

# Virginia Free Press.

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

VOL. 29.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1836.

NO. 5.

**DISSECTION.**  
The dissection of a patient, who died of a disease, is a subject of great interest to the medical community. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of the public, and the patient's friends, and the friends of the medical profession. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of the public, and the patient's friends, and the friends of the medical profession.

**LIVED PLACES.**  
**Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c.**  
The subscriber will carry on the business at the same old stand, and having received a new supply of Jewellery, he is now prepared to supply those who may wish to purchase articles in his line.

**JEFFERSON LAND FOR SALE.**  
The subscriber, as agent for Octavius Fairfax, offers for sale a tract of LAND situated on the banks of the Shenandoah river in this County. It lies immediately opposite the Shamondale Springs, adjoining the lands of Hugh McDonald and others, and is that portion of the Shamondale tract laid off as the distributive share of said Octavius, in the estate of his father Ferdinand Fairfax, dec'd. The tract contains 30 acres, 40 of which is in wood—

**Transportation**  
*On the Canal and Rail Road.*  
**WAGNER & O'BRYNE,**  
Commission and Forwarding Agents at Harpers-Ferry, Va.

**Transportation**  
*From Georgetown and Alexandria.*  
Persons desiring of having articles brought from the above mentioned places by our line of canal boats, are requested to have them left with Mr. Walker, at the office of the Rail Road, or to call on the undersigned at Harpers-Ferry, Va.

**Plaster.**  
50 TONS ground Plaster in casks, warranted pure, will be sold, without charge for the casks.  
**WAGNER & O'BRYNE,**  
Harpers-Ferry, Va. Feb. 18, 1836.

**Notice.**  
Those who are owing me, and have failed to make payment as requested in my former notices, are hereby informed that my books and accounts are now ready for settlement. All who have open accounts on my books are earnestly requested to come forward with payment, and close the same either by payment or by note.

**The Passenger Cars**  
LEAVE Harpers-Ferry, every day, for Frederick City and Baltimore, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; returning, arrive at Harpers-Ferry, every day, between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M.  
Feb. 25, 1836.

**CONGRESS.**  
**OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.**  
On Monday the 23d ult. the following highly interesting Message, with the accompanying documents, was transmitted by the President of the United States to Congress:

I transmit, herewith, to Congress, copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Charge d'Affaires of His Britannic Majesty, relative to the mediation of Great Britain in our disagreement with France, and to the determination of the French Government to execute the Treaty of Indemnification, without further delay, on the application for payment by the agent of the U. States.

The grounds upon which the mediation was accepted will be found fully developed in the correspondence. On the part of France the mediation had been publicly accepted before the offer of it could be received here.

**MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.**  
In the Senate (the House of Representatives not being in session to receive the Message) the Message and Documents were received, and, having been read,

Mr. Clay rose to propose the proper disposition of the Message, without being sure what would be the most appropriate or agreeable to the Senate. But before he submitted any motion, he hoped he would be allowed to express the satisfaction, shared, he was certain, by every member of the Senate, which the amicable termination of our unhappy controversy with France had produced.

I may be permitted, I trust, at this time, without a suspicion of the most remote desire to throw off censure from the Executive, or to point it to any other Department or branch of the Government, to refer to the want of effective preparation in which our

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of the President to Congress in relation to our French affairs. It was courteous, honorable, dignified, and persuasive, and deserved well the reply it received.

The second letter is the reply of Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Bankhead. This is written also in a good spirit. It accords with satisfaction the offer of the point of mediation, and the right of the President to say to the Congress of the United States what he chooses with regard to the conduct of any other nation.

But let us test the principles alluded to by what has transpired in our negotiations and correspondence with France alone. It was violated in 1830, when Mr. Rives made an explanation to Polignac of a message of the President to Congress which had given offence to France; and when the then Secretary of State (although the Prince had been previously satisfied) pressed upon Mr. Rives a further and an elaborate apology for the offensive language of the message.

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parts which, on that question had been acted by the new Administration; that is, to the parts respectively taken by the Secretary of War, by the Secretary of the Treasury, by the Secretary of the Navy, and by the Minister himself, in the Congress of the United States. Could there have been more distinct or generous invitations to a foreign Power or a more intelligible hint to grant concessions founded upon previous friendly services?

And what was this pretension, in regard to which the prior Administration had displayed too much pertinacity? It was nothing more nor less than the humble privilege of carrying our own products in our own vessels to British colonial ports on the same condition as similar products might be brought there from any other vessels; a privilege asserted by the act of the 3d of March, 1823, for which, I believe, the Secretary had himself voted.

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profited by it. She would have carried to the commerce, to a large extent, of both belligerents, and her marines must have been highly benefited. Overlooking all these advantages, with rare disinterestedness and magnanimity, she tendered her friendly offices to produce an accommodation; and she well deserved the praise which the

I have, on this one regret on this pleasing occasion, and it is, that we are not allowed any time for repose and rejoicing. Our good old President has hardly terminated the French war, before he declares a new one against the Surplus Fund. I do hope that he will now turn his thoughts on peace; or, if that be impossible, that his friends at least on this floor, cherishing its spirit and its principles, will unite with us in an equitable distribution, upon the principles of the Land Bill, of a liberal portion of the fund.

Mr. Clay concluded by moving to lay the Message on the table, and to print it.

**THE HON. J. Q. ADAMS.**  
The following is the eloquent conclusion of Mr. Adams' speech in the House of Representatives on the loss of the Portification Bill, in which he classically, but severely, alluded to the course of Mr. Adams.

The honorable member, with a precision of aim which leaves nothing of doubt as to whom his shafts were sped, and whom he describes as "the Achilles" of the Senate, essays to bring down from his high standing one representing his own commonwealth, with unsurpassed ability, in the other branch of the Legislature. The attack was little to have been expected from that quarter. A scene of disgraceful disorder, such as the Speaker says he had never witnessed in ten years' experience here, ensued.

The difficulty with France being settled, the print makers and print sellers of New York have resolved to make money out of the affair, and are getting up caricatures, in which Louis Philippe is not very much flattered. The last that appeared treats of the mediation: "In the midst of the piece are two figures, one light, graceful, and uncovered head, addressing the other—'General, here's King William.' 'Fourth come to settle the differences between you and Louis Philippe! Talk to him like a brook!'"

The following extract from a Pennsylvania paper, with equal truth and poetic beauty of language, describes the cares and difficulties which beset the path of an Editor:

The large tract of country called Wisconsin is to be constructed into a Territory. A bill for that purpose is now in progress in the Senate of the U. States.

er, every desire might fall, every effort cease. Yes, sir, if I should see him descending from that lofty eminence, soured, disappointed, vindictive—forgetful of his own character, and of the friends who had stood by him in the hour of need; if I should see the infirmities of our nature—the lower and baser passions—mastering and expelling

ies which I know belong to his age, if I should see him betraying and abandoning the cause which he now upholds, making his friends to hang their heads in very shame and confusion—I do not say, sir, that I would pray Heaven to blast all our efforts in the cause of our country—but rather would I see his sun go down now, even from its high noon, so that it leave us a glorious light to cheer, and animate, and guide, and to which we could turn our eyes with high and heart-stirring pride; rather would I see this, than to behold him putting off the mighty armor of Achilles, which no man can wear, to act as a perjurer part, who, by fraud levelled the proud walls of Troy to dust; rather this, far rather, than to see him lingering on the stage of political action, behind his time, "the derision of his enemies—the melancholy pity of his friends."

**ANECDOTE.**  
An amusing incident occurred at Washington, showing the sense of the people in regard to Mr. Adams's late sumner: "An old, plain and substantial farmer, from Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, was present, and as soon as he got out of the gallery, gave vent to his feelings by the most unrestrained denunciations of John Quincy Adams—as 'a venomous old varmin!—a toady!—a sycophant!—a liar!—a traitor!—and finally, 'a rank pison yake.' He went down to the Rail-road depot, accompanied by a throng, who seemed to listen with applause and interest to what a reporter would call, 'his remarks in reply to the gentleman from Massachusetts.' When he was about to get into the car to go to Baltimore, he discovered that the name of the car was 'John Quincy Adams'; here his rage broke out afresh, and he swore he would not go a step in that car. There was a great crowd standing around, and they gave the old gentleman three cheers, and unanimously damned the 'Adams car.' Nobody would get into it, and the conductor said he would change the name as soon as he got to Baltimore."

**Legal Distinction.**—Two prominent advocates in this eastern section, within fifty miles of Bangor, were once engaged in a case in Court on opposite sides. Their feelings were very much enlisted in their clients' favor. One of them, in the course of his remarks, made an assertion which very much excited the other, who thereupon sprang upon his feet and exclaimed, "Brother C, do you say that as a lawyer, or as a man? If you say it as a lawyer, I'll try you well, but if you say it as a man, you're right!"

