

O. W. HAMMOND
AT HIS
NEW STORE.
In Charlestown,
beginning and opening a fine
SEASONABLE GOODS,
as be found in Baltimore, among
the old black, claret, etc., and steel
CLOTHS
Cassimills,
Whitney and Flock Manufactures,
Merino Cloth,
Circassian, Camblet, Plaid
green, and white Merino Shawls,
Merino borders,
splendid Rugs, Brass Andirons,
and Tong, Fenders and Umbrellas,
which he respectfully invites his
and the public generally to call
upon.

RE NEW GOODS
just ready for Sale!
The indisposition and the press of busi-
ness has not been able to
NEW GOODS open and ready for
the present. They are all now in
the dreams a catalog unnecessary
of Dr. Good's Goods
ware. Glass, China, Hardware, and
will be found complete, and will be
usually cheap, on accommodating
or cash or credit.

WM. F. LOCK.
Charlestown, Dec. 2, 1829.

RE FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.

just received an additional supply
FALL AND WINTER GOODS, mak-
ing previous receipts, a very full as-
set of

DRY GOODS,
Ware, Queens and Glass Ware,
Groceries, &c., &c.

will be sold as low as can be purchased
in any other establishment in the county
no fault."

Harpers Ferry, Nov. 4.

New Shoe, Hat,
AND

FANCY STORE.

BUCKMASTER respectfully announces
to the citizens of Harpers Ferry
community generally, that he has
a Store of the above description,
every thing connected with such an es-
tate may be found and can be had on
best terms, for CASH. In addition
of Baltimore and Newbern made
Boots, he will keep on hand work-
man manufacture, which will be found
of appearance and durability inferior
Boots and Shoes made to order in
an expeditious and elegant style. He
keeps on hand a good and a general as-
sortment of hats of all prices. And lastly, a
assortment of

FANCY GOODS,
being almost every thing to be found un-
der the head
seems particularly as a state and use-
ful article, shall conclude with an invi-
tation to all who feel disposed, to call and ex-
amine themselves.

The Store will be found one door west
in McElroy's, and adjoining the dwl.
P. C. McCabe, Esq.
January 10, 1830.

BOLTING CLOTHS.
subscribers have on hand, and are
very cheap, Bolting Cloths,
1 to 6 inclusive, of the most im-
portant and quality. Also, No. 8
IN WINE, adopted for Miller's use.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S
We have on hand POLISHED
IRON BOXES, of the best quality, and
just received a supply of the highly
esteemed JEWELRY IRON.—Also, 3-8 inch
rolled iron, for carriage tire. Also,
Shear, English, Country, Blister,
STEEL, and SHEET BRASS, for
hardware. T. C. L. & CO.,
Charlestown, Dec. 16.

FOR RENT OR SALE.
House and Store occupied by Mr.
McElroy, Buckmaster. Possession may
on the first of April. Apply to
P. DAUGHERTY.

FOR RENT,
THREE story stone house now in the
possession of Gould Johnson's—a tavern,
Signard street near Capt. John
H. Rice's Factory. The house is con-
tiguous to two families, and will accommo-
date merchant or tavern keeper. Also, a
dwelling house, at present occupied by
my French, on the same lot as above,
particular inquiry of the subscriber,
Harpers Ferry. Possession to be given
the first of April next.

TIMOTHY HERINGTON,
3, 1830.—St.

VALLEY BANK STOCK.
SHARES of the above Stock for sale
on accommodating terms. Apply to
JEFFERSON & CLEVELAND,
27, 1830.

COOPER SEED,
SALE BY
HUMPHREY KEVES.
3, 1830.

FREE PRESS.

PUBLISHED, WEEKLY, BY
LAUR & DAUGHERTY.

CONDITIONS.

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entirely in advance. Should payment be
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Dollars will be invariably charged.

Advertisers inserted at the rate of \$1
for the three first insertions, and
five cents per square for each sub-
sequent insertion.

All advertisements presented for in-
sertion will be continued until forbidden, and
accordingly, unless special directions
contrary be given.

All communications addressed to the
Editor must be post paid.

