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Virginia Free Press.

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

NO. 33. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1835. VOL. 28.

Wool! Wool! Wool!

THE subscribers have on hand a quantity of FULLING MILL FLANNELS, which they will barter for WOOL, or sell to punctual customers on a short credit.

HENRY F. SCHENCK & Co.

N. B.—We are ready to execute FULLINGS of all kinds, which shall be done in the neatest manner to order. As we have engaged Mr. JOHN MARKWOOD to superintend our Weaving Shop, we will receive and execute all kinds of COUNTRY WEAVING to order with neatness and despatch.

H. F. S. & Co.

Frederick Co. Sept. 10, 1835.—3t

Salt.

WE expect in a few days to receive about 3000 Bushels of SALT, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

WAGER & O'BYRNE.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 10, 1835.—4t

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.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Store to the house formerly occupied by Capt. William Goss, where he has an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hard-ware, Queens-ware,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS, &c. &c.

which he will dispose of on as liberal terms as they can be bought in this place.

He takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the very liberal patronage extended towards him, and hopes, by unremitted attention to business, and a disposition to please, to merit a continuance thereof.

RICHTER LEVERING.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 3, 1835.—8t.

N. B.—Farmers and others from the neighboring country are invited to call and examine his Stock before they purchase. He will take COUNTRY PRODUCE of every description in exchange for goods in his line.

GEO. W. HAMMOND

IS now receiving and opening a large and very general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

to which he invites the attention of his customers.

Sept. 3, 1835.

5 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from the Camp Ground near Halltown, on Sunday last, a dark brown HORSE, lame in one hind foot, blind of an eye, and very poor.

The above reward will be paid to any one who will deliver said horse to the subscriber, near Mr. Jeremiah Harris's, in the neighborhood of Kabletown.

ADAM JACKSON,

Sept. 3, 1835. *A Colored Man.*

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal patronage he received, begs leave to inform the citizens of Harpers-Ferry that he has re-commenced the tailoring business in the shop he formerly occupied, nearly opposite the National Hotel; where he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

PHARES FERREL.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 27, 1835.—3t

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is receiving and opening a fresh supply of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hats, Shoes, Queensware, Tinware, &c.,

to which he would invite the attention of his customers and the public generally.—Also, a few barrels prime Mackerel.

JNO. G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, August 20, 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. 13, 1835.

Corn, Rye and Hay Wanted.

WE will give cash for 100 barrels of CORN, 500 bushels of RYE, and a few tons of Timothy HAY.

WAGER & O'BYRNE.

Harpers-Ferry, June 4, 1835.

First rate Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale **163 ACRES** of first-rate **FARMING LAND**, well wooded and watered, the Halltown stream passing through, on which there is a good mill seat and a fine spring, near the turnpike. It is said by connoisseurs that this tract of land possesses superior advantages to any other of the same quantity in the country; it is a selected part of William Hall's original tract and adjoins Halltown, four miles above Harpers-Ferry. GEO. HUMPHREYS.

Charlestown, Sept. 3, 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.

Ground Alum Salt

FOR sale by

H. KEYES.

Charlestown, Sept. 3, 1835.

POETRY.

From the Louisville Journal.

TO ——

I know a fair young girl,
With a spirit wild and free
As the birds that flit o'er the dimpling wave;
Then away to the wildwood lee;
And she seems like a wreath of mist
As she moves through the summer bowers,
With a step too floating soft to break
The sleep of the dreaming flowers.

Her eye is bright and clear
As the depths of a shaded spring,
And Beauty's name on her brow is set—
On her cheek its signet-ring;
And her voice is like the sound
Of a wave through the twilight leaves,
Or a Peri's tones from a moonlight cloud
Through the dews of the summer eves.

Along her temples pale,
The blue veins winding flow,
In their gentle course half seen, half hid,
Like streams in a field of snow;
And her glowing tresses there
Their beautiful light unfold,
Like a painted cloud where the sunset lifts
Its shadowy wings of gold.

To me each thought of her
Is a gleam of light and love,
A gentle dream sent down to earth
From the holy depths above;
'Tis a blessed sunbeam cast
On affliction's cloud of tears,
A star o'er the waste of a weary heart,
A bow on the sky of years. P.

FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Attempt upon the life of Louis Philippe.

The packet ship Poland, Captain Anthony, 33 days from Havre for N. York, was spoken on Friday the 4th inst. off Gay Head, by the pilot boat Hornet, Capt. Hursal, of Gattyhunk. Capt. Anthony forwarded to the editors of the New Bedford Mercury, by Mr. Barnum, a passenger, who has arrived there in the pilot boat, files of Paris papers to the 30th of July, and Havre to the 31st, containing later and highly important intelligence.

We give the following summary and extracts relating to an attempt upon the life of the King of the French, during the celebration of the anniversary of "the Three Days," on the 28th of July.

From Galignani's Messenger.

ATTEMPT UPON THE KING'S LIFE BY AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

PARIS, July 29.—It is with the deepest concern that we lay before our readers the details of the above horrible event, that took place at the review yesterday. After having passed along the Boulevard to the farthest point at which the National Guards and the troops were drawn up, His Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Orleans, the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, and a numerous and brilliant Staff, was returning along the same line to the Place Vendome, where the troops were to file off before him. At twelve, at the moment when he had reached the Boulevard du Temple, a little before the Theatre des Funambules, a tremendous explosion, resembling irregular platoon firing, was heard.—At first it was supposed to be a discharge of fire works, but the falling and cries of the victims soon revealed the reality; and excessive confusion ensued—an Infernal Machine had just poured forth a shower of balls upon the cortege that surrounded the King! Marshal Mortier, Duke de Treviso, fell and expired without uttering a word. Several other officers and some of the National Guards were also killed, and a considerable number of persons wounded. The falling of some horses, among which was that of Marshal Mortier, and the capering of others, added to the tumult, which it would be difficult to describe. During this scene the King, whose arm had been grazed by a bullet, and whose horse had received a wound in the neck, maintained the calmness by which he is distinguished, and displayed remarkable courage by riding up in the direction of the house from which the explosion came.

