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Virginia Free Press.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY GALLAHER, NORTH & GALLAHER.

NO. 41. THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1835. VOL. 28.

Handsome, and
CHEAP.
...scribers respectfully announce ... friends and the public, that they ...eiving and opening, in the Store ...upied by Marmaduke & Thomp...own, a handsome and cheap as-

...L and WINTER
GOODS,
... almost, every article usually ...ntry Stores, which they are de... sell cheap for cash, or to punc...ers on time. They merely in...lic to call and examine for them... a full hope that they will be ... general satisfaction. In their ...found a various and well-select...nt of
...all colors—Rose and Point Blan...
...ncia, and Swansdown Vesting, ...and Prints, a variety of patterns
...figured Muslins; Bishop's Lawn, ...d bleached Muslins, ...and French Merinoes and Circas...
...ancy dress Handkerchiefs, ...a and Flagg Handkerchiefs, ...rs, Stocks, black Silk Cravats, ...llars and Bosoms, ...with a large Stock of
... Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, ...are, China, Queensware and Earthenware,
...riety not here mentioned, all of ...y will sell cheap. The way to ...atter is, to call and examine, and ...rsuades.
HEFFLEBOWER & SLIFER.
...22, 1835.
They will take in exchange for ...kinds of Country Produce at mar... H. & S.

GENERAL
...TEAS. FRESH TEAS.
...ISSION & FORWARDING
HOUSE,
GEORGETOWN, D. C.
...subscriber has opened a House on ...street, Georgetown, for the ...a general Commission and For...business.
...nd Grain, with other products of ...y, will be received and sold from ...or shipped to any other market the ...y wish.
...ners of produce who may favor ...riber with their business will secure ...es all the advantages of any rise in ...; as he does not intend to become ...r on his own account, but will, at ...use his best efforts to promote the ...of those who may consign to his ...Thus, by paying a very moderate ...on, the farmer and the miller may ...r produce in the market to as great ...as if they were to rent a house ...purpose.
...bscriber flatters himself that he ...ledge of the purchasers of ...th Bothers and bakers, in the Dis... enable him to do quite as well, if ..., for the farmer and miller, in the ...rices, than those do who buy from ...ell again.
...l advances will be made on Flour ...store.
...ies, Fish, Plaister, and other arti... may be ordered, will be selected ...hased with the greatest attention, ...o quality and price; and all descrip... Goods from other markets designed ...transportation, and articles going ...markets, will be received and for...t a moderate commission.
SAMUEL McKENNEY.
...2, 1835.—6w
REFERENCE
George Rust, *Harpers-Ferry*,
...amin T. Towner, Esq., *Shepherdstown*
... Stephens, Esq., *Martinsburg*,
... Walter Smith, } *Georgetown.*
... John I. Stull, }
...am S. Nickols, Esq. }

...w Establishment.
...WARDING AND COMMISSION
HOUSE,
...EORGETOWN, D. C.
...ING taken a large and ...nvenient Warehouse ...arf, situated on Wa...et, two doors above ...Smoot's, Georgetown, D. C. for the ...of transacting a general Commission ...in the sale and forwarding of Flour, ..., Grain, Pork, Bacon, and other ... produce, and purchase of Plaister, ...lt, Groceries, &c., we shall be pleas...tend to business in our line for any ...who may choose to command our ser...
...r success must depend upon industry ... satisfaction we may be able to ren...hose who intrust us with their busi...is scarcely necessary to assure the ...hat we will endeavor to merit their ...ge.
HOGMIRE & COMPTON.
...er 22, 1835—3t.

Commission House.
...E subscriber has commenced the ...ENERAL COMMISSION BUSI...at No. 75, Bowly's wharf, and ten... services to his friends and the pub... location being convenient to the Bal...and Ohio Rail Road, (being close to ...) will enable him to give his atten... the receipt of produce arriving in ...re by that conveyance. Having wa...munication to his door, and his ware...cing large is well calculated to re...ll descriptions of Merchandize or ...ments, "for sale or on storage." Goods ... by land or water to be forwarded ...altimore will be attended to with ...d despatch.
THOMAS G. REYBURN.
REFERENCES:
...s. Luke Tiernan & Son,
Talbot Jones & Co
James Armstrong, Jr. & Co.
Joseph King, Esq'r.
George Williams, Esq'r.
...22, 1835—3t.

NOTICE.
...application will be made to the next ...General Assembly of Virginia, by the ...igned, for an act of incorporation, ...y they shall be authorized to erect a ...ridge across the Shenandoah River, at ...s-Ferry.
N. S. BRADEN,
FLEMING HIXON.
...8, 1835.—tml

PUBLISHED, WEEKLY, AT
...D DOLLARS & FIFTY CTS.
PER ANNUM.
...able half yearly; but Two DOLLARS ... received as payment in full, if paid ...y in advance. Whenever payment is ...ed beyond the expiration of the year, ...t will be charged.
Subscriptions for six months, $1 25, to ... invariably in *advance*.
ADVERTISING.
...terms of advertising, are for a square ... $1, for three insertions—larger ones ...same proportion. Each continuance ...s per square.
All advertisements not ordered for a ... time, will be continued until forbid, ...rged accordingly.

DENTISTRY.
DR. YATES
HAS prepared himself for the practice of DENTISTRY, and will attend to calls in that department, when they do not interfere with his regular professional duties.
Charlestown, Oct. 29, 1835.—3t.

New Fall Goods.
JUST Received a fresh supply of Seasonable GOODS, which will be sold as low as any in the Valley of Virginia.
JOHN G. WILSON.
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 29, 1835.

A Stove
FOR sale or rent. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
Oct. 29, 1835.

HAT MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber begs leave to make his respectful acknowledments to the citizens of Charlestown and neighborhood, for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him. He is determined that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to deserve a continuance of that patronage. He still carries on the business, in all its branches, at his stand on Main Street, two doors East of Dr. Baum's, where he will always have for sale
YOUTH'S & MEN'S
FASHIONABLE HATS,
which will be sold as low as they can be procured at any other place.
He is also procuring a block for Ladies' Bonnets; so that he will soon have for sale, superior
Ladies' Fur Bonnets.
The public are respectfully invited to give him a call, and test, by their own personal ... and country ... work.
JOHN DONAVIN.
Oct. 29, 1835.—4t
P. S. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work.

Notice.
THE subscriber is now receiving and opening his Fall assortment of
GOODS,
to which he invites the attention of his customers and the public in general. The determination is to sell at the most reduced prices for cash, to such as prefer dealing on the cash principle. To such as are known and approved for their punctuality, accommodating terms will be given. The assortment will be found worthy of public attention.
THOMAS HUGHES.
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 29, 1835—4t.

Plaister, &c.
WE have 500 tons Plaister,
2000 bushels of SALT,
which we will sell low for cash, or will exchange upon liberal terms, for Corn, Wheat, and Oats.
WAGER & O'BYRNE.
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 15, 1835.
Rockingham Register 4 times.

Fall and Winter Goods.
THE subscribers are now opening their new supply of GOODS, which is unusually large, and being anxious to sell, will offer great inducements. They particularly invite the attention of purchasers to their supply of
Cloths and Cassimeres,
amongst which will be found some of rare colours and quality. Also, Blue and Black
STOCKINETT,
a famous article for TIGHTS; and almost every article in the way of trade.
E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
Oct. 8, 1835.

For Sale,
TWO handsomely built CARRIAGES, one an elliptic spring standing top, suitable for one or two horses. The other is a modern styled two-horse vehicle. The above two carriages are strong, elegant, and in every way first-rate articles, and have been but little used. Terms to suit the purchaser. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
Oct. 22, 1835.—tf.

Notice.
A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying the incorporation of a COMPANY to construct a Toll Bridge across the Shenandoah RIVER, at some point between Hall's Works and the mouth of said River.
Oct. 15, 1835.

WILLIAM W. M'KINNEY,
(Late of the City of Richmond.)
TAILOR,
TAKES this method to inform the inhabitants of Harpers-Ferry, Jefferson county, &c., that he has commenced the above business in South Bolivar, next door to Mr. George Little's Tavern, where he will be ready at all times to wait on gentlemen who may feel disposed to favor him with their custom. From his long experience in business in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond, the neatness of his work, and his punctuality and despatch, he hopes he will be entitled to a share of public patronage.
South Bolivar, Aug. 27, 1835.—3m.
N. B. Ladies' Riding Dresses and Pelisses cut and made as above.

THOMAS HORD
WILL prosecute land claims against the Government of the United States for services in the late war against Great Britain.
Enlistments for 5 years, for the war or volunteers for one year and dying in service, and enlistments under the Act of December, 1814, are good for land bounty. In all cases of the death of the soldier, his heirs at law are entitled to the land.
Thomas Hord will be generally at the Courts held at Warrenton or at his residence near Walnut Branch in Fauquier County, until the winter, when his professional business will require his attention in the Cities of Richmond and Washington.
Letters addressed to him at Walnut Branch Post Office, Fauquier County, will receive his attention.
Revolutionary claims, prosecuted as usual or officers and soldiers, or their heirs.
Oct. 15, 1835—3m.

MISCELLANY.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

EXTRAORDINARY INDIAN FEATS OF LEGERDEMAIN.

[From the Manuscripts of D. D. Mitchell, Esq.]

I have felt some reluctance in narrating the following singular feats, (I had almost said miracles,) which I saw performed among the Arickara Indians, not because I considered them unworthy the attention of the curious, but lest I should be accused of sporting with the reader's credulity, or of availing myself too largely of what is supposed by some to be the *traveller's privilege*. I acknowledge that the performance was altogether above my comprehension, and greatly excited my astonishment.

In civilized life, we know the many expedients to which men resort in order to acquire a subsistence, and are not therefore surprised, that by perseverance and long practice, stimulated by necessity, they should attain great dexterity in the art of deception. To find it, however, carried to such great perfection by wild and untutored savages, who are neither urged by necessity, nor indeed receive the slightest reward for their skill, is certainly very surprising.

In travelling up the Missouri during the summer of 1831, we lost our horses near the Arickara village, which caused our detention for several days. As this nation has committed more outrages upon the whites than any other on the Missouri, and seem to possess all the vices of the savage without a redeeming virtue, we found ourselves very unpleasantly situated near the principal village, without sufficient force to repel an attack if one should be made. After some deliberation, we adopted the advice of an old Canadian hunter, and determined to move our chattels directly into the village, and, whilst we remained, to take up our [illegible] boldened to this step, by the assurance of the hunter, that the Arickarees had never been known to kill but one man who had taken refuge within the limits of their town, and that their forbearance originated in the superstitious belief that the ghost of the murdered had haunted their encampment, and had frightened away the buffalo by his nightly screams."

We were received in the village with much more politeness than we expected, a lodge was appropriated to our use, and provisions were brought to us in abundance. After we were completely refreshed, a young man came to our lodge and informed us that a band of bears, (as he expressed it) or medicine men, were making preparations to exhibit their skill, and that if we felt disposed we could witness the ceremony. We were much gratified at the invitation, as we had all heard marvellous stories of the wonderful feats performed by the Indian medicine men or jugglers. We accordingly followed our guide to the medicine lodge, where we found six men dressed in bear skins, and seated in a circle in the middle of the apartment. The spectators were standing around, and so arranged as to give each individual a view of the performers.—They civilly made way for our party, and placed us so near the circle that we had ample opportunity of detecting the imposture, if any imposition should be practised. The actors (it I may so call them) were painted in the most grotesque manner imaginable, blending so completely the ludicrous and frightful in their appearance, that the spectator might be said to be somewhat undecided whether to laugh or to shudder. After sitting for some time in a kind of mournful silence, one of the jugglers desired a youth who was near him, to bring some stiff clay from a certain place which he named on the river bank. This we understood, thro' an old Canadian named *Garrow*, (well known on the Missouri,) who was present, and acted as our interpreter.—The young man soon returned with the clay, and each of these human bears immediately commenced the process of moulding a number of little images exactly resembling buffaloes, men and horses, bows, arrows, &c. When they had completed nine of each variety, the miniature buffaloes were all placed in a line, and the little clay hunters mounted on their horses, and holding their bows and arrows in their hands, were stationed about three feet from them in a parallel line. I must confess that at this part of the ceremony I felt very much inclined to be merry, especially when I observed what appeared to me the ludicrous solemnity with which it was performed. But my ridicule was changed into astonishment, and even *awe*, by what speedily followed.

When the buffaloes and horsemen were properly arranged, one of the jugglers thus addressed the clay men or hunters.

"My children, I know you are hungry; it has been a long time since you were out hunting. Exert yourselves to-day. Try and kill as many as you can. Here are white people present who will laugh at you if you don't kill. Go! don't you see that the buffaloes have already got the scent of you and have started off?"

Conceive, if possible, our amazement, when the speaker's last words escaped his lips, to see the images start off at full speed, followed by the Lilliputian horsemen, who, with their bows of clay and arrows of straw, actually pierced the sides of the flying buffaloes at the distance of three feet. Several of the little animals soon fell, apparently dead—but two of them ran round the circumference of the circle, (a distance of fifteen or twenty feet,) and before they finally fell, one had three and the other five arrows transfixed in his side. When the buffaloes were all dead, the man who first addressed the hunters spoke to them again, and ordered them to ride into the fire, (a small one having been previously kindled in the centre of the apartment,) and on receiving this cruel order, the gallant horsemen, without exhibiting the least symptoms of fear or reluctance, rode forward at a brisk trot until they reached the fire. The horses here stopped and drew back, when the Indian cried in an angry tone, "why don't you ride in?" The riders then commenced beating their horses with their bows, and soon succeeded in urging them into the flames, where horses and riders both tumbled down, and for some time lay baking on the coals. The medicine men gathered up the dead buffaloes and laid them also on the fire, and when all were completely dried, they were taken out and pounded into dust. After a long speech from one of the party, (of which our interpreter could make nothing,) the dust was carried to the top of the lodge and scattered to the winds.

I paid the strictest attention during the whole ceremony, in order to discover, if possible, the mode by which this extraordinary deception was practised; but all my vigilance was of no avail. The jugglers themselves sat motionless during the performance, and the nearest was not within six feet of the moving figures. I failed altogether to detect the mysterious agency by which inanimate images of clay were to all appearance suddenly endowed with the action, energy and feeling of living beings.

GAMBLING.

HAPPY INFLUENCE OF A WIFE.

'Why do you keep me for so long a time at the door?' said Edward F. passionately to his wife. The night had passed, but the cold wind entered the house as Mrs. F., with a sorrowing heart, undid the lock.

'It is late, Edward, and I could not keep from slumbering.'

He said nothing in return to this, but flung himself in a chair, and gazed intently on the fire. His son climbed upon his knee, and putting his arms round his father's neck, whispered, 'Papa, what has mama been crying for?' Mr. F. started, shook off his boy, and said with violence, 'Get to bed sir: what business has your mother to let you be up at this hour?'—The poor child's lower lip pouted, but he was at the time too much frightened to cry.—His sister silently took him up, and when he reached his cot, his warm heart discharged itself of its noisy grief. The mother heard his crying, and went to him: but she soon returned to the parlor. She leant upon her husband, and thus addressed him:—'Edward, I will not upbraid you on account of your harshness to me, but I implore you not to act in this manner before our children. You are not, Edward, as you used to be! Those heavy eyes tell of wretchedness, as well as of bad hours. You wrong me, you wrong yourself, thus to let my hand show I am your wife, but at the same time let your heart know singleness in matters of moment. I am aware of the kind of society in which you have lately indulged. Tell me, Edward—for heaven's sake tell me! we are poor—we are reduced—we are ruined; is it not so?'

Edward had not a word to say to his wife, but a man's tears are more awful than his words. 'Well, be it so Edward! Our children may suffer from our fall, but it will redouble my exertions for them. And as for myself, you do not know me if you think that circumstances can lessen my feelings for them. A woman's love is like the plant which shows its strength the more it is trodden on. Arouse yourself, my husband; it is true your father has cast you off, and you are indebted to him in a serious sum; but he is not all the world—only consider your wife in that light.'

A slight tap was now heard at the door, and Mrs. F. went to ascertain the cause. She returned to her husband—'Mary is at the door, she says you always kissed her before she went to bed.'

'My child—my child,' said the father; 'God bless you! I am not well, Mary. Nay, do not speak to me to night. Go to rest now, give me one of your pretty smiles in the morning, and your father will be happy again.'

Mr. F. was persuaded by his affectionate partner to retire; but sleep and rest were not for him, his wife and children had once given him happy dreams; but now the ruin he had brought upon them was an awakening reality. When the light of the morning faintly appeared above the line of the opposite house, Mr. F. arose.

'Where are you going, Edward,' said his watchful wife.

'I have been considering,' he replied calmly, 'and I am determined to try my father. He loved me when I was a boy—was proud of me. It is true I have acted dishonorably by him, and should, no doubt, have ruined him.—Yesterday I spoke harshly of him, but I did not then know myself. Your deep affection, my wife, has completely altered me. I can never forget my ill temper towards you. But I will make up for it—I will—indeed I will. Nay do not, do not grieve in this way—this is worse to me than all. I will be back soon.'

The children appeared in the breakfast room. Mary was ready with her smile, and the boy was anxious for the notice of his father. In a short time Mr. F. returned.

'Why so pale, my husband? Will not your parent assist you?'

'We must sink, my love! He will not assist me. He upbraided me—I did not, I could not answer him a word. He spoke kindly of you and our little ones, but he cast us off forever!'

The distressed man had scarcely said this, when a person rudely came in.—The purport of his visit was soon perceived. In the name of F.'s father he took possession of the property, and had the power to make F. a prisoner.

'You shall not take papa away,' said the little son, at the same time kicking at the officer.

'Mama,' whispered Mary, 'must father go to prison? Won't they let us go too?'

'Here comes my authority,' said the deputy sheriff. The elder Mr. F. doggedly placed himself in a chair.

'You shall not take my papa away,' cried out the little boy to his grandfather.

'Whatever may have been my conduct, sir,' said the miserable Edward, 'this is unkind of you. I have not a single feeling for myself, but my wife, my children—you have no right to harass them with your presence.'

'Nay, husband,' responded Mrs. F. 'think not of me. Your father cannot distress me. I have not known you from childhood as he has done, but he shall see how I cling to you—can he [illegible] has forgotten your youthful days—he has lost sight of his own thoughtless years.'

The old gentleman directed his law agent to leave the room. He then slowly answered thus:—

'Madam, I have not forgotten my own thoughtless days. I have not forgotten that I once had a wife as amiable and noble minded as yourself, and have not forgotten that your husband was her favorite child. An old man hides his sorrow; but let not he world, therefore, think him unfeeling, especially as that world taught him to do so. The distress I have this moment caused was premeditated on my part. It has had its full effect. A mortal gets a vice by single steps, and many think the victim must return by degrees. I knew Edward's disposition, and that with him a single leap was sufficient. That leap he has taken. He is again in my memory as the favorite of his poor mother—the laughing-eyed young pet of a—pshaw!—of—a—an old fool!—for why am I crying?'

Little Mary had insensibly drawn herself towards the old philosopher, and without uttering a word, pressed his hand and put her handkerchief to her eyes. The boy also now left his parent, and walked up to his grandfather, and leaned his elbow on the old man's knees, and turning up his round cheek said, 'Then you won't take papa away?'

'No, you little impudent rascal; but I'll take you away, and when your mother comes for you, I will treat her so well, that I'll make your father follow after.'

Thus came happiness at the heel of ruin. If husbands oftener appreciated the exquisite and heaven-like affection of their wives, many happier firesides would be seen. 'One in love, and one in mind,' ought to be the motto of every married pair. And fathers would many a time check improvidence if they were to make use of reflection and kindness rather than prejudice and strictness.

REMARKABLE CASE OF SUPPOSED FORGERY.

Yesterday morning a son of William Nunn, the Piano Forte Manufacturer in Broadway, was accosted by a genteel and rather pious looking man, "Can you," said the stranger with a smile "take a note for me, my little fellow, to Mr. Rankin, No. 5, Cedar street?" "I spose I can," said young Nunn. "I'll give you a shilling if you will," continued the stranger, "and when you return I'll be here to get it."

The boy took the note and footed off to Mr. Rankin who is a well known abolitionist. Mr. Rankin opened the note—the wafer appeared fresh—and read the following.