**A Singular Case.**—It is stated in an English paper, that a lad in Lehighborough was lately amusing himself by pursuing "buzing millers," as they are called, when another flying in an opposite direction came with such velocity in to his mouth, that it remained fixed in the thorax more than a quarter of an hour, after which it succeeded in crawling into the stomach. So dreadful was the sensation produced, that the boy continued retching for nearly twenty hours, and he only escaped with his life, owing to the great care of a medical gentleman.

**The very last.**—"Grandmam," said an urchin to his father's mother, the other day, living somewhere in Worcester. "Grandmam, the Railroad is coming through our town." "Is it 'Sib'?" said the venerable dame. "Well, I hope it will come through by daylight, for I long to see one terribly!"

**Anecdote.**—A farmer once hired a Vermontian to assist in drawing logs. The Yankee, when there was a log to lift, generally contrived to secure the smallest end, for which the farmer chastised him, and told him always to take the butt end. Dinner came, and with it a sugar loaf Indian pudding—Jonathan sliced

**WANTED TO CHARTER.**  
For the State of Massachusetts, and the United States having declared that if the Bank of the United States were rechartered, "he would fly to the farthest deserts of Arraby," the subscribers are desirous of chartering a fast sailing copper-bottomed and fastened ship, of about six hundred tons burthen, with a commodious cabin and state rooms, for the accommodation of the Executive and his suite, on the proposed voyage. She will be placed under the command of Commodore Elliott, and must be ready to sail as soon as that distinguished commander returns from the Mediterranean. N. B. A commodious stateroom will be necessary for the accommodation of the Kitchen Cabinet. Apply to

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CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The Senate proceeded, on motion of Mr. Benton, to consider the bill making appropriations for fortifications, for the purchase of new sites, &c.

Mr. Benton explained at length his views as to the true policy of the country, in reference to a system of defence. After he had closed,

Mr. Preston gave notice that he should to-morrow move to amend the clause in the bill making appropriation for steam batteries, by striking out \$500,000, and inserting \$100,000 for the experiment.

On motion of Mr. Preston, the Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, The Chair presented the message from the President of the United States, relating to the subject of the adjustment of our difficulties with France, which was transmitted to the Senate yesterday.

The message was read and referred to the Committee of foreign relations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gillett moved 25,000 copies. Mr. Cave Johnson objected to so large a number, on the ground, that it was an unnecessary expense, as the message would appear in every newspaper in the country.

Mr. Parker expressed his surprise at the objections of the gentleman from Tennessee, and gave several reasons why he should vote for the largest number.

Mr. Adams said there was another reason in favor of printing a large number, which would have great weight with him—he meant what he conceived to be the moral of the conclusion of this controversy with France—the recommendation with which the message closes; and the quotation from the almost inspired words of the father of his country.

Mr. Boon moved 40,000 copies.—Rejected. The motion to print 25,000 copies was agreed to.

MR. PRESTON. Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1836.

The Senate was today the scene of the most splendid and fervid eloquence—an eloquence that was argumentative as well as rhetorical. I will never forget it—the impression it made is indelible.

The galleries, in spite of the threatening appearance of the weather, were well filled—and let be remembered by the readers of this letter, as one of the most interesting circumstances of the day, the presence of the daughter and brother of the orator, and also the daughter of his colleague, (Mr. Calhoun). The daughter of the distinguished Southern seemed wrapped in attention to his glowing and splendid flight; and I felt happy that she was there to bless him with her young admiration.

After some statistical readings of Mr. Benton, at a few minutes past one, Mr. Preston took the floor—the order of the day being the report of the committee on the bill for the purchase of sites, and to commence the construction of fortifications and for other purposes.

He expressed his opinion upon the merits of the bill at large—said that he looked with great anxiety upon the Treasury of the United States—he was aware how important it was to legislate upon this subject—the Treasury was in a plethoric state—over charged with an enormous amount on hand—thirty millions of dollars. But this bill would not drain it. No, no. You might scatter money abroad—lavish it—build your forts of Paris marble, but still the mighty torrent would flow on with the waters of the ocean. The country was an immense one—it was rich beyond computation—it was like the ancient land who was covered with barbed helmets and treasures. We were striving to throw off the glittering emblems, but we could not. He then went into a history of fortification appropriations—spoke of it as a favorite theory of Washington—a favorite theory of his remarkable mind.

"I said remarkable, Mr. President—no sir, his mind was one vast table land, without the shadow of a valley—a succession of mountains and yet no depression—grand, lofty, sublime and by itself." It was a most eloquent and sublime figure—only a peculiarly Prestonian. He then showed how this administration had received five times as much in appropriation over that of any other time; twenty millions for fortification—and yet we hear the thunder of complaint about the unfortified state of the country, from all quarters—from the heights as well as the base of Olympus—the big thunder and the little thunder. How withering was his eloquence when he thus exposed the inconsistency of the administration.—It is surprising how they could hold up their heads after the accumulated evidence against them brought to light since the commencement of Congress. He now took a flight at the Chairman of the Military Committee—said that he had lauded several administrations for their exertions in behalf of the fortification system. "He could not let the opportunity pass without saying a word or two upon this subject and upon his colleagues—his feelings were up and they should have vent. He (Mr. Calhoun) had been omitted in this eulogy—it was well—but it did not detract from his merits—it did not make him less the father of this system.—There was in Rome, said Mr. P. a lady, who was the wife of Cassius and sister of Brutus, who died—her funeral was attended with all the pomp of Roman ceremonial—the statues from all the noble houses were carried in the mournful array—all except the statues of her husband and her brother!" quoting a passage from Tacitus, which declared them as more honored by the nation; he exclaimed, "I am not the only one."

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, FEB. 22.

The day was principally occupied with a discussion relative to the elevation of a flag upon the capitol. At length a resolution was adopted requesting the Speaker to request the Superintendent of Public Buildings to request some other person to hoist the flag, and then the house adjourned in honor of the day.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1836.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The following message was received from the Governor of the Commonwealth: To the House of Delegates: I have just received a paper containing the Preamble and Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the subject of expunging from the journal of the Senate of the United States a resolution of that body.

By the last of the resolutions contained in this paper, I am requested to perform two several acts. I am desired to transmit these resolutions to each of the Senators from Virginia, in the Congress of the United States, and also to accompany this communication with a request to the Senators, on my part, that they would lay the same before the body of which they are members.

Neither of the acts I am thus requested to perform, is embraced within the sphere of any duty assigned to the Governor of this Commonwealth, either by its Constitution or law; but as neither is thereby prohibited to him, I should not have hesitated to comply with the requests of the General Assembly, if, in doing so, I was not obliged to add my approbation to their resolves, and to unite my solicitation to their commands. Such a conclusion, however, is inevitable; for the terms employed in the resolutions, as well as the very nature of one of the acts I am thereby requested to perform, announce plainly, that both these acts are considered by the General Assembly as merely voluntary on my part, in the performance of which acts, I am not compelled by the obligations of my legal duties. Therefore, it would be impossible for me to avoid the conclusions I have stated, should I comply with these requests. Even an addition to the communication I am requested to make, of such a disclaimer as might suffice to acquit me of this imposition, would be in direct conflict with the expressed wishes of the General Assembly, and therefore would not comport, as I think, with that respectful consideration which is due to that body, especially by every other department of this government.

Placed, thus, in a situation where my voluntary compliance with the wishes of the General Assembly must expose me to an imputation that, in justice to myself, I ought to disclaim, and should I do so, being constrained to depart from the course which my respect for them would induce me to adopt, no alternative is left but for me to decline a compliance with their request. This I beg leave to do in the most respectful manner; and I hasten to communicate to them this, my determined resolution, to the end that, if the General Assembly think it proper, the task which I have been requested to perform, may be committed to some other agent, whose avowal or opinions, in this respect, may be different from mine.

No ordinary circumstances would justify me, even to myself, in declining to co-operate with the General Assembly, by the performance of any act on my part, that they might think useful to give effect to their wishes; and in that mode which to them might seem most proper. But I should be justly regarded by all, as unworthy of the high trust confided to me, if I were capable of permitting any consideration whatever, even my sincere wish to comply with the requests of the General Assembly, to cause me to disregard my most sacred obligations. And, as I cannot consider the resolutions I am requested to transmit, otherwise than as requiring a palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States, I should incur guilt from which not even the approving voice of the present General Assembly would suffice to absolve me, were I to lend my aid knowingly in any way to give effect to such a purpose. Greatly indeed would this guilt be aggravated, if while entertaining these opinions, I should dare to request others to incur such criminality on their part.

I may be mistaken in these opinions, but they are approved by my most deliberate judgment; and while so approved, it is my duty to act in conformity with them. Should I not do so, I should offend against my own conscience; and as by this I should justly merit the scorn and contempt of my fellow-citizens, I presume I should also incur that of the General Assembly itself.

