves. They then gave a shout and passed on.

The destruction of the Mayor's furniture, Mr. Morris's also, and the attacks made upon the property of other citizens whose only fault consisted in their having taken an active part against the destruction of private property by the rioters, had the effect at last to rouse the citizens to a sense of their duty. They took their stand yesterday, and did what, we doubt not, they all wish had been done three days before. We hope and believe the city is now safe, and that an end has been effectually put to rioting and disorder. One thing is certain, the present organization will be kept up so long as there remains the least shadow of a disposition to disturb the tranquility of the city.

We observe that the reports abroad in the newspapers, relative to the number killed and wounded, is greatly exaggerated. We have heard up to this time of but four deaths, and of about twenty wounded—the latter may turn out to be somewhat larger, but we think not, and several of these received their injuries from missiles thrown at them.

The Mayor of the city, Jesse Hunt, Esq., resigned his office yesterday afternoon, much to the surprise of many. The duties of the station, now devolve upon the President of the First Branch of the City Council, Gen. A. M. R. BARKER, who has issued notices to the citizens which will be found in to-day's paper.

From the Baltimore Patriot, August 12.

PEACE AND ORDER CONTINUED.

It must be highly gratifying and consoling to all good citizens of Baltimore, to the lovers of peace and good order,—to know, that when they now lie down at night, their lives and property are secure against the attacks and destruction of the mob. Notwithstanding the continued and heavy fall of rain last evening, and the promise of an uncomfortable night to those who might be out, our citizens, with the greatest cheerfulness and good will, came out in large numbers and performed guard-duty throughout the night. The military corps out last night was much larger even than the night previous. No signs of the least disorder were visible. The guard will be continued until every vestige of a disturbance of any kind has vanished. Every good citizen takes a deep interest in the subject, and is ready to set his part. So much for systems and organization. The scenes which have passed cannot be expunged or blotting out, by regrets—by sorrow—or denunciation. Experience teaches wisdom. Our city, at a dear

expense to her purse and to her character, has learned a lesson which will never be forgotten. Hereafter mobs and riots will be met at the very outset, it is to be hoped, as they deserve.

The good spirit which has been resorted to our citizens is cheering indeed. The readiness which all exhibit to aid in protecting the city and the laws, is alike honorable to all who display it. Several new corps of citizen soldiers were formed and appeared last night, and many additions were made to those organized the night previous. A number of volunteer corps also reported themselves for duty. Gen. G. H. Stewart, who was absent from the city during the first part of the tumults, returned and took part in the military arrangements which were made on Monday.

A body of about one hundred United States troops reached the city last night from Washington, by the Rail Road line, and another corps of United States Regulars, from Fort Severn, in the steamboat from Annapolis.

Some additional particulars have been ascertained since our last publication. At the time the citizens were organizing on Monday afternoon, a portion of the mob proceeded to attack Col. E. L. Finley's residence at the western part of the city, but they were dispersed before any damage was effected.

It is reported by a person who found himself accidentally among the mob, and was present at the time when they proposed to set fire to Mr. McEldery's lumber yard, that a controversy arose upon the propriety of doing so. It was contended by a part of them that it would be endangering other property; others more reckless, did not care so much for the safety of other people's property as they did for the destruction of Mr. McEldery's. A vote was finally taken, the leader acting as Chairman, and decided against destroying the property. One of the minority still insisted on destroying the lumber; but the leader told him the thing was properly decided in the negative, and he must desist, and so closed the gate and left the premises. They proceeded also to Mr. McE's residence in Hanover st. but on being told that the house was a rented one and that the family and all the furniture were removed from the city, after an inspection of the premises and finding nothing in the house, they departed.

From the Baltimore Chronicle, Aug. 14.

Riots in Washington.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday informs us that riots had taken place in that city; troops which had come on to Baltimore were ordered back on Wednesday night, great alarm must have existed. The only particulars we have of the affair are furnished by the Intelligencer, and by the following article copied from yesterday's Gazette.

RIOT AT WASHINGTON.

From a gentleman of this city who left Washington yesterday afternoon at half after four o'clock, we learn that, on the course of the day, and while he was there, a riot occurred, the particulars of which are as follows:—A man named McCarty was accused of circulating the incendiary pamphlets of the Northern Abolitionists. The citizens hearing of it, determined upon summary vengeance, but were prevented, though not without great difficulty, by the officers of Justice, from punishing him. This they did by getting him into a carriage, in which they conveyed him to jail; the mob following the carriage all the way. Arrived at the jail, they found great difficulty, but after strenuous efforts, succeeded in getting him secured in one of the apartments. The mob now provided themselves with axes and other implements, and sought a new object of their resentment, a colored man named Beverly Snow, the keeper of a Restaurant next to Brown's, and opposite to Gadsby's Hotel. The last man's offence was two-fold; both, indeed, justifying the strongest anger. Letters had been found in his possession showing that he was concerned in the nefarious schemes of the Northern fanatics in regard to Slavery; and he was said to have used language very derogatory to the reputations of the wives and daughters of the Mechanics of Washington.