New-York, 28th Oct. 1835.

My Dear Sir, You will particularly oblige me to send me $1,000 or $1,200 till to-morrow. I want it at this moment.

ARTHUR TAPPAN & Co.

P. S. I have just received a letter of thrilling interest on the great cause, which I wish to show you this afternoon, if you are at leisure.

A. T. & Co.

Mr. Rankin, nothing loath to hear 'a letter of thrilling interest,' still found no interest in the other request, and rather felt suspicious of the whole letter, signature and all. He read and looked—read and looked at the note. 'My boy,' asked Mr. Rankin mildly, (The abolitionists are very mild to talk with,) 'who gave you this note?'

'A gentleman in Broadway,' was the reply.

'A gentleman in Broadway!—that is a very odd way for brother Arthur to ask a loan. I must see further into it.'

'He said he would meet me again at the corner of Liberty street.'

'He did? very well,' said Mr. Rankin, and he immediately sat down and wrote a reply in these words,—

New-York, Wednesday Morning.

Dear Sirs, I am very busily engaged now, but I will see you in about an hour. Yours, &c.

JOHN RANKIN.

Messrs. Arthur Tappan & Co.

This note Mr. Rankin signed, sealed, and delivered to the boy. The boy now took it—went off—and immediately at his heels Mr. Rankin and a friend followed hard to see the result.

On young Nunn reaching the 'trysting place' near the Clinton Lunch (where the steaks are ever good, and the roast birds ever prime, and the chowder ever 'warm, reeking rich,') the stranger came up to the boy. 'Well, my little man, have you got a reply for me?' 'Yes I have' replied the boy handing him the note. He took the note and gave him a shilling.

On witnessing this, Mr. Rankin and his friend very unceremoniously stepped up to the stranger and told him there must be something wrong in the matter. 'Nothing wrong,' said he, 'all right.'

'Oh no, all is not right—and you must go to the Police Office with us.'

Here the stranger remonstrated, but Mr. Rankin a stiff abolitionist towards the colored race, now found a white subject that he was determined to put into his limbo. Accordingly the stranger had to go.

On entering the Police Office, Justice Hopson looked up. Here the stranger became very obstreperous.—'My name is Nathaniel Freeman,' said [illegible] known in this city—the boy is mistaken in the person, I am a member of Dr. Spring's church, I am not the person.

Judge Hopson invited the whole party into the back room. A fresh examination took place. When the boy gave his evidence, Mr. Nathaniel Freeman, the gentleman, began to joke the little fellow, and perplex or confuse his ideas. On observing this, Merrit the police officer suggested the separation of the parties during the examination. Merritt, with great shrewdness, took the boy aside, and asked him all the particulars about his receiving the letter. 'Was the letter sealed when you received it, boy?'

'No Sir,' said young Nunn, 'he took a wafer out of his pocket, and put it into the letter in my presence.'

'Very well,' said Merritt.

Merrit went directly to Freeman, and insisted on a search being made.—Freeman had no objections. Merritt searched, and lo! and behold! he found a parcel of wafers exactly the counterparts of that used in Rankin's note. In addition to this fact, another precious note was found in his pocket, also signed with the names of A. Tappan and Company, an exact *fac simile* of that which Mr. Rankin had received:

Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co.—Gentlemen will you please to lend me about $1,000 or $1,200 till to morrow. Yours, &c.

A. TAPPAN & Co.

This note, however, had no 'thrilling' postscript, but on these facts coming out, the justice immediately made out a committal, and he was according committed. On the back of this, bail for $1,000 was given, and he was set at liberty until the next court of Sessions. Mr. Nathaniel Freeman, the gentleman, and member of Dr. Spring's Church, was formerly attached to the Journal of Commerce. Evil communications corrupt good principles.

[*N. Y. Herald.*

A College Honor worthily Conferred.—At the late Union College commencement, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon John Patterson, of this city, a journeyman printer, whose mathematical attainments richly entitled him to that distinction. Mr. Patterson, who served his apprenticeship at Buffalo, came to this city some twelve years ago, where he has since worked, and is still working, as a journeyman. He is now one of the best practical printers in the Union. By devoting those hours of relaxation which most of us idle away, to severe study, Mr. Patterson has not only stored his mind with useful general information, but acquired a knowledge of mathematics which has won for him a degree from one of the most reputable colleges in the Union. In addition to all this, with a family to support from his earnings, Mr. Patterson has garnered up about three thousand dollars, the fruits of patient toil and economy. Such an instance of industry and frugality, combined with high intellectual aspirations, is worthy of the palmy days of Rittenhouse and Franklin.—*Albany Eve. Journ.*

SPANISH MANNERS.—The belles of St. Sebastian are represented as justly vain of their superior foot and ancle, and spend much of their time, perched upon one leg, on the cross iron bar of the balcony, swinging the other backwards and forwards in the air, for the benefit of the spectators.

A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE

Occurred while I was at Tunis—The Sapatap or Prime Minister, a Georgian, about thirty six years of age was sent, on account of his extreme beauty, as a present from the Grand Seignor to the Bey of Tunis.—The Bey became very much attached to him; and from rank to rank he rose to that of Sapatap.

Nearly about the same time, a young girl was sent to Georgia by birth, and extremely beautiful. She was in time taken into favor, and placed in the harem of the Bey.

About six months, before my arrival, she declared to some of the women in the harem, that the Sapatap whom she had seen through the lattice, and whom she had not met for sixteen or seventeen years, although living in the same town together, was her brother. This was mentioned to him, he laughed at the idea, and said he had no relation in the world that had any knowledge of him whatever; that he had a very slight recollection of his family, &c. &c.—This was reported to her. She sank into a deep melancholy, which brought on a decline; and for change of air she was removed to one of the country seats belonging to the Bey. His Highness told his Sapatap, that she was his sister, and desired him to go and relieve her mind on the subject, as otherwise she would certainly die. He went and saw her. She was greatly agitated.—"You say you are my sister," said the Sapatap. "Yes," said she, "I am."—"How many children had your parents?" "You and myself," she replied. "What were their names?"—She gave the names of his father and mother. "Then," said he, "if you are my sister, you have a scar on the upper part of your arm where a dog bit you." She stripped up her sleeve, and exposed the scar. He fell on her neck and embraced her. "You are indeed my sister," said he; but she was then dying, [illegible] him to the place of residence, where I heard the story from the mouth of the Sapatap, while he shed abundance of tears. In a few days she was a corpse, and he the most wretched of men.

[*Porter's Letters.*

Jewish Relic.—We have in our possession a "Shekel of silver," which is probably one of the oldest coins extant. It is of very pure silver, and appears not to have been struck with a die, but to have been cast in a mould. Although much worn, the designs upon it are sufficiently distinct. On one side is a Censer with incense burning, and this inscription in Hebrew characters, "Shekel of Israel," and on the reverse is an olive tree, and the inscription "the Holy Jerusalem." No date indicates its age, and it may be inferred that at the time of its coinage the custom of dating money had not been introduced. As the Romans were careful along with the independence of the nations they subdued, to merge also their civil institutions, and distinctive character, it can hardly be supposed that a coinage of their own was permitted to the Jews after the conquest of Jerusalem.

Upon this supposition, which is certainly a probable one, this shekel must be more than 1800 years old. How many vague associations cluster round it. It may have been upon some table of the Money Changers, which our Saviour overthrew at the Temple. It may have been one of the thirty pieces of silver rendered to the traitor Judas as the price of blood. All we know of it is this: It was brought to this country many years since, by a clergyman from Holland, and had probably been carried there by some of the Jews who emigrated from Palestine.

[*Cattsville Recorder.*

The Monkey and the Bull Dog.—A furious battle took place some time back, at Worcester, between those two animals, on a wager of three guineas to one, that the dog would kill the monkey in six minutes. The owner of the dog agreed to permit the monkey to use a stick about a foot long. Hundreds of spectators assembled to witness the fight, and bets ran eight, nine and ten to one, in favor of the dog, who could hardly be held in. The owner of the monkey took from his pocket a thick round rule, about a foot long, and threw it into the hand of the monkey, saying 'Now look sharp—mind that dog.' Then here goes for your monkey,' cried the butcher, letting the dog loose, which flew with tiger-like fierceness at him. The monkey with astonishing agility, sprang at least a yard high, and falling on the dog, laid fast hold of the back of his neck with his teeth, seizing one ear with his left paw, so as to prevent his turning to bite.

In this unexpected situation, Jack fell to work with his rule, upon the head of the dog, which he beat so forcibly and rapidly, that the creature cried out most eloquently. In a short time the dog was carried off, in a nearly lifeless state with his skull fractured. The monkey was of the middle size.

[*English Paper.*

By the last accounts from Para (Brazil.) the Indians, &c., had entire possession of the town, and would probably continue to hold it. Most of the former inhabitants who were fortunate enough to escape massacre, had fled to Maranham, many of them in a state of great destitution.

How much more creditable is it to foreigners, who visit us, to come here with the kind feelings and go back with the warm gratitude of the generous *Knowles*. Of what peerless price is the friendship and the testimony of such a man, when contrasted with the vulgar scurrility of the *Trollopes* and *Fiddlers*—low in name and low in nature. It was not in the soul of such a man as the immortal author of the Hunchback to do other than justice to us; more than justice, in troth, was feared from one whose heart is always in his hand, and whose noble feelings, and warm, generous sympathies, made him, while here, the idol of every society he was in.—[*N. Y. Star.*

MR. SHERIDAN KNOWLES.

On Thursday last this gentleman was entertained by a select party of his admirers, to the number of fifty, consisting of his neighbors, at Camden-town, by whom he is much prized for the social and estimable qualities which adorn his character in private life, as upon the public stage he is followed for his dramatic powers. The entertainment took place at the Bedford Arms, Camden-town. The traveller there recounted some of his trans-Atlantic adventures and gave a vivid indeed a dramatic account of his reception in the interesting country from whence he had just returned. He assured his hearers, that notwithstanding all they heard and saw in print to the contrary, the most cordial sentiment of friendship existed in America towards this country, that all feuds growing out of the struggles for independence had subsided, and in their place had grown up a desire to draw the political relations of the countries into a closer union, in the persuasion that the interests of both would be promoted, and their strength against foreign powers rendered invincible.

Official Brevity.—The following speech was delivered by the Governor of Barbadoes, in opening the session of the house of assembly.—"Proceed to your duties, gentlemen; I have no observation to offer on any subject whatever!"

Van Buren in Illinois.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Illinois:

"I met a man who had been travelling through Indiana and a part of Illinois, who said that he had only seen one Van Buren man on his journey, and that he had made inquiry at every house he put up at."

On Tuesday morning, the 20th instant, being at New York, the editor had the misfortune to break his left arm, in getting out of one of those useful but dangerous accommodations, called an omnibus.—The horses started at a rapid gait as he was leaving the carriage—and threw him on his back; and in a vain attempt to save himself from falling, the accident occurred—both bones of the lower arm being snapped off, and the wrist severely sprained, &c. He is happy to state, however, that though attended with considerable pain, the wounded arm appeares to be doing about as well as a bruised and broken limb can do—being otherwise in good health and condition, and blessed with a fair stock of patience and perseverance.

[*Niles' Weekly Reg.*

Mr. Ritchie will shed an ocean of tears and ink, over that dreadful "*Family Quarrel*" which alone, he says, has ruined the fortunes of that "sweet little fellow" Martin, in Pennsylvania. He pens a most dolourous epistle to the "*two republican parties*," to bury all their differences, to cease calling each other 'aristocrats' and "Federalist" and all sorts of ugly names, but to go and pig lovingly together again in the common sty of Van Burenism, and drink the slop and eat the offall, which the scullions of the kitchen may provide for them. This would be excellent advice if it did not come too late. The leaders of the "two republican parties" are too keen scented not to perceive that the purveyors of their late master will soon have nothing but husks to feed them on; and they instinctively direct their hopes to another owner in the rich and productive West, to supply them with a more nutritious diet.—[*Kanawha Banner.*

We understand that there is some scheme of establishing a Commercial City on the shore of the Potomac, opposite Washington, where the deep water is said to render it accessible for large vessels. We have heard it said that New York capital would be invested in this undertaking—and that it is designed to meet the trade of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at this point, and carry it out by tow-boats, employed regularly in taking vessels to sea, in place of pilot boats.—*Globe.*

A friend has sent us a lithographic picture of a monkey climbing a hickory tree. No explanation accompanies it, but we guess, from the contour of the ape's face, that the droll little animal is intended as a representation of Martin Van Buren, aspiring to perch upon the summit of Old Hickory's popularity.—[*Louisville Journal.*

Mr. Amazish String advertises, in the Geo[illegible] Co[illegible] young [illegible] has run [illegible] That is [illegible] of two [illegible]

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

FOREIGN.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Since our last publication, says the N. York Commercial of Tuesday evening, two more packets have arrived—the President, Capt. Ripley, from London, and the Virginian, Capt. Harris, from Liverpool—the former sailed from Portsmouth on the 3d of October, and the latter the 6th from Liverpool. Our London papers are to the 7th of October, and Liverpool to the 6th inclusive.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times announces that measures for the establishment of steam communication with India, are in progress with renewed activity. Agencies or depots are about to be formed at Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez, and the operations on this part of the route are expected to be complete by the end of the present year. It is anticipated that when all the arrangements are complete, the whole journey from England to Bombay will be effected in sixty days during eight or nine months of the year, and in eighty-five during the monsoons. Shipments of machinery, &c. for the rail-road across the desert, are going on with great activity. This portion of the route, eighty miles, is to be traversed in eight hours.

Mr. O'Connell arrived at Dublin on the 30th of September, having been detained by adverse winds. The procession got up in his honor, was much shorn of its splendor in consequence of the delay.

The Duke of Sussex has written a letter to Mr. Salomons, an Israelite, congratulating him on his election as one of the sheriffs of London, which the duke pronounces a great triumph of civil and religious liberty over silly prejudice.

The London Standard says that earl Spencer (lord Althorp) has been solicited by lord Melbourne to take office, but refused, alleging that he would have no connexion with Mr. O'Connell.

The Morning Herald says that the four important offices of lord lieutenant, chief secretary, attorney general and privy councillor in Ireland, are filled by nominees of Mr. O'Connell.

The Vestal steamer was at Limerick on the 3d of October, having on board five commissioners appointed to survey the western coast of Ireland, and select a harbour suitable for a packet station to communicate with America.

Great alarm appears to exist in the agricultural districts of England on account of incendiary fires, which are said to be even more frequent and extensive than in former years.

Col. Fairman, the grand secretary of the Orange lodges, has commenced actions for libel against [illegible] the speaker of the house of commons, the sergeant-at-arms, and the select committee.

Measures are in progress for the establishment of a telegraphic communication between London and Paris, by which tidings are to be conveyed in an hour and a half. There are to be nine stations between London and the English coast, and fourteen between the French coast and Paris. The undertaking is got up by those concerned in stocks.

On proving the will of the late Wm. Cobbett, his effects were sworn to be under the value of 1500 pounds. There are no specific legacies, but the copy right of all his works is bequeathed to the eldest son.

FRANCE.

There is very little news from this kingdom. The King and Queen of Belgium were expected at Paris by the 10th or 12th of October.

The English conservative journals insist upon it, that the King of France is heart and soul with the Holy Alliance in policy and feeling. The French opposition papers are equally positive that a serious disagreement exists in the cabinet, between Messrs. Thiers and Guizot, which it required all the tact and management of the King to prevent from breaking out into an open rupture. The protestantism and strong religious feelings of the latter, and the liberal (alias infidel) sentiments of the former, are said to be the cause.

Disaffection is said to exist very extensively in the army.

The physicians who had charge of Fieschi, have pronounced him thoroughly cured of his wounds. Morey, one of his supposed accomplices, had refused all food for three days, and was attempting to starve himself to death.—Suicides were exceedingly frequent in Paris and its vicinity.

Admiral de Rigny is spoken of as the new minister to England.

SPAIN.

The latest date from Madrid was the 25th September. The news is not without importance, if true. A despatch received at the Spanish embassy in London, announces that the juntas had submitted and sent in their adhesion to M. Mendizabal. The ministry was completely organized, General Alava having accepted the premiership, and General Almodavar having been appointed minister of war. The cortes were convoked for the 17th October. The Count Las Navas, who, it may be remembered, was marching on Madrid at the head of a considerable force, had halted, and declared his adhesion to the new minister. Letters from Barcelona of the 27th state that the town was perfectly quiet, and the citizens impatiently expecting General Mina, in whom and M. Mendizabal, they had perfect confidence.

The head quarters of Don Carlos, on the 26th, were at Nanclares, near Vittoria, the greater part of his army lining the left bank of the Ebro.

No engagement appears to have taken place since the affair of the 11th, although there are numerous reports of skirmishes—all no doubt much exaggerated, since they do not seem to have led to any result.

General Eraso died of consumption, at Estalla, on the 22d of September.—His death is represented as a considerable loss to Don Carlos, as he was popular with the troops, although not a man of much talent.

PORTUGAL.

Letters and papers to the 27th of September had been received from Lisbon. The anniversary of the death of Don Pedro was celebrated on the 24th with great solemnity. The differences of the queen and the widowed empress as also those of the former and her ministry, are said to have been amicably adjusted. The cabinet have agreed, it is said, to sign the contract for the queen's marriage with prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg.

GERMANY.

The grand review at Kalisch having terminated, the conference at Toplitz is the general theme of continental rumor and speculation. The latest intelligence from the place of meeting bears date September 20th, at which time an almost innumerable multitude of great people, from emperors down to simple excellencies had arrived, and were crowded together in a most promiscuous fashion. The emperor of Austria plays the host for all the monarchs and members of royal families, at an immense expense per diem. He has at least a hundred splendid carriages, each with four horses, coach men, footmen, postillions, &c., which are placed at the absolute command of the illustrious guests. The German papers speculate with great confidence on the adoption by the members of the conference of some measure equivalent to a general disarmament.

Tom Moore, wherever he is travelling in Ireland, is received more as a prince than a poor poet, with warmer welcome and more heartfelt greeting, in fact, than ever prince or potentate received. On his arrival at his friend Mr. Boyse's residence at Bannow, the hills were illuminated with bonfires, the multitude in immense crowds came out to meet him, he was conducted into a splendid chariot, decorated with flowers, drawn under triumphal arches by young men, and followed by nine beautiful peasant girls, representing the muses, with chaplets on their heads.—With his accustomed gallantry, he placed three of the fair young girls on the seat beside him, when they returned the compliment by crowning him with a wreath of myrtle and laurel.—The music played "I'll drink to thee, Tom Moore;" and on his arrival in the town, he addressed the immense throng in a style of noble and patriotic eloquence, such as was worthy of this matchless bard.—*London paper.*

From the New Orleans Bee of Oct. 23.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The brig Volta, Captain Kennedy, arrived yesterday in six days from Vera Cruz, and brought us Journals of that place up to the 12th inst. We do not perceive in them any account of the central constitution having been discussed or adopted by the Chambers of Congress. But it appears certain that *the federal Government has been dissolved;* and that executive officers of the Mexican States have been subjected to the appointment of the central government. The local Legislatures of the States have been annihilated by a formal decree issued under the authority of the acting President, and sanctioned by the Congress.

We learn that the Mexican Minister to England, Don M. Garro, has imitated the example of Zavala, in resigning his ambassadorship; and has written an energetic letter, concluding with "God and liberty and *federation!*"

On the 25th of September a new project of a law, different in terms from the constitution that had been digested by Alarvan and the Bishop of Pueblo (to which we referred in a previous number of the Bee,) but alike in spirit, was brought forward in the chambers of Congress. The first and second articles appear to have been adopted. The first declares the Mexican people to be a free, sovereign and independent nation, and establishes the catholic as the state religion, without tolerating the exercise of any other; and the second permits the residence of foreigners so far as the law of nations protects them, and so long as they respect the laws and religion of the nation—while it enjoins that the new constitution shall specify the rights of the Mexicans themselves.

Don Miguel Santa Maria has consented to go as plenipotentiary extraordinary to Spain, to ensure the recognition of the independence of Mexico.

The Congress and President have ordered the priests to pray for the inspiration of Heaven on the deliberations of the chambers while discussing the new project of law!