Virginia Free Press
AND
FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXII.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1830.

NO. 52.

POETICAL.

BOVHOOD'S DAYS.
BY FREDERICK NELLEN.

And to look list'ning on the scatter'd leaves,
While autumn winds were at their evening
song:
These were my pastimes."

They spoke of a bright and fatty land,
Fall in the golden west;
Where the wild flowers bloom'd on the yellow sand,
And spirits of air had rest.

They spoke of those who were dead and gone,
Who had pass'd to the sunny shore;
Who wonder'd back when the moon grew wan,
To their own green wood-pine grove.

And oft when the summer eve drew near,
And faint from the distant glen,
The gladsome shout fell sweet on the ear,
From the wearied harvest men;

At that hour of rest, when the body hum
Of the world had pass'd to sleep,
Bright forms were said from their homes to come,
O'er their childhood's haunts to weep.

Those were life's young days, and the forest gleam
For me had a holy charm,
When the wither'd leaves sought their mossy tomb
In the autumn's twilight calm.

For the voice of the falling leaf to me,
Was the voice of the year-begone;
And the deep-ton'd wind, the minstrelsy
That mournfully sped it on.

And as I gaze'd on the glorious light,
That slept on the distant hills,
And heard through the coming shades of night,
The laugh of the leaping fells:

The spirit sigh'd for the sun-bright land,
That legends had pictur'd there;
And oft times touch'd by wild fancy's wand,
Wore wing'd winged winging.

To those fair hills, and list to the sound
Of the joyous world below;

Where strange wild music was breathing round,

And the bells rung sweet and low.

Those were youthful days: they are pass'd
and gone;

And the fairy land is no more;

For the dream of life hath sped quickly on,

And boyhood's visions are o'er.

O would that the gush of the youthful heart
Would linger in riper years!

That its playful spirit would not depart,
In the hours of grief and tears!

you, my friend, and such good men
and true, in his holy keeping."

A MODERN BARNWELL.—It is not
many weeks since a mercantile house
in Pearl-street, New York, stopped in
consequence of the depredations of a
clerk upon the goods in the store.—
And in the course of the investigations
which followed it, it was ascertained
that these depredations had been com-
mitted to a very large amount, and
were connected with habits of irregularity
and dissipation of a frightful de-
scription. The culprit belonged to an
ancient family of great respectability
in this state; and from his own confes-
sion on detection, and discoveries since
made, it appears that the amount of the
rubberies of the confiding employer,
was from six to eight thousand dollars
in as many months. He seems to have
kept a seraglio, and to have lived in
habits of extravagance and dissolution
vying with Fauntleroy. We have
seen a list of articles, in his confession,
written by himself, which he gave in
one evening to a favorite mistress,
whom he shipped for Charleston, a-
mounting to nearly three hundred dol-
lars. And to supply himself with money,
he took goods and sold them to
merchant tailors, and others. It is be-
lieved from the disclosures made, that
he was but one of a gang of thirty-three
young men, all clerks, at salaries of about
four hundred a year each, who
have been living during the past year
much in the same way—and whose ex-
travagance must have been, and proba-
bly now is, supported in like manner
from their employers. It is time for
employers to look at the morals of their
servants, as well as to their mercantile
education. An apparent attention to
their business, during business hours,
though commendable as far as it goes,
should by no means satisfy the employ-
er. He should know how his clerks
spend their evenings, and where. We
are told that the billiard tables—those
too, at our most respectable hotels,—
have been the first schools in vice and
profligacy, in which the young repro-
bates of whom we have spoken above,
have been taught. These are attended
constantly, and to overflowing, by the
associates of the youth, a section of
whose history we have just been writing;
that right is to be permitted, and to over-
flow; as well as to the mercantile
education.

In returning it, therefore, next day,
he asked its owner what sum would
tempt him to part with it.

'I will tell you,' he replied, 'that
I value it very much above its
present value. I do not wish to part with it.'

'I will give much more than its
value as a false brilliant,' said the jewel-
ler. 'I will give you two thousand
five hundred pounds for it.'