Upon reaching Snow's house, armed as they were, they mounted the railing around the descent by a flight of stairs into the basement story, broke the lamps and sign, and distributed the fragments of wood among the boys, who, as usual, were exceedingly active on the occasion. Having done this they forced their way into the room on the second floor and next the street. Here they were about to commence the work of destroying the furniture and moveables and the house, and did some little damage to the first, when, by the great exertions of some person present, they were persuaded to forbear, as the house did not belong to Snow, and the furniture was a joint property of two other persons. A meeting was now called and held at the Market-house, whither the rioters immediately flocked, with one accord. This meeting, after avowing their determination to scour the city in search of incendiary pamphlets, their accomplices, aids or abettors, appointed a committee of twenty-four to draw up resolutions suited to the crisis, and report them at seven o'clock that evening to an adjourned meeting. When our informant left Washington (at half after four) the citizens were already assembling.

and the city must be taxed that sum to meet it. The heaviest pecuniary injury, however, which the city will sustain by these deplorable excesses, will be the severe check which they will give to the unprecedented tide of prosperity, which that city had just begun to enjoy.—Distrust will now take place of confidence, and the People will be afraid to invest capital in a city where a wifeful experience has proved that all sorts of property are held at the mercy of a band of rioters, and liable, at any moment, to be destroyed by lawless violence.

But, amongst the still more awful consequences of the violation of the public peace, in Baltimore, and elsewhere, before the rioters departed, is the inflammation which communicates to other communities. Here, alas, we have already experienced it. Our city has been in a state of excitement, for two, or three days, which produced, on Tuesday night, a menacing assemblage at the City Prison, and caused tumultuous assemblies in our streets yesterday, under the influence of which little mischief was done, but more apprehended. The calamity has befallen this city, always heretofore so tranquil, always so obedient to the laws, always so respectful to the public authorities, of gatherings of the People, who have shewn a disregard to the laws, and whom the earnest persuasions of the constituted authorities have failed to induce to disperse.

The avowed object of these tumultuous assemblies has been the detection and apprehension of a very few obnoxious colored persons, and the punishment of such as have circulated the incendiary pamphlets. Threats have been uttered which looked to ulterior objects, but up to six o'clock last evening, they were strictly only.

From the Baltimore Patriot, of August 15.

Our city continues quiet. The rule of law and order appears to be completely restored—nevertheless the authorities have no thought of relaxing their vigilance; and the most efficient measures and organization for securing quiet and order, will be kept up to-night, as heretofore.

A Heroine.—The Baltimore Republican relates an instance of female devotion and heroism that would have reflected honor on the sternest Roman matron. Whilst the infuriated populace was in its highest state of excitement, it visited the house of Dr. Hintze, in Gay street, for the purpose of razing it to the ground. The doctor had

ers by his active efforts to protect the property of his fellow-citizens, and was compelled to fly. But when the crowd appeared, his wife, who was alone in the house, addressed them, and asked if, under such circumstances, they would attack it. They told her to leave the house, for they were determined to destroy it. She replied she would not leave it, and if they were resolved to destroy it, she would remain and perish amid the ruins! Struck by her

deeds, the infuriated mob, who were about to raze the house to the ground, were so much affected by her heroic conduct, that they dispersed, and the house was unharmed. Had the same spirit animated a few of the citizens, especially the Mayor and the police, Baltimore would have been saved from those horrible scenes which will long paralyze her energies and stain her character.

[Frederick Herald.]

INTENDED INSURRECTION.

The confessions of Cotton, one of the white men recently executed at Clinton, Mississippi, as a participant in the contemplated negro insurrection in that State, designated a man by the name of Murrel as a leading accomplice in the design. The Lynchburg Virginian furnishes the following account of the last named desperado, from some parts of which it would appear that the conspiracy was not confined to the bounds of a single State:—

This Murrel was tried in Jackson, Madison county Tennessee, in June, 1839, was found guilty of negro stealing—or, more properly speaking, deceiving negroes from their masters, for the purpose of selling them for his own profit, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary of Tennessee, where he is at this time. We have before us a pamphlet containing a detailed account of the arrest of this daring freebooter, by Virgil A. Stewart, early in the year 1834, in the truth of which, however, so startling was its character, we placed but little confidence until the romantic narrative had been partially confirmed by recent events. We did not believe that such an incarnate fiend lived on the face of the earth. But we can no longer doubt its truth, or withhold from Mr. Stewart, his captor, the credit due alike to his ingenuity and integrity.