After the first emotion had passed, the cortege continued its route amidst shouts of joy for the preservation of the King's Life, and threats of vengeance against the assassins. The bodies of the slain and the persons who were wounded were immediately carried to the Turc opposite, where medical assistance was immediately afforded to such as were still alive.—Smoking was seen to proceed from the third story of the house No. 50, on the Boulevard du Temple, of which the ground floor and first floor are occupied by a wine dealer named Parault. Each story consists of one chamber, which is lighted by a single window in front.—The house was immediately surrounded, and all the persons found in it arrested. The room in which the machine had been constructed is very small, its dimensions being only six and a half feet by seven. The machine was made with great skill, of wood, with iron braces, and extremely solid. Two uprights supported two cross bars of wood, placed parallel to the window, and in these were formed grooves, in which were laid 25 gun barrels. The front cross bar, placed about a foot from the window, was rather lower than that behind, so that the balls might reach the body of a man on horseback in the middle of the Boulevard.

The charge was so heavy, that five out of the twenty-five barrels had burst, notwithstanding they were very substantial and new. The assassin was immediately taken into custody. About three months ago he hired the rooms of the second and third stories of M. Dallemage, the proprietor. He gave his name Girard, a mechanician, and appears to be about twenty-four years of age. His room has a window in front and another behind, and he had taken the precaution to fasten a rope to the latter, to assist him in making his escape. By the bursting of some of the barrels at the moment of the explosion, the assassin was wounded in the forehead, the neck, and the lip. Notwithstanding his wounds he rushed out of the window. Some Police officers having ran into the inner court, and seeing Girard slipping down the rope one of them exclaimed "Ah wretch! we have you." Girard, who was at the moment at the height of a wall, threw himself over it into an adjoining court, and there a police officer apprehended him. He was placed upon a hand-barrow, and conveyed to the Conciergerie. The Minister of the Interior, the Prefect of Police, and several Magistrates went to the house, and in the assassin's chamber they found the remains of the infernal machine still smoking, a straw bed, and a fire lighted. A delay of half a second perhaps in the explosion saved the life of the King. The cortege advanced in the following order:—

The King, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke of Orleans, the Duke de Nemours, Marshall Loben, and Marshal Mortier. All those in the cortege who were wounded, were nearly on the same line with Marshal Mortier. The news of the attempt was rapidly propagated through the capital, and produced a powerful sensation.—General Rundgny, Aid-de-Camp to the King, set off full gallop to inform the Queen that his Majesty and the Prince had escaped the danger, fearing that she might have been seriously alarmed if she had heard of the event from any one that had not witnessed it. In passing along the line he mentioned to several officers what had occurred, and soon there was not a soldier that remained ignorant of it. As the troops of the line did not extend to the Boulevard du Temple, they were ordered to be ready to act in case of attempt at disturbance. At the moment of filing off before the King, the National Guards shouted *Vive le Roi!* which was answered by the troops of the line. The Guards of the eighth legion, which had lost some of its officers and men, added cries of *A bas les assassins!* The King returned to the Tuileries about 5 o'clock, evidently deeply affected by the scene he had witnessed. During the whole of the afternoon and evening crowds flocked out of curiosity to the melancholy spot, in consequence of which a strong detachment of Municipal Guards was stationed there to keep the peace. The following are the persons whose lives have been ascertained to have been sacrificed:—

Marshall the Duke de Treviso, struck in the heart by a ball; General de Lachasse de Terigny, struck on the forehead by a ball; Captain Villate, aid-de-camp to Marshall Maison; Lt. Col. Rieusse, of the 8th Legion, struck by three balls; Messrs. Prudhomme, Richard, Leger, and Benetter, Grenadiers of the 8th Legion; a Colonel in the army, two citizens, a woman and a child, whose names we were unable to learn.

Galignani's Messenger of the 30th says:—The number of victims is much more considerable than was at first believed. Several persons wounded were immediately taken to their own homes, and therefore, were not included in the list before published. The number of killed and wounded is said to be 34, including 16 who died immediately, or subsequently perished from their wounds. Among them was M. Labronste, aged 70, a member of the Legion of Honor, one of the oldest receivers of taxes in Paris. His wounds are very serious, but hopes are entertained that his life may be saved. Out of eight persons carried to the Hospital St. Louis, four have undergone amputation.

At the moment the explosion took place, the King had inclined slightly on one side to receive a petition.

The Duke de Broglie received a bullet through the collar of his coat.

In Paris, on the 28th, a grand dinner was given, at the Tuilleries, at which all the Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers were present. At dinner and throughout the evening, the King displayed the utmost calmness.—He frequently expressed in affecting terms his regret at the death of Marshal Mortier and the other victims of the day.

A great number of Mayors and Deputy Mayors of the arrondisement of Sceaux assembled on Tuesday after the review; and signed the following address to the king:—

"Sire—In the midst of universal joy, a horrible attempt has menaced the Life of your Majesty, but the hopes of the enemies of France are once more frustrated. While we deplore the loss of illustrious victims, fallen under the balls of assassins, the chief impulse of our hearts is to return thanks to Providence for having once more saved the country, by preserving the life of your majesty. On this painful occasion, the arrondisement of the Sceaux renews to your Majesty, by the voice of its magistrates, the homage of boundless devotedness, which your Majesty already knows and designs to appreciate."

The Deputies remaining in Paris also went to the Palace of the Tuilleries, where M. Colmot, as Vice President, addressed the King in a speech, to which his Majesty replied as follows:—

"I am sensibly affected with the eagerness of the Chamber of Deputies to afford me a new testimony of devotedness. It has never lost sight of an opportunity of proving its affection for me and my family; I thank you for it.—You say with truth that this day is for me a day of eternal sorrow. Yes; I have seen perish by my side an illustrious Marshal, and brave Frenchman, whose loss would be less afflicting, had they not fallen by the hands of other Frenchmen."

The *Moniteur* also contains a Royal proclamation and ordonnance to the following effect.—"The Fetes for the celebration of the Anniversary of July, 1830, shall not be continued. A solemn funeral service shall be performed in honor of the victims of the attempt of this day."