'That is ten times its value,' said the
other, 'but I cannot part with it. I
cannot sell the gift of a departed
friend.'

'I may venture another offer,'
thought the merchant: 'I can sell it
for five thousand; then about—'

'I will tell you candidly,' rejoined
the other, after a pause, playing with
the ring and drawing it several times
off and on his finger: 'I do not think
it right to sell it; but you seem so ve-
ry anxious to possess it, that I know
not how to refuse.' And yet—to take
three thousand pounds for it, was not
worth three hundred. I can hardly
believe it to be the last offer.'

'With pleasure,' said the other, eager
to close the bargain.

'Then the ring is yours.'

The merchant immediately wrote out
the certificate and a check on his bank
for three thousand pounds; and the
stranger, drawing his ring from his finger,
presented it, and received the pa-
pers.

The same evening the jeweller took
out his treasure from one of the inner-
most drawers of his secret cabinet to
admire its lustre at his leisure. It
seemed to him less bright than before.
He rubbed first the stone and then his
eyes. Could he have been deceived?

'It certainly was less bright. He held
it in a stronger light—his suspitions in-
creased—he applied his highest magni-
fier—alas! alas! the fraud was too evi-
dence.'

'How?' returned the other; 'a false
brilliant? It cannot be. I have follow-
ed my profession for thirty years, and
I never yet have been so deceived.—
Permit me a second inspection.'

But this only served to confirm his
first impression. 'It cannot be,' he re-
peated to himself. 'I know a good
stone when I see it, as well as any man
in England; and if that be not one,
may I never sell watch or diamond a-
gain?' Then aloud to the stranger:

'May I ask if you are inclined to dis-
pose of this ring?'

'No. It was the gift of a valued
friend to me on his death-bed. I es-
teem it almost as highly as if it were,
as you suppose, a genuine brilliant.'

'Admirable indeed!' echoed he of
the silver trade. 'It is a treasure.—
Why, Rundell himself might swear to
its being a true stone.'

'The best judges,' said the stranger,
at times deceived; 'I can have no
possible motive to mislead you in this
matter; and I assure you, on my word,

THE INDIAN'S FATE.

The Natchez tribe of Indians, inha-

biting the luxuriant soil of the Missis-
sippi, were a mild, generous and hos-
pitable people.

The offspring of a climate serene and productive, their char-

acter was marked by nothing ferocious;

and beyond the necessity of self defence, or the unavoidable collisions

with neighbouring tribes, by no

thing martial.

Their government, however, was

most despotic, and the his-

tory of no other nation north of the

line, presents a parallel; and no

charge of an unnecessary or unwar-

anted exercise of this great power

is made against them, even by their

historians, who were also the country-

men of their oppressors.

Their king, or chief, was called 'The Sun,' and

the exalted station which he held, was

designated by a representation of that

luminous, worn upon his breast. He

united also with his civil functions, and

cherished, to their immortal honour;

they received them with open arms,

and resisted with unshaken firmness,

the earnest and repeated demands of

the Indians for their rights.

Such an extent did they carry their

maginominy, that they preferred ha-

zarding a doubtful contest, when their

own existence was at stake, to a viola-

tion of the pledge of hospitality and

protection which they had made, to a

a few persecuted strangers.

Three times, with souls bent upon

vengeance against the remnant of their

ancient foes, and with no less bloody

purposes against their defenders, did

the French carry war to the Chickasaw

boundary, and three times were they

driven back, with ignominy and loss—

nor did they ever attain their object.

The poor Natchez shared their hos-
pitality, until their necessities and sor-
rows were alike relieved, by death;

their bones reposed in a land unknown

to their fathers; their spirits may be a

gain mingled in the beautiful regions

which they believe to be,

the Great Spirit, for the fearless war-
rior, the successful hunter, and the

faithful and hospitable Indian, beyond

the great lakes. Such is the story of the</

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

MARSHAL NEV.