The courtesy and respect due to a co-ordinate department of the Government, restrains me from stating here, the various considerations which have induced me to entertain the opinion I have expressed, that the resolutions I am requested to transmit, require a palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States. The same motives induce me to abstain from characterizing the act I am requested to perform, in soliciting honorable and high minded functionaries of Virginia to do that which, if it is their duty to do, they will surely perform without any officious request from me; and, if it is contrary to their duty, none ought to desire of them to perform it, especially one who cannot claim authority of any kind to determine such a question for them.

The adoption of these resolutions, must be considered by all, as sufficient evidence that they who have sanctioned them by their approving votes think differently from me in these particulars. This their opinion, has now passed into an irrevocable judgment.—Therefore it would ill become me to address an argument to the body itself, which less so decided, to show that this is their solemn, and recorded, and promulgated judgment.

On motion of Mr. Dromgoole, the bill was then referred to the committee on the bill for the purchase of sites, and to commence the construction of fortifications and for other purposes.

He expressed his opinion upon the merits of the bill at large—said that he looked with great anxiety upon the Treasury of the United States—he was aware how important it was to legislate upon this subject—the Treasury was in a plethoric state—over charged with an enormous amount on hand—thirty millions of dollars. But this bill would not drain it. No, no. You might scatter money abroad—lavish it—build your forts of Paris marble, but still the mighty torrent would flow on with the waters of the ocean. The country was an immense one—it was rich beyond computation—it was like the ancient land who was covered with barbed helmets and treasures. We were striving to throw off the glittering emblems, but we could not. He then went into a history of fortification appropriations—spoke of it as a favorite theory of Washington—a favorite theory of his remarkable mind.

"I said remarkable, Mr. President—no sir, his mind was one vast table land, without the shadow of a valley—a succession of mountains and yet no depression—grand, lofty, sublime and by itself." It was a most eloquent and sublime figure—only a peculiarly Prestonian. He then showed how this administration had received five times as much in appropriation over that of any other time; twenty millions for fortification—and yet we hear the thunder of complaint about the unfortified state of the country, from all quarters—from the heights as well as the base of Olympus—the big thunder and the little thunder. How withering was his eloquence when he thus exposed the inconsistency of the administration.—It is surprising how they could hold up their heads after the accumulated evidence against them brought to light since the commencement of Congress. He now took a flight at the Chairman of the Military Committee—said that he had lauded several administrations for their exertions in behalf of the fortification system. "He could not let the opportunity pass without saying a word or two upon this subject and upon his colleagues—his feelings were up and they should have vent. He (Mr. Calhoun) had been omitted in this eulogy—it was well—but it did not detract from his merits—it did not make him less the father of this system.—There was in Rome, said Mr. P. a lady, who was the wife of Cassius and sister of Brutus, who died—her funeral was attended with all the pomp of Roman ceremonial—the statues from all the noble houses were carried in the mournful array—all except the statues of her husband and her brother!" quoting a passage from Tacitus, which declared them as more honored by the nation; he exclaimed, "I am not the only one."

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PARIS, JAN. 8.

At 8 o'clock, last evening, the grand deputation of the Chamber of Peers was received by the King, and presented to His Majesty the address from the Chamber in answer to the Speech from the Throne. The following is His Majesty's reply: "Gentlemen, I am affected by the sentiments you have expressed towards my children and myself, and both as a father and a King, I feel joy from those which you manifest towards my eldest son. The increasing prosperity of France, the tranquillity of confidence and attachment with which I am more and more surrounded by the nation, are additional motives from my receiving happiness from the congratulations you present to me. I participate in your hopes that all our wishes will be accomplished, and that our efforts, crowned with success, will continue to preserve to France that repose, that liberty, that grandeur, which I am happy in having contributed to ensure to her."

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. Sitting of January 8. The order of the day being the communication of the draught of the Address, in reply to the speech from the Throne, the document was read by the President: "Extract.—The first necessity of civilization, Sir, is peace, and we have welcomed with heartfelt gratification the assurance which has fallen from your Majesty's lips that the state of our relations with Foreign Powers is satisfactory. Our intimate union with Great Britain is an additional guarantee for the duration of peace; it insures the duration and the maintenance of rights consecrated by treaties, the execution of which is of importance to the balance of power in Europe. "The Chamber regrets, with your Majesty that the Treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, has not received its complete execution. In the friendly mediation of Great Britain the Chamber has seen a fresh proof of the alliance which unites both countries. The declarations contained in a recent act enables us to length to hope for a determination equally honorable to two great nations."

After 3 days discussion, the Address was adopted, (248 to 63,) with no material amendments except the following, proposed by Mr. Mornay, to be added to the 5th paragraph: "This happy harmony affords us a hope that, in concert with Great Britain and the Powers whose interests are connected with ours, you may be able, Sir, to restore the European balance, so necessary to the maintenance of peace, and that the first pledge of it may be the preservation of the ancient consecrated by treaties."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. THE "METHODIST BOOK CONCERN" BURNED. This morning between 4 and 5 o'clock, says the New York Commercial of the 18th ult. the spacious five story building, known as the "Methodist Book Concern," was discovered to be on fire in the 2d story, originating in a bookcase in the sheet room. The front building, 120 feet on Mulberry street, and five stories high was soon enveloped in flames, owing to the combustible nature of its contents, and the fire spread so rapidly that nothing of value could be rescued, not even the account books; and this with the back building also of five stories with all their valuable contents, was entirely destroyed in a few hours, and only some broken fragments of the walls are now standing. The injury to the neighboring houses is not very considerable.

The destruction of this establishment must be regarded as a public calamity, since this Book Concern contained not merely their extensive printing office, bindery, and book warehouse, but is the sole depository of the bible society, tract society, and Sunday school union of the methodist episcopal church; all the stock prepared in sheets and bound having been consumed. The stereotype plates, probably worth sixty or seventy thousand dollars, together with an immense amount of paper and printing materials, including the great power press and thirty other printing presses, are now in ruins. The loss is estimated at TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, of which we understand only ten thousand are insured in the Greenwich company, and some thirty thousand dollars in three of the insolvent companies in this city.

There had been, until the late destructive fire in the lower part of the city, an insurance in eight offices in this city, for ten thousand dollars each, but when the policies expired, some of them refused to renew; their late heavy losses having made them wary of such high buildings. Application had been made unsuccessfully to several of the neighboring cities for insurance, and falling in this, the building was made more secure by iron doors between the different parts of the building at great expense. All, however, has been unavailing, nothing remains but a huge mass of smoking ruins. A watchman went through every room at nine o'clock last night, and not a spark of fire was known to be in the house. Its origin is therefore inconceivably mysterious, especially

considered by means. The adoption of this amendment was cheered with loud and prolonged cheers of the Deputies of the Opposition.

LATER FROM FRANCE. By the packet ship Charlemagne, at New York, the Editors of the Journal of Commerce have received Paris papers to the evening of Jan. 15th, and Havre dates to the 16th. The G. was boarded by the newsmen of the Journal of Commerce, far off last night, and the papers were sent up by Express across Long Island. Great excesses had been committed in the city of Guetaria has been captured by the Carlists and burnt. The Citadel, by the last accounts, remained in the hands of the Constitutionalists. Much sympathy is expressed both by the London and Paris papers, on account of the late calamitous fire in this city. In Paris a subscription was opened for the relief of the sufferers. It was anticipated that a great many bills would come back dishonored, but in this there will be a happy disappointment.

In the night of the 6th of January the whole of the stores of M. Sprenger and M. Moiz, on the Ecade des Chartres, at Bordeaux, were consumed by fire together with nearly 3000 pipes of the finest wine, causing a loss estimated at nearly 700,000 fr.

PARIS, JAN. 14. Mr. Wilkins, American Ambassador at the Court of Russia, arrived at Berlin a few days ago. LONDON, JAN. 13. A further advance of 20s. per ton has taken place on wrought iron of every description, making, since the first of September last, a total advance of £3 per ton. LONDON, JAN. 12.—The French Ambassador and the American Charge d'Affaires transacted business to-day at the Foreign Office.—Courier.

PARIS, JAN. 12.—The dreadful calamity at New York, has excited a feeling throughout Paris which proves, more than a thousand written volumes could do, how little the sentiments of ancient friendship, which have so long united this country with America, have been disturbed by the present war, or, we trust we may now say—the late misunderstanding between the two Governments. The expressing of sympathy has thus spontaneously called forth a universal, as the feeling is profound. In the course of yesterday, after the lamentable intelligence became known, several gentlemen, both French and American, called at the Office of this Journal, with suggestions for opening a subscription in aid of the more indigent sufferers by the deplorable event. Need we add that we are most gratified in lending our humble assistance to carry these benevolent proposals into effect. Subscriptions will therefore be received for this charitable object, from this day, at the Office of the Messenger.