From the New Orleans Bulletin of Oct. 24.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

We have been politely furnished with the following intelligence from Texas. It is is also stated that Gen. Houston with 1000 men has captured San Antonio, and seized a convoy of 60,000 dollars, belonging to Cos.

CAMP OF THE VOLUNTEERS.
Friday Night, 11 o'clock, Oct. 2, 1835.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—We have prevailed on your fellow-citizen Wm. H. Wharton, Esq. to return and communicate to you the following express, and also to urge as many as can by possibility leave their homes to repair to Gonzales immediately, "armed and equipped for war even to the knife."—On the receipt of this intelligence the Volunteers immediately resolved to march to Gonzales to aid their countrymen. We are just now starting, which must apologize for the brevity of this communication. We refer you to Mr. Wharton for an explanation of our wishes, our opinions, and intentions, and also for such political information as has come into our hands. If Texas will now act promptly, she will soon be redeemed from that worse than Egyptian bondage which now cramps her resources and retards her prosperity.

David Random, Wm. J. Bryand,
J. W. Fannin, jr., F. T. Wells,
Geo. Southerland, B. T. Archer,
W. D. C. Hall, W. H. Jack,
Wm. T. Austin, P. D. McNeel.

P. S. An action took place at Gonzales, in which the Mexican commander and several soldiers were slain—no loss on the American side.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Nomination of Hugh L. White for the Presidency by the Assembly of Tennessee.—In the Tennessee House of Assembly, Oct. 16th, the following resolutions, which together with some others, had been moved on a previous day by Mr. M'Clain, were taken up, considered, and adopted:

Whereas, the people of the State of Tennessee in 1822, in 1825, and again in 1827, animated by a sincere determination to support those cardinal doctrines and principles which had distinguished the true republican party from the commencement of the Federal Government up to that period, and reform those practices which appeared to be erroneous and to constitute abuses in the policy and administration of the government, brought forward General Andrew Jackson, our present distinguished Chief Magistrate, as a person qualified by his principles, energy and great popularity, to effect those objects. And *whereas*, among the most important of those objects were—1st. To secure to the people the right of suffrage in the election of the President of the United States, independent of the influence and dictation of caucus nominations. 2d. To resist the establishment of the practice of electing the President of the United States according to any plan of regular succession among the great functionaries of the government. 3. The limitation and control of executive patronage within such safe and expedient bounds as to secure the freedom and purity of the elective franchise against all undue official influences. And *whereas*, we are firmly persuaded that the principles upon which Gen. Jackson was originally nominated and supported for the Presidency by the people of Tennessee, have lost nothing of their truth or importance by the lapse of time or change of circumstances, we feel impelled, by a proper regard for consistency, now, when again called upon to reconsider them in reference to the choice of a successor, to re-affirm them by a renewed and solemn declaration. [This paragraph was adopted by a vote of 53 to 18.]

In the organization and proceedings of the late Baltimore Convention we perceive the same violation of the spirit of the Constitution, the same tendency to a usurpation of the rights and powers of the people in the election of President, the same spirit of intrigue, the same liability of the members to be corrupted and influenced in their course by the promise or expectation of office, which we saw in the organization and proceedings of the Congressional caucus in 1823, and then condemned in the most public and solemn manner.—[Yeas 41, Noes 31.]

And *whereas*, no individual has been presented to the consideration of the American People as a candidate for the next Presidency, whose character and political opinions afford the same guaranty for the maintenance of those principles which brought General Jackson into office, and for carrying out the principal measures of his administration, and which so well accord with the political sentiments of the people of Tennessee, as set forth in this preamble, as our fellow citizen, Hugh L. White—therefore, [Yeas 56, noes 16.]

Resolved, That HUGH LAWSON WHITE be recommended to the people of the United States as a man eminently qualified to fill the office of President. [Yeas 60, noes 12.]

Resolved, That we approve generally of the principles and policy, both foreign and domestic, of the administration of the Federal Government during the term of service of our present distinguished Chief Magistrate, General Andrew Jackson. [Yeas 69, noes 3.]

CORRESPONDENCE

Between the Hon. Hugh L. White and the Committees of the two Houses, appointed to inform him of his nomination for the Presidency by the Legislature of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, OCT. 23, 1835.

To the Hon. Hugh L. White:

SIR: The undersigned have been appointed a Committee of the General Assembly to inform you that the people of the State of Tennessee have, by their Representatives, nominated you to their fellow-citizens of the United States for the office of Chief Magistrate.

This duty, we conceive, will be best discharged by communicating to you the Preamble and Resolutions adopted by both Houses of the General Assembly. From them you will learn the principles upon which the nomination was made. These, as also all the attending circumstances, we take leave to say, appear to us no less honorable to the people of the State than to yourself. By this act, they have shown a discrimination and devotion to principle worthy the imitation of posterity.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to tender to you the assurances of our esteem and veneration for your character, and our ardent wishes for your personal happiness.

WM. LEDBETTER,
R. H. HINDES,
T. H. CAHIL,
Committee on the part of the Senate.

ADDISON A. ANDERSON,
WILLIAM M'CLAIN,
GRANVILLE D. SEARCY,
SION ROGERS,
G. W. CHURCHWELL,
HARVEY M. WATTERSON,
WM. B. CAMPBELL,
J. A. MABRY,
CHARLES READY,
ROBERTSON TOPP,
Committee on the part of the House of Representatives.

NASHVILLE, OCT. 24.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication under date of yesterday, enclosing a copy of a preamble and resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee recommending me as a suitable person to succeed the present Chief Magistrate of the United States.

To receive evidence at any time that the representatives of the people of my own State continue to repose confidence in me would be highly gratifying, but at this particular time, and after such multiplied efforts have been unceasingly made, from various quarters, to destroy my reputation, to receive such testimony of increased confidence, is a matter calculated to call forth my most profound acknowledgments.

Some of those who are members of the present General Assembly, and who were members of the same body two years ago, can bear testimony to the fact that I earnestly endeavored to prevent my name from being submitted to the American people for the highest office within their gift; but my efforts have been unavaing. A state of things has been produced which induced a portion of my political friends to believe the interest of the country would be promoted by the use of my name as a candidate; and when applied to, on various occasions, I have given my consent, and now I take this opportunity to state that this consent will not be withdrawn.

In common with a large majority of the citizens of Tennessee, I was an humble advocate of the principles set forth in the preamble to your resolution; time and increased experience have tended to confirm me in the opinion that on the maintenance of these principles the liberties of the people of the United States essentially depend.

From the formation of the Federal Constitution up to this time there have been parties in the United States; when they are separated upon principles, each may honestly believe the permanent welfare of the country depends upon having the government administered upon the principles which they advocate, and may honorably use every fair effort to elevate their own party and put down their opponents. But when an attempt is made to create a party not founded upon any settled principles, composed of men belonging to every political sect, having no common bond of union save that of a wish to place one of themselves in the highest office known to the constitution, for the purpose of having all the honors, offices and emoluments of the government distributed by him among his followers, I consider such an association, whether composed of many or few, a mere faction, which ought to be resisted by every man who loves his country and wishes to perpetuate its liberty.

To conciliate the favor and procure the support of any man or set of men belonging to any party; I have not changed or agreed to change any one political principle I ever avowed.—Those upon which I have heretofore practiced shall [illegible] in whatever situation I may be placed, so long as I believe them to be correct, disdaining, as I hope I ever shall, an attempt to win my way to power upon one set of principles, and then to practise upon another.

Through you, I beg leave to tender to the General Assembly my unfeigned and heartfelt thanks, for this additional evidence of their continued and unshaken confidence; and for yourselves be pleased to accept the assurance that I am,

With sentiments of the highest respect,

Your most obedient servant,
HUGH L. WHITE.

NATIONAL MONUMENT.

The Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society has nearly completed its arrangements for the collection of subscriptions in all the States and Territories of the Union.—The Board has the most flattering prospect of success in its patriotic undertaking, and there seems to be no doubt of a speedy commencement of this great national work, which is to reflect so much honor on the character of our country, and the patriotism of our people. The Press throughout the United States has, with a generous and commendable spirit, taken the subject up, and is recommending it to the favorable attention of the public. The Board seems to have omitted no opportunity to promote the objects of the Society, and to give every one the privilege of contributing to the erection of the magnificent structure about to be raised to the memory of the illustrious WASHINGTON. All who bear the American name will have the opportunity presented to them of assisting in the noble undertaking. The soldiers and seamen in the service of the United States, whom the collectors might not be able to reach, have been or will be called upon for their contributions through the paymasters of the Army and the Pursers of the Navy; and the Consuls and Commercial Agents of the United States, are requested, as will be seen by the resolution below, to make collections among the Americans abroad, so that no American can complain of not having had an opportunity to manifest the respect in which he holds the memory of the great Father of his Country.—[*Nat. Int.*

Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society, in session October 14, 1835.

Resolved, That the Consuls of the United States in Europe, South America and Mexico, be respectfully requested to obtain contributions for the erection of the National Monument to the memory of Washington, at the seat of the Federal Government, from the American citizens at the several ports or cities where the said Consuls may reside, and to transmit the sums so collected to the Treasurer of the Society at Washington.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be respectfully requested so far to sanction the object of the above resolution as to transmit, or cause to be trasmitted, a copy thereof to the different Consuls and Commercial Agents of the United States in the foreign countries above-mentioned.

Test: GEO. WATTERSTON,
Secretary.

The Earl of Chatham is dead. He was brother to Pitt. The title is now extinct.

THE FIRST MOB CASE.

The first trial resulting from the riots in August last took place yesterday in Baltimore City Court. *Joseph Walters*, Junior was indicted for an assault and battery on Charles F. Tansfield, on the night of the 8th of August last. It appeared in evidence that Mr. Tansfield, in obedience to a call on the citizens by the Mayor to aid the Civil Authorities in preserving the peace, and protecting the property of the citizens, was acting as a member of a troop of horse voluntarily assembled under the command of Colonel E. L. Finley; that his horse fell with him while the troop was passing rapidly along the street—and in the fall Mr. Tansfield lost his sword, that before he could rise, he was surrounded by a crowd who beat him severely and the traverser, Walters, took up the sword, and with the naked point presented in a threatening manner over Tansfield—then lying on the street—asked whether he should run it through him—he was prevented however by some of the bystanders from wounding Mr. T. with the sword. The jury found the Traverser guilty, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of one hundred dollars—to be imprisoned six months—and to give security in five hundred dollars to keep the peace.

[*Balt. Gaz., Nov. 0.*

Christianity Victorious.—At an over crowded meeting held on the 30th ult. in the Temperance Hall, Northern Exchange, the following resolution was carried unanimously and with enthusiastic applause.

Resolved, That after six nights public discussion between Dr. Sleigh in defence of Divine Revelation, and the Representatives of the New York and Philadelphia Free Inquirers in support of infidelity, it has been satisfactorily proved that genuine christianity is of Divine origin, and that the attacks made by Infidels on the sacred scriptures are as frivolous as they are unsupported by reason and common sense, and destructive to the best interests of mankind. Nem. Con."

The reverse was then put, and not a single hand was held up to support it.

(Signed.)
R. H. CLOSE,
JOHN STEELE,
JOHN MARTIN,
F. D. W. WARD,
Moderators.

Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1835.

The Moderators request that editors of the various public papers will be so obliging as to the publish the above.

Fruits of Abolitionism.—A circular has been addressed from Louisville, Pittsburg, Natchez, and other places on the Ohio and Mississippi, to the Captains of Steamboats, earnestly recommending them to dispense with the services of *colored stewards and servants* as a dangerous and intelligent class of persons, who are used by the fanatics of the Tappan school as the medium of disseminating poisonous doctrines among the slaves. It appears that some of the captains have been in the practice of permitting these colored servants on board their boat, the privilege of sitting down at dinner with the passengers.—*N. Y. Star.*

Bar Rules.—The Legislature of Massachusetts has recently been considering the expediency of abolishing Bar Rules, and extending to every citizen, lawyer or otherwise, the right to practise at the Bar. The house of Representatives decided by a vote of 180 to 56, that every inhabitant of the state, of 21 years, and good moral character, shall be admitted to practise in any Court, on filing with the Clerk a written notice of his intention so to practise, accompanied with satisfactory proof to the Court that he is of requisite age and character. Other amendments were made to the law, abolishing the distinctions of Attorney and Counsellor, taking from the Court power to regulate qualifications for admission, and empowering them to strike from the roll any attorney guilty of deceit, malpractice or gross misconduct. The defendant in a criminal case is allowed to have counsel, and also to defend himself. The Senate had not acted in the matter at the last accounts.

"Going Ahead."—A runaway couple, with their attendants, came to this city on Monday morning, and immediately crossed the river to Aberdeen, a second "Gretna Green," in order to be united in the holy bands of matrimony. Here they found a magistrate well skilled in the art of matrimonial knotting, and who, when the siller is planked up, is not very scrupulous about the requisitions of the law. The job was speedily done, and the couple pronounced "man and wife." The bride's maid, a plump and rosy little lass, at the conclusion of the ceremony, innocently said, with one of those winning and killing smiles, which Cupid, that arch little god, so well knows how to send home to the heart, "that it was so easy a thing to get married, she would like to try it too." Her partner, being too gallant to be outdone or backed out, bravely determined to "go ahead," and instantly shelling out the pre-requisite—possibly a "Jackson yellow boy,"—the suddenly excited hopes were quickly swallowed up in exquisite fruition—and the couple returned to Kentucky with their companions, a delighted husband and wife.

[*Maysville (Ky.) Eagle.*

At a recent dinner in New York, a foreign gentleman who was making a speech in reply to a toast complimentary to his countrymen, was going on to say, that he felt proud to be surrounded by so much of the wealth, intelligence—and—and—aristocracy of—[democracy, cried one of the agrarian editors of that city.]—I thank you, sir, (proceeded the foreigner,) for the correction. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." [Tremendous applause from all parts of the room.]

[*Charleston Mercury.*

From the Georgetown (D. C.) Metropolitan.

LAWRENCE.

Through the kindness of a medical friend, we had an opportunity afforded us lately to pay a visit to the all but too celebrated Lawrence. This individual, who had so nearly attained in our annals the rank of a Ravaillac, or a Felton, is, as is well known, confined in the jail at Washington in default of suitable accommodation in the district, for lunatics.

Now that the apprehensions which he may be fairly presumed to have entertained with regard to his trial must have subsided, and when the atrocity of his attempt had lost the wild novelty of excitement, and ordinary feeling might have been supposed to have resumed their sway;—we felt the greatest interest to know from personal observation, how far a peculiar idiosyncracy might have contributed incitement to the tremendous deed with which he is identified.

We found Lawrence sitting before the stove in the room which he occupies in common with that Crandall, who has to thank the jail for an escape from Lynching, and another. He is a short thick-set man, with an exterior by no means unprepossessing. At first, his conversation had nothing at all indicating insanity. He spoke of his confinement, of his health, appetite, &c. in a manner perfectly natural and appropriate, and the conversation wandered off into a variety of subjects, on all of which he delivered himself with ease and volubility, his countenance evidencing all the while, as far as physiognomy afforded a clue, a degree of openness and candor which we would scarcely have expected. It was not until, as it were, by an accidental contingency of the conversation, that the bank was mentioned that the diseased chord in his mind was touched. Once, however, woke, it jarred the whole system. He entered into the subject with great eagerness, and detailed at length his intentions and plans for killing the President. Among other remarkable instances, if we might so speak of that lucidity of cunning, by which madmen are known to carry out their schemes, he stated that he reserved his fire at the President until he felt sure from his position that *the ball after passing through him would not kill another*—he expressed great sorrow for the failure of his attempt, and said that the powder had been abstracted from the pistol the night before by one of his fellow boarders—that when he saw the President coming, he had "the presence of mind" we quote his own words, "to look into the mouth of his pistols to see that all was right and observing the mark, concluded that it was so." It may here be mentioned as an evidence of Lawrence's general humanity, that he said, on the question being put to him—that he would rather have given up his rights than gained them by killing another person than the President. On asking him how he could find the heart to take away the life of so venerable, as well as good and excellent a man as Gen. Jackson, he said he conceived he was doing no more than attacking a public robber, and talked very wildly, and with great volubility, on his royal inheritance, and his rights to the sword and bank. On asking him whether he would have shot Mr. Van Buren in the same way, he said "certainly," if he persisted in Jackson's policy of keeping from him the sword and bank, but he refused to say that he would shoot Mr. Poindexter; on our pursuing out the case into the probability of his being President, he seemed to think that Mr. Poindexter, or any other opposition member, would grant him his rights, and said uniformly that the majority of the Senate and a great part of the House of Representatives were on his side.

During all of this conversation, the evidences of insanity in Lawrence were very apparent, the ceaseless motion and wandering direction of the eye, the excited and tremulous pulse, and a tongue thickly furred, left no doubt as to his ailment, and there were times when his countenance assumed an expression of almost demoniacal ferocity.

Diabolical Murders.—The Aiken (S. C.) Telegraph of the 30th ult. records one of the most inhuman and outrageous murders ever perpetrated.—It appears that on Saturday night previous, the house of Mr. Smithes was forcibly entered, the inmates most inhumanly butchered, several valuable articles stolen, and the splendid dwelling of Mr. S. and the bodies of thirteen murdered individuals entirely consumed. Among them was Mr. S. and wife and five children, and six others whose names we could not learn, as they were German emigrants, and journeying to some of the upper districts.—Suspicion rests upon a white man who was seen dodging about the neighborhood, but had not at the last accounts been seen since the outrages were committed. No motive is assigned for the act, and it is to be hoped that the villain may soon be brought to exemplary justice. Mr. S. it is stated was for a number of years a member of the state legislature; an intelligent and honest man; and for a long time a worthy member of the Methodist church.

$10,000 reward has been offered for the perpetrator of this horrid act.

Mehemet Redschid Pasha, the commander in chief of the Sultan, against the Kurds, has an army of 160,000 men. He recently captured 300 men, who were drowned in the Black Sea on their way to Constantinople, where it is probable they awaited a more painful and ignominious death.

News Literary, Matrimonial, &c.—Theodore S. Fay, Esq. one of the Editors of the New York Mirror, arrived at New York in the last packet from England. On the day that Mr. Fay sailed, Nathaniel P. Willis, Esq. Junior Editor of the Mirror, was married to Mary Stace, daughter of Wm. Stace, Esq. of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. She is said to be a lady of large fortune. Mr. and Mrs. Willis, immediately after the ceremony, set out for Paris.

Judge Marshall and the Constitution.—"How the gigantic task of expounding the Constitution was met by Chief Justice Marshall, let the Profession, let the Public decide. Situated as I am, I may not speak for others on such an occasion. But having sat by his side during twenty-four years, having witnessed his various constitutional labors; having heard many of those exquisite judgments, the fruits of his own unassisted meditations, from which the Court has derived so much honor—*et nos aliquod nomenque decusque gessimus*—I confess myself unable to find language sufficiently expressive of my admiration and reverence of his transcendent genius. While I have followed his footsteps, not as I could have wished, but as I have been able, at humble distances, in his splendid judicial career, I have constantly felt the liveliest gratitude to that beneficent Providence, that created him for the age, that his talents might illustrate the law, his virtues adorn the bench, and his judgments establish the perpetuity of the constitution of the country.—[*Extract from Judge Story's Discourse.*

'Do you want to buy a rale prime lot of butter?' said a Yankee to a Boston merchant, who had picked up a load from fifty different places, to a Boston merchant.

'What kind of butter is it?' said the merchant.

'The clear quill; all made by my wife, from a dairy of forty cows; only two churnings.'

'But what makes it of so many different colors?' said the buyer.

'Darnation, hear that now. I guess you would'nt ax that question if you had seen my cows, for they are a darn'd sight speckelder than the butter is.'

The most unhappy.—Cosros, King of Persia, in conversation with two philosophers and his Vizier, asked "What situation of man is most deplorable?" One of the philosophers maintained that it was old age, accompanied with extreme poverty; the other that it was to have the body afflicted by infirmities, the mind worn out, and the heart broken by a heavy series of misfortunes. "I know a condition more to be pitied," said the Vizier, "and it is that of him who has passed through life without doing good, and who, unexpectedly surprized by death, is sent to appear before the sovereign Judge."