Mr. Stewart, in order to ascertain whether Murrel had stolen the negro of a friend of his (Parson John Henning of Madison county, Tennessee), determined to pursue him to a point where it was supposed he had concealed them. Falling in with Murrel on the very day that he started in pursuit, Stewart feigned entire ignorance of the name and character of his companion, and by the most ingenious stratagems, wormed himself so completely into the confidence of this villain, that he obtained from him a succinct history of the exploits of his past life, which had been one continued series of robbery and murder, perpetrated under various circumstances and concealed by the most artful manoeuvres. While, however, Murrel was daily loading his soul with crimes of this character, he was meditating a scheme of villainy, on the most extensive scale, and which had it been only partially successful, must have resulted in the most appalling consequences.—This diabolical scheme was nothing less than a Servile Insurrection, to be consummated on the 25th December, 1839, in all the slave holding States and Territories from Maryland to Louisiana. For the purpose of preparing

for this great stroke, he had travelled first to New Orleans; thence, via Cincinnati, to Lexington (Ky.); thence to Richmond Va.; thence to Charleston, Milledgeville, Savannah and Augusta; from which place he returned to Williamson county, Tennessee, his native place, or as he calls it, his old stamping ground.—He says, "in all the route I only robbed seven men; but I preached some fine sermons, and scattered among my brethren." The fiend! covered with crime, and yet daring to ascend the pulpit, as the messenger of the Most High! Did he not fear that he would be blasted by the lightnings of Heaven? He goes on to say that he regarded this plan "as a sure road to fortune, and that he would engage in the expedition, if he had the means." He adds: "My heart began to beat high with the hope of being able, one day to visit the pomp of the southern and western people in my vengeance, and of seeing their cities and towns one common scene of devastation, smoked walls and fragments." Fortunately, however, his career of iniquity was about to be terminated at least for a season.—Mr. Stewart, after obtaining from him a full confession of his villainies which had signalized his career, and a development of his future plans, succeeded in bringing him, if not to full justice, at least to temporary punishment. And it is to be hoped, should he survive his present confinement, and be permitted again to go abroad in the world, that his footsteps will be dogged and his manœuvres vigilantly watched by every community which may be cursed with his presence.

Mr. Stewart also succeeded in obtaining from Murrel a partial list of his confederates in the different slave holding States; Murrel remarking, on handing it to him, that "if it is not proper enough to make a proper list, but when you come up to my house, we will have time to make a complete one, and this will do until then, as you will not travel any, until you go with me a few times and learn the routes; and there is not near all the names on the list, but there is no more paper to write on.—I want you to be with me at New Orleans, on the night that the negroes commence their ravages; I intend to head the company that attacks that city myself. I feel an ambition to demolish the city which was defended from the ravages of the British army by the great Gen. Jackson." When we first read the pamphlet giving the details of Murrel's infamous career, we were disposed to look upon it as we do the biographies of villains generally, with a list of confederates, we had no doubt that it was vastly exaggerated in number, and indeed that many of the names upon it had no living representatives. But on examining it, we find that Cotton and Hunter, are upon it, and we have therefore less reason to doubt the accuracy of the remainder. The number of these confederates amounted, in Tennessee, to 61; Missouri, 48; Arkansas, 29; Kentucky, 25; Mississippi, 27; among the number in Missouri, is the celebrated Stephen W. Foreman, who was some months ago apprehended as the head of an extensive gang of counterfeiters; Alabama, 28; Georgia, 34; South Carolina, 35; North Carolina, 33; Virginia, 21; Maryland, 27; Florida, 16; Louisiana, 22; Transients, who travel from place to place, 23, among whom is the renowned Phelps, who was some months ago apprehended in Mississippi, as a highway robber, and shot in an attempt to escape from jail.—Making a grand total, on this incomplete list, of 469! It is to be regretted that this list is further deficient in omitting the christian names and places of residence of the incendiaries.—We annex those in Virginia, none of whom, however, do we recognize; R. Garrison, A. Bealoch, J. Kerckom, three Merits, W. Carnes, D. Hawkes, J. Ferines, G. Gordon, S. Walker, four Mathises, L. Wiseman, S. Washom, Hume, F. Henderson, E. Cockburn, W. Milbourn.

From the N. Y. Evening Star.

A CARD.

During twenty-five years that I have been directly and indirectly connected with the public press, I have invariably sustained the rights, and supported the principles of the Southern States—have always protested against any interference with their constitutional privileges, and decry every attempt to create excitement, or produce unhappy difficulties on the Slave question.

Recent events in several parts of the Southern and Western States, satisfy me, that there is a fixed determination among a body of men residing north of the Potomac, to agitate and pursue the discussion of immediate emancipation, and thus jeopardize the safety of the Union, and the rights, comforts and happiness of our fellow citizens, residing in the Slave States.