Galignani's Messenger. LONDON, JAN. 9.—The awful calamity which has afflicted the city of New York is naturally the absorbing topic of all the journals after the 10th. In the midst of terrible visitation, it is, however, consolatory to see the elastic energy of the people. Instead of wasting their time in despondency and over this frightful desolation, the whole population seems on the alert to repair

together with calmness and promptitude. Plans of rebuilding on an improved scale, and modes of borrowing money for that purpose, are steadily and rationally discussed, instead of having incurred an almost unparalleled loss, the inhabitants had met to consider how best to employ an immense surplus capital.—It is, we repeat, a consoling spectacle; and, as Englishmen, let us be allowed to say, that we recognise in such men the congenial natures of our common ancestors.—Times.

When it is remembered that the profits of this establishment were exclusively devoted to the superannuated ministers of the church, and the widows and orphans of deceased preachers; throughout the whole country, many of whom are mainly dependent on the benevolence of the church, it is obvious that the large denomination to which it belongs, will feel this shock most heavily. It seems to us to call for some tangible expression of sympathy, not only from Methodists, but from other denominations, and the appeal, which must shortly be made, will no doubt meet a hearty response from the whole Christian community. We are requested to state, that the whole edition of the Christian Advocate, printed for this week, has been destroyed. The subscribers to that paper throughout the country will receive an extra in a few days, and the publication of the paper will be resumed, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed; probably at the regular time of next week.

It is yet unknown how the fire originated. Mr. Baker, the porter, who resided on the premises, went as usual through the building at ten o'clock, when all appeared safe, and the first knowledge he had of the fire was by finding the flames bursting out from the windows above him. Three families resided in the wings of the building. On the north side Mr. Baker, the porter, and Mr. O'Neal, who was in the employ of the concern; and on the south side, Mr. Teal, the book-binder. The dwelling house and stable adjoining the back room in the north, occupied by Mr. Sprader, butcher, were destroyed by the falling of the wall, as were also the dwelling house on the south side, occupied by Mrs. Smith, and also the dwelling house of Mr. Ray, in Mott street, the rear of whose house was close to the rear of the book warehouse.

An office belonging to Mrs. Jones, on the west side of Mulberry street, was burnt down, and several carriages which were in the street, shared the same fate. The difficulty of procuring water was very great; the night was nearly as cold as that of the great fire in December, and the hydrants were all frozen.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN. A meeting for the purpose of raising means for rebuilding this establishment was held in New York on Monday evening, the New York Commercial of Tuesday says:—It was of much interest, and its results surpassed our most sanguine expectations. The official proceedings will be shortly published; meantime we state, for the information of the public, that the following resolutions were adopted:—To receive the aid, encouragement, assistance, Magician, Martin Van Buren? He did not believe it. The people of Jefferson were not for the Magician. Twelve months ago not a man was to be found amongst us who would risk his fortunes before the people, under the Van Buren flag. His name was then an odium; how could it act as a charm now? It could not; and to secure the defeat of Van Burenism, it was only necessary for those opposed to him to be true to their principles—to act in concert—to come up in a solid phalanx to the polls. With such a determined spirit, success would assuredly attend the efforts of the Anti-Van Buren Party. Mr. H.'s remarks, as well as those of the candidates, were frequently interrupted by loud bursts of applause.

It is admitted, on all hands, that it is difficult for the Whigs of Jefferson to make a selection of candidates with the unity or oneness of feeling, that is desirable. Not because there is a scarcity of worthy citizens, with the requisite qualifications, in our ranks; but just the contrary; for, without intending to give offence to the nominees, we may say that of the other gentlemen balloted for, any two would have represented the county with credit, and would doubtless have received the cordial support of the Whig Party. We at least should have willingly given to any two of the gentlemen named, our feeble aid. In this canvass, indeed, we endeavor to lose sight of men, in the pursuit of principles. We wish men identified with Whig principles, and ready to carry out those principles—men who will defend the commonwealth against the insidious inroads of New York tacticians. Give us such men; and we care not for their names or their location. Such, we think, are the nominees of the Whig meeting. Let the Whigs, then, rally around them; let all preferences be laid aside; let it be borne in mind that the honor and welfare of the nation may depend upon having a Whig majority in the next Legislature; and, to use a homely saying, let us take "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether."

We copy the following account of a difficult surgical operation, from a Springfield (Illinois) paper. Dr. Eady is from Smithfield in this county and, if we mistake not, his associate in the operation formerly lived in this town, and was the son of the former Clerk of the Superior Court of this county. Success attended them in the puerile State! May they prosper in their profession, and prove themselves worthy of their good old mother, the Ancient Dominion.

From the Seneca Journal. The operation of Laryngotomy was successfully performed near Athens, in this county, on the 1st inst., by Dr. S. B. Eady, assisted by Dr. Lee. The operation was performed for the extraction of a tumor from the patient, (a Negro) who had sucked into his wind pipe from

TO Journeymen Blacksmiths. I WISH to employ a Journeyman Blacksmith, of sober habits and one that is master of his trade. To such a one I will give constant employment and liberal wages. THOS. RAWLINS. March 3, 1836.

The Cavalry WILL parade in front of Mr. Carter's hotel in Charleston, on the third Saturday of this month, at 11 o'clock, in full uniform. A general parade is particularly desirable as we expect at that time to be inspected by a field officer for the purpose of drawing arms; and also for the purpose of selecting an officer to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. James Campbell.

THE FREE PRESS. CHARLESTOWN. THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1836. THE MEETING. The proceedings of the Anti Van Buren meeting, held at the Court House on Friday last, will be found in to-day's paper. Doctors HENRY ROTLER and JOHN DAVENPORT, Esq., it will be perceived, were nominated as the candidates.

When Friday morning appeared, we predicted a thin attendance at the Court House. A heavy fall of snow had taken place during Thursday night, and the weather being exceedingly unpropitious, we feared that the distant parts of the county would not be represented in the meeting. Towards the middle of the day, however, we were agreeably surprised to find that the people, regardless of the inclement weather, were collecting from every quarter; and at the ringing of the bell, about two o'clock, they assembled. The meeting was, highly respectable and, considering the day, however, we were agreeably surprised to find that the people, regardless of the inclement weather, were collecting from every quarter; and at the ringing of the bell, about two o'clock, they assembled. 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BE PRESS.
TOWN.
MEETING.
of the Anti Van Buren
Court House on Friday
to-day's paper. Doctor
and JOHN DAVENPORT
is perceived, were some-
times.
ing appeared, we pre-
of the Court House.
had taken place during
the weather being ex-
we feared that the
county would not be
meeting. Towards the
middle, we were agree-
ly the people, regardless
there, were collecting from
of the ringing of the bell,
they assembled. The
respectable and consider-
very large. Had the day
it was would do doubt
for a deep feeling among
the people. A spirit of
was aroused by the passage
Resolutions, and by the ef-
to attach Virginia to the
nomination, it was re-
ing, without a dissenting
cross on whom the choice
receives, during the canvass,
instance of those present—
announced, and
to give up all preferences
annual pledge to sacrifice
for the sake of union. Af-
was announced, each of
of the meeting, deli-
cates declared his senti-
subjects—among others,
of Slavery in the Dis-
and declared their firm
congress had no right what-
on the subject. They both
comprehensive opposition to
to who now would the Ex-
the General Government—
their determination to wish
citizens, not to withhold
voice, but to afford to them
knowing their sentiments,
presses were frank, unquali-
fiedly—advicing a with-
out boldly when necessary,
to the dark on any subject
the people might think pro-
to appoint Committees of
van, Esq. made some very
and, with great warmth
to all present to act as
of the "Whole." What, he
in Van Buren, that the peo-
should support us cannot
expressing in the name of
with his military exploits, his
and his admitted patriot-
ism support us—Clay re-
solutely over him—and after
advised in his absence
of the people.
equipping, superior
Van Buren's "He was not
of Jefferson to make a
with the unity, or con-
is desirable. Not because
of worthy citizens, with
tions, in our ranks; but
without intending to give
minions, we may say that
men balloted for, any two
sented the county with en-
thusiasm have received the
of the Whig Party. We
willingly given to any two
men, our feeble aid, in
we endeavor to lessening
pursuit of principles. We
with Whig principles, and
those principles—men who
opponed against the in-
New York tacticians. Give
Such, we think, are the
Whig meeting. Let the
around them; let all pre-
vide; let it be borne in mind
welfare of the nation may
a Whig majority in the
and, to use a homely saying,
pull, a strong pull, and a