[*Miscellany of Eastern Learning.*

India Rubber Manufacture.—Caoutchouc, or Gum Elastic, which is produced in great quantities in the northern section of Brazil, particularly in the province of Para, [illegible] is now used in this country for a great variety of purposes—and bids fair to become one of the most valuable commodities imported from abroad. It is stated in the New York Courier and Enquirer, that Mr. Goodyear, formerly of New Haven, now of New York, "has been experimenting upon it until he has succeeded in bringing his preparations to a perfection that is quite astonishing. Some of his specimens exhibited at the fair of the American Institute, have excited a good deal of attention, and they deserve it. If justice is done him, a premium of the first order will be awarded. Among other things, he exhibits copper plate and lithographic engravings on this material which are perfectly beautiful. We have just seen a map of the world which is exceedingly fine. This map has only to be *blown up* and a man has a globe *extempore*, which he may afterwards fold up and put in his pocket as snugly as one of our neighbors put up little Delaware. We saw also, a book bound with it, which was really very handsome, and we *think* it will be found just the thing for the purpose."

"Not your island Sir if you please." The whaling ship Gen. Jackson, of Bristol, R. I., lately discovered what the Captain thought a "bran new island," somewhere in the Pacific; but the right owner has come for it, and the Yankee will have to execute a quit claim. It seems that the island aforesaid was found a long time since by the English, and laid down on Purdy's chart as the "Duke of Clarence Island." We advise our Bristol friend to have no words with King William about it, but give it up quietly. It is his Majesty's own island, undoubtedly, and isn't, we dare say, worth very much.

[*N. Y. Courier.*

A Good Joke.—A correspondent at Charlestown, Mass. informs us of an amusing occurrence, which took place in that town on Saturday. A mechanic had been employed by a sportsman to make him some *decoy ducks;* which, when finished, were placed on the top of a three story building in the rear of Main street, for the purpose of drying the paint. Very early in the morning a citizen discovered them through the fog, and supposing them to be genuine, resolved to have some of them for his dinner. He accordingly borrowed a gun, which he loaded very heavily, and having stationed a friend near by, on the ground, with a musket ready cocked to bring down such as escaped on the wing, he went up on the scuttle of an adjoining house, and fired in the midst of them. He was thunder-struck to find that none of them moved, and had about made up his mind that he had killed them all so dead that they could not even flap their wings, when a loud and hearty laugh from the bystanders, who had collected to witness and enjoy the joke, informed him that he had made a slight mistake.

[*Boston Post.*

The Cotton Factory of Mr. Whitney, in the Parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, turns out 306 yards of white domestics per day.

Another Great Rail Road Project.—It is now proposed in Philadelphia, conjointly of course [illegible] be [illegible] run a rail road direct from the [illegible] to the Cape of Virginia, [illegible]

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

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[*Balt. Gaz.*

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1835.

The "spoils party" presses are exulting much at their temporary success in Ohio, and augur from it much good to the cause of their chief in the coming Presidential election.—We think they calculate erroneously, although the result is calculated somewhat to depress the spirits of the Whig party. The latter have shewn a most shameless apathy, and have suffered defeat from a too great confidence in their strength, and a want of that animating motive which urges the other side to be constantly on the alert. We mean, the desire of those in office to retain their places, and the thirst of many who look for their reward upon the occurrence of vacancies. It is a well ascertained fact, that the Whigs made but little effort; and in the city of Cincinnati alone more than 1500 remained at home, and did not vote at all. Of this, the Whig editors have much reason to complain. They have to bear the brunt of battle at all seasons; and no matter from what cause disaster comes, they must undergo the labor of animating the careless, and cheering the despondent. They should not; however, falter or flinch. They must "never surrender the ship, whilst a stick is left standing." They fight for principle and right—and sustained by a consciousness of this, they must keep the flag of the Constitution aloft, whilst Victory is in the slightest degree doubtful, or Hope lends them a single ray of light.

In addition to the criminal ideness of the Whigs in Ohio, at the late election, several other causes have been assigned for their defeat. Judge McLean withdrew just in time to throw most of his friends into a state of incertitude, or into the Administration ranks whilst their fit of chagrin lasted; and the course of the President, in the controversy between Ohio and Michigan, seems to have been actuated principally with a view to give popularity to his favorite. Something was undoubtedly gained in this way. But the humbug, like many others which preceded it, will soon be exposed, and the "Buckeyes," in November next, will rally to the rescue of their country. They cannot forget the immortal principles at hazard; nor will they fail to shew, by their suffrages for their "hero of North Bend," that they understand the rights and duties of freemen. Let no one, therefore, despond. "All is not lost that is in danger." Liberty is yet worth an united, a general, and a glorious effort.

The actual majority of Col. Parriott, the Whig candidate for Senator in the Wheeling district, over Mr. Jacob, the Van Buren candidate. Col. P. was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. John McCoy, and his term will extend until April, 1838.

☞ The reader's attention will be readily drawn to judge White's letter to a committee of the Tennessee Legislature. It will be seen that he is not to be driven from the field. The denunciations of the Globe, franked as they were by the President himself, have been totally unavailing. Tennessee remains firm and unterrified.

Gen. Harrison has witten an able, manly and independent letter, in reply to an Anti-Masonic committee of Pennsylvania, who undertook to catechise him upon the subject of favoring their silly creed. He scorns to equivocate, and plainly tells them, that tho' no mason himself, he would not, in the event of his election to the Presidency, suffer his opinions of masonry to influence him in the slightest degree in the discharge of his public duty. As might have been expected, Gen. H. has already received a good deal of abuse from the Anti-Masonic prints. We shall give his letter in our next.

TEXAS.

The papers are teeming with accounts of the storm now going on between the settlers in Texas and the Government of Mexico. Volunteers are rushing from every part of the U. States, to assist the Texians. We perceive that in the company which left New Orleans, there were eight Virginians. Their names were as follows: N. R. Brister, W. G. Cooke, N. Herron, W. L. Hunter, A. O. Kenney, Dr. A. M. Levy, S. O. Pettus, and T. R. Stiff.

The Texians seem to be in fine spirits. A letter from one of them has the following: "It is said that Gen. Cos (the Mexican Commander) has with him 800 pairs of HOBBLES for our benefit. If Texas will turn out promptly, he will be the first man to wear a pair of his own hobbles."

Subsequent accounts state that Cos was slain in an engagement.

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT.

The foundation of the Washington Monument, it is expected, will be laid on the next anniversary of Washington's Birth Day. It is to be from 5 to 600 feet high, and to be constructed of materials collected from every State in the Union.

The Globe, states, in a paragraph which we copy to-day, that there is a scheme for establishing a Commercial City on the Virginia side of the Potomac opposite Washington.—This scheme is ridiculed by the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette, who thinks that if Northern capital seeks a vent in the District, the cities and towns already built up offer inducements of no common character.

The rumor copied by us last week, respecting despatches from France, has been contradicted by the Globe, which says that "no despatch has been received at Washington by express or otherwise."

LOCAL MEMORANDA.

Sale by Samuel Downey, Saturday next.
Sale by A. S. Rhodes, Special Commissioner, same day.
Sale by I. R. Douglass, Administrator of B. Lowndes, Monday next.

The banking capital of Louisiana in al employment is $28,000,000, the capital of new banks not yet up, will swell it to 49,000,000

On the subject of our relations with France, the New-York American has the following article.

French Affairs.—The Courier des Etats Unis, of yesterday morning, holds this language:

"Within the last few days rumors of the possibility of war between France and the United States have caused considerable speculation in merchandise and stocks. These rumors arise from a general opinion, that the next Message of the President will contain expressions which the dignity of France cannot put up with, rather than from the notice of the naval armaments going on at Toulon. We can say nothing as to the intention of the President, and must content ourselves with repeating our earnest hopes, that those ascribed to him are inaccurate.

"As to the French naval armaments, their first object certainly is, the affairs of Spain, which daily become more serious—and those of the East, where the Russians have a large fleet. No doubt, however, in the event of a rupture with the United States, but that the greater portion of this force would at once be ordered hither, but such an occurrence appears to us so improbable, that we feel no uneasiness in regard to it. We have before said, we would only believe in such absurdity when we witness it."

We share the opinions of the Courrier des Etats Unis, as to the absurdity of a rupture between the two countries, and almost, but not quite, its confidence, that such a thing is too improbable to be seriously thought of. There are, however, some "specks in the horizon," which produce a feeling of disquiet and uncertainty.

The actual state of affairs we believe to be this. There has been no official communication by the French government to this, of the passage of the law voting the indemnity, and no demand for explanation has been made. On the other hand, no official communication has been made on our side to the French government, of the approval of Mr. Livingston's last despatch; but a demand has been made and refused, for the first payment of the indemnity.

On the same subject the New York Journal of Commerce has the annexed article:

The French Question.—Several statements have lately been put forth by different newspapers, purporting to exhibit the present attitude of our relations with France; but we have reason to think they are all incorrect. The following is our version of the matter.

Since the passage of the Indemnity Bill, with the clause requiring a "satisfactory explanation," nothing has been done on the part of our government, except the act of approving Mr. Livingston's last letter to the French Minister. The President expressed his approbation of that letter to Mr. Pageot, the French Charge des Affaires here, and further protested against the construction put upon the Message by some of the members of the French Chamber. Mr. Pageot informed his government officially of this approval and disclaimer by the President. Since that time, no communication has been received by Mr. Pageot, or by our Government, decisive of the course which France intends to pursue. The French Government has not yet intimated its satisfaction, or its dissatisfaction, with the "explanation" tendered by the President. It is understood that the President will offer *no other* "explanation."

It is not true; that a draft has been offered and protested for any portion of the money.

It is *conjectured* that the President, unless before Congress meets he receives an intimation of the readiness of France, to pay the 25,000,000 francs, upon the "explanation" tendered through Mr. Pageot, will speak to Congress on this subject in terms of a decided character.

Important Measure.—We have been politely favored by a Mercantile house in Richmond, says the Compiler of that city, with the following extract of a letter from London, dated 29th Sept. received per ship North America, at New York, touching a very important measure likely to be adopted by the Regie of France, which, if carried into effect, will no doubt increase the demand for our tobacco in that country.

"The Regie of France have declared an adjudication, or contract, for delivery in samples, to be shown in Paris, in November next, for 3,000 hhds. Maryland, 3,000 Kentucky, and about 3,500 a 4,000 Virginia—not confined to fine qualities, but to range middling good and fine, in consequence of a declared purpose of discontinuing the growth of Tobacco in France. The deliveries to be made through the Spring and Summer of 1836.

"This proposal of discontinuing the culture of Tobacco in France, is an important feature, but its effect will not be materially felt for another year."

LONG ISLAND RACES.

SECOND DAY.

The proprietor's purse of $300, two mile heats, was won by Mr. Heth's gr. colt *Sir Kenneth*, in three heats, beating Cora and Columbia and distancing Sky Lark, and Stevens' imp. colt Hatterer, and F. Jones' ch. colt. Columbia Taylor took the first heat.

Time, 3m. 48s.—3m. 50s.—4m. 4s.

THIRD DAY.

The Jockey Club purse of $1000, four mile heats, was won by Post Boy, in two heats beating with apparent ease Juliana, Black Heath, and Bay Maria.—Time, 7m. 52½s.—7m. 52s.

A new island has been discovered in the South Pacific Ocean, by Capt. Coffin of a Nantucket whale ship, which has been named Johnson's Island, in honor of Richard M. Johnson.

[What color are its inhabitants?]

Real Estate in Chicago.—The American of the 17th ult. says:

"A lot fronting 100 feet on Dearborn street, about 55 feet deep, next the corner of Water street, was sold a few days since for 11,000.

Rhode Island.—The Legislature have declared Messrs. Pearce and Sprague to be the members elect to Congress from this State. A motion to declare that they were elected by a majority of *legal* votes could not be carried.

The whole number of votes, according to the official count, including the alleged illegal votes, and the scattering votes, give a majority to Mr. Sprague of 40 votes, and to Mr. Pearce of 17 votes, over all. This is close cutting.

Van Buren and Abolition.—Colonel Prentice, of the Louisville, (Ky.) Journal, speaking of Mr. Van Buren's sentiments and letter on abolition, says:

Are not his votes in favor of the political equality of negroes, and against the admission of Missouri into the Union a sufficient indication of his feelings and partialities? Is not every body aware that his letters to the South, the North, the East, and the West, instead of being intelligent manifestations of fixed principles, are mere traps to catch gulls? Does not every body know, that his great object "is to prevent each and every section of the Union from "holding the slippery eel of his ideas by the tail?" Is it not well understood, that he aims to be thought a "Buckeye" in Ohio, a "Wolverine" in Michigan, a "Hoosier in Indiana, a "Corncracker" in Kentucky, a "Sucker" in Illinois, and a "Pawk" in Missouri?

New York Election.—The election during the three days of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, on which it was held, was conducted throughout with much apathy and marked unconcern as to the result. Gideon Lee was elected to Congress, and the candidates on his Ticket, in favor of *Banks*, and *Van Buren*, were elected to the Legislature. Lee's vote was 8,344; Monroe's 7,388; Ferris's 2,931, the 5th and 8th wards not included. The whole number of votes cast in the city was but a trifle larger than the number cast by the Whigs alone, last year. If the latter had turned out they could have elected Mr. Monroe with ease.

Price J. Goldsborough, Esq. has been appointed by the Governor and Council of Maryland, associate Judge of the 1st Judicial District, Vice Spence appointed Chief Judge.

The Baltimore Gazette states that Thomas Ellicott, Esq. against whom the trustees of the Bank of Maryland obtained a verdict of $28,100 on Saturday the 31st ult. has appealed from the judgment on the ground that the Court of Appeals.

Colonization.—It is proposed in the New Orleans Union, that the Legislature of Louisiana should pass a law prohibiting the emancipation of any slave in that State, without the owner shall make provision to send the slave to Liberia.

Population of Boston.—It has been ascertained that the population of Boston is about 80,000, which exhibits an increase of 20,000 for the last five years.

Disgraceful Conduct.—The Rodney (Miss.) Telegraph, states, that the pilot of the steamboat Mazeppa, on her way from Louisville to New Orleans, was so enraged at the owner's taking in tow a flat boat, that he purposely ran the boat against a snag, in broad day light, some miles below New Madrid, by which three negroes, (a woman and 2 children) and 23 horses on the flat boat were killed.

New York Canal Tolls.—The total receipts to the 15th October, for tolls on the New York Canals, amount to $4,212,600.

The Largest Pumpkin we have ever heard of, is now exhibiting in Philadelphia. It was raised in Bucks county, measures six feet ten inches in circumference, and weighs one hundred and fifty-seven pounds!

It appears that George Thompson has not sailed for Europe, but is, as well as Garrison, *incog.* We are glad that they have found it necessary to hide themselves. The Boston Journal of the Times of Saturday contains a letter from Thompson, dated "Thursday afternoon, October 22, 1834;" place not mentioned. Garrison appears to be in Connecticut. The Norwich Aurora says, "The Mayor of Boston, a few days since, succeeded in conveying Garrison a few miles from that city, in a private manner, and he has once more taken refuge in the land of steady habits. We forbear to mention his hiding place, as no *good* can result therefrom."

Mountains of Carolina.—Under this head the Raleigh Register publishes a highly interesting article in relation to the mountainous region of North Carolina, from the pen of a scientific gentleman. From this paper we are not a little astonished to learn that the highest mountain in the United States is to be found in North Carolina! It is even so. The loftiest peak of the Black mountain, in Yancy county, in that State, is, it appears, more than two hundred feet above Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, hitherto accounted the highest mountain in the Union.—The fact itself is not so astonishing, (says the Register,) as that the discovery of it should not have been sooner made.

One of the leading articles for the forthcoming volume (which will be the second) of the American Antiquarian Society, (in Mass.) is upon the Indian Languages of America, from the pen of the Hon. Albert Gallatin, of New York.

LADIES' BLACK BEAVER BONNETS, of superior quality, just received, and for sale by
G. W. HAMMOND.
Nov. 19, 1835.

While a gentleman and his wife were *recently promenading on the pier* at Southampton, the latter, in a freak of anger, at being refused some fancy articles of dress, probably by her stern lord, threw herself unceremoniously into the water by way of revenge and to cool her passion. The husband was at first considerably disconcerted by this sudden movement, and in a moment of thoughtless humanity offered £100 to any one who would rescue her ladyship from a briny grave. Two waterman on the pier jumped in and speedily brought Madame safe to land, when lo the gentleman at soon forgot his liberal reward, and thinking, we suppose, he had made a bad bargain, refused to give but £5.—*N. Y. Star.*

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 6.

FLOUR—*Howard Street Flour.*—The market opened on Monday at $6, firm; but in a day or two an advance of 12½ cents was realized, and sales have since generally been made at $6 12½. The receipts are light, and have been so nearly equalled by the demand that no stocks of consequence are left on hand. The wagon price at the beginning of the week was $5.87½, but it subsequently rose to $6, at which it now stands.

GRAIN—*Wheat.*—The market continues to be very scantily supplied, and prices have advanced. In the early part of the week sales of good to best reds were made at $1.25 a $1.27 cents, and since then prices have still further risen. We quote the range to-day, of fair to prime reds at $1.25 a $1.30 per bushel. A sale of white wheat, not prime, was made yesterday at $1.34.

Corn—Most of the new Corn which comes to market is unfit for shipping; the sales of new range from 50 to 69 cents, according to dryness. Old Corn continues scarce and in demand; sales of parcels of both colors, for shipment, have been made throughout the week at $1, and in some instances at a shade less.

Rye.—Sales at 80 cents per bushel, and in one or two instances a shade higher has been realized.

Oats.—Are scarce, and have advanced to 40 cents, at which price sales of Md. and Virginia have been made.

Cloverseed.—Sales from stores rather brisk at $5.12½ a 5.25. The wagon price is $5.

Flaxseed.—The wagon price continues at $1.50, and the store price at $1.62½.

MARRIED,

In Elizabethtown, Ky., on the 13th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Nall, Mr. Horatio G. Wintersmith, Merchant, formerly of Harpers-Ferry, to Miss Margaret E., daughter of the late Horatio G. Wintersmith, Esq., of the former place.

In Nashville, on Sunday evening, 25th October, ult., by the Rev. Dr. Edgar, of the Presbyterian Church, Hon. John Bell, Representative in Congress from the District, to Mrs. Jane Yeatman, widow of the late Thomas Yeatman, Esq.

In Shepherdstown, on Thursday the 5th inst., by the Rev. Alexander Jones, Mr. Orlando Shepherd to Miss Ellen Faust, both of that place.

At the same place, on the same evening, by the Rev. A. Jones, Mr. James K. White, to Miss Catherine Miller, both of Sepherdstown.

DIED,

On the 3rd inst., Mary Elizabeth, an adopted daughter of Martin S. and Elizabeth Brown, of Shepherdstown, aged thirteen Months, and thirteen days.

On the 23d of September last, at Louisville, Ky., Mrs. Charlesona, consort of Mr. Gabriel Wathen, of Brandenburg, Ky., in the 39th year of her age. She had for a long time suffered much, with a calmness and patience truly remarkable, from a disease which lately settled upon her lungs. In order to restore her health, or at least to mitigate the severities of her situation, she had taken an eastern tour. She had gone as far as Harpers-Ferry, where she remained several days with her relatives and near the scenes of her childhood. On her return to take a last farewell of her children and aged mother and many loving and much loved kindred, she had reached the city of Louisville, and there, without the last melancholy pleasure of blessing, with her own sweet voice, the beings most dear to the heart of a devoted parent, she closed her eyes in death.

[*Elizabethtown (Ky.) Register.*

NOTICES.

The agent of the American Colonization Society, would inform the friends of that Institution, by whom it has been so liberally patronized, that Mr. James Brown, will receive the money subscribed in Charlestown, and its vicinity. The paper is in his hands, and the hope is entertained that some additions to it will yet be made, by benevolent individuals who had not an opportunity of subscribing on Sunday.

CHARLES W. ANDREWS.

☞ The Rev. S. Tuston will preach at Elk Branch on Sunday next, at *half past ten o'clock*, and at Harpers-Ferry, at *half past three.*

☞ Elders Bootin & Bruce will preach at Zoar Church on Monday next at 1 o'clock; and at Opequon Church on Tuesday at the usual hour.

CHARLESTOWN LYCEUM.