At the Battle of Borodino, or as the French call it, of the Moskwa, the bravest of the brave surpassed himself, and nobly earned the princely title with which his imperial master rewarded him on the field. But the most valuable service he ever rendered France was in the deplorable retreat from Moscow. His station was in the rear—the post of danger and of honor—and he was the chief, if not (excepting Napoleon himself) the only, hope of the troops. In the story of the flight, for such it was, every thing was so wonderful that posterity would disbelieve the details if one contemporary voice had been raised against them. That with a handful of worn-out followers, destitute of every necessary, he should repel the assault and arrest the progress of untired, well-provided, and countless legions; that, while his heroic little band was daily diminished by hunger, cold, and wantonness, he should yet bid defiance to the whole Russian host; in a word, that Ney's desperate valor should have secured the escape of any remnant of the grand army, must ever command the astonishment of the world. At one time, after leaving Krasni, the whole Russian army lay between him and Napoleon, who had sent orders to cut him off in the rear, and to sweep him away through the intervening legions. When summoned by Miloradovich to capitulate, "A marshal of France never surrenders," was his only reply, as he fearlessly led his devoted companions against the destructive batteries of the Losmine. He then made a circuit at midnight to the banks of the Dneiper, which he crossed on blocks of ice, in spite of all opposition, and, finally, with fifteen hundred men, joined the emperor. Well might Napoleon be unable to find language sufficient to express his admiration of the hero. "What a man! what a soldier! what a vigorous chief!" While he still feared that the marshal had fallen into the hands of the Russians, he declared that he would willingly give three millions of francs for his ransom. His joy may well be conceived, when Ney returned safe and sound to France. The marshal had soon afterwards the nearly undivided honour of saving the wreck of this once mighty host at the passage of the Berezina. The story of Waterloo need not be repeated here. We shall only observe that on no occasion did the bravest of the brave exhibit more impetuosity though hopeless valor. Five horses were shot under him: his garments were pierced with balls; his whole person was disfigured with blood and mud; yet he would have continued the contest on foot while life remained, had he not been forced from the field by the dense and relentless columns of the fugitives. —*Murray's Family Lib.*

CHEAP SUBSTITUTE FOR MALT.

It is not from a desire to withhold any useful knowledge, that I have thus long deferred fulfilling the promise I some time since made, to furnish you with a cheap method of brewing beer at a much cheaper rate than is usually done. —*The American Farmer* has given to most people by the name of mangel-wurzel, and is, in many respects, well worth every person's attention. And I think it my duty simply to make the narration, that should it chance to attract the notice of some truly scientific physician, who would wish to investigate the remedy philosophically, and without prejudice, society might then hope to receive what it has long desired, of namely, a safe-antidote for the hydrophobia.

Although a knowledge of this extraordinary receipt would be so beneficial in a country like Sonora, where not only dogs, but wolves, foxes, lions, tigers, cats and other animals are so frequently attacked by it yet there was but one of the numerous spectators who manifested, at the time, any curiosity to possess it. This person was a Don Victorio Aguilar, a man who I esteem not less for the qualities of his heart, than for the attentions I received from him in a long illness, under his hospital roof. During that period he communicated to me this medicine, the extraordinary effects of which, he had himself, upon two occasions, proved by actual experiment. I know not, however, whether the complaint in Europe be precisely the same as that in Sonora; but if it be, then the cure can not be considered so entirely hopeless as it has hitherto been. I should like to see the experiment tried, under the direction of some experienced medical man; for although it might not succeed here, it is at least worth the trial.

"The herb used is, I believe, heliotrope. It is called in Spanish savadilla, and I think its botanical name is veratrum savadillia. There is also another herb, called Amole, which has been found to be equally efficacious, the botanical name of which I do not know, which is used for the cure of hydrophobia in the neighbourhood of Amealie, a town on the Rio de Buena Vista. These remedies, from all I have been able to learn, never fail of effecting a cure of that dreadful malady. But it is surprising that the knowledge of this receipt, even in Sonora, should be by no means general.

"The following is a translation of the receipt, written at my express request, by Don Victorio Aguilar:

"Method of curing Hydrophobia."