CANDIDATES.
The Richmond Enquirer has, we think, mis-
understood us. We did not say that Wash-
ington Evans, Esq. had been announced in the
papers of Berkeley as a Van Buren candidate.
Mr. W. is a Whig.
In Loudoun, Jas. McIlhenny, Esq. has been
nominated.
In Fairfax, Silas Burke and John B. Hunt-
er, Esqs. are before the people; and in Prince
William, W. S. Colquhoun.
In our last we gave a brief account of the
great loss sustained by the Methodist denom-
ination, in the destruction of their book con-
taining in New York. We give, this week, a
full account of the particulars, as published
in the New York papers.
Death of the Rev. General Spots, D. D.—
This eminent Divine died very suddenly, at the
residence of Dr. Allen, in Frederick county,
on the 23d ult. Dr. Spots, besides ranking
high as a theologian, was a man of fine taste
and extensive acquirements in general litera-
ture. He produced, about eighteen or twenty
years ago, an exquisite little volume, entitled
"The Christian's Companion," written according
to the plan of The Spectator, The Rambler, The
Old Bachelor, &c. It abounded with
fine sentiments and valuable reflections, ex-
pressed in a style of classic ease, grace, and
simplicity.
The Winchester and Potomac Rail Road is
to be opened in a few days. An advertisement
will be found in another column, announcing
the rates of transportation. The charges for
passengers, it will be seen, is six cents per
mile, except to those who travel the entire
length of the road. The price on the Balti-
more and Ohio Rail Road is three cents per
mile.
We have received a poetical communi-
cation, the object of which seems to be, to
arouse the chivalry of this region in behalf of
Florida. The Secretary of War having re-
fused to receive any more volunteers, the ap-
peal of "A," if published, would "waste its
sweetness on the desert air." We therefore
withhold it, subject to his or her order.
ANTI-VAN BUREN MEETING.
A meeting of the Anti-Van Buren
Party of Jefferson, held at the
Court House on Friday the 26th ult.,
agreed to previous notice, for the
purpose of nominating two suitable
persons for the next Legislature, Geo.
REYNOLDS, Esq. was appointed Chair-
man, and WM. ANDERSON and WM.
GRANTHAM, Secretaries.
The object of the meeting having
been announced by A. Hunter, Esq., it
was, on motion of E. I. Lee, jr., Esq.,
Resolved, unanimously, That the
members of this meeting pledge them-
selves to use every honorable effort to
secure the election of the candidates
that may be nominated.
After some discussion as to the best
mode of ascertaining the true sense of
the meeting, in which E. I. Lee, jr.
and A. Hunter, Esqs. and Dr. Wm.
Yates, took part, it was
Resolved, unanimously, That the
meeting proceed to nominate the candi-
dates by ballot, a majority of all the
votes being necessary to a choice.
McMurrin, Esq. were appointed tel-
lers, and the meeting proceeded to a
nomination, which resulted in the
choice of Dr. Henry Boteler and John
Davenport, Esq.—they having received
a majority of all the votes given, the
former on the first ballot and the latter
on the second.
Whereupon Dr. Henry Boteler
and John Davenport,
Esq. were announced as the nominees
of the meeting, and recommended to
the voters of Jefferson as suitable candi-
dates to represent this county in the
next House of Delegates.
On motion it was
Resolved, That the Chair appoint
Committees of Vigilance, of ten per-
sons in each election precinct.
Whereupon, the following Commit-
tees were appointed:
COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.
Charlottesville District—Dr. Yates,
Wm. F. Lock, J. Clauson, J. Kable, S.
McPherson, Wm. E. Turner, B. C.
Washington, John G. Withshire, Tho-
mas Hite, and N. W. Manning.
Shepherdstown District—E. I. Lee,
jr., J. T. Cooks, C. Harper, Benj. T.
Towner, J. McMurrin, W. McMurrin,
A. Robinson, W. Butler, E. C. South-
wood, and M. C. Shepherd.
Harpers-Ferry District—Dr. G. B.
Stephenson, James B. Stevens, John
Duke, J. J. Brown, F. Beckham, John
Henkle, Samuel Strider, John Moler,
A. Moore, and D. Moler.
Smithfield District—Dr. Mann P.
Nelson, John F. Smith, Dr. S. Scolley,
T. Timberlake, Benj. B. Welch, James
Grigg, John A. Thompson, Thos. H.
Wills, Anthony Kennedy, and Wm.
Grantam.
Resolved, That these proceedings be
signed by the President and Secretaries,
and published in the Virginia Free
Press.
The meeting then adjourned sine
die.
GEO. REYNOLDS, Chairman.
WM. ANDERSON, J. Secretary.
WM. GRANTHAM, J. Secretary.
For the Free Press.
THE WHIG NOMINATION.
As was to be expected, some objec-
tions are made to the candidates se-
lected by the Whig party at its late
meeting. But when the crisis comes,
and it is to be determined whether
Jefferson county is to settle down in the
arms of Van Buren, or maintain her
present high character, no doubt all
minor differences will be reconciled,
and the entire party will move for-
ward to the polls in solid phalanx, bat-
tling, as heretofore, against corruption,
cunning, and imbecility, and in behalf
of our country's insulted and almost
prostrate constitution. How was this
meeting called together, and for what?
By a printed handbill, circulated for a
week previous, and in accordance with
a call made in the Free Press by the

Harpers-Ferry meeting. The whole
party were invited, say, begged to at-
tend, and speak out, and vote their
wishes; and those only who were absent
are to blame. Almost every section
of the county had its favorite candi-
date; and not content with that, every
man in every section must have his
favorite, to whom the entire party must
bow in homage, or be forthwith flung
in a pot (like the child in the play) to
the patriots or principle?—or con-
sider becoming an enlightened Whig?
Shame! Shame! That while the Whig
party should make any sacrifice for a
beloved country, such dissensions
should creep in and strengthen the
enemy. Of the eighty individuals that
composed the meeting, one of the candi-
dates received almost every vote, and
the other nearly sixty votes, on the
final ballot. Will the friends of the
other nominees act worthy of them, to
take offense because the majority dif-
fered with them. Compare the Whig
candidates to their opponents (of the
Van Buren party) and surely we have
no cause for regret at the choice, in as
far as intelligence, talents, acquirements
and education constitute a capacity for
making laws that will redound to the
credit and advantage of the good old
State. What, then, can be gained by
duplicating either of our candidates and
supporting a Van Buren man? Friends
of Southern interests! Will you sanc-
tion those who come out in behalf of
that Northern enemy (Van Buren) who
was for excluding Missouri from the
Union unless slavery was prohibited
within her limits and who voted in the
New York Convention, to allow
free negroes to exercise the right of suf-
frage? I cannot think that a single
Whig will falter in his duty, or fail to
support both of our candidates, even if
one of them was once a Jackson man.
We must recollect that he has seen the
"error of his ways"—that though once
for Jackson "as a choice of evils," (and
J. Q. Adams is now proving what an
evil he is,) he would not vote for Van
Buren, even for the Vice Presidency,
and that he is one of the most talented
and promising young men of the time,
of whom we will some day be proud,
and can well say, "I was one of the
first to lend him a helping hand."
JEFFERSON.
TEMPERANCE UNION.
Agreeably to previous appointment,
the Jefferson County Temperance
Union held its semi-annual meeting in
the German Reformed Church at Shep-
herdstown, after an appropriate prayer
by the Rev. Mr. Guest, the meeting
was organized, Dr. JOHN QUIGLEY,
President, in the chair, and JOHN K.
WURTE Secretary pro tem.
The delegates from the District So-
cieties were requested to report their
names to the Secretary, and the follow-
ing persons reported accordingly:
From Charlottesville.—Thorton Brad-
ley, N. Myers, Thos. Likens, H. K.
Young, Jacob Sheetz, Andrew Hunter,
and Wm. C. Worthington.
From Shepherdstown.—Rev. Robert
Douglas, Rev. Job Guest, Rev. J. T.
Hargrave, John Boroff, Jacob Hill, Jos.
McMurrin, Michael Hensell, A. Chap-
line, Geo. Ryan, and John T. Cooks.
On motion of the Rev. Mr. Dou-
glas, a committee of six, viz: Rev. Mr.
Douglas, Rev. Job Guest, Henry K.
Young, M. Hensell, T. Bradley, and
N. Myers, were appointed by the Presi-
dent to examine the constitution and
report to this meeting what amend-
ments were necessary.
The committee reported as follows:
Whereas the constitution of this so-
ciety makes no provisions for district
reports being annually returned to the
county Society; therefore,
Resolved, That a committee of
be appointed from each district society,
whose duty it shall be to report annu-
ally to the county society.
Resolved, further, That an executive
committee of be appointed,
whose duty it shall be to attend to
such business as is usually transacted
by such committees.
On motion of Mr. Hunter, the
amendment was unanimously adopted,
and the filling up of the blanks was left
to the discretion of the President.
The Rev. S. Staley, Rev. S. Tuston,
and A. Hunter, Esq. were appointed a
committee, respectfully to invite the
people of Smithfield to re-organize the
Temperance Society at that place—
upon which Mr. Hunter made some
forcible remarks as to the state of tem-
perance amongst us.
On motion of Rev. Mr. Douglas,
Resolved, That, as the Temperance
cause is one connected with the best
interests of society, every member of
this society should feel bound to fur-
ther it in every laudable manner possi-
ble.
On motion of Mr. Hunter,
Resolved, That the next meeting of
this society be held at Harpers-Ferry
on the first Monday in May next.
Resolved, That these proceedings be
signed by the President and Secretary,
and published in the Va. Free-Press.
JOHN QUIGLEY, Pres't.
JOHN K. WURTE, Sec. pro tem.
THE INDIAN WAR.
St. Augustine, Feb. 13.
It is rumored in the city, that an
attack was made on the outer Pickett
on Saturday night last—there were 15
muskets fired at the Indians, without
effect. We expect an attack every
night from the enemy—should they
attempt it, they will meet with a warm
reception."
St. Augustine, Feb. 15.
Indian Desolations.—The whole of
the country south of St. Augustine has
been laid waste during the past week,
and not a building of any value left
standing. There is not a single house
now remaining between this city and
Cape Florida, a distance of 250 miles,
all, all, have been burnt to the ground.
On Sunday morning last dense smoke
was seen in the south in the direction
of Bolivar, and it was conjectured
that the buildings