Lecture this evening by A. Hunter, Esq.
Subject of Lecture, *Phrenology.*
The hour of lecturing, this evening and hereafter, will be *six o'clock.*
Question for Debate: "*Would it be politic to increase the restrictions upon foreigners becoming citizens of our country?*"
The question for debate not having been disposed of at the last meeting, there will be free admittance, this evening, to all who were then present.
Lecture 19th instant, by A. Hunter, Esq.
☞ The Lectures will be delivered at Mr. Boyden's School Room, in the basement story of the Episcopalian Vestry.
Tickets 12½ cts. Season do. 50 cts. Family do. $1 00. For sale at Mr. Brown's Book Store and by the Treasurer, Mr. William M. Jones.

INDIA RUBBER APRONS, just received and for sale by
G. W. HAMMOND.
Nov. 12, 1835.

Iron Foundry
AT HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

THE subscribers wish to inform the public generally that their Iron Foundry, on the island at Harpers-Ferry, will be in operation the 20th of this month, and will cast Machinery of every description, such as
Machine Castings, Mill Gearing,
And Branding Irons.
They will also keep on hand Mouldboards of McCormick's patterns, from No. 6 to No. 12, right and left handed. Also,
The Loudoun Mouldboards, right and left.
They have also on hand, Wagon Boxes of all sizes, and Andirons of various patterns.
They have and will keep constantly a first rate Pattern Maker, So that they will be able to make patterns, of every description, at the shortest notice. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to,
HUGH GILLEECE & CO.
Nov. 12, 1835.—tf
N. B. Old Iron taken in exchange for any of the above named Castings.
Martinsburg Gazette and Leesburg Genius insert till forbid.

George W. Hammond
IS now opening a very large and general assortment of
GOODS,
particularly adapted to the approaching season, consisting in part, as follows:
30 pieces fine and super fine CLOTHS, all shades and colors,
10 do sup. super LONDON CASSIMERES,
5 do fashionable Striped do,
30 do Satinetts,
50 pair Rose, Duffil, Whitney, and Mackinaw Blankets,
10 pieces Point do,
Forest and Pilot Cloths, excellent articles for over coats,
40 pieces, 6 4 and 8 English Merinos,
5 do 10-4 Flanders Sheeting,
30 do super 6 4 Plaid Cambrics,
50 do Rich Dark Prints,
A large stock of FLANNELS,
Fulled and Plain LINSEY,
Bleached, and Unbleached Domestics,
FUR CAPS, HATS and SHOES,
Groceries, Hardware and Queensware.
Nov. 12, 1835

BULLSKIN LAND
FOR RENT.

MY Farm near Haines's Brick Mill, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Showman, is now offered for rent, for a term of three or five years. To a good tenant, a great bargain will be given; the quality of this Land is well known to be good. There is upon the premises a good Dwelling and Kitchen, and all the necessary out Houses, Stables, &c., all in good repair, and convenient; the farm contains 218 acres, 187 of which are cleared. Persons disposed to rent privately, will please apply early to the subscriber at Mr. Keyes's store, Charlestown.
JAMES FLORE.
Nov. 12, 1835.
N. B. If the above Farm is not rented privately in the space of 2 months, it will be offered publicly. Terms, day, &c. made known hereafter. J. F.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Marmaduke & Thompson, was dissolved on the 10th of September last, by mutual consent; and as the papers belonging to the said firm, having been equally divided between the said parties, all persons who know themselves indebted to said firm, will please to pay their respective accounts, to the said Silas Marmaduke, or to John H. Thompson; in whose hands their claims may be placed. All persons having claims against said firm, will please to present them without delay to either of the subscribers, for prompt payment.
SILAS MARMADUKE,
JOHN H. THOMPSON.
November 12, 1835—3t.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, acting executrix of Henry Gunnell, dec'd, will sell, at auction, on Monday the 23d of November, (if fair, if not, the next fair day,) the following property:
Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,
Farming Implements, such as
One Wagon, one Cart, Ploughs, Harrows,
Six sets of Gears, Wheat Fan, &c.
Also, a quantity of Oak Plank,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
CORN, to be delivered at the head.
A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above $5—five dollars and under; the cash will be required. No property to be removed until the terms of the sale are complied with. Sale to commence early in the day.
MARY GUNNELL,
Nov. 12, 1835. *Executrix.*

Fresh Candy.

SWAIM'S PANACEA and Swaim's VERMIFUGE, warranted genuine, just received and for sale at the Charlestown Apothecary and Book Store.
JAMES BROWN.
Nov. 12, 1835.

A Brass Kettle, &c.

THE person or persons who took from the Court House a BRASS KETTLE and sundry other articles of Kitchen Furniture, two or three months since, will please return them to the Court House. It is pretty well ascertained where they are at present; but if they be returned, nothing more shall be said about them.
Nov. 12, 1835.—3t

E. NOYES,
DENTAL SURGEON,
FROM BALTIMORE,

IS now on his last visit to Jefferson county for this season, to remain a short time; and presumes that those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity to have teeth inserted, either by pivots on the old root or by gold plate where there are no roots to engraft them to, will make immediate application, as his engagements will render it necessary to occupy his time to the best advantage. The teeth he inserts are incorruptible and unchangeable in their color, and are natural in their appearance, and will be put on gold plate, from one to entire sets, to be worn with pleasure and convenience.
References, &c. are deemed no longer necessary, as his practice has been sufficiently extensive to gain the confidence of the citizens of Jefferson county.
Nov. 5, 1835.—3t

Artillery!

YOU are ordered to parade on the 14th, instead of the 7th inst., in summer uniform.
Nov. 5, 1835. By order of the Capt.

Public Sale.

I shall offer for sale, on Monday the 29th November, (if fair, if not, the next fair day, near Kabletown, sundry articles of
PERSONAL PROPERTY,
belonging to the heirs of the late Bennett Taylor. The property consists of
42 head of Cattle, among which are fat Steers and Milch Cows,
1 Yoke of Oxen,
124 head Sheep, 20 fat Hogs, 47 Shoats,
12 Sows and Pigs, 7 Horses, 1 Colt,
1 Wagon, 1 Cart,
Farming Utensils of all kinds.
Terms of Sale—All sums of $5 and under, cash. A credit of nine months on all sums exceeding $5, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.
J. C. R. TAYLOR.
Nov. 5, 1835.

SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson County, pronounced at the last term of said court, in a suit between Henry Heller, complainant, and Lucian Farnsworth and others defendants, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, on the 20th day of the present month, (Nov. 1835,) at Carter's hotel in Charlestown, in said county, a certain house and lot or part of a lot, lying in said town of Charlestown, on West street, between the lots of William F. Lock and James Jones, and the same which was formerly owned by Samuel Farnsworth. This property will be sold subject to the dower of the widow of said Samuel Farnsworth. *Terms*—$30 in hand and the balance in three equal instalments at six, twelve and eighteen months.
J. T. DAUGHERTY,
Nov. 5, 1835. *Special Commissioner.*

For Sale,

SODA and Sugar BISCUIT, and Water CRACKERS, by
E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
Oct. 8, 1835.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.
For Sale.

BY authority of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by James Thompson, bearing date on the 10th day of March 1834, to secure the payment of a debt to Meverly B. Fletcher, and in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law & Chancery of Jefferson County, pronounced on the 17th day of October 1835, in a suit between said Fletcher plaintiff and said Thompson, &c. defendants, I will proceed to sell at public auction at Carter's hotel in Charlestown on *Friday the 6th day of November next*, the house now occupied by said Thompson, situated at the East end of the Main street of Charlestown, together with about fourteen acres of LAND attached thereto, and out buildings.
This property will be divided into lots to suit purchasers, or sold altogether as may seem most advantageous to the sale. I am directed to require three hundred dollars *in hand*, six *hundred dollars on or before the* 1st day of may next, and the balance of the purchase-money in three equal annual instalments payable on the 1st day of May in each of the years 1837, 1838, and 1839—Bond with security to be given and the title retained as a further security.
JOS. T. DAUGHERTY, *Trustee,*
Oct. 22, 1835. *and Special Com'r*

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed to *Friday* 20th inst.—Sale to take place at half past one precisely.
Nov. 12, 1835.

Public Sale
OF JEFFERSON LAND,
STOCK, FARMING UTENSILS, &c.

THE heirs of Hezekiah Beall, dec'd, will offer at public auction, upon the premises on *Friday the 20th day of November next*, that valuable

Tract of Land,

near Lee-Town, 5 miles from Charlestown, and two miles from the Winchester and Harpers-Ferry Rail Road upon which Mrs. Margaret Beall now resides. This land is so well known as being one of the most productive and desirable farms in the county, that it can scarce need particular description. It contains about 218 ACRES, well watered and timbered, and all the buildings necessary for a comfortable and genteel country residence. Persons inclined to purchase are requested to call and examine it for themselves.
The terms will be as follows—One third of the purchase money in hand, another third to be divided into three annual instalments, to bear interest from the day of sale. The remaining third will not be required to be paid during the life of Mrs. Beall, the widow of Hezekiah Beall, provided the interest thereon is promptly paid to her, semi-annually; but the right will be reserved to demand the whole principal and interest upon any default in that respect.—The deferred payments all to be secured by bond and security together with a deed of trust on the premises. The growing crop, with the right of entering upon the premises for the purpose of securing and getting it out will be reserved.
ALSO—At the same time and place, some

VALUABLE STOCK,

consisting of Hogs, Sheep, Cattle, Milch Cows, Horses,
Ploughs, Wagons, Carts, &c. &c.
Corn, Rye, Oats, and a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture.
A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over $5, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, but no part of the property can be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.
E. I. LEE, Jun.,
Agent for the heirs.
Oct. 1, 1835.—ts.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed until *Thursday the 10th of December next.*
Nov. 12, 1835.

Prime Jefferson Land
FOR SALE.—ALSO,
SLAVES, STOCK, &C.

THE subscriber, acting executor of Sam'l Howard, dec'd., will sell at auction, on *Friday the 11th day of December next*, at the house at which Mrs. Elizabeth Howard now resides, in Jefferson county, the

TRACT OF LAND,

on which she resides, containing about one hundred and eighty acres. About fifty acres is covered with fine thrifty timber. The improvements are a comfortable two story

Brick Dwelling,

a good barn, dairy, &c.; on the said land there are two never-failing wells of water, convenient to the house. The land adjoins Hierome L. Opie, Edward I. Smith, and others. It is six miles from Charlestown and about two miles from the Shenandoah river. This farm will produce as well as any in the Valley. A further description of this land is deemed unnecessary, in regard to its fertility at least.
Terms of Sale.—One third of the purchase money to be paid in court on the third day of the adjourned term of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, which is to be held on the first Monday in January, 1836; one other third to be then and there secured by bond and a deed of trust on the premises, payable in one year; and the remaining third secured in the same way, payable in two years, counting from day of sale. A written engagement to be given by the purchaser to comply with these conditions, and the further condition that on failure of the purchaser to appear as above, and pay the money and give bond, and execute a deed of trust, the land shall be re-sold at the risk of the purchaser.
At the same time and place the subscriber will, (after the land shall have been sold) sell at auction all the

Personal Estate

of Samuel Howard deceased, including

NINE SLAVES.

Also, some good Horses, brood Mares and Colts,
Milch Cows and Stock Cattle,
Fat and Stock Hogs,
One good Road Wagon, one Plantation do
One Cart, Barshare Ploughs,
Double and Single Shovel Ploughs,
Harrows, &c.
One good Barouche with harness complete,
One first rate Wheat Fan,
One patent Cutting Box,
Household and Kitchen Furniture; among which there is a good Mahogany Sideboard, a mahogany Secretary, two mahogany half round Tables, one first rate eight day Clock, Bedsteads, Beds, and Bedding, some good Carpeting, Rug, Andirons, &c. one good Cooking Stove, one tea-plate Stove, several hundred prime Oak Shingles, and many other articles not necessary to enumerate.
Terms of Sale.—A credit of nine months, on all sums above ten dollars, bond and approved security to be given; cash on smaller purchases. Sale to continue from day to day, till all be sold.
SAM'L T. STRIDER, Ex'r
Oct. 22, 1835. *of S. Howard dec'd*
Winchester Republican and Frederick Herald insert till sale, and forward accounts.

Welsh Flannel,

A VERY fine and durable article, and warranted superior to Rogers's patent in every respect, for sale by
E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
Oct. 29, 1835.

Cash for Flour.

THE subscribers have made arrangements for the purchase of any Flour that may be delivered to them at their Ware House at Shepherdstown, for which they will at all times give a fair price in CASH. They will be governed in the offers for Flour, by the latest Georgetown prices. They will also purchase Wheat, Rye and Corn, as well as the produce of the country generally, at fair prices.
SHORTT & HARRIS.
Sept. 24, 1835.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, at his residence, on *Saturday 14th November*, all his Personal Property, consisting, in part, of
A valuable young HORSE, that rides or works well,
A Cart and Gears nearly new,
One young Cow, some Stock Hogs,
About 30 bbls of Corn,
A quantity of Potatoes,
About 2 tons of excellent Clover Hay,
A first rate Saddle, Bridle, and Mattingale,
2 large and excellent Feather Beds, Bedding, and Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables,
Cherry Desk, Carpeting, Safe,
A first rate Jack Screw, Cross Cut and Hand Saw, Log Jack and Chains,
A quantity of Lumber, with many articles of Kitchen Furniture, and about 100lbs. Lard.
The Vegetables of an excellent garden.
A credit until 1st April will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, cash for sums of and under five dollars.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
SAM'L DOWNEY.
Oct. 29, 1835.
My SAW-MILL, &c. are in market; any person desirous of purchasing or leasing such property, can obtain a bargain by calling on the subscriber in a short time.
SAM'L DOWNEY.

ROGERS'S PATENT FLANNEL,

WARRANTED not to shrink in washing, for sale by
H. KEYES.
Oct. 22, 1835.

Cash for Wheat.

I WISH to purchase WHEAT, for which I will pay the cash on delivery.
F. BECKHAM.
Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 13, 1835.

Valuable Land
IN BERKELEY COUNTY FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Frederick county, pronounced on the 6th day of February, 1835, in a suit between George Wright, plaintiff, and the administrator and heirs of George Payne, dec'd, defendants, I shall offer for sale, on Saturday the 14th of November next, a Tract of Land situated near Bunker's Hill, in the county of Berkeley, adjoining the lands of John Payne, the Yellow House Farm, &c. being the same on which the above mentioned Geo. Payne once lived, and of which he died seized.
It is supposed to contain 250 ACRES, all of which, except perhaps about 15 acres, is strong limestone land. The buildings are indifferent, consisting of a log dwelling house only; but there is a good orchard and a never-failing spring upon the place. A sufficient proportion of the land is in timber, and in a tolerable state of cultivation. The sale will be made on the land. The terms are one third in cash and the residue in two equal annual payments, without interest, for which bond and a lien of trust on the property will be required. A. S. RHODES,
Special Commissioner.
Winchester, Oct. 15, 1835.

Sale of Valuable Law
AND
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

WILL be sold, at public auction, at Mr. Stone's Hotel, in

POETRY.

From the London Metropolitan.

LOVE IN ADVERSITY.

Though the *last* hope we cherished
Is faded and gone,
Yet love, ever faithful
To death, will live on;
And the frowns of the cold world
We fly from, shall be
But as seals to the bond
Of affection to thee.

Though we fly to the desert,
Like Eden's lost pair,
Yet green spots will rise
When the footsteps are there.
And the waterless sands
Yield their fountains of life
To the cares, the devotion,
The tears of a wife.

Oh! it was not when fortune
And friendship were thine,
Thou couldst judge of a heart
So devoted as mine.
When joy hung its light
On each garland I wove;
And where was the *test*
Or the *trial* of love?

From the darkness and depth
Of the waters of wo,
Like the pearl that is cradled
In ocean below,
Love rises above
The dark breakers that roll,
To shine as a gem
In the crown of the soul.

Then say not rude fate, love,
Has stript us of all,
Nor lament that I wed thee;—
I would not recall
The vow that I plighted,
For aught 'neath the skies;
The fortune I wedded
Is still in those eyes.

A good Hit.—A short time ago the New Orleans Bee announced the arrival in that city of a flat boat load of (10,000) coffins. In the following article taken from the Bee of the 14th ult. it is stated that the rail road now being built, "is chiefly intended to lead to the burying grounds." The editor thinks the road when completed, will afford a *pleasant* drive to his fellow citizens. It may be, but for ourselves we should prefer riding in a different direction and in a different description of *cars*. Only think! they can't get to the grave quick enough in New Orleans without going by steam upon a rail road! We must confess, that the way they do business in New Orleans, is "nothing to nobody."
—[*Natchez Courier.*

Among other scientific discoveries, lunar, astronomical, &c. made by the editor of the Sun, we find the following:

Extraordinary Fact.—The polarity of any magnetic needle will be destroyed in a few minutes by thrusting it into an onion! Upon what chemico-magnetic principle, [illegible] We, however, claim the merits of the discovery.

If old proverbs are true, Prentice of the Louisville Journal, who is the wittiest editor extant, is a good deal attached to dram-drinking, for a certain apothegm tells us that "When *wine* goes in, WIT comes out!" We judge so from the enormous quantity of SPIRIT displayed in his witticisms—Why, the fellow has set the whole country a grinning!—[*Lancaster (Pa.) Gaz.*

Tipping the Liver.—This critical operation was lately performed in England, and upwards of eight pints of matter was extracted. A tube was left in the orifice, through which a pint of matter flowed daily for a week notwithstanding two pints had been obtained at the time of the operation.—The patient is rapidly recovering.

CLOTHS, &c.

JUST received a good assortment of super. Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts—Shoes and Boots, which will be sold low. Also, Family Flour. JOHN G. WILSON.
Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1835.

LEMON SYRUP, Pine Apples, Sweet Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Prunes and Raisins, Cocoa, Palm and English Walnuts, Filberts, &c. &c. just received and for sale at the Charlestown Apothecary and Book Store.
JAMES BROWN.
July 11, 1835.

For Rent,

THE Dwelling House, &c. which I at present occupy. It will be rented until the first of April next and can be had for a longer time. Possession given immediately. JOHN CLAUSON.
Charlestown, Nov. 5, 1835

New Fall and Winter
GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a New and Splendid Assortment of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, comprising the latest style and fashion, which he is determined to offer on the most accommodating terms.
DAVID KOONCE.
South Bolivar, Oct. 29, 1835.—3t

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *DREW & KOONCE*, was dissolved on the 12th instant, by mutual consent. David Koonce alone, is duly authorized to close the business of the concern.
F. W. DREW,
DAVID KOONCE,
South Bolivar, Oct. 29, 1835.

The business will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber, who would take this opportunity of tendering his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal support he has received while in the firm of Russell & Koonce, and Drew & Koonce. He would also most respectfully ask a continuance of their patronage. Those indebted to the said firms are requested to come forward as soon as possible and settle their claims, as it is important that the business should be brought to a close as soon as practicable. DAVID KOONCE.
Oct. 29, 1835.

4500 BUSH. STONE COAL for sale by
SHORTT & HARRIS.
Shepherdstown, Sept. 24, 1855.

200 BARRELS Prime No. 1, Gross HERRING, and 10 barrels Family SHAD for sale by
SHORTT & HARRIS.
Shepherdstown, Sept. 24, 1835.

150 TONS PLASTER, for sale by SHORTT & HARRIS.
Shepherdstown, Sept. 24, 1835.

Beltz's Worm Syrup.

A FRESH supply of the above valuable medicine just received, and for sale, at the Charlestown Apothecary and Book Store.
JAMES BROWN.
Aug. 12, 1835.

VIRGINIA, to wit:
In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County,
Decreed 19th, 1835.