With the view of affording to those residing in that section of the Union, and also here a channel in the North, through which they can be fully heard in defence of their principles, their rights, their attachment to our happy confederacy, and in particular, their sentiments on this important and delicate question, I cheerfully open to them the columns of the EVENING STAR, in which not only those rights shall be firmly sustained, but shall be happy to make the paper the medium of communication through which their sentiments can be heard, and their wishes made known to the people of the United States.

M. M. NOAH.

Great Sale of Land.—A farm containing 144 acres of land, situated within one mile of the Potomac river, in this county, with scarcely any improvements, and without water, was sold on Monday last, at the very fair price of fifty-two dollars per acre.—Five years ago this land could have been purchased for a less sum than \$40 per acre.

[Martinsburg Republican.]

for this great stroke, he had travelled first to New Orleans; thence, via Cincinnati, to Lexington (Ky.); thence to Richmond Va.; thence to Charleston, Milledgeville, Savannah and Augusta; from which place he returned to Williamson county, Tennessee, his native place, or as he calls it, his old stamping ground.—He says, "in all the route I only robbed seven men; but I preached some fine sermons, and scattered among my brethren." The fiend! covered with crime, and yet daring to ascend the pulpit, as the messenger of the Most High! Did he not fear that he would be blasted by the lightnings of Heaven? He goes on to say that he regarded this plan "as a sure road to fortune, and that he would engage in the expedition, if he had the means." He adds: "My heart began to beat high with the hope of being able, one day to visit the pomp of the southern and western people in my vengeance, and of seeing their cities and towns one common scene of devastation, smoked walls and fragments." Fortunately, however, his career of iniquity was about to be terminated at least for a season.—Mr. Stewart, after obtaining from him a full confession of his villainies which had signalized his career, and a development of his future plans, succeeded in bringing him, if not to full justice, at least to temporary punishment. And it is to be hoped, should he survive his present confinement, and be permitted again to go abroad in the world, that his footsteps will be dogged and his manœuvres vigilantly watched by every community which may be cursed with his presence.

Mr. Stewart also succeeded in obtaining from Murrel a partial list of his confederates in the different slave holding States; Murrel remarking, on handing it to him, that "if it is not proper enough to make a proper list, but when you come up to my house, we will have time to make a complete one, and this will do until then, as you will not travel any, until you go with me a few times and learn the routes; and there is not near all the names on the list, but there is no more paper to write on.—I want you to be with me at New Orleans, on the night that the negroes commence their ravages; I intend to head the company that attacks that city myself. I feel an ambition to demolish the city which was defended from the ravages of the British army by the great Gen. Jackson." When we first read the pamphlet giving the details of Murrel's infamous career, we were disposed to look upon it as we do the biographies of villains generally, with a list of confederates, we had no doubt that it was vastly exaggerated in number, and indeed that many of the names upon it had no living representatives. But on examining it, we find that Cotton and Hunter, are upon it, and we have therefore less reason to doubt the accuracy of the remainder. The number of these confederates amounted, in Tennessee, to 61; Missouri, 48; Arkansas, 29; Kentucky, 25; Mississippi, 27; among the number in Missouri, is the celebrated Stephen W. Foreman, who was some months ago apprehended as the head of an extensive gang of counterfeiters; Alabama, 28; Georgia, 34; South Carolina, 35; North Carolina, 33; Virginia, 21; Maryland, 27; Florida, 16; Louisiana, 22; Transients, who travel from place to place, 23, among whom is the renowned Phelps, who was some months ago apprehended in Mississippi, as a highway robber, and shot in an attempt to escape from jail.—Making a grand total, on this incomplete list, of 469! It is to be regretted that this list is further deficient in omitting the christian names and places of residence of the incendiaries.—We annex those in Virginia, none of whom, however, do we recognize; R. Garrison, A. Bealoch, J. Kerckom, three Merits, W. Carnes, D. Hawkes, J. Ferines, G. Gordon, S. Walker, four Mathises, L. Wiseman, S. Washom, Hume, F. Henderson, E. Cockburn, W. Milbourn.

From the N. Y. Evening Star.

A CARD.

During twenty-five years that I have been directly and indirectly connected with the public press, I have invariably sustained the rights, and supported the principles of the Southern States—have always protested against any interference with their constitutional privileges, and decry every attempt to create excitement, or produce unhappy difficulties on the Slave question.

Recent events in several parts of the Southern and Western States, satisfy me, that there is a fixed determination among a body of men residing north of the Potomac, to agitate and pursue the discussion of immediate emancipation, and thus jeopardize the safety of the Union, and the rights, comforts and happiness of our fellow citizens, residing in the Slave States.