were in flames, as it was known that
there were none but Indians in that di-
rection. The smoke was seen in the
same direction until Tuesday. On
Thursday it was reported that Gen.
Hernandez' houses at St. Joseph's
were on fire, and in the afternoon this
report was confirmed by two of Gen.
Hernandez' negroes, who stated that
they had rode from Mala Compra to
St. Joseph's that morning, and came
within a quarter of a mile of the house;
and had a full view of the burning
buildings.
They state the houses to have been
fired about 7 o'clock that morning, and
that every house except the corn house
was burning at the time they were
there. The Indians had posted senti-
nels at some distance around the fire—
The negroes can give us no correct
idea as to the number of Indians, but
say that there was a large crowd of
them. The plantation of Col. James
Williams was also set fire to and de-
stroyed at the same time. Mr. Du-
pou's plantation of Ruen Retiro, is al-
so destroyed. There now remains no
doubt of the destruction of Bolu-
ville. It is the opinion of many that
after the battle of Dunlawton, the In-
dians procured a large reinforcement
and returned to attack Boluville.—
The amount of property destroyed is
immense; at Boluville alone, the
buildings are said to have cost \$50,000.
The property destroyed there, cannot
be less than \$200,000.
AUGUSTA, FEB. 15.
Our anxiety is entirely relieved by
the return of Mr. Forrest, (the volun-
teer who was accidentally shot through
the foot,) who informs us that Captain
Bone's company and other volunteers,
and about fifty United States troops,
accompanied the Blues on their march
to Camp King; in all, about 250 men.
They may have a fight, what we pre-
sume, the boys are looking for, but we
will answer for it that they will be
hard to whip.
We ventured in our last to express
our fear that the Seminole trouble
could not be soon ended. The nature
of the country is an insuperable obsta-
cle, and in two or three months more,
in which time it is possible for the In-
dians to prevent our seeing a single
individual of them, the climate may
drive every white man from the coun-
try, or bury him beneath its soil. In
conformity with these views, we have
the opinion of a Floridian of high
standing and intelligence, and who
will command a regiment of militia in
the service, who thus writes:
"You may wish my opinion as to
the continuation of the war. I am of
the opinion, if the Indians are dis-
posed to continue their defence, that they
can continue it for years. The situa-
tion of the country, the facilities it af-
fords for their concealment, the easy
acquisition of game, fish, and arrow-
root, will enable them to avoid us for
years, and yet live without making a
crop of any kind. I am of the opinion,
too, that the alarm created is not
warranted by the number or activity
of the Indians, and that most of the
difficulties which have existed have
grown out of the want of a prudent
forecast in our rulers. I am also of
the opinion that the Indians will not
but will separate into small bands, and
operate in predatory excursions, and
that, therefore, it will be rather an In-
dian hunt than settled warfare."
MARRIED.
On the 18th ult. by the Rev. J. Wood-
bridge, Mr. HERBERT H. SWANSON, of
Jefferson, to Miss ISABELLA LYLE CAMPBELL,
daughter of Capt. Wm. S. Henshaw of Berke-
ley.
On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Alex-
ander Jones, John N. WALKER, Esq. of Norfolk,
to Miss ANNA MARIA BAYLOR, daughter of the
late Richard Bayler, Esq. of this county.
DIED.
On the 25th ult. Mrs. LINDA MOLER, wife
of Mr. Charles Moler, of this county.
On the 15th ult., in Berkeley county, Miss
MARY ANN HENSHAW, daughter of Capt. Levi
Henshaw.
THE MARKETS.
BERKELEY, FEB. 15.
FLOUR.—Howard's Flour.—The sales
from stores throughout the week have
been very uniformly made at 6 3/4 per bushel, and we
quote that rate to-day, although some holders
continue to ask 6 1/2. The wagon price is 6 7/8.
GRAIN.—Wheat.—Occasional parcels
of prime red by wagons have brought 1 1/2
cents.
Corn.—A parcel of yellow was sold from
stores at the beginning of the week at 80 cts.,
and a parcel of mixed at 75 cents.
Flaxseed.—The store price is \$1 3/4, and
the wagon price \$1 25.
NOTICE.
The Rev. S. TUSTON will preach at Elk
Branch on Sunday next, at 11 o'clock.
Public Sale.
WILL be sold, on Saturday the 19th
instant, at the late residence of Ed-
ward Healy, dec'd., the following Property,
to wit:
Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as
Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding,
A small set Sideboard, Tables,
Chairs, Carpeting, one ten-pipe Stove,
And various other articles. Also
Some valuable Books, and one Cow.
A credit of 3 months will be given on all
sums of \$5 and upwards, the purchaser giv-
ing bond and approved security. Under that
sum, cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
JAMES M. BROWN, Adv'r.
March 3, 1836.
Real Estate for Sale.
I WISH to sell all my Real Estate in this
town, comprising the
Dwelling House and Lot
on which I now live—and the property that I
purchased belonging to the late Geo. Bishop,
dec'd.—also,
My Woolen Factory
in Shepherdstown, at present in the occupancy
of Mr. George Price, also, sixteen acres of
First Rate Land,
with one fourth of a mile of town—which
is divided into three lots.
The whole of the above is desirable prop-
erty, and has great advantages, a part of it being
immediately on the Potomac River, and the other
part on the site of the canal. Any per-
son wishing to purchase such property, may
apply to the subscriber, living on a part of the
property in said town, when and where the
terms can be known.
GEO. PRICE,
Shepherdstown, Feb. 15, 1836.
NOW IN THE TIME!
FROM the flattering encouragement the
proprietors have met with, in the sale of
their tickets, they have some assurance
that they may have it in their power to draw
their Lottery.
On the 15th of August next.
Real & Personal Property
BY LOTTERY.
To be disposed of under the superintendance
of the Trustees appointed by an act of the
General Assembly, passed on the 25th of
December 1834, in authorizing
Henry Shaffer, George Shaffer & H. L. Shaffer,
To Distribute their Estate by Lot.
THIS property is situated in the village of
Funktown in Washington County, on the
National Turnpike road between from
Baltimore to Winchester, and distant some miles
from Harpers-Ferry, being in the centre of one
of the most populous, wealthy and thriving
counties in the State of Maryland.
The Mills are upon the waters of the Annet-
tom, and driven by water power, and with
the water power and which is very constant
and never-failing.
The advantages attached to these mills
are numerous, being in one of the most pro-
ductive counties in the state for the most
kinds of grain, such as wheat, corn, &c. The
mill is situated on the banks of the Chesapeake
and Ohio Canal, and near Harpers-Ferry,
with a Turnpike leading to both places,
one of the best routes in the state,
where large quantities of grain find their way
from Frederick, Md., to Harpers-Ferry,
and from Harpers-Ferry, to Frederick, Md.,
and to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal,
and to the Antietam Iron Works—where there
is now a lock at this place, built by the Pot-
omac Company, which will pass a boat
from the waters of the dam to the water below
it.
The Lots of Ground are situated in and
adjoining Funktown, being many of them
valuable building lots, and in a very high
state of cultivation.
The Mansion House is a large and com-
modious dwelling house, celebrated for the
Bower and fruit garden, attached to it.
This Property was valued by Commissioners
appointed by the Legislature. The prizes
in this lottery are subject to no discount—
The amount will be made deliverable,
if demanded within twelve months from this
date.
The title to this property is unquestion-
able. A part of the real estate is deposited
with the Trustees.
PRICE OF A TICKET—10 DOLLARS.
Approved and Published by the Commissioners ap-
pointed by the Legislature of Maryland.
1 prize valued at \$33,333
1 do do 10,000
1 do do 6,667
1 do do 3,333
1 do do 1,667
667 each 1,334
1 do do 608
1 do do 400
1 do do 336
1 do do 250
1 do do 200
1 do do 157
1 do do 127
13 do do 134 each 1,127
1 do do 113
1 do do 100 each 200
With other prizes, making together 408
prizes amounting to \$50,310.
This Lottery will be drawn upon the plan
of the old Maryland Lottery, under the di-
rection of the Trustees appointed by the Leg-
islature.
In this Lottery any one disposed to risk
the small sum of \$10—may venture without any
other risk, to win a large sum of money,
but simply to give the proprietors of the
late American Woolen Factory which was
burnt, a fair opportunity to recover their
loss.
Who would risk the sum of \$10 for
such valuable property? Nothing venture,
nothing gain—delays are dangerous—send on
the cash and you shall have the prizes.
For tickets, address
GEORGE SHAFER, Agent,
Funktown, Md.
March 3, 1836.
House and Lot for Rent.
A House and Lot situate on the
road leading to Winchester, about half a mile
from Charlestown, belonging to the heirs of
John Haines, dec'd. The house is good and
comfortable and the lot contains an acre of
ground. Apply to
JOHN AVIS.
March 3, 1836.
MEDICINES, &c.
B. M. of Columbia, Barclay's Compound,
Compound Symp. Liver Salt,
Extract Sassafras, Hays's Compound,
Carpenter's Extract—Sarsaparilla, Cubebs
and Copivi,
Sulphur & Magnesia,
Digestive Symp., received and for sale at
Wholesale and Retail, by
YOUNG'S
Drug & Medicine Store,
Harpers-Ferry, March 3, 1836.
YOUNG'S
Fruit and Confectionary
STORE.
PRICE REDUCED.
I WISH a subscriber would respectfully an-
nounce to the public, that he has made
an arrangement, whereby he is enabled to
supply Confectionary at the reduced price
of 25 cents per lb. Those who purchase to
sell will find it to their advantage to call on
the subscriber, as he pledges himself to fur-
nish them with an article equal, if not superi-
or, to such as they have been accustomed
to purchase, at least receive. There is
frequently considerable delay in getting Con-
fectionaries from the Cities, and by the time
they are received are very much injured.—
A discount made on all sales over 20 lbs.
ADAM YOUNG, Jr.
Harpers-Ferry, March 3, 1836.
600 LBS. CONFECTIONARY.
Assorted, consisting of
Lemon, Sassafras,
Lime, Mint, Apple-Seed,
Nectar, Horse-Radish,
Ginger, and other Confectionaries,
which will be sold at
Wholesale and Retail, by
YOUNG'S Fruit Store, Har-
pers-Ferry, March 3, 1836.
Public Sale.
I WILL offer, at public sale, on Friday
the 24th of March, at Blackford's Ferry house,
opposite Shepherdstown, the following prop-
erty, to wit:
1 fine young Filley, well calculated for har-
ness, 2 good Milk Cows,
Corn by the bushel,
Bacon and Lard by the pound,
3 Rides, one a cut, the other a smooth bore.
All my Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Consisting of 12 Beds, Bedsteads & Bedding,
4 set. Chairs, 1 night day Clock,
Bureau, Desk, Book Case, Wardrobe,
Corner Cupboard, Safe, Mirrors,
Carpeting, 3 Ten-Pipe Stoves,
Pots, Kettles, Grates, Pans, and numerous
other articles, all which will be sold with-
out reserve, all which will be sold with-
out reserve.
Also, the whole of my Bar Furniture,
Tables, Stools, and made known on day of
sale at YOUNG'S Fruit Store, Harpers-Ferry,
Md.
T. SHEPHERD.
FOR RENT.
I WISH to rent the Tavern in Shepherds-
town, late the property of Adam Weitzel,
heir, dec'd. Possession will be given on
the first day of April next. Any person wish-
ing to rent, can apply to the subscriber, who
will make the terms known. If this property
is not wanted privately before the 15th day
of March, it will be offered to the highest
bidder, at public auction.
GEORGE ENTLER,
Shepherdstown, March 3, 1836.
NEW CONCERN.
TIME PIECES,
Gold and Silver Watches,
Jewellery, &c.
THE subscriber, having purchased the
whole establishment of Jewellery lately
possessed of Mr. J. F. MYLHA, is fully
prepared to furnish those wishing to purchase
articles to his line—such as
Gold and Silver Lever Watches,—Do-
do Common ditto
Clocks, Time Pieces, W. Pins, Copes, &c. &c.
Clocks and Watches repaired at the short-
est notice, and all kinds of Gold and Silver
work executed in the best manner, as the
subscriber has associated with him Mr. Letimale,
a first-rate workman.
FREDERICK HOUCK,
Harpers-Ferry, March 3, 1836.
GLOBE INN,
Corner of Market and Howard Streets,
BALTIMORE.
THE Proprietor of the Globe Inn, respect-
fully informs travellers and the public
generally, that by his ready care to further
additional expense and trouble, in enlarging
his establishment, for the convenience and
entertainment of his customers. He is now
prepared to accommodate from thirty to fifty
more persons than formerly. The whole
some situation of the Globe Inn, and its pro-
sperous business, besides the moderate char-
ges for board, &c. will, he hopes, insure it
the custom it merits.
J. W. OWINGS,
Baltimore, Feb. 25, 1836.—3t.
FOR SALE.
I WISH to sell, at private sale, a MILL
on the Potomac, four miles below Har-
pers-Ferry, with four run of Stone in it.—
Also, the MILL and FARM, known as the
Old Furnace tract. Any person wishing to
purchase, can view the same, at a good bar-
gain may be had.
JOHN FEACHER, Jr.
Feb. 25, 1836.—3t.
Notice.
IN obedience to a decretal order of the
Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery
for Jefferson County, made on the 14th
day of January, 1836, the undersigned, trust-
ees of William Cleaveland & Co. thirty-three and a
third per cent. of their respective claims, as
authentic by the Commissioner and reported
upon, on and after the first day of March
next, at the counting room of Wm. S. Lock
& Co. where persons having claims will
please call in person or by their proper at-
torneys.
To those who are still indebted to the late
firm of Cleaveland & Co. the undersigned
trustees, we have extended all the indul-
gence we can, and as much as you can
possibly request; we therefore once more
solicit all that are in any way indebted to
us, to pay us immediately in cash.—
Those who do not comply with this last in-
sistence, may expect their claims to be placed
in the hands of proper officers for collection.
WM. F. LOCK,
G. W. HALL AND
Trustees of Wm. Cleaveland & Co.
Feb. 25, 1836.
Bolivar House and Lot
FOR RENT.
FOR RENT, a two-story Dwelling House
and Lot in Bolivar, belonging to the
estate of the late Robert Avis. The house
contains 5 rooms in addition to a basement
room and a good cellar. Possession given
on the 1st of April. Apply to
WILLIAM ADAMS,
WM. D. PHELAN,
Feb. 25, 1836.
For Sale.
TWO handsomely built CARriages, one
an elliptic spring standing top, suitable
for one or two horses. The other is a
modern fitted two-horse vehicle. The above
carriages are strong, elegant, and in a
very first-rate article, and have been but
little used. Apply at
THIS OFFICE.
Feb. 25, 1836.—1t.
Notice.
WM. N. CRAIGHILL is appointed
Collector of the Pew Rents of the
Episcopal Church. All persons desirous of
discontinuing their Pews, must do so before
Easter, otherwise they will be held respon-
sible for the year.
Feb. 25, 1836.
PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold, at public sale, on Friday
the 4th of March, at the late residence
of John Grigg, dec'd., about 2 miles South
of Charlestown, the following property of
said deceased, viz:
Corn by the barrel,
One good Wagon,
Six first-rate Wagon Horses, and Gear-
ing complete.
One Mare and Colt,
Several Cows,
Two good Wood-Loaders,
One Franklin Stove, Beds and Bedding,
Household & Kitchen
FURNITURE,
One complete set of Blanksmith's Tools,
One Rick of Clover Seed,
One stick of Oak,
One Corn Shelter,
Together with a number of other articles
too numerous to mention.
A credit of six months will be given on
all articles above \$5 dollars, the purchaser
giving bond and approved security; under
that sum, cash. Sale to commence at 10
o'clock A. M.
At the same time and place, a number of
NEGROES,
consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls,
will be offered for hire next Christmas.
RICHARD WILLIAMS, Adv'r.
Feb. 25, 1836.
Clover Seed,
FOR SALE by
M. HAYES
Feb. 25, 1836.
Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