Alexander Blueford and Mary his wife, Matthew Slaughter and Catharine his wife, C. R. Braxull and Eliza B. his wife, and James Cockran and Fanny his wife, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Richard Williams, Sheriff of Jefferson county and Administrator de bonis non of Hamilton Jefferson, dec'd., and as Adm'r de bonis non with the will annexed of Smith Slaughter, deceased, Daniel Morgan, Matthew Hanson, Richard Duffield, Robert Liveright, John Griggs, Henry Strider, Samuel Cameron, Chas. Butler, Polly Slaughter, Jane Slaughter, Milly Eichelberger, Fanny Slaughter, Wm. Slaughter, John Slaughter, Jas. Slaughter, Benj. W. Jefferson, late the Administrator of Hamilton Jefferson, dec'd, Frances Silvers, Wm. Nevi, and Jane Swan, Sen. Sheriff of Berkeley county, and as such Administrator of Geo. Slaughter, dec'd, and as such Adm'r of Thomas Slaughter, dec'd; and as such Adm'r of Catharine Ankeny, dec'd—Charles Nove, John B. Nove—Anne S. Nove, and Alexander Nove, and Claudesley W. Smith and Frances his wife, DEF'TS.
IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing to the Court, that in any event of this cause, it is proper and necessary to refer the matters of account in controversy between the parties to a Commissioner for settlement—on motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is therefore ordered, that Commissioner Worthington do take an account of the several legacies, and the several legatees under the will of Smith Slaughter dec'd, which remain unpaid by the late Executor Hamilton Jefferson dec'd—also of the proceeds of said estate real and personal, remaining in the hands of said Executor at the time of his death, and not since applied by his personal representatives to the payment of said legatees; showing, so far as the same may be practicable, the relative amounts of the proceeds of the real and of the personal estate of the said Smith Slaughter, deceased, so remaining due from the estate of said executor:—And the said Commissioner is directed to state specially, all such other matters, touching the controversy in this cause, as he may deem pertinent, or as he may be required by any of the parties thereto to state—and make report, in order to further proceedings to be had therein.
A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clk.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Charlestown, October 29, 1835.
The parties to the above mentioned suit are hereby notified, that I shall attend at my office, in Charlestown, over the Market-house, on *Monday the 30th day of next month*, (*November*,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of carrying the above recited order of court into effect, when and where they will please attend with such evidence, papers, &c., connected with said suit, as they may think proper to produce.
R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com.*
Cir. Sup. C. L. & Ch. Jeff. Co.
Oct. 29, 1835.

VIRGINIA, to wit:
In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County,
OCTOBER 20TH, 1835.

Charles Boarman and Robert T. Brown, Trustees for William Cleveland, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
William Cleveland, Jacob B. Moler, Jacob Snyder, Joseph F. Abell, Benjamin Haley, sen., David Howell, Garland M. Davis, George Isler, John Moore, Juliet A. Jack, administratrix of Robert Y. Jack, dec'd, Thomas Griggs, jun., Joseph M. Brown, Jacob Moler, William McGraw, William Murphy, Mrs. Elizabeth Offutt, Benjamin Roderick, Mrs. Sally Abell, Province McCormick, Henry D. Garnhart, Samuel Strider, Benjamin Ford, Gerard B. Wager, Charles G. Stewart, John Kennedy, Philip E. Thomas and William E. George, merchants and partners trading under the firm of Thomas & George, Jacob Baltzell and Charles Baltzell, merchants and partners trading under the firm of Jacob & Charles Baltzell, Thomas Baltzell and Philip Baltzell, merchants and partners trading under the firm of Thomas & Philip Baltzell, Thornton C. Bradley, Abraham Van Horn, Thomas R. Matthews and Samuel Hopkins, merchants and partners trading under the firm of Matthews & Hopkins, and Newton Boley, DEF'TS,
IN CHANCERY.

THIS cause came on to be heard this 20th day of October, 1835, upon the bill and exhibits; and it appearing to the Court that the bill of the complainants has been filed more than four months, and that the process of the Court has been duly served upon the defendants, residing within the jurisdiction of the Court, and publication according to law against the non resident defendants: It is adjudged, ordered and decreed that Master Commissioner Worthington do cause an advertisement to be published in one or more public prints, to convene before him, at a day therein stated, the cestuis que trust, in the deeds of trust mentioned, and that he do audit and state their several claims and liabilities; setting forth their several classes, and priorities and particularly stating the several funds assigned or supposed to be assigned to such classes of cestuis que trust, and stating specially all such other matters as may be deemed pertinent by himself, or as he may be required by any of the parties interested to state,—and that he make report thereof to this Court, in order to further proceedings.
A true extract—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clk.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Charlestown, October 29, 1835.
The parties interested in the above recited order of Court, are hereby notified that I shall attend at my office, in Charlestown, over the Market-House, on *Saturday the 28th day of next month*, (*November*,) at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of executing the aforesaid order of Court—when and where they are requested to attend with such evidence, papers, &c., as they may think proper to produce, connected with said suit.
R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com.*
Cir. Sup. C. L. & Ch. Jeff. Co.
Oct. 29, 1835.

VIRGINIA, to wit:
In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County,
OCTOBER 19TH, 1835.

Samuel Gibson, PL'TFF,
AGAINST
Jas. B. Wager and others, DEF'TS,
AND
Joseph L. Russell, PL'TFF,
AGAINST
James B. Wager and others, DEF'TS,
IN CHANCERY.

THESE causes having been heretofore consolidated, it is now, by consent of the parties, (plaintiffs and defendants,) by their counsel, decreed and ordered, that they be referred to Master Commissioner Worthington to convene all the creditors of Jas. B. Wager before him, and state an account of their claims, the amount and their character and priorities, whether by judgment or otherwise.—In doing which the said Commissioner is required to state all things, and make any statement deemed pertinent by himself, or which any of the parties interested in this order, may require him to make and state.
A copy—Teste,
ROBT. T. BROWN, c. c.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Charlestown, Oct. 22d, 1835.
The creditors of James B. Wager, Esq., are hereby notified, that I shall attend at my office in Charlestown, over the Market House, the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of next month, (November,) for the purpose of executing the above recited order of Court—when and where they are requested to attend with the evidence of their claims. A punctual attendance is desired of all persons interested.
R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com.*
Cir. Sup. C. L. & Ch. Jeff. Co.
Oct. 29, 1835.

CARLEGANT'S BALSAM OF HEALTH,

PREPARED only by JOHN S. MILLER, opposite the Market House, Frederick Town, Md.

The above valuable BALSAM OF HEALTH is now extensively known and used in many cities and towns in the states of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Kentucky, Missouri and South Carolina, and has performed wonderful cures in Dyspepsia, Chronic, Nervous Tremors, lowness of the spirits and palpitation of the heart; it is also a sovereign remedy for all kinds of worms, &c.

It is not recommended, like most patent medicines, as a cure-all, but he recommends it for what he has full confidence it will and has cured, which he can substantiate by the testimony of hundreds of persons that have experienced its salutary effects.

The proprietor has a great number of certificates in his possession of cures performed by this valuable Medicine, which would fill several columns of a newspaper, but has thought proper to give only a few of the most prominent, which the reader will find below this advertisement.

It is neatly put up in square half pint Bottles, with the name of the Medicine blown on the glass and the proprietor's signature on a label pasted on the outside wrapper of each bottle, to prevent it from being counterfeited. Each bottle is accompanied with extensive directions for its use, which can at all times be had at one dollar per bottle, and by the quantity at a liberal discount, at his Drug and Medicine Store, and of his agents in the above named states.

Below are a few certificates of cures performed by the above Balsam of Health:

JOHN S. MILLER,

Dear Sir: I had been troubled with a constant sickness and pain in my stomach, which also occasioned a tremor and weakness and pain across my back, for which I used a great deal of Medicine without any relief. I was prevailed on by a friend to try your Balsam of Health, which I procured from your Agent in Hagerstown, and, to my great astonishment, before I had used the contents of one bottle, was able to eat my daily meals with as much appetite and satisfaction as ever, and can now attend to my daily work as much as ever I could before:
JOSEPH C. COXSON.
Washington County, February 10, 1835.

About two years ago I was severely afflicted with Dyspepsia, which I had for the last fifteen years previous to the above named time, which was very much increased by my having a blood vessel ruptured upon my lungs, occasioned by lifting—which increased my complaint, Dyspepsia and general debility and weakness, to such a degree, that two or three years previous to my using the Carlegant Balsam, I never ate a meal but my stomach became so painful that I had immediately to throw it up. Seeing Carlegant's Balsam of Health advertised, I was induced to try a bottle: after taking the very first dose it appeared to strengthen my stomach; and every dose of the first bottle helped me so much that in the course of a few days my stomach began to retain and digest every thing I ate. I continued to use the Balsam until I used seven bottles, which cured me entirely, and restored me to perfect health, which I have enjoyed ever since, and not before for fifteen years. I cheerfully recommend it to all persons who are afflicted with Dyspepsia or debility of stomach. Given under my hand this 11th day of January, 1834.
HENRY LOUTHAN,
Frederick Co., Va.

LEESBURG, Va.
Dear Sir—I have used the Balsam of Health which I procured from you, with great benefit, if not with entire relief. When I saw you I was sorely afflicted with [illegible] distressing symptoms, head ache, giddiness, heartburn and the thousand nervous affections which accompany it, in its worst stages. At times, such was the debility occasioned, that I was bed ridden. I think I can say that the first relief, if not the entire cure, was produced by the use of the Balsam. CHAS. W. BINNS.
The above Medicine is for sale by
JAMES BROWN, Charlestown;
JOSEPH G. HAYS, Harpers-Ferry;
CHARLES HARPER, Shepherdstown.
October 22, 1835.—6m.

The Passenger Cars

LEAVE Harpers-Ferry, *every day*, for Frederick City and Baltimore, at 7½ o'clock, A. M.; returning, arrive at Harpers-Ferry, every day, between 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. Aug. 20, 1835.

ISLAND MILL,
NEAR HARPERS-FERRY.

THE undersigned is now ready to receive GRAIN, and to grind in a superior style. He will give one barrel of Flour for every 300 pounds of merchantable Wheat, and will stand the inspection in any market to which it may be sent. From his experience as a miller, and the excellent order of the mill at present, he feels great confidence in being able to produce first-rate Flour.

He will buy Wheat for cash, at fair prices; and those who wish to get rid of the trouble of sending their Flour to market, can be accommodated by him at the lowest possible rate.

During the Plaister season, he will always be ready to grind that article, and will generally keep a supply on hand for the accommodation of his customers and farmers generally. JACOB STAUB.
Aug. 13, 1835—tf.

☞ An arrangement having been made with the Turnpike Company, all Wagons, &c. hauling Grain to this mill will pass without toll, the subscriber bearing all expense of that sort.
JACOB STAUB.

Farmers' Warehouse.

THE subscribers purpose engaging in a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, have taken the spacious Yellow Ware-house, S. E. corner of South and Pratt Streets, Baltimore, and a fire-proof warehouse on Commerce street, each on the track of the Rail-Road, where they are prepared to receive consignments of

Flour, Grain, Wool, Leather, &c.,

upon which they will make liberal advances when required.

Their general acquaintance with shipping merchants and manufacturers, and their location being in the immediate vicinity where vessels take in cargoes, will enable them to effect advantageous sales and make speedy returns.
W. H. BEATTY & CO.
Baltimore, July 23, 1835.—3m.
REFER TO
Mr. Jacob Sensency, *Winchester*,
" William Castleman, } *Near Berryville*,
" James Castleman, }
Messrs. Wilson & Anderson, *Martinsburg*,
" Ab'm S. Rhodes & Co., *Middletown*,
Mr. George Humphreys, *Charlestown*.

HATS.

A SUPERIOR WATER PROOF HAT, for $1,75. Also Silk Hats of every quality. E. M. [illegible] W. AISQUITH.
Oct. 8, 1835.

Money Notice.

THE subscriber will feel himself under many obligations to any of his friends who are indebted to him, if they will, without delay, make a compliance with his former notice. I assure my friends that I want money or I would not ask for it; I do hope therefore that all those who wish me to do well would, without delay, comply with my wishes; and by thus doing they will confer a special favor, which favor I will at all times reciprocate. Respectfully your ob't
JOHN T. COOKUS.
Shepherdstown, Oct. 1, 1835.

Morison's Pills,
AND THE HYGEIAN SYSTEM.

From the Millennial Harbinger, Vol. 5, No. 2, edited by the Rev. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

"In this age of theory and experiment in all departments of society—in politics, mechanics, agriculture, law, physic, and theology, nothing seems destined to stand, that can be shaken. In the theory and practice of medicine, as in every thing else, all things are afloat. One school cures every thing by calomel and the lancet—another, by steaming and sweating—a third, by purging in a long list of cathartics—a fourth, in imitation of Doctor Nature, sometimes bleed, sometimes sweat, sometimes purge, as the patient may seem to require—

Non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites.

"Who can decide when Doctors disagree? but as our maxim is, 'Prove all things, and hold fast that which is good,' we have tried in our own household and amongst our friends and neighbors, with great pleasure and success, the Hygeian system, sometimes called 'Morisoniana,' or 'the Morison Pills.' Such have been our experience and observation of the innocence, mildness, and efficacy of this composition, that from the most disinterested principles of benevolence we must recommend them to the afflicted who have tried many things in vain. So many obdurate diseases of the stomach and bowels and of the whole system have been relieved, or perfectly cured by them, that they are worthy of trial, especially in all those cases in which other remedies have failed. Being a vegetable composition, they are perfectly innocent, which is saying a great deal in this guilty age; and being a very happy combination, they can injure no constitution when used according to the printed directions. EDITOR."

☞ The subscribers having been appointed sole agents for vending the celebrated *Hygeian Universal Medicines*, in the State of Virginia, beg leave to notify the public, that the genuine Medicines can only be procured directly from them, or sub-agents duly authorised by them, and that as a further security against counterfeits, each packet of the genuine medicines is signed D. Henderson & Son, State agents for Virginia, and also, by the sub-agent for the respective town or county where it may be offered for sale.
D. HENDERSON & SON.
Fredericksburg, Nov. 3, 1834.

N. B. Persons wishing to obtain the agency for the sale of the above Medicine for any town or county in the State, will please address (post paid) to D. Henderson & Son, Fredericksburg. D. H. & S.

Authorised Agents are
George Humphreys, *Charlestown.*
Elisha Shepperson, *Richmond.*
J. C. Swan, *Petersburg.*
C. Hall, *Norfolk.*
Williams & Yietor, *Lynchburg.*
Geo. P. Knauff, *Farmville.*
Bragg & Kelly, *Charlottesville.*
John B. Breckinridge, *Staunton.*
Henry P. Ward, *Winchester.*
John T. Cookus, *Shepherdstown.*
Wm. Long, *Martinsburg.*
R. Levering, *Harpers-Ferry.*
R. G. Saunders, *Leesburg.*
Weeks & Littleton, *Middleburg.*
Shields & Dixon, *Salem.*
Jas. W. Payne, *Warrenton.*
James M. Nalle, *Culpeper Co.*
Wm. T. Jesse, *Lancaster County.*

HEALTH SECURED.

Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicines
Of the British College of Health, London.

WHICH have obtained the approbation and recommendation of thousands, who have been cured in Consumptions, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, internally or externally; Dyspepsia, Fevers, Ague, Indigestion, Bilious or Nervous Affections; and all diseases of the Liver, Yellow Fever, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tic Doloreux, Dropsy, St. Vitus's Dance, Epilepsy, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Palsey, Green Sickness, and all obstructions to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of the fairest portion of the creation to their untimely graves; Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Asthma, Jaundice, Gravel, Stone, and all Urinary Obstructions, Fistula, Piles, Strictures, Ruptures, and Syphilis in all its stages; Constipated Bowels, Worms, Scurvy, Itchings of the skin, King's Evil, and all Cutaneous Disorders; in short, every complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject under all their varied forms and names; as the Hygeian conviction is, that

Man is subject to only
ONE REAL DISEASE,
THAT IS,
The Impurity of the Blood,

from whence springs every complaint that can possibly assail his complicated frame, and that it is the perpetual struggle of this vital, pure stream of life, (the gift of Almighty power,) to disencumber itself of its viscous, acrid humors, with which it has become commixed, through the negligence of parents, or the vicious, or gormandizing propensities of us all.

This valuable medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongenial to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasant and benign in its operation, and, at the same time, the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of pills, with the least possible sensation of pain, exhaustion of bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress or diet, in any way different from their accustomed habits.

The above for sale by
GEORGE HUMPHREYS, *Charlestown*,
JOHN T. COOKUS, *Shepherdstown*.
R. LEVERING, *Harpers-Ferry*.
WM. LONG, *Martinsburg*.
HENRY P. WARD, *Winchester*.
R. G. SAUNDERS, *Leesburg*.
WEEKS & LITTLETON, *Middleburg*
SHIELDS & DIXON, *Salem*.
JAS. W. PAYNE, *Warrenton*.
Nov. 6, 1834.

SACK SALT, OIL, AND FLAX-SEED.

250 SACKS Liverpool Blown Salt, filled ten to the ton;
2 bbds. 150 gallons each, pure fall strained sperm oil,
Tierces and barrels do.
Refined and common whale do.
And a few barrels racked Linseed,
For sale wholesale or retail.
THOMAS YOWELL.

Wanted—Clean FLAXSEED, for which the highest market price will be given.
Alexandria, Oct. 22, 1835—3t.

Regimental Orders.

A COURT of Enquiry for the 1st Battalion of the 55th Infantry will convene at Daniel Entler's tavern in Shepherdstown, on the 20th day of November next; and for the 2nd Battalion of the same Regiment on the 21st November next, at the tavern of Samuel Stone in Charlestown.

A Court of Enquiry for the Regiment will convene at the house of Samuel Stone in Charlestown on the 27th November next.
BRAXTON DAVENPORT, *Colonel*
Oct. 29, 1835. *55th Infantry Jefferson.*

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening a large supply of Seasonable GOODS. H. KEYES.
Oct. 22, 1835.

AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
J. Weller's Anti-Rheumatic
COMPOUND,

AN infallible cure for *Rheumatism*, either chronic or inflammatory, and for *Gravel* and *Difficulty of Making Urine*.

—ALSO,—

J. Weller's celebrated Indian Panacea,

For the prevention and cure of Consumption, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Mercurial Diseases and all complaints arising from an impure state of the blood. ☞ Warranted not to contain the least mineral substance, being solely prepared from vegetable matter, and may be taken by all with perfect safety.—Warranted to effect a cure where it is strictly rheumatic. *N. B.—None are genuine except signed* J. WELLER.

CERTIFICATE.—I hereby certify that I have seen the above Medicine administered in a number of cases of Rheumatism, chronic and inflammatory, of the most aggravated character, and have never known it to fail in any case that came under my observation, always effecting a thorough cure in a few days, without producing any particular inconvenience to the patient, being perfectly mild and easy to take. JOS. W. BIGGS, M. D.
Gracchanna, Md., Oct. 10, 1834.

N. B.—Hundreds of certificates, equally respectable, might be procured from different sections of the country, but I will leave it to the public to make a trial and satisfy themselves. J. WELLER.
Mechanicstown, Frederick county, Maryland, April, 1835.

☞ The above Medicines may be had at *James Brown's*, Charlestown,
J. G. Hays's, Harpers-Ferry,
T. Timberlake's, Smithfield,
R. P. Magruder's, Shepherdstown,
R. McSherry's Martinsburg.
Oct. 15, 1835.—1y.

NEW AND CHEAP STORE.

THE undersigned is now opening a very handsome and extensive assortment of *Spring and Fancy Goods*, At the house recently occupied by Mr. John Fitzsimmons as a tavern, on Shenandoah Street, which he flatters himself he will be able to sell as Cheap as any can be sold in this section of country. His assortment is general, and consists, in part, of the following articles, viz:

Blue, black, brown, adelhyde, } CLOTHS,
Olive and Mixed }
Do. do. do. do. do Cassimeres,
Do. do. do. do. do. Cassinetts,
Velvet, Silk, Valencia, Toilinett and Marseilles Vestings,
Silk, Worsted, Merino, Cotton, Lamb's Wool Hose,
And half Hose of every description,
Figured and plain French and English Merino of every color—do. Circassians,
Super new style Calicoes of every color and price,
Plain, figured and cross-barred Muslins
Bobinetts, Thread and Bobinett Laces and Edgings,
Insertings and Footings,
Merino, long and square Shawls, a good assortment,
Embroidered and Thibet do.
Italian Lustrings, Gros de Swiss, Gros de Naples, figured and plain, all colors,
Parishians and Oskereans, new style goods
Twisted Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs—Blond Gauze,
Do. Leonidas, do. Crapes, Silk and Mandarians,
Do. all prices Blond Gauze Veils and Pilareans,
Super new style Ginghams,
A good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid, Beaver, and Silk Gloves,
Fashionable Spring Bonnets,
Hats, Boots and Shoes, very cheap,
A good assortment of Domestics,
White and brown and fancy Drillings,
Summer Cloths, all colors,
China, Glass, and Queensware,
A good assortment of Hardware and Cutlery,
A good assortment of Groceries,
Together with almost every article usually kept in a Retail Store, which he would respectfully solicit his friends and the public generally to call and examine, and judge for themselves, as he does not make any charge for showing his Goods.
JOHN G. WILSON.
Harpers-Ferry, April 30, 1835.