The Government had decided that one funeral procession shall be formed of all the victims of Tuesday, instead of taking place separately. The Chamber of Peers had determined to go into mourning for five days, from that of the funerals.

In the Chamber of Peers, sitting of July 29th, the Minister of Justice laid before the Chamber an ordonnance from the King, which was read, and in accordance with which the public galleries were then cleared, by order of the President, who declared the legislative sitting closed, and the Chambers formed into a Judicial Court.

In the secret sitting, the Court of Peers, after hearing the requisitory of the Procureur General, pronounced a decision ordering a preliminary investigation, and appointing a Committee of Discharge.

Girard, the assassin, as stated in the Paris *Messenger*, was employed as a dealer in second-handed articles of all kinds, and was more particularly engaged in cleaning and repairing old firearms, and is a very acute and skilful workman. He was known among his companions to entertain legitimist opinions, and it was even believed that he received a pension from the Duchess of Angouleme. He is 39 years of age. Notwithstanding the serious nature of his wounds, he expected to recover, and is now able to converse. Being questioned as to his motives for committing such a crime, and urged to declare whether he had any accomplices, he fully admitted his guilt, and said he knew his fate was inevitable; but as to his motives, he confines himself to saying that he *hated the King*, and further declared, that were he even put to the torture, he could not name his accomplices, for in fact, and in truth, he had none. Nevertheless, a woman, who resides behind the house, has deposed, that an instant after the explosion she saw two men, both wounded, making their escape. In the room of Girard two white hats of different sizes were found, which would indicate that at least two parties were cognizant to the construction of the murderous engine. Upwards of one hundred arrests, it is stated, have already been made.

MISCELLANY.

SUDDEN CHANGE OF FORTUNE.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Some sixty-five or seventy years ago, a vessel from Boston arrived at one of the wharves in London. Among the hands on board, was one by the name of Tudor, a steady, respectable, and well looking young man, who acted in the capacity of both cooper and Sailor.—very early one morning, and before any other hand than Tudor had come upon deck, a young, beautiful, and tolerably well dressed female came tripping down the street to the vessel, enquired of Tudor for the captain. She was told that he had not yet arose, but she insisted on seeing him without delay, and with Tudor's permission proceeded unaccompanied to his berth, and arousing him addressed him with,

"Good morning, Captain, I have called to see if you will marry me."

"Marry you," replied the astonished Captain, believing her to be a suspicious character, "leave my vessel instantly if you know what is for your interest."

She then went to the mate's berth and asked if he would marry her, and received an answer similar to the Captain's, she then went upon deck where Tudor was engaged in some business, put the question to him.

"With all my heart," answered Tudor in a half serious and half jocular manner.

"Then," said she, "come along with me."

Tudor left his work and followed her with motives which he afterwards declared he could never satisfactorily account for even to himself. By the time they had reached the principal streets of the city, many of the shops had been opened. The Lady entered the barber's shop, followed by Tudor, beckoned him to be seated, and ordered the knight of the razor to take off his beard and his hair, both of which operations he unquestionably stood in great need of. She footed the bill and they both left the shop, but soon entered a hat store. She requested that the best lot of beaver hats in the store might be placed on the counter, and then told Tudor to select such a one as suited. He soon did this, the price was paid by the lady, Tudor threw aside his old tarpawling, and left the store in company with his companion, in a beaver that would not have disgraced his Majesty, the King, himself. They visited a shoe store, where Tudor was not long in selecting a pair of boots, nor the lady in paying for them.

Tudor by this time was puzzled to define the object the lady had in view, and it must be acknowledged he was apprehensive all was not right. But fully aware that he had committed no crime to make him dread the face of any mortal, and wishing to see the end of the farce which had been so fairly commenced; he was determined to press forward, prepared for the worst, trusting to his guide and companion. He solicited from the lady an explanation of her designs, but she told him to be silent and ask no questions, and immediately led the way into a clothing store with Tudor at her side. Here Tudor was told to select the best suit of clothes in the store that fitted him, with corresponding articles of clothing, and the sailor in his doublet, tar-bedaubed pantaloons and checkered shirt, was in a few minutes metamorphosed into as fine a gentleman, as far as appearance was concerned, as had walked the streets of that metropolis for many a day. The bill at that place as well as at the others was paid by the lady.

Tudor's amazement was now complete. He knew not what to say or think. Who the lady was, what her intentions were, he could not even surmise. He again asked for an explanation, and insisted upon one; but the only answer he received was,

"Follow me and be not alarmed—all will be explained hereafter to your entire satisfaction."

One thing Tudor was obliged to acknowledge—the lady, thus far, had done by him as he could have wished; he therefore resolved to ask no more questions, and comply with all her requests and demands. Presently she conducted him into a Magistrate's office where they were soon made one, in the usual way, to unite her and her companion in matrimony. This was a damper to Tudor, but nevertheless he tacitly yielded; the ceremony was soon commenced, and in a few seconds the couple were pronounced man and wife.

Without uttering a word, or even exchanging a kiss, Tudor and his wife now left the Magistrate's but not however till she had given him a sovereign for his services. The couple passed through many streets in silence—Tudor hardly knowing what he was doing or what he had done, and certainly ignorant of where he was going or what awaited him, and of the thoughts that occupied his wife's mind the reader will soon be able to judge for himself. Turning the corner of a street, Tudor beheld, a few rods in front of him, a splendid building, towards which his wife seemed to direct her footsteps as well as his own, and into which, indeed, they soon entered. The room into which Tudor was ushered by his wife was furnished in a style of great magnificence. She set him a chair, telling him to make himself contented for a minute or two, and then passed into another room.

The first one there to address her was her uncle, who, on seeing her enter the room jumped up in astonishment from his chair, and calling her by name, demanded how she had escaped from her room and where she had been. Her only answer was—

"Thou fiend in human shape! I allow you just one hour to remove your effects from the house. The actual possession of my property here you have deprived me of, and vainly thought you had made arrangements by which you could deprive me of it through life; but I have frustrated your wicked designs. I am now mistress of my own house, for my husband is now in the front room!"