Commissioner's Sale.
IN pursuance of a decree of the County
Court of Jefferson, rendered on the 15th
November, 1835, in the case of George Pa-
zier and others against Thomas Kennedy's
administrator and heirs. In obedience, I shall
proceed to sell, on Saturday the 15th day
of March, before the House of Daniel Entler,
Shepherdstown, the lot of LAND in said
decree mentioned, which is situated on the
west bank of the Potomac river, between
the Potomac Mills and Shepherdstown, con-
taining 5 acres more or less. There shall
be good security for the payment of the
purchase money.
JOHN H. MANDRELL, Clerk.
March 3, 1836.
TRANSPORTATION
ON THE
Winchester and Potomac
RAIL ROAD.
THE President and Directors of the Com-
pany have established the following
rates of travel and transportation between
Winchester and Harpers-Ferry:
Passengers, with a reasonable allowance
of baggage for passengers (six dogs or two
cats on a dog), one cent at the Island of
Virginia, over the Potomac, \$1.00
For any intermediate distance per mile, 5
cents.
Toll for transportation from the Depot at
Winchester, and delivery at the end of
Wager's Bridge on the Maryland side of
the Potomac, for Flour per bushel, 18
Wheat per bushel, 15
Corn and Corn-meal, Rye and Rye-meal, per
bushel, 12
Oats, 10
Bar Iron, Blooms, Pig Iron and Castings, per
ton, \$1.20
All other commodities, per ton per mile, 10
cents.
Transportation to and from any intermediate
Depot, the same proportional rates with
the above.
ASCENDING TRADE.
Transportation from the place on the Mary-
land side of the Potomac above mentioned
to Harpers-Ferry, for Flour per bushel, \$1.75
Salt, per bushel, 8
"sh. per barrel, 30
Merchandise, and all other commodities, per
hundred pounds, 10
And to and from any intermediate Depot,
the above proportional rates.
The above rates include all charges incident
to transportation, to and from other com-
panies. There will be a small additional
charge made at the Depot at Harpers-Ferry,
for the above proportional rates.
By order of the Board,
JOHN BRUCE, President.
It is expected that the first start for trans-
portation early this month.
J. B.
Winchester, March 3, 1836.—4t.
TO CAPITALISTS.
A Splendid Tannery, &c.
AT HARPERS-FERRY, VA.
FOR SALE.
THE very valuable and eligible real prop-
erty, belonging to the estate of Town-
send Beckham, deceased, situate on the Is-
land of Virginia, at Harpers-Ferry, is now
in the market at private sale. To those ac-
quainted with the premises a detailed de-
scription would be altogether unnecessary,
but simply to give the proprietors of the
estate of making a profitable investment in such
property, their attention is respectfully called
to the following facts, combining to render
the establishment here offered unusually
eligible:
It consists of an extensive TANNERY and
BARKING, supplied with abundant wa-
ter-power, and a large number of Yew,
with ample room for almost any additional
improvement.
The premises are situated on a high and
valuable site, and are well adapted for
the most extensive scale. It is situated
near the mouth of the Shenandoah river,
and is connected with the Chesapeake and
Ohio Canal, distant only a few hundred
yards: The Winchester and Potomac Rail
Road, connecting at Harpers-Ferry with the
Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and now ac-
tivated, passes within a few rods. The trans-
portation consequently to and from the vicin-
ity, is to be had at a very low rate, and
at the low rate of about 25 cents per hundred
weight. It being the only Tanning establish-
ment at the place, or for many miles around,
the abundant supply of slaughtered hides af-
forded by Harpers-Ferry, and the vicinity,
is a great advantage, and the business is
entirely open, but with little competition;
the price has heretofore been and still con-
tinues at 5 cents per lb. The same causes,
together with the large quantity required by
the U. S. Army, afford a ready and certain
market for the sale of the tanned
skins.
An extensive range of mountains in the
vicinity affords also an abundant supply of
excellent bark; the price has been about 65
per cent. for chestnut bark, the kind principally
required, and 45 per cent. for black oak.
Attached to the property are two
commodious Dwelling Houses, the
grounds and garden of one of them being
highly improved, with all necessary
out-buildings, an Ice House, Stable and
other buildings, and several other buildings of
different kinds.
Also, an excellent OIL MILL, supplied by
an abundant water power, which, in conse-
quence of the scarcity of flaxseed, has been
operated for several years, been in operation.
The machinery and fixtures, however, can easily
be adapted to other purposes requiring water-
power.
The above enumerated advantages, with
many others, the detail of which would ren-
der this advertisement too lengthy, it is un-
derstandably admitted, by all acquainted with
the premises, to constitute a property the most
eligible of any which is to be found out in
the large cities, and perhaps not inferior to
the latter, if the low price of bark be con-
sidered.
This property being left in the occupancy
and under the management of a widow and
young children, it will be disposed of on very
reasonable terms, both as to price and
extension of credits.
For further information apply either to
JAMES P. BAYLESS, Innkeeper and Surveyor,
No. 1, Chesapeake, Baltimore; JNO. FARRIE,
at Harpers-Ferry; or ANDREW HUNTER,
Esq. at Charlestown, Va.
March 3, 1836.—4t.
The National Intelligencer and Baltimore
Printer, will insert the above 2 weeks in their
respective papers gratis, and forward their ac-
counts to this Office for collection.
FOR RENT.
The subscriber offers for rent the House
situated near Dr. Cropper's, and the property
is very pleasantly situated, and has every
necessary out-building on the lot. Posses-
sion will be given on the 1st of April. Bond
and security will be required.
JOSEPH E. LANE.
March 3, 1836.—3t.
Fresh Garden Seed.
JUST received, a general assortment of
Fresh SEED, the growth of 1835.—
Having purchased them from one of the best
establishments in this country, I have no
hesitation in warranting their quality. For
sale at YOUNG'S Fruit Store, Harpers-Ferry,
Md.
T. SHEPHERD.