"The person under the influence of this disease must be well secured, that

rently very strong, of a very fine flavor, and equal to any malt ale. The whole expense thereof does not exceed 7s., which is only 3d. per gallon for ale which would not disgrace a Nobleman's table. The refuse left from the press is an excellent food for pigs." —*Mechanic's Magazine.*

SPECIFIC FOR THE HYDROPHOBIA.

"From Don Victorio I learned a cure for the Hydrophobia, which, in three cases, he had seen administered in the last paroxysm of that dreadful complaint. He told me that he had known several die who had not taken it, but of those to whom it was administered, not one. He is so honest a man, and has the general character for such strict veracity, that I entertain no doubt of his having witnessed what he related. One of the patients was tied up to a post, with strong cords, and a priest was administering the last offices of religion. At the approach of a paroxysm, the unfortunate sufferer, with

he may do no mischief either to himself or others.

"Soak a napkin in a little more than half a tumbler of water, (for about five minutes.) When this has been made, add of pulverized savadilla what may be taken up by the thumb and three fingers. Mix it thoroughly and give it to the patient, (this will cool down his throat in an interval between the paroxysm.) The patient is then to be put into the sun if possible, (or placed near a fire,) and well warmed. If the fever does not tranquilize him after a short interval, no more is to be given, but if he continues furious, another dose must be administered, which will infallibly quiet him. A profound sleep will succeed, will last twenty-four or forty-eight hours, (according to the strength of the patient's constitution,) at the expiration of which time, he will be attacked with severe purging and vomiting, which will continue till the poison be entirely ejected. He will then be restored to his senses, will ask for food, and be perfectly cured." —*[Hardy's Travels in Mexico.]*

Horse-radish cut into small pieces, and chewed in the mouth, is an excellent remedy for hoarseness, coughs, colds, and cases of incipient consumption. Several cases of its successful application have come within our knowl-

edge. —*Mr. George Gardner, of Pownal, Vt. who is now in his 94th year, retains his faculties in so remarkable a degree, that during the last summer, he planted, hoed, and dug 300 bushels of potatoes entirely alone, besides cultivating a patch of tobacco, and taking care of his garden. He was one of the first men who settled in Pownal, where he bought a large tract of land for 18 cents an acre. In removing to this land, he was obliged to cut a road from Lanesborough, which employed him 17 days, as no wagon had ever passed through before. After he had reached the age of 80, he planted a large nursery, from some of the trees of which he made 15 barrels of cider the last season. Such instances of longevity are seldom met with, and are always worthy of particular notice.*

A green oldage.—Mr. George Gardner, of Pownal, Vt. who is now in his 94th year, retains his faculties in so remarkable a degree, that during the last summer, he planted, hoed, and dug 300 bushels of potatoes entirely alone, besides cultivating a patch of tobacco, and taking care of his garden. He was one of the first men who settled in Pownal, where he bought a large tract of land for 18 cents an acre. In removing to this land, he was obliged to cut a road from Lanesborough, which employed him 17 days, as no wagon had ever passed through before. After he had reached the age of 80, he planted a large nursery, from some of the trees of which he made 15 barrels of cider the last season. Such instances of longevity are seldom met with, and are always worthy of particular notice.

The London Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, was commenced in 1792; it has had for many years an annual income of from ten to twelve thousand pounds per annum, and has amassed a sum of between sixty and seventy thousand pounds sterling of stock. The number of children in it is now about two hundred and thirty, and the London Morning Chronicle states that each of these pupils costs, per annum, for board, tuition and clothing, upwards of forty pounds sterling.

The Springfield Republican relates that a respectable citizen of that place recently called upon another and urged his acceptance of a dollar, stating that 30 years before, when 10 years of age, he had taken a ten cent piece from his shop drawer, and had always felt reproached when he had met him, but felt too proud until now to own the fact.

The Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has, we understand, determined upon establishing, within its jurisdiction, a College, in which a liberal education may be obtained. The Western Shore of Maryland, the Southern part of Pennsylvania, and the Northern part of Virginia, are comprehended within the bounds of this Conference; and, we learn, that the location of the College is contemplated at one of two points, either at Boonsborough, in Maryland, or at Leesburg, in Virginia. With a view to securing its location at Boonsborough, the citizens of that place are now engaged in procuring subscriptions conditioned upon its establishment there; and we understand that they have already obtained subscriptions to the amount of about \$3000. As this institution is not to be conducted upon sectarian principles, and as its establishment in the county must necessarily afford facilities to its citizens, and add to its wealth and character, it is to be hoped that a general and liberal effort may be made to accomplish that object, by those of its inhabitants who have the means of exercising a judicious liberality. —*[Torch Light.]*

Something new under the Sun.—Mr. Silvanus Miller, who holds the office of Public Administrator of New York, has laid before the City authority a communication, in which he states that the salary allowed by the revised statutes, for his office, is quite too large.

There are 700 students now attached to the University of Pennsylvania: of whom 394 are in the Medical Department (exclusive of twenty graduates who continue to attend the lectures,) 97 in the collegiate, 120 in the grammar, and 158 in the charity schools.

The first number of a new monthly Medical journal has been issued at Baltimore. It is entitled the Baltimore Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery, and is edited by Dr. N. R. Smith, Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland, assisted by an association of Physicians and Surgeons.

"The following is a translation of the receipt, written at my express request, by Don Victorio Aguilar:

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this disease must be well secured, that

the compensation of Purrs in the Navy. Mr. Hayne, from the same Committee, presented a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, covering a plan for the Naval Peace Establishment of the United States. The bill granting a pension to David Meade Randolph, and the bill making appropriations for the support of the Indian Department for the year 1830, were severally read the third time and passed. After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate resumed, as a special order, the consideration of Mr. Foot's resolution for suspending the surveys of the Public Lands, when Mr. Holmes commenced his speech in support of the resolution, and in reply to Messrs. Benton and Hayne; and concluded to a late hour, when the Senate adjourned.

The Choctaws and Osages.—We regret to learn that these Indians have commenced committing acts of hostility against each other, which we apprehend may result in serious consequences to both parties, unless promptly checked by the proper authorities of the government. A gentleman who arrived here last week from Casterton, Gibson, informs us, that a short time before he left that post, a party of Choctaws attacked a hunting camp of Osages, on the Canadian river, and killed seven of their number. We also learn from the same source, that the Choctaws have been attacking the Osages some time since, stole a considerable number of horses from the Choctaws; and it is supposed that the late outrage on the part of the latter was in retaliation for the aggression committed on them by the former. —*[Arkansas Gazette, of December 30.]*

CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, FEB. 13.

The Senate did not sit today.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Buchanan reported a bill in addition to the act authorizing the President of the United States to run a line between Georgia and Florida. The resolution for abolishing the office of Draftsman, was debated by Messrs. Daniel, Coke, H. M. Johnson, and Hemphill, but no question was taken upon it. The bill providing for sundry Revolutionary and other pensions, passed to a third reading.

MONDAY, FEB. 13.

In the Senate, several petitions were presented, for and against Subsidy Mais. Mr. White, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, with amendments, the bill making appropriations for the support of the Indian Department.

In the House of Representatives, among the numerous petitions and memorials presented were two which appeared to be peculiarly interesting. The one was a memorial, submitted by Mr. Mercer, respecting the claims of ex-President Monroe, upon the U. States; and the other, a petition presented by Mr. Drayton, upon the subject of exempting certain merchants from the payment of increased duties upon imported goods, consigned to them subsequent to the passage of the tariff bill of 1828, but ordered antecedent to that period. Mr. Goodwin presented a memorial from the ladies of Etowahville, Ohio, against the removal of the Indians; which, after some discussion, was read and ordered to be printed. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Superintendent of the public buildings, which was appropriately disposed of. The resolution of Mr. De Witt, for the abolition of the allowance to the Draftsman of Congress, was again considered, until the close of the hour. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Pearce, for the removal of the Monument erected in the Navy Yard at Washington, commemorating the glories of the United States Navy, as displayed in the infancy of that gallant branch of the public service, by the memorable achievements at Tripoli, was discussed, and after some observations from Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, Mr. Ingalls, and Mr. Hoffman, agreed to, with a modification by the latter gentleman, that it should be transferable to some suitable place." After the presentation and consideration of numerous resolutions, the Speaker presented a communication, containing the annual report on the subject of the Navy Pension Fund, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed. The remainder of the sitting was occupied in the consideration of the bill for the extension of the Judiciary system of the United States.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13.