I must now leave the newly married couple for a short time, for the purpose of returning to the previous history of a very wealthy gentleman, whom I shall designate as Mr. A. not recollecting his actual name, and for the same reason shall give to his daughter the name of Eliza. He had spared neither time nor expense in the education of his daughter, she being the only object of his care and regard, his wife having died when she was quite young, and before his death which took place when she was 14 or 15 years of age, he had the satisfaction of witnessing in her one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies in London.

A short time previous to his death, an arrangement was entered into between Mr. A. and a brother of his, by which his brother was to have possession of his servants, horses, carriages, and such other property as had been deposited in banks for the benefit of his daughter, till the time of her marriage, when the possession of them was to be given up to her husband. It was also a condition of the arrangement that in case Eliza died, without marrying, the property was to go to the uncle and his family.

Immediately after the death of Mr. A. his brother removed into his dwelling, Eliza boarded in his family; and every thing went on agreeably for several weeks, when Eliza discovered in her uncle and his family, the manifestations that she should never marry—the reasons for which, from what has already been said, must be very obvious to every reader. Unluckily for Eliza, she did not discover the diabolical plot in season to frustrate it in its bud.—It was nothing less than this, shut her up in one of the centre rooms in the third story of the house, to prevent her leaving it by keeping the windows and doors strongly bolted, and to refuse her the company of her associates, by telling them when they called that she was either at school or was at some of the shops on business, or had taken a ride into the country for her health, and to see some relations, or telling them something else equally destitute of truth.

Eliza generally received her meals through a small door, in the ceiling from the hands of her unfeeling aunt, to whom her cries for liberation from her lonely dismal prison house were no more effectual than they would have been directed to the idle wind.

Three years was this unfortunate girl shut out from all communication with the world, when one morning her scanty breakfast was carried to her by an old female servant of her father. Eliza once more discovering the face of her old friend and servant, Juan, burst into tears and attempted several times to speak, but was unable to. Juan well understood those incoherent sobbings, and said, herself almost unable to speak from emotion, "Hush; hush, Eliza, Mistress speak not, I understand all.—Your tyrant aunt was taken suddenly ill last night, and the doctor says it is doubtful whether she long survives. I will see you again at noon and at evening. Some of our old servants have long been planning means for your escape, and are now in hopes of effecting it," and without waiting for Eliza's thanks and blessings tripped down stairs.

Eliza though unable for some time to partake of the simple repast, did so at last with a better zest than she ever had before. Her old servants were still about the house and were bent upon her rescue. Most welcome soul-inspiring intelligence!

"Why, said she to herself, is it possible that I am to be delivered from this vile place of confinement? Is it possible that all connected with this establishment—*my own* establishment—do possess hearts of adamant? God speed thee Juan, and thy associates, in thy work of love and mercy!"

It is unnecessary to detail all the minutia of the scheme for Eliza's escape, and the several interviews held between her and Juan for the three days she supplied Eliza with her meals. Suffice it to say, that on the fourth day after the above interview, Eliza was furnished with a small rope, fastened to a window, and was promised a rope ladder the following evening, to effect her descent from one of the windows in the room adjoining; but having loosened the bars of the window the same evening the instrument for that purpose was put into her hands, she determined not to wait till the evening for the promised ladder, not knowing but the plot of the servants might be discovered by her uncle, or some of his children, and she accordingly went to work making a rope, (if so it may be called) from her bed-clothes, by tearing them into strips and tying them together. After a few hours' labor, she completed her rope, but fearing it might not be strong enough to support her, it was some time before she dared to attempt a descent. But preferring death to a longer confinement, and fearing that she might be detected, she resolved to make the attempt and she was successful! Yes, she was now liberated from a prison in her own house, where for 'filthy lucre's sake' she had been confined by her own uncle, and once more breathed the pure air of freedom. This was about daylight. She immediately bent her steps towards the wharf where the Boston vessel lay—and from that period in her life, till she ushered her husband into her own house, the reader has already had an account of.

The surprised and horror stricken uncle stood in mute astonishment for some moments after being informed by Eliza of her marriage. She again repeated the demand, "Leave my house in an hour, thou monster!" and then returned to her husband, where the promised explanation was made.

The amazement of Tudor, and the transports of his wife, at this *sudden change in their fortunes and conditions*, may possibly be conceived, but they certainly cannot be expressed. Being incompetent to the task, I will not attempt to describe the scenes that successively followed, the embrace of that happy couple, and the kisses exchanged—the joy of the faithful servants at seeing their young mistress once more set at liberty—the mortification and decampment of the inhuman uncle and his family—the parties that were given by Mrs. Tudor, as well as those attended by her and her husband—their many pleasant rides into the country, &c.

One pleasant morning, four or five days after the marriage, the attention of the officers and hands belonging to the Boston vessel was directed to a splendid carriage drawn by two cream colored horses, richly caparisoned, which was approaching the wharf; in a few moments it halted immediately in front of the vessel. The driver dismounted the box and let down the steps of the carriage; a gentleman, gorgeously dressed, stepped out, assisted a lady with corresponding habiliments to alight—they then stepped on board the vessel, when the gentleman asked the captain what port he was from, how many days he was performing the passage, when he intended to return, the amount of fare for passengers, and other questions of a like nature, and receiving appropriate answers to the same, asked leave to examine the cabins and the other accommodations of the vessel, (all the while avoiding, as far as possible, the scrutiny of the captain,) which were very courteously shown him. He then observed, that he and his lady had some thoughts of starting for America, and in case they should do so, assured the captain they would take passage with him. They then left the cabin, but before leaving the vessel, the gentleman turned to the captain and said,

"Capt. ——, calling him by name, before leaving your vessel, permit me to *make you acquainted with Mrs. Tudor!*"

It was not till this moment, that the captain and those around him recognized in the elegantly dressed gentleman, their old friend and companion, *Tudor the Cooper!*—they supposed some sad, if not fatal accident had befallen him. I once more leave the reader to judge of the healths that were drank.