Public Sale.
WILL be sold, on Friday the 8th April, at
the subscriber's residence, about half
mile from Smithfield and the White House,
the following property, to wit:
Horses, Cows, Hogs, two Wagons,
Farming Utensils, Bacon, Lard, and
Household and Kitchen Furniture.
Nine Months credit (with bond and good secu-
rity) on all sums of \$5 and above; under that
sum, cash.
TNG. MCCALL,
March 3, 1836.
TRAVEL FOR RENT.
I WISH to rent the Tavern in Shepherds-
town, late the property of Adam Weitzel,
heir, dec'd. Possession will be given on
the first day of April next. Any person wish-
ing to rent, can apply to the subscriber, who
will make the terms known. If this property
is not wanted privately before the 15th day
of March, it will be offered to the highest
bidder, at public auction.
GEORGE ENTLER,
Shepherdstown, March 3, 1836.
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Gold and Silver Watches,
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torneys.
To those who are still indebted to the late
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trustees, we have extended all the indul-
gence we can, and as much as you can
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RICHARD WILLIAMS, Adv'r.
Feb. 25, 1836.
Clover Seed,
FOR SALE by
M. HAYES
Feb. 25, 1836.
Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

Trust Sale.
BY virtue of a trust deed given by John
Grigg, to the undersigned, trustees,
for the benefit of Daniel Entler and Fued B.
Hayder, bearing date on the 1st February,
1834, and now of record in the clerk's office
of Jefferson county, will be sold, at public
sale, for cash, at Carter's Hotel, in Charle-
stown, on Friday the 11th day of March next,
between 10 and 12 O'CLOCK, a certain
parcel of land, known as the Woods and
Glicks, also, 15 Acres, 99 Cattle, 60 Sheep, 60
Hogs, 4 Wagons, 2 with Oears complete.
Wm. CLEVELAND,
JOHN S. BROWN,
Trustees.
Jan. 29, 1836.
POSTPONEMENT.
The above sale is postponed until Thurs-
day the 31st instant (March).
March 3, 1836.
Trustee's Sale.
UNDER the authority of a deed of trust,
bearing date the 10th of November,
1833, duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of the
county court of Jefferson, executed by
Thomas Crockett to the subscriber, trustee,
to secure payments to Thomas Grigg, will
be sold on Monday the 21st day of March
next, all that lot or parcel of land lying
on the Shenandoah River, opposite the Shan-
doah Springs—the same which was sold
by Wm. B. Magruder to said Crockett as
part of a deed of trust by Harry
Robinson to said Magruder, and the same
which was conveyed by Thomas England to
said Robinson, together with all the appur-
tenances, with all the buildings, improvements, &c.
There are two Houses there,
which will rent for \$35 or \$38
each