In the Senate, Mr. Hayne, from the committee on naval affairs, to whom was referred so much of the President's message, at the commencement of the session, as relates to the Navy, reported a bill for the establishment of the office of Surveyor General of the Navy; which was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, the resolutions offered a few days since by Mr. Chilton, were laid upon the table. Mr. Huntington finished his argument against the Judiciary Bill, and was followed by Mr. Ellsworth upon the same side of the question. Mr. Boudin, of Virginia, has the floor for to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17.

In the Senate, the greater part of the day was devoted to the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the bill for the relief of those who lost relatives in the Hornet, was passed to a third reading. The Judiciary bill was taken up, early in the day, and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

In the Senate, Mr. Hayne, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported

the tax on pedlers' licenses was increased from \$16 to \$20—the tax on tin and pewter pedlers was reduced from \$20 to 10—the license on exhibitors of shows was increased from \$25 to 50.

The blanks being filled, Mr. Rutherford submitted the following ryder:

"Be it further enacted, That if any mechanic, milliner, or other person, taxable as merchant, under the revenue laws, will make a will before the Commissioner of Revenue [who is hereby empowered to administer the same] that his or her average sale per annum of goods, wares and merchandise, or other articles connected with his or her line of business, do not exceed the amount of dollars of articles of his or her manufacture or mechanical labor, such person shall only pay a tax of _____ dollars; and if he or she, when required, shall refuse to take such oath, he or she shall be, thereupon, listed as a retail merchant."

This ryder was rejected, by a vote of 76 ayes to 78 noes.

Mr. Smith of K. then rose to move another ryder—when a motion was made and carried to reconsider the vote on the first ryder, moved by Mr. Smith.

The first ryder being read, Mr. Smith of Kanawha, proposed to amend it by adding the following:

"Every clock pedlar shall pay _____ dollars in each county in which he shall trade."

This amendment was adopted.

Mr. Prentiss moved also the following amendment:

"And let it further be enacted, That any person who shall buy up goods, wares and merchandise, at public auction, either in his own store or elsewhere, to the amount of _____ dollars, shall be considered a vendor-master under this act."

This proposition was rejected—and the House proceeded to fill the blank in Mr. Rutherford's ryder, with \$10. The tax on clock-pedlars was then fixed at 20.

The question was finally taken on the passage of the act, and prevailed without opposition.

And then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12.

The two most important bills which have been before the General Assembly, during the present session, were acted upon by the House of Delegates.

The Convention Bill was finally acted upon, the amendments of the Senate being accepted without any modification, so that the bill is now the law of the land. —*For re-education of the negroes.* — For re-education of the negroes.

In the House of Representatives, the claims of the heirs of Beaumarchais and of R. W. Mead, which have occupied so large a portion of the attention of former Congresses, were revived by the introduction of two bills for their relief, reported by Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. They were read twice, and referred to a Committee of the whole. Mr. Alston presented a report from the Committee on Elections, in the case of the contested election for a seat in the House from the Norfolk Congressional District in Virginia, concluding with the new Constitution to assemble on the 1st Monday of December next.

We speak of the first Legislature, as if it were morally certain—for we do not entertain the slightest doubt of the ratification of the new Constitution.

The Bill, to re-charter the Bank of Virginia and for other purposes, passed by a majority of 83 votes. The Charter is to be renewed for nine years and a month—that is, it will now run for twelve years and a month, from May next. It is to pay a bonus of 3 percent, amounting to \$31,360. It is unnecessary to publish the bill as yet, for it is to pass the other of the two Houses.