The remainder of my imperfect sketch is soon told. Tudor distributed his wages coming to him among his old associates—bade them good-bye, but not, however, until he had exacted a promise from the captain and crew to call as often as convenient upon him before sailing—left the vessel, entered his carriage and was driven to his own door.

Tudor and his wife lived through life upon the most amicable terms, and were blessed with prosperity and an obedient and respected circle of children. Some years after the marriage, he returned, accompanied by his wife, to his native place, Boston, where he built two or three wharves that bear his name to this day. They afterwards returned to London, where they died, as they lived since their union, honored and respected.

Sleeves.—It is stated in the annals of fashion, that the cruelly extravagant custom of putting seventeen yards of chintz into a pair of lady's sleeves, is about to be reformed. The fashion was originally started by an old maid with a wen upon her left shoulder, for the purpose of concealing her deformity.—It has been followed to such a ridiculous extent, that ladies are absolutely precluded from feeding themselves like christians at the dinner or tea table—and are forced to retire to the pantry, unless, indeed, some gallant suitor, or attentive domestic shall be at hand, to place the food in a fair way to reach its destination. Should a lady, fashionably attired, while at breakfast, undertake to reach after the toast or an egg, she would most certainly lose every drop of her, coffee; for after having accomplished the object of her effort, she would find that her sleeve had absorbed the contents of her cup—and so at the dinner table; who has not seen one of those huge sleeves dripping and dangling with all manner of sauces and soups, gathered unconsciously while attempting to accommodate the pretty hand which protruded from its nether orifice, with a custard or a tart!—*Jenks.*

In the country, the conversation of ladies and gentlemen turning on the Mosaic account of the creation of the first woman, a lady made the following remark:—"The Creator in this story appears in the character of a midnight robber—he steals from Adam in his sleep." "Allow me, madam," said a gentleman present, "to narrate an anecdote by way of opposition to your remark. Last night some persons entered my father's house, when they took away a bar of silver, and left in its place a richly chased gold vase; would you consider these men as thieves?" "They thieves!" exclaimed the lady, "no—benefactors." "Well then," exclaimed the gentleman, "in what manner are we to regard him who takes away a worthless rib, and gave in exchange that greatest of earthly treasures—Woman."

A suitable person, who it was certified, would keep an orderly tippling house, having obtained his license from the "Proper Authority," asked a neighbor what he should put upon his sign. Write, said the neighbor, "*Beggars made here!*" How beautiful our public streets would appear if every tippling shop were fitted up with such a sign, gilded by day and illuminated by night. Would it not be well to appropriate a little of the money received for licenses, in this kind of ornament? Besides it would be calling things by their right names.

The way to succeed.—"I owe my success in business chiefly to you," said a stationer to a paper-maker, as they were settling a large account; "but let me ask how a man of your caution came to give credit so freely to a beginner with my slender means?" "Because," replied the paper maker, "at whatever hour in the morning I passed to my business I always observed you without your coat at yours."

There is truly "a world of wisdom" in the above little anecdote.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

Plaister:

WE have for sale, 300 tons of PLAISTER, which we will sell low for Cash only.

Persons desiring to engage it, are requested to make immediate application.

WAGER & O'BYRNE.

Harpers-Ferry, Va. Aug. 10, 1835.—tf.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscriber at Harpers-Ferry, on Saturday the 19th of this Month, for the construction of the Masonry of the Viaduct, to be built across the Potomac River at that place. The masonry will consist of one abutment and seven piers. The face of the abutment and piers will be of ranged rustic masonry extending inwards an average of at least two feet from the exterior—the filling in behind the piers and the backing of the abutments to be of the best rubble masonry, and the whole laid in the best mortar. The foundations of six of the piers will be formed in the bed of the river by throwing in large stones and compactly filling the interstices between them with smaller stone. This foundation will be raised from the bottom of the river to within two feet of the surface of low water, at which level the ranged work will commence. One of the piers will stand upon the low path of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, will be built hollow and filled with dry rubble stone and earth. The foundation of this pier will be of ranged work laid in water cement, and the lower course will rest on puddling clay about two feet in depth. The thickness of the walls of the solid part of this pier will be six feet. The six piers in the river will be ten feet thick at bottom and eight feet at top, twenty-five feet high and fifty feet long, with their ends, both up and down stream, of a curved form, resembling the gothic arch. The abutments will be built against and united to the wall between the Canal and Rail Road. It is believed that the water, in which the piers will be founded, will in no case exceed seven feet in depth at the low stage of the river, and for most of the piers will not be more than four to five feet deep, and that the bed of the river at the site of the bridge, is entirely of rock. Persons disposed to contract for the work will, of course, examine the site and judge of these matters for themselves.

Recommendations for experience and capacity will be expected to accompany the proposals of such as have not been contractors on the works of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.

No ardent spirits to be used on the work.

The subscriber will attend at Harpers-Ferry on Friday the 18th and Saturday the 19th of this Month, for the purpose of giving further explanation and receiving proposals.

By order of the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.

CASPAR W. WEVER.

September 3, 1835.

Office of the Supd't. of Grad'n and Masonry.

$2000 PREMIUM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS hereby offer to the citizens of Virginia and Maryland, a

THRESHING MACHINE,

AND

PORTABLE HORSE POWER,

which is the one known in the south as the celebrated *RICE THRESHING MACHINE*, improved and rendered much more effective by Dr. Lancaster, one of the subscribers who designed the power also. Wherever they have been introduced, thus improved, they have maintained an unrivalled reputation for speed, safety, durability and cleanness of operation. The machines are made of different sizes to suit purchasers, for two, three, and four horses, and one hundred bushels of Wheat to the horse per day is common and light business. One hundred bushels of wheat in one hour, and one bushel per minute to each horse employed, have been repeatedly threshed perfectly clean.—That the public may be satisfied that this machine is essentially different, in its principle and mode of operation, from other machines in use; and that they may have a test by which they can determine the comparative merits of this with other machines, and be saved from imposition in the purchase of defective ones, we hereby promise, and bind ourselves, to pay to any person who shall make an improvement on the operative parts of our machine, or produce one superior to it, the sum of

2000 DOLLARS.

In consequence of this premium, which has been offered for several years and through many states of the Union, the machine has been more extensively brought into competition with others, and more thoroughly tried than any ever hitherto offered to the American farmer. In confirmation of the above statement respecting the power of our machines, we can confidently appeal to the testimony of hundreds who have seen them in operation in the neighboring counties. And let it be recollected, that we do not wish to make a single sale to any individual who has not seen our articles fully and fairly tried, and who is not beyond a doubt convinced of their entire superiority over every other in the country; and that we desire all rigidly to examine, and unsparingly to criticise, each and every part, so that it may be improved, the premium obtained, and a deserving community presented with a better article, provided this is not already perfect.