With the view of affording to those residing in that section of the Union, and also here a channel in the North, through which they can be fully heard in defence of their principles, their rights, their attachment to our happy confederacy, and in particular, their sentiments on this important and delicate question, I cheerfully open to them the columns of the EVENING STAR, in which not only those rights shall be firmly sustained, but shall be happy to make the paper the medium of communication through which their sentiments can be heard, and their wishes made known to the people of the United States.

M. M. NOAH.

Great Sale of Land.—A farm containing 144 acres of land, situated within one mile of the Potomac river, in this county, with scarcely any improvements, and without water, was sold on Monday last, at the very fair price of fifty-two dollars per acre.—Five years ago this land could have been purchased for a less sum than \$40 per acre.

[Martinsburg Republican.]

for this great stroke, he had travelled first to New Orleans; thence, via Cincinnati, to Lexington (Ky.); thence to Richmond Va.; thence to Charleston, Milledgeville, Savannah and Augusta; from which place he returned to Williamson county, Tennessee, his native place, or as he calls it, his old stamping ground.—He says, "in all the route I only robbed seven men; but I preached some fine sermons, and scattered among my brethren." The fiend! covered with crime, and yet daring to ascend the pulpit, as the messenger of the Most High! Did he not fear that he would be blasted by the lightnings of Heaven? He goes on to say that he regarded this plan "as a sure road to fortune, and that he would engage in the expedition, if he had the means." He adds: "My heart began to beat high with the hope of being able, one day to visit the pomp of the southern and western people in my vengeance, and of seeing their cities and towns one common scene of devastation, smoked walls and fragments." Fortunately, however, his career of iniquity was about to be terminated at least for a season.—Mr. Stewart, after obtaining from him a full confession of his villainies which had signalized his career, and a development of his future plans, succeeded in bringing him, if not to full justice, at least to temporary punishment. And it is to be hoped, should he survive his present confinement, and be permitted again to go abroad in the world, that his footsteps will be dogged and his manœuvres vigilantly watched by every community which may be cursed with his presence.

Mr. Stewart also succeeded in obtaining from Murrel a partial list of his confederates in the different slave holding States; Murrel remarking, on handing it to him, that "if it is not proper enough to make a proper list, but when you come up to my house, we will have time to make a complete one, and this will do until then, as you will not travel any, until you go with me a few times and learn the routes; and there is not near all the names on the list, but there is no more paper to write on.—I want you to be with me at New Orleans, on the night that the negroes commence their ravages; I intend to head the company that attacks that city myself. I feel an ambition to demolish the city which was defended from the ravages of the British army by the great Gen. Jackson." When we first read the pamphlet giving the details of Murrel's infamous career, we were disposed to look upon it as we do the biographies of villains generally, with a list of confederates, we had no doubt that it was vastly exaggerated in number, and indeed that many of the names upon it had no living representatives. But on examining it, we find that Cotton and Hunter, are upon it, and we have therefore less reason to doubt the accuracy of the remainder. The number of these confederates amounted, in Tennessee, to 61; Missouri, 48; Arkansas, 29; Kentucky, 25; Mississippi, 27; among the number in Missouri, is the celebrated Stephen W. Foreman, who was some months ago apprehended as the head of an extensive gang of counterfeiters; Alabama, 28; Georgia, 34; South Carolina, 35; North Carolina, 33; Virginia, 21; Maryland, 27; Florida, 16; Louisiana, 22; Transients, who travel from place to place, 23, among whom is the renowned Phelps, who was some months ago apprehended in Mississippi, as a highway robber, and shot in an attempt to escape from jail.—Making a grand total, on this incomplete list, of 469! It is to be regretted that this list is further deficient in omitting the christian names and places of residence of the incendiaries.—We annex those in Virginia, none of whom, however, do we recognize; R. Garrison, A. Bealoch, J. Kerckom, three Merits, W. Carnes, D. Hawkes, J. Ferines, G. Gordon, S. Walker, four Mathises, L. Wiseman, S. Washom, Hume, F. Henderson, E. Cockburn, W. Milbourn.

From the N. Y. Evening Star.

A CARD.

During twenty-five years that I have been directly and indirectly connected with the public press, I have invariably sustained the rights, and supported the principles of the Southern States—have always protested against any interference with their constitutional privileges, and decry every attempt to create excitement, or produce unhappy difficulties on the Slave question.

Recent events in several parts of the Southern and Western States, satisfy me, that there is a fixed determination among a body of men residing north of the Potomac, to agitate and pursue the discussion of immediate emancipation, and thus jeopardize the safety of the Union, and the rights, comforts and happiness of our fellow citizens, residing in the Slave States.

With the view of affording to those residing in that section of the Union, and also here a channel in the North, through which they can be fully heard in defence of their principles, their rights, their attachment to our happy confederacy, and in particular, their sentiments on this important and delicate question, I cheerfully open to them the columns of the EVENING STAR, in which not only those rights shall be firmly sustained, but shall be happy to make the paper the medium of communication through which their sentiments can be heard, and their wishes made known to the people of the United States.