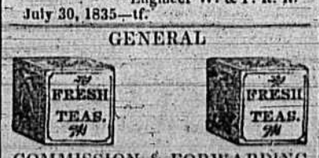
Winchester and Potomac
RAIL ROAD COMPANY.
July 22, 1833.

THE WINCHESTER and Potomac Railroad Company will contract for a large quantity of PINE WOOD, to be delivered at their Depots at Cameron's Spring and Harpers-Ferry: the delivery to commence by the 1st of September next, or earlier if practicable. The wood is to be cut in lengths of 4 feet, and to be corded up at the expense of the contractor.

Any person wishing to contract, will please furnish the subscriber with his proposition, on or before the 10th of August next, stating the whole amount he will furnish, the price per cord, and the quantity per month.

For further information apply either personally to the subscriber on the line of the Railroad, or by letter addressed to him at Winchester.
W. H. MORELL,
Engineer W. & P. R. R.
July 30, 1835—tf.

GENERAL



COMMISSION & FORWARDING
HOUSE,
GEORGETOWN, D. C.

THE subscriber has opened a House on Water street, Georgetown, for the purpose of a general Commission and Forwarding business.

Flour and Grain, with other products of the country, will be received and sold from the store, or shipped to any other market the owner may wish.

The owners of produce who may favor the subscriber with their business will secure to themselves all the advantages of any rise in the market; as he does not intend to become a purchaser on his own account, but will, at all times, use his best efforts to promote the interests of those who may consign to his House. Thus, by paying a very moderate commission, the farmer and the miller may place their produce in the market to as great advantage as if they were to rent a house for that purpose.

The subscriber flatters himself that his general knowledge of the purchasers of Flour, both retailers and bakers, in the District, will enable him to do quite as well, if not better, for the farmer and miller, in the way of prices, than those do who buy from them to sell again.

Liberal advances will be made on Flour when in store.

Groceries, Fish, Plaister, and other articles that may be ordered, will be selected and purchased with the greatest attention, both as to quality and price; and all descriptions of Goods from other markets designed for canal transportation, and articles going to other markets, will be received and forwarded at a moderate commission.
SAMUEL McKENNEY.
Oct. 22, 1835.—6w

REFERENCE
To Gen. George Rust, *Harpers-Ferry*,
Benjamin T. Towner, Esq., *Shepherdstown*,
Alex. Stephens, Esq., *Martinsburg*,
Gen. Walter Smith, } Georgetown.
Col. John I. Stull, }
William B. Nickols, Esq. }

Allen's Improved Patent
THRESHING MACHINE.

THE subscribers having purchased the full and exclusive right of making, using and vending, in the Counties of Frederick, Jefferson, and Berkeley,

Samuel S. Allen's Threshing Machine, are now ready to furnish them to those who may apply.

This Machine has gained the entire approbation of all who have used it, or witnessed its operation. It can be propelled either by one or two horses; and the horse power is so completely portable, that the whole, ready for use, may be easily taken from place to place, in a common light wagon with one horse. In a trial, made some time since at the farm of John P. Dulaney, Esq., of this county, the above Machine, with a single horse, threshed out 126 bushels wheat in 40 minutes; and on another occasion, at the farm of Mr. Joseph Gibson, a few miles above Middleburg, the same Machine, with two horses, threshed out 158 bushels of wheat in 5 hours. This was done with little or no fatigue to the horses. These trials were made in the presence of hundreds of persons (many of them experienced farmers) who do not hesitate to testify to the great superiority of this, over all other Machines whose operations have ever been exhibited in this country.

These Machines are simple in their construction, durable and cheap. We will furnish them for $140, and less if the cost will at all justify it.

We beg leave to refer persons disposed to purchase to Josiah Tidball, Esq., of Fauquier, and H. B. Powell, and John P. Dulaney, Esq of Loudoun, who have witnessed their superior utility in Threshing; but immediately after harvest, a Machine will be sent to each of the above named counties, when those concerned will have an opportunity of seeing and judging for themselves.

Persons wishing to purchase the right of the county, or to contract for a single Machine, are referred to the Rev. Jos Guest and B. T. Towner, Esq., (Shepherdstown,) who are fully authorized to act for us.
HIRAM McVEIGH & CO.
Middleburg, Loudoun County,
June 4, 1835.—tf.

Notice to Farmers.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the *FORD MILL*, and farmers generally, that they have entered into partnership in the Milling business, (at the Ford Mills on Shenandoah River, near Keyes's Ferry,) in the name and under the firm of DANIEL SNYDER & SON, commencing on the 1st day of the present month, (August,) and that they are now ready to do business on such terms as cannot fail to be satisfactory and advantageous to farmers. From the advantages which this mill possesses, in point of power and a sufficiency of water at all times, as also the easy transportation of Flour from the door, we are induced to believe that we can pay as high prices for wheat, at all times, as any other millers. Farmers generally will consult their interest by giving us a call when they are ready to dispose of their wheat. To our old customers we say, that a continuance of their business will be expected, as no pains shall be spared in accommodating them.—Those who grind their wheat on toll, and wish advances, shall be accommodated; and the trouble of sending their flour to market need it at any time when they wish it, by giving us notice thereof. Plaister, salt, fish, &c. &c., when wanted, will be furnished at cost. A few days' notice previous to the time it is wished, will be necessary.
DANIEL SNYDER,
DAVID H. SNYDER.
August 20, 1835.—tf

To the Public.

VALLEY HOTEL,
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia

IN January last, acting as agent for a joint stock company, I opened a

House of Entertainment,

the Valley Hotel, nearly in the centre of the town aforesaid; and having been patronized far beyond my expectations, I take this opportunity to return my grateful and very sincere acknowledgments to a generous public, and at the same time assure travellers and others, that I shall not relax in my exertions to make guests, who may favor me with a call, comfortable. The best viands and luxuries the market affords shall be procured for my table; my ostler understands his business; and I shall not fail to keep a supply of hay and oats. The market at this time, for all supplies in my line, is known to be very high. I shall, however, for the present, make no change in my usual low charges.

At the commencement, it was my intention to keep literally a "Temperance Hotel;" but for considerations not necessary now to mention, I have kept and shall continue to keep the best liquors the country affords.—Nevertheless, I hereby pledge myself to the public that there shall be no intemperance in a house over which I have control. I have heretofore done business for ready money only, and by doing so, have found reciprocity of interest between my patrons and myself. I keep no book at my bar at this time, nor shall I ever keep one. Of course no credit will be expected; certainly none will be given. Under all the circumstances before stated, I ask and solicit a continuance of public patronage.
ISAAC N. CARTER.
Charlestown, July 2 1835.

The Richmond Courier
And Semi-Weekly Compiler.

THE Editors of the COMPILER, in conforming to what they believe to be the public taste, have determined, without changing the general character of their paper, to give it a *sprinkling of politics*. They know there is such a thing as surfeiting the reader with political matter, yet a paper entirely devoid of politics, is like a dish without seasoning, or, as has been aptly said, "a pudding without sauce;" it has no charms for people who take so decided an interest in public affairs as the people of Virginia usually take.

Richmond is looked to as the centre of the political system; the point where, at least during the Legislative sittings, the concentrated power of the State resides; and it is from this point that intelligence is expected to be scattered over every part of the Commonwealth.

We shall, therefore, take a decided, though decorous part in the politics of the day, in our paper for the country, which we present under the title of "*The Richmond Courier and Semi-Weekly Compiler.*" We shall, as we have already stated, battle for the principles of Virginia and a Constitutional Union. We believe that both are now imperilled; and, under that belief, we shall raise a warning voice so long as we have any hope that our country men can be awakened from the fatal security in which they now seem to be reposing.

With this brief exposition of our views and purposes, we invoke the support of a generous public.

The Daily Compiler will be a separate concern, and pursue the course which it has adopted under its present conductors.

The price of the Courier and Semi-Weekly Compiler, Five Dollars per annum; but $20 in advance will be received as payment in full for five subscriptions.
JOHN S. GALLAHER & CO.
Richmond, April 23, 1835.

☞ Subscriptions received at this office.

Cash in Market.

I WISH to purchase a number of likely Negroes; for which I will pay the highest market price, in cash.

Those having Negroes to dispose of, will please to give me a call. Letters, addressed to me on this subject, will be promptly attended to. WM. CROW, Jr.
Charlestown, April 30, 1835—1y

One Hundred Dollars
REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me or detention, so that I get him again, of a dark mulatto boy slave named

ANDERSON,

about 12 to 13 years of age. His complexion is very dark for a mulatto, his hair straight, cut close and waving; he is stout and well built, active and sprightly in his walk and movements; face large, countenance heavy, but pleasant when spoken to; has been raised as a house servant, but has occasionally raced; had on new blue jeans roundabout with velvet collar, pantaloons of the same and long; a white silk hat and good shoes. He was bought the morning he runaway of Mr. Cornelius England, who purchased him some two or three years ago of Mr. Charles G. Reynolds, living in the neighborhood of the Kanawha Salines, by whom he was raised. As his mother belongs to Mr. Charles G. Reynolds living in about a mile of Mr. Lewis', and he seemed very unwilling to live so far from her, 'tis probable he will attempt to return to the neighborhood in which she lives. He was seen the morning he left on different boats at the landing; and he is known to have applied for employment as second steward or cook, or in any capacity.

'Tis most likely he succeeded in his application to some of the Pittsburgh boats, as he would expect to leave the boat at some point or landing suited to his views of returning to the Kanawha, altho', as he is very anxious to go on the river, 'tis possible that he taken a downward instead of an upward passage. Information can be given me at this place. H. W. VICK.
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 29, 1835.—3t.

New, Handsome, and
CHEAP.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they are now receiving and opening, in the Store formerly occupied by Marmaduke & Thompson, Kabletown, a handsome and

Virginia Free Press.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY GALLAHER, NORTH & GALLAHER.

NO. 42. THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1835. VOL. 28.

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E subscribers respectfully announce their friends and the public, that they receiving and opening, in the Store y occupied by Marmaduke & Thomp- ablestown, a handsome and cheap as- t of

ALL and WINTER GOODS,

ing, almost, every article usually Country Stores, which they are de- d to sell cheap for cash, or to punc- stomers on time. They merely in- public to call and examine for them- with a full hope that they will be give general satisfaction. In their ll be found a various and well-select- tment of

s, Cassimeres and Cassinetts, nels, all colors—Rose and Point Blan- Valencia, and Swansdown Vesting, oes and Prints, a variety of patterns ces, and figured Muslins, Bishop's Lawns, n and bleached Muslins, ish and French Merinoes and Circas- fancy dress Handkerchiefs, nna and Flagg Handkerchiefs, nders, Stocks, black Silk Cravats, Collars and Bosoms, ther with a large Stock of ries, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, dware, China, Queensware and Earthenware

variety not here mentioned, all of they will sell cheap. The way to matter is, to call and examine, and yourselves.

HEFFLEBOWER & SLIFER.

ber 29, 1835.

They will take in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce at mar- ces. H. & S.

STOVES!

VE on hand STOVES of almost every cription, and of the latest patterns Close Franklin and Cooking Stoves, I will sell low for Cash.

THOS. RAWLINS.

15, 1835.

Polishing Powder.

MP'S celebrated Polishing Powder, or cleaning all kinds of metal, car- mounting &c. without the use of oil or for sale by H. KEYES, only. rlestown, Oct. 15, 1835.

w Fall and Winter GOODS.

subscribers are now receiving and a large supply of

HASONABLE GOODS,

added to their former stock, makes sortment complete.

following is a list of some of the al articles:

s, Cassimeres, and Flannels of all co- d prices,

netts and Domestic Goods of almost description,

noes, Bombazines, Bombazetts, Cali- c. &c. &c.

riety of Fancy Goods,

ssware, Glass, and China,

dware and Cutlery,

ROCERIES, MEDICINES,

Shoes, Hats, Fur and Hair Caps, &c. f which will be sold at low prices for r to those customers who know them- to be punctual on time. The public lly are invited to give us a call.

WM. S. LOCK & CO.

1, 1835.

Notice.

E, the undersigned, have become agents for the creditors of Henry ton. The books of accounts and notes are now in our possession, and those knowing themselves indebted are re- to come forward without delay and h cash.

W. & S. B. ANDERSON.

ers-Ferry, Oct. 29, 1835.—3t

NOTICE.

application will be made to the next General Assembly of Virginia, by the igned, for an act of incorporation, by they shall be authorized to erect a ridge across the Shenandoah River, at y-Ferry.

N. S. BRADEN,
FLEMING HIXON.

S, 1835.—tm1

0 BUSHELS Ground Alum and fine SALT for sale by

SHORTT & HARRIS.

herdstown, Sept 25, 1835.

PUBLISHED, WEEKLY, AT

0 DOLLARS & FIFTY CTS

PER ANNUM,

ble half yearly; but Two Dollars received as payment in full, if paid y in advance. Whenever payment is d beyond the expiration of the year, t will be charged.

ubscriptions for six months, $1 25, to invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING.

erms of advertising, are for a square $1, for three insertions—larger ones ame proportion. Each continuance per square.

ll advertisements not ordered for a time, will be continued until forbid,

New Fall Goods.

JUST Received a fresh supply of Seasonable GOODS, which will be sold as low as any in the Valley of Virginia.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 29, 1835.

A Stove

FOR sale or rent. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Oct. 29, 1835.

HAT MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber begs leave to make his respectful acknowledgments to the citizens of Charlestown and neighborhood, for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him. He is determined that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to deserve a continuance of that patronage. He still carries on the business, in all its branches, at his stand on Main Street, two doors East of Dr. Baum's; where he will always have for sale

YOUTHS & MEN'S

FASHIONABLE HATS,

which will be sold as low as they can be procured at any other place.

He is also procuring a block for Ladies' Bonnets; so that he will soon have for sale, superior

Ladies' Fur Bonnets.

The public are respectfully invited to give him a call, and test, by their own personal observation, the quality of his work.

JOHN DONAVIN.

Oct. 29, 1835.—4t

P. S. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work.

Notice.

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening his Fall assortment of

GOODS,

to which he invites the attention of his customers and the public in general. The determination is to sell at the most reduced prices for cash, to such as prefer dealing on the cash principle. To such as are known and approved for their punctuality, accommodating terms will be given. The assortment will be found worthy of public attention.

THOMAS HUGHES.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 29, 1835—4t.

Plaister, &c.

WE have 500 tons Plaister,
2000 bushels of SALT,
which we will sell low for cash, or will exchange upon liberal terms, for Corn, Wheat, and Oats.

WAGER & O'BYRNE.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 15, 1835.

Rockingham Register 4 times.

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscribers are now opening their new supply of GOODS, which is unusually large, and being anxious to sell, will offer great inducements. They particularly invite the attention of purchasers to their supply of

Cloths and Cassimeres,

amongst which will be found some of rare colours and quality. Also, Blue and Black

STOCKINETT,

a famous article for TIGHTS; and almost every article in the way of trade.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

Oct. 8, 1835.

For Sale,

TWO handsomely built CARRIAGES, one an elliptic spring standing top, suitable for one or two horses. The other is a modern styled two-horse vehicle. The above two carriages are strong, elegant, and in every way first-rate articles, and have been but little used. Terms to suit the purchaser. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Oct. 22, 1835.—tf.

Notice.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying the incorporation of a COMPANY to construct a Toll Bridge across the Shenandoah RIVER, at some point between Hall's Works and the mouth of said River.

Oct. 15, 1835

WILLIAM W. M'KINNEY,
(Late of the City of Richmond,)
TAILOR,

TAKES this method to inform the inhabitants of Harpers-Ferry, Jefferson county, &c., that he has commenced the above business in South Bolivar, next door to Mr. George Little's Tavern, where he will be ready at all times to wait on gentlemen who may feel disposed to favor him with their custom. From his long experience in business in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond, the neatness of his work, and his punctuality and despatch, he hopes he will be entitled to a share of public patronage.

South Bolivar, Aug. 27, 1835.—3m.

N. B. Ladies' Riding Dresses and Pelisses cut and made as above.

THOMAS HORD

WILL prosecute land claims against the Government of the United States for services in the late war against Great Britain.

Enlistments for 5 years, for the war or volunteers for one year and dying in service, and enlistments under the Act of December, 1814, are good for land bounty. In all cases of the death of the soldier, his heirs at law are entitled to the land.

Thomas Hord will be generally at the Courts held at Warrenton or at his residence near Walnut Branch in Fauquier County, until the winter, when his professional business will require his attention in the Cities of Richmond and Washington.

Letters addressed to him at Walnut Branch Post Office, Fauquier County, will receive due attention.

Revolutionary claims, prosecuted as usual or officers and soldiers, or their heirs.

Oct. 15, 1835—3m.

150 TONS PLASTER, for sale by SHORTT & HARRIS.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 24, 1835.

4500 BUSH. STONE COAL for sale by SHORTT & HARRIS.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 24, 1835.

MISCELLANY.

THE HUNTER'S PERILS.

FROM THE LEGENDS OF A LOG CABIN.

On the fourth day, about noon, being then about forty miles direct distant from H——, we came upon the trail of a large body of Indians, who had passed there the day before, and were going up the river. It was not a war party, as the tracks of women and children were mingling with those of grown men. We followed four or five miles, when, at a soft piece of ground, I caught sight of a foot mark I knew right well. 'Twas the broad flat foot of an Indian, whom we called Broadfoot. I showed it to Johnson, who agreed that there could be no doubt as to whom it belonged. We traced it along till at the top of a ridge the party separated, Broadfoot and four others taking a course directly out from the river; and the others, principally old women and children, still following up the stream. Here Johnson and I called a halt, and consulted whether we should follow Broadfoot and his gang, or the larger party. Johnson was for the latter plan, saying, that where there were so many women and children, they must needs move slowly, and we should easily overtake them, and likely take a scalp or two. I wanted to track Broadfoot still, both because I longed to take the scoundrel's scalp, and because I could not but think we stood the best chance of finding the boy, by keeping on the trail of the enemy of whom we were in search.—Finally Johnson gave in, and we followed the smaller or war party.

Poor Jim grumbled a good deal at what he called my wrong headedness. "There were twenty or thirty tracks," he said; "they were going slow, and by night we could have overtaken them and taken a scalp or two at least. Even a squaw's scalp would have been some satisfaction; nay a child's would have been better than nothing."

"What on earth do you want with a squaw's scalp, much more with a poor popoose's, Jim Johnson?" said I.