M. LANCASTER,
D. RICHARDSON,
J. NICKOLS.

☞ As we desire all to examine and judge from their own observations, we refrain from appending any of numerous testimonials presented in its favor, but ask of one and all, to throw aside for a day their prejudices, and call and give it a personal examination.

We, the undersigned, having purchased the entire right of using and vending the above Threshing Machine in Jefferson County, Virginia, are now prepared to sell individual rights to any person or persons who may wish to purchase.

As to the performance of the Machine we deem it unnecessary to comment upon it; we will only say that it threshed, upon the farm of Lewis Neill, two hundred sheaves in five minutes, by the watch, in the presence of a number of persons, which is at the rate of one hundred and twenty bushels per hour, allowing five bushels to the hundred sheaves, which is a moderate allowance, as every practical farmer will adult.

LEWIS NEILL,
GEORGE LAY,
ABRAHAM SNYDER,
HENRY SNYDER,
ISAAC HINKLE,
WILLIAM GROVE.

Sept. 10, 1835.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that notwithstanding he has engaged in keeping tavern, his TAILORING BUSINESS will be continued as usual, in the room formerly occupied by Mr. Stone as a bar-room, where he will be thankful for a continuance of custom from his friends and the public. He returns his thanks for past favors, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further support.

JOHN R. A. REDMAN.

Smithfield, Sept. 10, 1835.—3t.

Cash for Flour.

WE wish to purchase 1000 bbls. of Flour; for which we will give the Balt. price (costs of Transportation off,) &c. subject to the Baltimore inspection.

WAGER & O'BYRNE.

April 16, 1835.—6m.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in August, 1835:

Samuel Strider, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Charlotte Hall, John Strider, Isaac Fouke, and William Strider, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Charlotte Hall, not having entered her appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that she is not an inhabitant of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

August 6, 1835.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules Holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in July, 1835:

Andrew Reinhart, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

John McPherson Brien, administrator of John Brien, dec'd, who was the survivor of John McPherson and John Brien, co-partners under the name of McPherson and Brien, and the said John McPherson Brien, as heir of John McPherson and of John Brien, James S. McPherson, William S. McPherson, John McPherson, Horatio McPherson, Edward B. McPherson, Robert G. McPherson, John H. T. McPherson, Catharine McPherson, (daughter of Robert G. McPherson, dec'd,) Catharine McPherson, (daughter of Alexander McPherson, dec'd,) Matilda McPherson, John McPherson, Henry A. Brien, and Luke Tiernan Brien, heirs of John McPherson and John Brien, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE said defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

August 6, 1835.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in July, 1835:

Jose P. Adams, Administrator of Thomas Hamilton, dec'd, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Jacobina Baker and James L. Ranson, DEF'RS,

IN CHANCERY

THE defendant, Jacobina Baker, not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that she is not an inhabitant of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clk.*

July 30, 1835.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in July, 1835:

Thomas W. Keyes, Henry Ward and James B. Wager, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Philip W. Ward and Thomas B. Keyes, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clk.*

July 30, 1835.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in July, 1835:

George Entler, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

John T. Cookus, executor of Aaron Jewett, dec'd, who was executor of John Wingerd, dec'd, John P. Wingerd, Jacob Wingerd, Catharine Wingerd, Marcellina Wingerd, George B. Wingerd, H. R. Gresham and Mary E., his wife, late Mary E. Wingerd, Daniel Entler surviving executor of Catharine Motter, dec'd, the said Daniel Entler as administrator of Betsy Nottinger, dec'd, Samuel Russell, Carver Willis, late sheriff of Jefferson county, and administrator of Robert C. Lee, dec'd., Baker Tapscott, executor of John Baker, dec'd, Thomas Likens and Joseph Entler, DEF'RS.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, John P. Wingerd, Jacob Wingerd, Catharine Wingerd, Marcellina Wingerd, George B. Wingerd, H. R. Gresham and Mary E., his wife, and Samuel Russell, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill and amended bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, Clk.

July 30, 1835.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in July, 1835:

Thomas Hammond, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Anthony Rowe, administrator of Martha Vanzant, deceased, William K. Newnum, Stephen Denning, Louisa Rowe, William Atchison, and Susan R., his wife, late Susan Newnum, and William Rowe, James Rowe, Martha Rebecca Rowe, Mary Fletcher Rowe, and Sarah Jane Matilda Rowe, children of Mary M. Rowe, dec'd, DEF'S,

IN CHANCERY.

The same, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

William Newnum, Stephen Denning, Louisa Rowe, William Atchison and Susan R., his wife, late Susan Newnum, Martha A. Vanzant, William Rowe, James Rowe, Martha Rebecca Rowe, Mary Fletcher Rowe, Sarah Jane Matilda Rowe, heirs at law of Martha Vanzant, late of Jefferson county, deceased, and Anthony Rowe, administrator of said Martha Vanzant, deceased, DEF'S,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants in the above named suits, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clk.*

July 30, 1835.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in July, 1835:

Charles Bearman and Robert T. Brown, Trustees of William Cleveland, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

William Cleveland, David H. Snyder, Daniel Snyder, Joseph K. Bell, Benjamin Boley, sen., David Boerly, Gustavus 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, Prudence McCormick, Henry D. Gardner, Samuel Strider, Benjamin Ford, Gerard B. Hopper, 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'RS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, 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 and Philip Baltzell, and Thomas R. Matthews and Samuel Hopkins, merchants and partners trading under the firm of Matthews & Hopkins, not having entered their appearance, and according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clk.*