M. M. NOAH.

Great Sale of Land.—A farm containing 144 acres of land, situated within one mile of the Potomac river, in this county, with scarcely any improvements, and without water, was sold on Monday last, at the very fair price of fifty-two dollars per acre.—Five years ago this land could have been purchased for a less sum than \$40 per acre.

[Martinsburg Republican.]

for this great stroke, he had travelled first to New Orleans; thence, via Cincinnati, to Lexington (Ky.); thence to Richmond Va.; thence to Charleston, Milledgeville, Savannah and Augusta; from which place he returned to Williamson county, Tennessee, his native place, or as he calls it, his old stamping ground.—He says, "in all the route I only robbed seven men; but I preached some fine sermons, and scattered among my brethren." The fiend! covered with crime, and yet daring to ascend the pulpit, as the messenger of the Most High! Did he not fear that he would be blasted by the lightnings of Heaven? He goes on to say that he regarded this plan "as a sure road to fortune, and that he would engage in the expedition, if he had the means." He adds: "My heart began to beat high with the hope of being able, one day to visit the pomp of the southern and western people in my vengeance, and of seeing their cities and towns one common scene of devastation, smoked walls and fragments." Fortunately, however, his career of iniquity was about to be terminated at least for a season.—Mr. Stewart, after obtaining from him a full confession of his villainies which had signalized his career, and a development of his future plans, succeeded in bringing him, if not to full justice, at least to temporary punishment. And it is to be hoped, should he survive his present confinement, and be permitted again to go abroad in the world, that his footsteps will be dogged and his manœuvres vigilantly watched by every community which may be cursed with his presence.

Mr. Stewart also succeeded in obtaining from Murrel a partial list of his confederates in the different slave holding States; Murrel remarking, on handing it to him, that "if it is not proper enough to make a proper list, but when you come up to my house, we will have time to make a complete one, and this will do until then, as you will not travel any, until you go with me a few times and learn the routes; and there is not near all the names on the list, but there is no more paper to write on.—I want you to be with me at New Orleans, on the night that the negroes commence their ravages; I intend to head the company that attacks that city myself. I feel an ambition to demolish the city which was defended from the ravages of the British army by the great Gen. Jackson." When we first read the pamphlet giving the details of Murrel's infamous career, we were disposed to look upon it as we do the biographies of villains generally, with a list of confederates, we had no doubt that it was vastly exaggerated in number, and indeed that many of the names upon it had no living representatives. But on examining it, we find that Cotton and Hunter, are upon it, and we have therefore less reason to doubt the accuracy of the remainder. The number of these confederates amounted, in Tennessee, to 61; Missouri, 48; Arkansas, 29; Kentucky, 25; Mississippi, 27; among the number in Missouri, is the celebrated Stephen W. Foreman, who was some months ago apprehended as the head of an extensive gang of counterfeiters; Alabama, 28; Georgia, 34; South Carolina, 35; North Carolina, 33; Virginia, 21; Maryland, 27; Florida, 16; Louisiana, 22; Transients, who travel from place to place, 23, among whom is the renowned Phelps, who was some months ago apprehended in Mississippi, as a highway robber, and shot in an attempt to escape from jail.—Making a grand total, on this incomplete list, of 469! It is to be regretted that this list is further deficient in omitting the christian names and places of residence of the incendiaries.—We annex those in Virginia, none of whom, however, do we recognize; R. Garrison, A. Bealoch, J. Kerckom, three Merits, W. Carnes, D. Hawkes, J. Ferines, G. Gordon, S. Walker, four Mathises, L. Wiseman, S. Washom, Hume, F. Henderson, E. Cockburn, W. Milbourn.

FREE PRESS. WASHINGTON, AUGUST 20, 1835.

With the charge which Mr. the Grand Jury on Monday... the subject of Abolition...

in the Slave States have... with Abolition pamphlets... Post Masters refuse to deliver...

When does this arise? The plant has been raised, and its fabric has been an article of commerce in Asia...

MARRIED. At Harpers-Ferry, on the 23d of July, by the Rev. T. W. W. Hancock...

DEED. At Harpers-Ferry, on the 11th inst., Mr. Thomas Foster, in the 61st year of his age...

DEED. At Harpers-Ferry, on the 11th inst., Mr. Thomas Foster, in the 61st year of his age...

DEED. At Harpers-Ferry, on the 11th inst., Mr. Thomas Foster, in the 61st year of his age...

DEED. At Harpers-Ferry, on the 11th inst., Mr. Thomas Foster, in the 61st year of his age...

DEED. At Harpers-Ferry, on the 11th inst., Mr. Thomas Foster, in the 61st year of his age...

DEED. At Harpers-Ferry, on the 11th inst., Mr. Thomas Foster, in the 61st year of his age...