"Why, Bat, I don't want a squaw's scalp, nor a popoose's, if I can get a warrior's, but surely half a loaf is better than no bread. Here we have been on a range four days, and have not had a shot at a red skin, man, woman or child, though we all know the woods are full of them. It is too bad; I vow it is a disgrace to the settlement, there has not a single scalp been brought in to Harmer in a month." Johnson went on grumbling and complaining, but I did not mind him, but kept a sharp eye on the trail. We followed steadily and pretty rapidly, till nightfall, we then camped, lighted our fire, cooked a bit of bear steak, and went quietly to sleep. Next morning we were early on the trail; and followed it steadily till near noon; then a new footmark joined it; I gave but one glance, 'twas Ham Cass. The sight of the footmarks warmed my heart; I gave a glad shout, and followed the trail with renewed energy. I did not lose the chance of bragging over Jim. "See, Jim, wasn't I right after all? I knew the boy was true breed, the genuine old hunter blood is in him, and for all his book learning, it will show itself.—You see he is on the right scent now, and my word for it, he will tree the game." Just as Johnson had commenced some light and joking reply, I heard the sharp crack, crack, crack—three rifles. Johnson, who was a step or two in front of me, gave one bound right up into the air, and fell dead at my feet. At the same time I felt a numbness in my right leg; I too, was hit. I looked up the hill side, five Indians were bounding down at a great rate. There was no time to lose; I ran for life. Luckily the ball had not touched the bone. In a moment they were all after me at full speed.—I gave one glance over my shoulder, to see how they were coming; only one was very near me, and if I could but escape him, I had no fears for the rest; for on level ground even with my hurt leg, I could leave any Indian far behind me on a short race. In a minute more I heard another rifle; I glanced behind. The Indian who was nearest me—and he was fearfully near—stood still, groping in the air with his hands for a moment, and then fell. One of his companions had hit the wrong mark. The Indians saw the fatal error, and filled the air with their yells. I ran on, making for a creek we had passed in the early part of the day; I soon found that no one was after me, but there was little safety in that, the savages could not look at my trail without finding that I was wounded, and this would encourage them to hunt me down. My wound, too, began to be very painful, and I felt that it would be impossible for me to reach the creek without a rest; yet I scarce dared stop, till at last I came to a sycamore tree which was hollowed out by rot. Here I determined to make my resting place. In the upper part of the hollow I could probably remain concealed, or, if discovered, sell my life dearly. The only opening to this tree was about four feet from the ground, scarcely large enough to permit a man to crawl in; once in, the space would easily permit a dozen men to stand at ease. I crept in, and began to take a regular survey of my little fortress. I found there were several small holes, the size of a dollar, and one near twenty feet from the ground, where a limb had been broken off, which was much larger than that at which I had entered. Here I rested for some time, and having plucked some leaves as I went through the woods, I now chewed, and applied them to my wound, with great relief. You may well suppose I kept a sharp look out all the while, lest the savages should come on me unawares. I had watched there for more than an hour, when I caught sight of them following my trail. The first was a chief, a large, tall, powerful fellow, with a feather in his high tuft of hair, medals on his breast, and wampum beads hanging in strings from his dress. At his belt hung a fresh scalp, which I knew could only be poor Johnson's. He was followed, in Indian file, by six others. Slowly and cautiously they advanced on the trail, till they came within fifty yards of the tree. Here they halted, and I could have picked off any one very easily, but I thought I would wait and see what plan they would adopt. After some whispering and gesticulating, two of them made a circuit round the tree, apparently to discover whether the trail led beyond it.

When they had completed their round and joined their companions, they had another long talk; finally, three raised their rifles and fired at the hole in the tree. One of the balls only entered the hole, but as I took good care to be out of the range it did no harm. Again they held a talk; they seemed irresolute what to do, and I began to think they would leave me, but such was no part of their intention. I saw them again raise their rifles for a shot, when a plan entered my head by which I hoped to get two lives at least; so when they fired I gave a furious scream, as though wounded, and then began to groan; at first very loud, and finally slowly and softly, as though just dead. The stratagem had its effect. At the first scream the Indians gave a shout of triumph, and then, as they heard the groans, they advanced towards the tree. Still their natural craft did not entirely desert them, for they crept on very slowly, stopping now and then, and listening with eager attention. Finally, the head man stood beside the opening, he poked in his rifle, moving it about; then he thrust in his head; and just as he was fairly in, I fired, and blew the top of his head all off. He fell forward, his body blocking up the hole. In an instant I sprang on him, wrested the rifle from his dying grasp, pointed it from one of the loop holes, fired, and another Indian lay dead beside their chief, the others gave a yell of despair and took to trees.—There was now for a while, a cessation of our warfare. The Indians, each hid behind some neighboring tree, were concealed from me, and did not seem much inclined to leave their covert. In the mean time I was busy rifling the dead chief. The gun I had taken, and which had already done me such good service, I found, on looking at it, was Johnson's; the savage had a well filled bullet pouch and a horn of powder; the ammunition was of immense importance to me, as I had not above a dozen charges left, and there was no telling how long this fight might last. I also got a large bag of parched corn, and a small (pity it was so small) flask of whiskey. Having secured these valuable spoils, I resumed my quiet watch of the savages.

The sun was near setting, when I saw them, at a signal, fly each from his tree, and take refuge behind a small rise in the ground about twenty or thirty yards from my tree. Here they were out of my sight, and, what was worse, they could creep round, and approach on either side without my knowing where to look for them.—"This," thought I, "will never do; I'll see if I can't break up the council they are holding, or at least get an idea of what they are about." I began to climb the sides of the tree. As the rot had eaten in irregularly, it left a good many knots and knobs; so that notwithstanding my lame leg, I made out finally to reach the upper hole. Cautiously I poked my head out, and was rejoiced to find that I could command a full view of my enemies. There lay the whole five, their heads close together, talking and pointing, evidently hatching some plan for my destruction.—Having satisfied myself that from the top of my fort I could hit one of the savages, I descended again, and fastened one end of my belt to my side, and tying the two rifles ready loaded, to the other, I ascended again. Just as I caught sight of the savages, two of them made off, rolling and creeping along until they were out of range of my rifle; then they took to the woods and I saw no more of them. Here was another hint for me to be in haste, as the varmin were sending for reinforcements. Slowly and carefully, I pushed out my rifles, and setting one in the crotch of the tree, I took deliberate aim at the nearest Indian. He lay flat on the ground, and my ball hit the very centre of his head. His companions sprang on their feet, gazing all around, evidently at a loss to know whence the blow came. As they stood there I could take perfect aim, and in a moment another fell. The second shot roused the remaining Indian to the necessity of putting shelter between him and me. He sprang behind a tree.—Here he remained a long time, till finding that he was not likely to move, and knowing that their reinforcement could not be far distant, I determined to be off. I went to work with my tomahawk, cutting a hole in the tree opposite where he lay, and in half an hour's time could creep out.

I then hid Johnson's rifle, took my own in hand, and crept softly out.—Taking advantage of the ground, I was soon out of sight of the Indian; then I sprang to my feet, and made towards the creek with the best speed. I walked more than an hour undisturbed, and began to indulge the hope of reaching the creek without further danger.—I had gained the top of the last hill, and the creek lay in the valley below, I paused for a moment, and looking back, I saw four stout Indians on the opposite hill, not more than a mile behind me. They must have seen me at the same moment, for their loud war whoop rang through the woods. I did not wait for another look at them, but made for the creek. I gained the bank and plunged into the stream. Oh! how pleasant was that cool water to my parched skin and burning wound. I swam with the current, which was pretty rapid, till at a turn in the stream I saw a large raft of driftwood. I struggled towards it, and diving, came between two of the largest logs. They lay so close together, that I could barely get my eyes, nose, and chin out of the water; and as the logs touched a few inches above my face, I was in nearly total darkness. Here I lay half dead with fatigue and pain, waiting the coming of the savages. I soon heard by their shouts that they were near—were descending the stream. One of them came on the raft; he stood for a moment on the log that concealed me; his weight pressing my head under water. Had he remained many minutes, I must have perished. He moved onwards, however, and then, like an old otter, I poked my nose out of the water to blow. For near an hour I heard their shouts near the raft; then they began to grow more and more faint, and gradually died away. I waited some time lest some straggler might have remained behind. At last, hearing nothing of them, and being nearly exhausted, I left my hiding place, and swam into the open stream. It was quite dark; I was wet, hungry and lame; still I dared not rest; there was no hope of safety but in instant flight. By hard tugging I detached a large log from the raft, and drew it into the middle of the stream; then laying myself at full length upon it, I began to float down the stream, and finally succeeded in reaching a place of safety.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

GEN. HARRISON AND THE ANTI MASONS!

The following Correspondence has just been published.

HARRISBURG, APRIL 22, 1835.

TO GEN. WM. H. HARRISON.

Dear Sir: As Chairman and Secretary of the State Committee of the Democratic Anti-masonic party of Pennsylvania, we beg leave to address you on a subject of importance, both as respects yourself and the party we have the honor in part to represent.

Your name has been frequently and honorably mentioned in this state as a candidate for the distinguished office of President of the United States; and as antimasons, we have been called upon to avow ourselves for or against you. Before we determine the line of conduct proper to be pursued upon this momentous question, we beg leave to be assured of the fact, whether you are or are not, in principle, an antimason, as known and recognized by the antimasonic party of Pennsylvania.

The interest we feel in this matter, we hope, will be our excuse for thus addressing you; and therefore we respectfully solicit a candid and explicit answer.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
JOSEPH WALLACE,
SAMUEL SHOCK.

REPLY.

CINCINNATI, MAY 6, 1835.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 22d ult. written in behalf of the antimasonic State committee of Pennsylvania, and directed to me at the North Bend, I had the honor to receive.

You state, "that as my name has been frequently and honorably mentioned in your State as a candidate for the distinguished office of President of the United States, and that as antimasons, you had been called upon to avow yourselves for or against me, and that before you determine, you wish to be assured whether I am or am not in principle an antimason, as known and acknowledged by the antimasonic party of Pennsylvania."

As I am not informed of the principles which govern the antimasonic party of Pennsylvania, otherwise than that they are opposed to Masonry, I must leave you to judge of my principles and opinions in relation to that order, from the fact that neither myself nor any of my family have ever been members, and from that of my having been in situations where the strongest inducements existed to become a member, arising from the example of my intimate friends and associates, and that too at a period when the society had never been impeached either in relation to its general tendency or to the conduct of any of its members.

You will readily conclude, gentlemen, from this statement, that I have never been partial to the masonic order. But I should feel that I had been deficient in candor, and disappoint your expectations of the "explicit reply" which you request, if I were not to add, that should it ever be my fortune to be elevated to the high office to which I have been designated by the partiality of some of my fellow citizens, I could on no account suffer my own opinions of masonry to influence my conduct to the prejudice of those who differ, and amongst whom, however they may err in relation to masonry, are to be found a full proportion of the talents and the public and private virtues of the nation. If masonry is an evil, it must be corrected by public opinion, by the people themselves, not by their agents, and least of all by those who administer the government of the United States. By them no disqualification of a citizen could be admitted which is not declared by the constitution itself, no participation withheld in the advantages which it is its great object equally to secure to every description of citizens.

I am aware that all the consequences of a constitutional disqualification might be produced and the letter of the instrument remain unbroken, but I could never be the instrument to effect any object in that way; the oath and the moral obligation under which all our public functionaries act, would in my opinion be violated as much in the one case as the other, and the ultimate effects equally fatal to our institutions.—Forms and literal adherence may remain when the substance has departed. From the general tenor of your letter, gentlemen, I am led to conclude that you are not unfavorably disposed towards me, and that I may expect to receive your support, if after a strict examination of my political principles, they should be found to accord with yours. If then any of those who are voting for electors, support me in the high office to which you refer, should enquire of me what they are to expect in the event of their success, I answer, every thing that could be required of one possessing a grateful heart, by those from whom he had received the greatest personal favors, but who believes that debts of that kind could not be discharged by the violation of any public obligation, and that the powers vested in the Chief Magistrate of the Union, were given for the advancement of the public interest, and not to requite personal favors or gratify personal animosities.

My personal and political friends must therefore be content in the event of the accomplishment of their object, to stand upon the same ground with the rest of their fellow citizens, possessing like qualifications of the head and heart, and equal devotion to the principles of the Constitution. The difference in the professions and opinions of men, who are candidates for the votes of their fellow citizens "before and after obtaining them," was remarked upon upwards of two thousand years ago, by one of the most distinguished Romans. From the experience we have had, it appears that the denunciation of the patriotic Consul against some of his cotemporaries, might sometimes be not inaptly applied in our country and generation. And I may reasonably expect that the professions I have made of regard to the Constitution, and the principles upon which it is founded, may be sneered at by some, openly decried by others, and received with distrust by a large portion of those to whom I am personally unknown; but I should consider myself unfortunate indeed, if, after having devoted forty years of my life to the service of my county, and repeatedly filled offices of the highest trust; and one particularly where nearly the whole powers of government over an intelligent people were placed in my hands, I should be able to offer no other guarantee to the faithful performance of any other trust—but a profession of good intentions.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen, with great respect,
Your fellow citizen,
W. H. HARRISON.

To J. Wallace, &c.

WHEAT—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The New York Farmer publishes a letter from Rev. Mr. Coleman announcing an important discovery for the destruction of the grain fly.

The grain fly or insect, which, for a few years past has been destructive to wheat in many parts of the country, has this year extended its ravages, and excited, wherever he made his appearance, very serious alarm. An eminent farmer in the State of New York wrote to me a year since, that he must give up the cultivation of wheat, as his crops were so much injured that he hardly obtained a return equal to the seed sown. I knew another instance in the same State, where, though the straw was large and the appearance promising, yet from thirty bushels sown, not more than seven were obtained. I have known other cases in which the whole field has been mowed and sold for litter; and in a recent excursion up the valley of the Connecticut, I have heard complaints every where, and seen hundreds and hundreds of acres so destroyed that the grain they would yield, would hardly pay for reaping. Besides this, the same insect has destroyed many fields of rye in the same manner as the wheat, and had been found this year in the oats; the progress of the insects has been about forty miles a year; and a distinguished gentleman in Vermont, a practical and extensive farmer, remarked that he feared they would on this account be obliged to relinquish the cultivation of small grains.

The habits of the insects have not yet been accurately observed. I myself have not yet seen the fly, but have seen the worms in the kernel after the grain has been destroyed. He is represented as being a small reddish fly, which is seen hovering over the wheat fields in immense numbers, while just in flower, and has been observed to alight upon the kernel or bud, to ascend it, and then descending in the inner side, to deposite his egg between the stalk and the kernel. I purposely avoid the use of all scientific terms, wishing to be understood by common farmers. From this egg the worm is generated, which entirely consumes the grain while in the milk, leaving nothing but the husk, in which are found several small yellow worms, about an eighth of an inch in length.—As the work of destruction is now completed, any farther observations of his habits are of no importance, unless we can some way reach so as to destroy the germ of the future insect. No preparation of the seed or ground, has yet been found effectual to this end.

The continuance of the fly upon the grain is thought not to exceed three or four days, and they are seen in great numbers just at night. Some farmers have found late sowing a partial security as the season for the flies has passed away before the wheat was in condition for their attack. Spring wheat sown as late as the 20th of May has in a great measure escaped, while some sown as late as the 7th and 8th of June has been untouched though in case of such very late sowing, the farmer was to be very fortunate if, in attempting to escape the fly, he does not get nipt by the frost.

I have now, however, the extraordinary happiness of announcing to the agricultural public, what there is reason to believe will prove an effectual, as it is a reasonable and feasible preventive. Should it prove effectual, the remedy will be worth millions and millions of dollars to the country. It was communicated to me on a late tour of agricultural inquiry and observation, by Dr. Eliquant Lyman, of Lancaster, N. H. an intelligent and enlightened and practical farmer, whose crop of wheat usually averages from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. It consists in the application of fine slacked lime to the wheat just at the time of its heading out and flowering, at the rate of about a peck to the acre.

It is sown broadcast upon the wheat while the dew is on, and the field is rendered white with it. The best mode of applying it is with the hand, and for the person who sows it taking his proper breadth or cast to walk backwards, so that he may not cover himself with the lime. It must be sown while the wheat is wet or the dew is on, and the philosophy of its application is very simple. The maggot of the fly is deposited between the grain and the stalk. It is of course, an animal substance. The lime, or alkali mixing with the dew, is carried down upon it, and neutralises or destroys it. Dr. Lyman has now tried this preventive 3 successive years, and has invariably, as he assures me, saved his crops while those of his neighbors have been destroyed.

I visited at the same time, the field of a Mr. Bellows in the same town, who had been advised by Doctor Lyman this application. The field consisted of several acres. He did it, and it has proved successful; and what is strongly confirmatory of the value of this remedy, is the fact that a field of rye, belonging to Mr. Bellows, adjoining his wheat, and I think within the same enclosure, which was not limed, has been nearly destroyed by the fly.

These are certainly very important experiments, and I make no delay in presenting them to the public. Dr. Lyman has promised me a more particular account of the experiment and result, and likewise Mr. Bellows, which, as soon as received, I shall be happy to communicate. I have received an indefinite communication, that the same experiment has been successfully made in Gilmanton, N. H. but I have not yet been able to obtain either the name or the details.

HENRY COLEMAN.

Meadowbanks, Sep. 15th, 1835.

A Yankee Trick.—An Illinois paper says: An itinerant Yankee passed through this village a day or two since, and spent a night with us. He put up handbills as soon as he arrived, announcing Theatrical entertainments—a farce in one act, 'The cat let out of the bag,' &c., in the usual manner of such things. When the time arrived the house (Snow's Ball Room) was crowded, but nobody appeared on the stage for some time. At last a shrill whistle was heard—then a Jewsharp—then a villainous three stringed fiddle—and finally a plain dressed, awkward-looking chap, entered with a very deliberate step having a bag thrown over his shoulder. The audience rose all tiptoe with expectation. He seated himself with the bag between his legs—began to untie it—held the top with his hand—the audience gathered nearer and nearer. Now! he cried, scat! and lo! out sprung a furious Tom Cat, pell mell among hats and bonnets.—Such a scene of confusion! some aimed for the windows, some aimed for the doors, some screamed, and some cursed and swore, and more laughed. At length they were calmed, but the curtain was dropped!—an epilogue was spoken:

"Ladies and gentlemen,' said the stranger, "the farce is over; we thank you." He was interrupted by huzzas and hisses.

The whole room was in an uproar, many were angry, but more were delighted at the fellow's impudence, and some even went so far as to call for it again. The swearers were for tearing him to pieces, but the laughers were more numerous and carried the day.

Six yards and no more.—The people of Providence, R. I. are contemplating to pass a law that no female shall have more than six yards of cloth in each sleeve. So says the Winchester and Putnam Herald.

The law did not pass—the manufacturers and shop-keepers voted it down by more than ten to one, and the usual pattern of sixteen yards is still maintained. The proposition now is to widen the sidewalks, and the necessity for this measure is so important, that it will probably pass without opposition.

The Mint.—We learn that a new die for the coins of the United States is now in a state of preparation, and will be ready for use in the ensuing year. The design was prepared by Sully, and is said to be exceedingly beautiful. It is a full length image of the Goddess of Liberty, in a sitting posture, with one hand resting on a shield containing the reverse will be the American Eagle, as at present, without, however, the shield and coat of arms with which his breast is disfigured, and which somewhat resembles a gridiron, exhibiting the bad taste of broiling a bird with his feathers on. The first coin struck with the new device will be the *dollar*, of which there have none been coined for thirty years.—[*Phil. Gaz.*

HOGS & HARNESS.—A novelty was seen at St. Albans the other day, which proved that pigs are not of such a doltish material as admits of no improvement. A man who holds a small farm near St. Albans, made his entry into the latter place, mounted on a small car, drawn by four large hogs. He entered the town at a brisk trot, amidst the acclamations of hundreds, who were soon drawn together to witness the uncommon spectacle. After making the tour of the market place three or four times, he went into the Woolpack yard, had his swinish cattle unharnessed and taken into a stable together, where they were regaled with a trough full of beans and wash. They remained about two hours, while he despatched his business as usual at the market, when they were put to the car and driven home again, multitudes cheering him. This man, it is said, has only had these animals under training six months. A gentleman on the spot offered him £60 for the concern as it stood, but it was indignantly refused.

Hudson River Tunnel.—An order of notice is published in the Albany papers, announcing the intention to petition the Legislature of New York for an act to incorporate a company, with the necessary capital, to construct a Tunnel under the Hudson river, for the purpose of a Railroad and other communication between the city of Albany and the opposite side of the river.

A New Orleans paper in a notice of Mrs. Knight, the singer, intending to be very complimentary, says, "she's a screamer!"

Interesting Reminiscence.—We were recently looking over the pages of a scrap book belonging to a friend, when our attention was arrested by an original letter of ALEXANDER HAMILTON. The autograph is rendered doubly interesting, from the fact that its contents relate to one of the most important events of our Revolutionary History—Arnold's treason and Andre's capture. We obtained permission to take a copy, and we now present it to our readers. The letter is addressed to Gen. Greene, and is dated the 25th of September, 1780. [*N. Y. Gaz.*

"DEAR SIR: There has just been unfolded at this place, a scene of the blackest treason. ARNOLD has fled to the enemy. ANDRE, the British adjutant-general, is in our possession as a spy. His capture unravelled the mystery. West Point was to have been the sacrifice. All the dispositions have been made for the purpose, and 'tis possible, though not probable, to-night may still see the execution. The wind is fair—I came here in pursuit of Arnold, but was too late. I advise your putting the army under marching orders, and detaching a brigade immediately to [illegible] sent to [illegible] ALEXANDER HAMILTON."

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