July 30, 1835.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in July, 1835:

James Duncanson and Andrew Hunter, trustees for Wall and Duncanson, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Caleb Wall, and Edward S. Duncanson, —— Tyson, administrator of Nathan Shepherd, dec'd, P. Aiblano, Plaskitt & Co., Jones & Woodward, Albert Koster, Asahel Weston, Jarvis and Thomson, John B. Stricker, Morgan & Burke, Conkley & Rochester, Newkirk & White, J. & T. Wood, J. W. Keirle & Son, C. W. Pratt, Norris & Beatty, John Potter, Smith & Sharkey, J. E. Atkinson, E. T. Elliott & Co., Johnston, Price & Co., Covey & Withered, John S. Gallaher, and —— Mantz, DEF'RS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE above named defendants, except John Potter and John S. Gallaher, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

July 30, 1835.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in July, 1835:

Bunbury Bennett, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Richard Williams, administrator *de bonis non* with the will annexed of Smith Slaughter, dec'd, and Richard Williams, administrator *de bonis non* of Hamilton Jefferson, dec'd, who was the executor of Smith Slaughter, dec'd, who was the administrator *de bonis non* of Mason Bennett, dec'd, and Lydia Daniels, executrix, and John H. Daniels, executor of John Daniels, dec'd, and John Bennett, Richard Bennett and William Bennett, DEF'RS.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Mason Bennett and William Bennett, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clk.*

July 30, 1835.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in July, 1835:

John Mark, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Brockenbrough McCormick, James W. Riley, executor of Alexander Riley, dec'd, Priscilla Riley, James W. Riley, John P. Riley, George H. Riley, and Edwin A. Riley, DEF'RS.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Brockenbrough McCormick, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill and petition of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clk.*

July 30, 1835.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in July, 1835:

Baker Tapscott, executor of John Baker, deceased, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Daniel Entler, executor of Catharine Motter, deceased, John T. Cookus, executor of Aaron Jewett, dec'd, Carver Willis, late Sheriff of Jefferson county, administrator of Robert C. Lee, dec'd, Samuel Russell, Thomas Likens and Alexander McDonald, DEF'RS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Samuel Russell and Alexander McDonald, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clk.*

July 30, 1835.

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

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in July, 1835:

Benjamin T. Towner and Thomas G. Harris, lately co-partners trading under the firm of Towner & Harris, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Lewis Clinkenbeard and Edward Loess, sen., DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Lewis Clinkenbeard, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clk.*

July 30, 1835.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in July, 1835:

Daniel Cameron and Archibald Cameron, co-partners trading under the firm of D. & A. Cameron, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

John McPherson Brien, administrator of John Brien, deceased, John McPherson Brien and Horatio McPherson, survivors of John Brien, John McPherson Brien and Horatio McPherson, late co-partners trading under the firm of McPherson & Brien, and John McPherson Brien, survivor of John Brien and John McPherson Brien, late co-partners, trading under the firm of Brien & McPherson, John McPherson Brien and Henry A. Brien, late copartners, trading under the firm of Brien and McPherson, and Richard B. Byrd, DEF'RS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, (except Richard E. Byrd,) not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clk.*

July 30, 1835.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in July 1835:

George Gaint, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Wm. B. Magruder, administrator with the will annexed of James Million, deceased, Henry Heans, William Grantham, administrator of James Shirley, Jun. deceased, Harriet Berry, James Brookes, and George Redman, DEF'RS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, James Brookes and George Redman, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

July 23, 1835.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in July, 1835:

James Hite, late Sheriff of Jefferson county, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

John Jackson, Albert Hamrickhouse, John Sharff, Daniel Kable, James Moore, and John K. Cookus, administrator of John Walper, deceased, DEF'RS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, John Jackson, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBT. T. BROWN, *Clk.*

July 23, 1835.

Money Wanted.

I AM much in want of money, and must have it. Many of my old friends and customers owe me debts of long standing.—I have waited with them year after year, and still the money seems as far off as ever. Now, I put the question to them, whether I ought to wait any longer. Come, friends, let us at least have a consultation, and see whether ways and means cannot be devised for obliging me, without distressing yourselves. Call and pay up, if possible, and that speedily.

Those whose open accounts are running on, are likewise requested to call and pay up, or give their notes.

JOHN T. COOKUS.

Shepherdstown, July 23, 1835.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to dispose of three hundred acres of my Jefferson Land; it being part of a larger tract lying on and near the river Shenandoah, three miles distant from Charles Town, and not more than seven or eight from Harpers-Ferry. About one third of this tract is heavily clothed with fine, thrifty timber; the balance cleared, well fenced, and in a pretty good state of cultivation, at least 100 acres thereof being well set in Clover; the improvements are, two Dwelling Houses, two Kitchens, a good new Barn, with stabling and other out houses in abundance; it is well watered, (Evit's Run,) a fine bold stream, passing through it, besides having several never failing springs of limestone water on it, one near each dwelling house; possession may be had at any time, terms accommodating, and price low.

MATTHEW RANSON.

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. } March, 19, 1835—tf

WILLIAM W. WHINNEY,

(Late of the City of Richmond,)

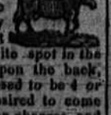
TAILOR,

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.

Estray Cow.



CAME upon the premises of the subscriber, some time in June last, a red muley COW, with a slit in the right ear, red except a small white spot in the forehead, also some spots upon the back, and with a white belly; supposed to be 4 or 5 years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JANE TURNER.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 3, 1835.—3t

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS.

THIS beautiful establishment, situated in Jefferson County, Virginia, about 10 miles south-west of Harpers-Ferry, and five miles from the county seat, (Charlestown,) is again open for the reception of visiters.

The valuable qualities of the water are universally known and acknowledged; and the facilities now afforded for reaching this pleasant retreat, by the Rail Road and Stages, will render it a jaunt of pleasure and healthful recreation. The health of the neighborhood has been most excellent for many years.