DEED. At Harpers-Ferry, on the 11th inst., Mr. Thomas Foster, in the 61st year of his age...

DEED. At Harpers-Ferry, on the 11th inst., Mr. Thomas Foster, in the 61st year of his age...

Dental Surgery. OFFER his services to the inhabitants of this place and vicinity in this branch of surgery...

Drawing and Painting, TAUGHT IN SIX LESSONS! D. SNIVELY has commenced a course of instruction in the art of DRAWING and PAINTING...

PUBLIC SALE. WILL positively be sold, on Tuesday the 25th inst., on a credit of nine months, the pure bred and approved stock...

TO THE FARMERS. We return our sincere acknowledgments for the liberal patronage we have heretofore received at the Blooming Mills...

REWARD. AN AWAY, on the morning of the 17th inst., from the subscriber, living in Harpers-Ferry, a Negro Man named BENJ. FORD...

REWARD. HENRY WILSON. He is 31 years of age, about 6 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very stout and heavy...

REWARD. THE PASSENGER CAR. LEAVE Harpers-Ferry, every day, for Frederick City and Baltimore...

REWARD. ESTRAY. TAKEN up by the subscriber, about the 1st of July, an estray MARE...

REWARD. PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold, at auction, on Monday the 14th day of September, at the residence of the subscriber...

REWARD. THE FARM. CONTAINING 343 acres of good limestone land, will be sold to the highest bidder...

REWARD. PUBLIC SALE. THE subscriber will sell, at public sale, at his residence, one mile west of Walpers's Cross...

REWARD. NOTICE. The purchasers of property at Mr. Robert Yoder's sale are informed that the notes will fall due on the 1st of September...

REWARD. NOTICE. The subscribers of the present year being due, and collectible since the 1st day of July last...

REWARD. NOTICE. HEREBY caution persons from trespassing upon my farms, in any manner whatever, and more particularly from carrying away fruit...

REWARD. NOTICE. HEREBY caution persons from trespassing upon my farms, in any manner whatever, and more particularly from carrying away fruit...

REWARD. NOTICE. HEREBY caution persons from trespassing upon my farms, in any manner whatever, and more particularly from carrying away fruit...

EDUCATION. THE FEMALE SCHOOL of the subscriber will be re-opened on Monday the 14th of September...

EDUCATION. THE FEMALE SCHOOL of the subscriber will be re-opened on Monday the 14th of September...

EDUCATION. THE FEMALE SCHOOL of the subscriber will be re-opened on Monday the 14th of September...

EDUCATION. THE FEMALE SCHOOL of the subscriber will be re-opened on Monday the 14th of September...

EDUCATION. THE FEMALE SCHOOL of the subscriber will be re-opened on Monday the 14th of September...

EDUCATION. THE FEMALE SCHOOL of the subscriber will be re-opened on Monday the 14th of September...

EDUCATION. THE FEMALE SCHOOL of the subscriber will be re-opened on Monday the 14th of September...

EDUCATION. THE FEMALE SCHOOL of the subscriber will be re-opened on Monday the 14th of September...

EDUCATION. THE FEMALE SCHOOL of the subscriber will be re-opened on Monday the 14th of September...

EDUCATION. THE FEMALE SCHOOL of the subscriber will be re-opened on Monday the 14th of September...

EDUCATION. THE FEMALE SCHOOL of the subscriber will be re-opened on Monday the 14th of September...

EDUCATION. THE FEMALE SCHOOL of the subscriber will be re-opened on Monday the 14th of September...

EDUCATION. THE FEMALE SCHOOL of the subscriber will be re-opened on Monday the 14th of September...

EDUCATION. THE FEMALE SCHOOL of the subscriber will be re-opened on Monday the 14th of September...

EDUCATION. THE FEMALE SCHOOL of the subscriber will be re-opened on Monday the 14th of September...

EDUCATION. THE FEMALE SCHOOL of the subscriber will be re-opened on Monday the 14th of September...

NOTICE. THE undersigned, under several inducements, have finally come to the conclusion to close their present situation of business...

NOTICE. THE undersigned, under several inducements, have finally come to the conclusion to close their present situation of business...

NOTICE. THE undersigned, under several inducements, have finally come to the conclusion to close their present situation of business...

NOTICE. THE undersigned, under several inducements, have finally come to the conclusion to close their present situation of business...

NOTICE. THE undersigned, under several inducements, have finally come to the conclusion to close their present situation of business...

NOTICE. THE undersigned, under several inducements, have finally come to the conclusion to close their present situation of business...

NOTICE. THE undersigned, under several inducements, have finally come to the conclusion to close their present situation of business...

NOTICE. THE undersigned, under several inducements, have finally come to the conclusion to close their present situation of business...

NOTICE. THE undersigned, under several inducements, have finally come to the conclusion to close their present situation of business...