Two lines of Stages run daily from Harpers-Ferry through Charlestown, and accommodation carriages to the Springs can be had at any time.

The subscribers will endeavor to require, in the most satisfactory manner, all those who may sojourn with them.

THOMAS COCKRELL,
JOHN G. COCKRELL.

June 4, 1835.—tf.

CONTENTS

Of Shannondale water, according to the analysis of the late Dr. DE BUTTS, of Baltimore.

Selenite, or, Sulphate of Lime,
Carbonate of Lime,
Sulphate of Magnesia, (Epsom Salt,)
Muriate of Magnesia,
Muriate of Soda,
Sulphate of Iron,
Carbonate of Iron,
Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas,
Carbonic Acid Gas.

Temperature,—about fifty-five degrees of Fahrenheit.

Properties—actively purgative on account of its laxative, in proportion to the quantity taken into the stomach, or condition of the system—Tonic—Diuretic—Diaphoretic.

Valuable Jefferson Land FOR SALE.

INTENDING to remove to the West, I offer for sale, the Farm upon which I live, lying near the Shenandoah River, in Jefferson County, Va., about three miles from Charlestown, and seven from Harpers-Ferry. It contains 106 acres of first rate

Lime Stone Land,

one fourth of which is in Timber, and the cleared land in a high state of cultivation.—It is watered by a never-failing stream, (the Charlestown run,) and has upon it several fine Springs, one of which is near the Dwelling. The improvements are a comfortable BRICK DWELLING, with three rooms below, and two above, also, a Kitchen, Smoke-house, corn Crib, and Stable.

There is a fine Merchant Mill and Saw Mill, within two hundred yards of the Farm. As persons desirous of purchasing will doubtless view the premises, the terms and further particulars will be made known on application.

MATILDA DOWNEY.

March 26, 1835.—tf.

To the Farmers

Of Jefferson and Frederick Counties.

WE return our sincere acknowledgments for the liberal encouragement we have heretofore received at the Bloomery Mills, and now take the opportunity to inform them, that in addition to the Bloomery Mills, we have purchased a mill on Bullskin, (formerly the property of John Haines,) which has for some years been occupied by Mr. Hugh Conway, and all kinds of grain into either of said Mills. We will, at all times, pay the highest the market will justify for Wheat, delivered in either of the Mills; and from our experience as millers, we do not hesitate in saying that we are prepared to do business on such terms as cannot fail to give general satisfaction to farmers; and we invite all those who have grain to dispose of to give us a call before making a disposition of the same. To any of our customers that prefer grinding, liberal advances will be made, and strict attention at all times paid to their business. We have employed, at the Bloomery Mills, a miller who is attentive and understands his business, and B. Ford will be very frequently in attendance for the purpose of attending to the orders of the customers of that mill, and any orders left with the miller, in his absence, will receive due attention. We will also have an attentive miller at the Bullskin Mill, and farmers may rely on having their work done, and business attended to, in the very best manner and at the shortest notice;—with this determination, on our part, we leave the issue to a generous public who have heretofore encouraged us and left us no reason to doubt a continuance of success.

BENJ. FORD,
DANIEL SNYDER,

Aug. 20, 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 give them no uneasiness, as we will attend to 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

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 Sensenay, *Winchester,*
" William Castleman, } *Near Berryville,*
" James Castleman, }
Messrs. Wilson & Anderson, *Martinsburg,*
" Ab'm S. Rhodes & Co., *Middletown,*
Mr. George Humphreys, *Charlestown.*

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Capt. Jacob Haynes, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted are notified that payment must be made without delay.

JACOB HAYNES, *Ex'r.*

Sept. 3, 1834.—4t

Drawing and Painting,

TAUGHT IN SIX LESSONS!

D. SNIVELY has commenced a course of instruction in the art of

PAINTING,

at his residence, in Shepherdstown, on a new system, by which, after six lessons, a pupil will understand, perfectly, the reason, of light and shade, the mixture of colors, drawing upon correct principles; and will be able to proceed, without difficulty or impediment, in painting birds, flowers, animals, &c.; and copy accurately, either from nature or other drawings, and apply colors with a facility never to be equalled upon the old system, and in a style far more beautiful.—TERMS, $5 00.

MEZZOTINTO; a beautifull style of drawing landscapes—taught in six lessons.

August 20, 1835.

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 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.

Winchester and Potomac RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

July 23, 1835.

THE WINCHESTER and Potomac Rail-road 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

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.

FORWARDING AGENCY

At Harpers-Ferry.

Wager & O'Byrne

ARE prepared to receive and forward with promptitude, either to the District by the Canal, or to Baltimore by the Rail-Road,

FLOUR

AND OTHER

Country Produce

consigned to them for either place, and will, when desired, make sale of the same.

The GOODS of Merchants and others coming from either market will receive the great est attention.

We shall have constantly on hand a large supply of SALT and PLASTER.

Jan. 15, 1835.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, under several inducements, have finally come to the conclusion to close their present situation of business as speedily as possible, at this place. They feel themselves thankful to a generous public for their past liberal support, and in return offer, for cash, (groceries excepted,) their entire splendid assortment of Merchandize, at COST PRICES. Those who wish to avail themselves of an opportunity of purchasing Good Bargains, will please call on or before the 3d of September next, for on that day we shall commence disposing of our stock of goods at COST, without fail.

We also inform those persons who have unsettled accounts of long standing that they will confer a particular favor by closing the same by note, or liquidating with cash their respective accounts.

RICH'D & JOS. JOHNSON.

Camp-Hill, Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 20.

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 154 bushels wheat in 30 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.

HIRAH McVEIGH & CO.

Middleburg, Loudoun County, } June 4, 1835.—tf.

To the Ladies.

E. S. CONRADT informs the ladies of Harpers-Ferry and its vicinity, that she carries on the Millinery and Mantua Making business, in Bolivar, next door to Dr. Hayden's store, where she is prepared to execute, at the shortest notice, all kinds of fashionable millinery and mantua making, viz: Bonnets of all kinds, Caps and Turbans, Ladies Riding Habits and Dres