NOTICE. THE undersigned, under several inducements, have finally come to the conclusion to close their present situation of business...

NOTICE. THE undersigned, under several inducements, have finally come to the conclusion to close their present situation of business...

NOTICE. THE undersigned, under several inducements, have finally come to the conclusion to close their present situation of business...

NOTICE. THE undersigned, under several inducements, have finally come to the conclusion to close their present situation of business...

NOTICE. THE undersigned, under several inducements, have finally come to the conclusion to close their present situation of business...

NOTICE. THE undersigned, under several inducements, have finally come to the conclusion to close their present situation of business...

NOTICE. THE undersigned, under several inducements, have finally come to the conclusion to close their present situation of business...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

NOTICE. PURCHASERS at the sale of Isaac Showers, Jr., are notified that their Notes will become due on the 1st of September...

SEED WHEAT. THE subscriber has, at his farm, one mile from Petersville, Md., for sale at \$1.75 per bushel, Four Hundred bushels of WHITE SEED WHEAT...

SEED WHEAT. THE subscriber has, at his farm, one mile from Petersville, Md., for sale at \$1.75 per bushel, Four Hundred bushels of WHITE SEED WHEAT...

SEED WHEAT. THE subscriber has, at his farm, one mile from Petersville, Md., for sale at \$1.75 per bushel, Four Hundred bushels of WHITE SEED WHEAT...

SEED WHEAT. THE subscriber has, at his farm, one mile from Petersville, Md., for sale at \$1.75 per bushel, Four Hundred bushels of WHITE SEED WHEAT...

SEED WHEAT. THE subscriber has, at his farm, one mile from Petersville, Md., for sale at \$1.75 per bushel, Four Hundred bushels of WHITE SEED WHEAT...

SEED WHEAT. THE subscriber has, at his farm, one mile from Petersville, Md., for sale at \$1.75 per bushel, Four Hundred bushels of WHITE SEED WHEAT...

SEED WHEAT. THE subscriber has, at his farm, one mile from Petersville, Md., for sale at \$1.75 per bushel, Four Hundred bushels of WHITE SEED WHEAT...

SEED WHEAT. THE subscriber has, at his farm, one mile from Petersville, Md., for sale at \$1.75 per bushel, Four Hundred bushels of WHITE SEED WHEAT...

SEED WHEAT. THE subscriber has, at his farm, one mile from Petersville, Md., for sale at \$1.75 per bushel, Four Hundred bushels of WHITE SEED WHEAT...

SEED WHEAT. THE subscriber has, at his farm, one mile from Petersville, Md., for sale at \$1.75 per bushel, Four Hundred bushels of WHITE SEED WHEAT...

SEED WHEAT. THE subscriber has, at his farm, one mile from Petersville, Md., for sale at \$1.75 per bushel, Four Hundred bushels of WHITE SEED WHEAT...

SEED WHEAT. THE subscriber has, at his farm, one mile from Petersville, Md., for sale at \$1.75 per bushel, Four Hundred bushels of WHITE SEED WHEAT...

SEED WHEAT. THE subscriber has, at his farm, one mile from Petersville, Md., for sale at \$1.75 per bushel, Four Hundred bushels of WHITE SEED WHEAT...

SEED WHEAT. THE subscriber has, at his farm, one mile from Petersville, Md., for sale at \$1.75 per bushel, Four Hundred bushels of WHITE SEED WHEAT...

SEED WHEAT. THE subscriber has, at his farm, one mile from Petersville, Md., for sale at \$1.75 per bushel, Four Hundred bushels of WHITE SEED WHEAT...

SEED WHEAT. THE subscriber has, at his farm, one mile from Petersville, Md., for sale at \$1.75 per bushel, Four Hundred bushels of WHITE SEED WHEAT...

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Samuel Sullivan, on the 8th day of December, 1833...

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Samuel Sullivan, on the 8th day of December, 1833...

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Samuel Sullivan, on the 8th day of December, 1833...

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Samuel Sullivan, on the 8th day of December, 1833...

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Samuel Sullivan, on the 8th day of December, 1833...

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Samuel Sullivan, on the 8th day of December, 1833...

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Samuel Sullivan, on the 8th day of December, 1833...

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Samuel Sullivan, on the 8th day of December, 1833...

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Samuel Sullivan, on the 8th day of December, 1833...

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Samuel Sullivan, on the 8th day of December, 1833...

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Samuel Sullivan, on the 8th day of December, 1833...

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Samuel Sullivan, on the 8th day of December, 1833...

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Samuel Sullivan, on the 8th day of December, 1833...

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Samuel Sullivan, on the 8th day of December, 1833...

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Samuel Sullivan, on the 8th day of December, 1833...

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Samuel Sullivan, on the 8th day of December, 1833...