Thomas Newton, and that the former was, therefore, duly entitled to take his seat. The report and resolution were read, and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next. The bill for the better organization of Courts Martial, was read a third time, and passed; Mr. Holmes concluded his speech, commenced the day before, on Mr. Foot's resolution for suspending the surveys of the Public Lands, when the Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

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On the 17th the following bills passed:

1. Extending indulgence to the securities of Jerman Baker, dec'd, late Treasurer of the Commonwealth; 2. Allowing copies of Deeds to be recorded in certain cases; 3. Incorporating a company to construct a turnpike from Harpers-Ferry to Smithfield, in the county of Jefferson, by way of Charlestown; 4. Enacting with sundry alterations, the act to incorporate the Lake Drummond and Ossapee Canal Company, passed by the Legislature of North Carolina on the 1st day of Dec. 1829; 5. Amending the act increasing the powers of the Trustees of the town of Fairmount; 6. Amending the various acts regulating the inspection and manufacture of salt in certain counties; 7. Incorporating the town of Danville, in Pittsylvania; 8. Appropriating the Public Revenue; 9. Authorizing the Leesburg Turnpike Company to extend their road.

On the 17th the following bills passed:

1. Incorporating the Bedford and Botetourt Turnpike Company; 2. Divorcing Ann Rankin from her husband Abner G. Rankin; 3. Concerning Jas. Shepherd, Dominic Benham and Richd. O. Jeffries; 4. Extending the Charter of the North Western Bank, to the year 1842, with a bonus of \$187; 5. Allowing Wm. Strother a free man of color, to remain in the Commonwealth.

The following engrossed bills were read a third time and passed, on the 18th, viz.:—1. A bill to amend an act dividing the town of Lynchburg into wards, and for other purposes; 2. To incorporate a company to construct a turnpike from Thornton's Gap to Staunton; 3. Incorporating the Abingdon Turnpike Company; 4. Incorporating a company to construct a turnpike road from Berryville in the county of Frederick to the Shenandoah River; 5. To change the place of holding a separate election in the county of Logan.

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

THE FREE PRESS.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1830.

mask for its monstrous visage, when concealment is necessary to its purposes.

"Plate sin with gold;

And the strong sense of justice hurtless break:

The WINTER, we fondly hope, has taken its departure—and yet we see no reason to find fault with the old fellow's reign, though it was a rigorous one. If he drove us to our firesides, he gathered home, too, the wandering affections of the heart, and taught us that there is no season without its round of joys or its store of substantial comforts.

Subscribers who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of paying for the year in advance, may do so at any time before the first of April next.

To the Patrons of the Virginia Free Press.

Having other engagements, which will occupy my time for several months, the editorial department of this paper will, until further notice, be entirely under the management of Jossen T. DABOISSEY, Esq. Retaining, however, my interest in the establishment, my friends will add another to the many claims which they have upon my gratitude, by continuing their patronage.

The career of an editor, though marked by many vicissitudes, is, nevertheless, attended with something of pleasure. Ties of reciprocal friendship will grow up between patrons and publishers, and strengthen with the lapse of years. In severing such ties, even temporarily, my heart would be dead to sensibility if it did not feel some degree of emotion.

The kind and charitable construction which has ever been placed upon my very humble efforts, during nine years' devotion to duties somewhat irksome in their nature, leaves no room for me to receive with thankfulness her passing bounties; and as she recedes from our entranced vision, be prepared to welcome her more sober successors, with feelings like grateful, but more subdued and solemn. Let us be ready to say, with Eve, when possessed of Eden's untainted joys—

"All seasons and their change, all please alike."

We congratulate the public upon the passage of a law, incorporating a company to construct a turnpike from Harpers-Ferry, through Charlestown, to Smithfield.

P. S. I shall devote several weeks to the adjustment of balances due to me individually.

The next session of the Legislature is likely to be a most important one, as it will precede it for many years. That body will probably have the task of organizing the state government under the new Constitution; and with such an expectation it is, that the Eastern folks talk of bringing out their able men—Leigh, Randolph, and others. Their corresponding efforts will be made in most parts of the state, there can be no doubt. Much will be expected, in the way of consummating the work of the Convention; and we shall look with intense interest to what ever relates to the improvement of the judicial concerns of the commonwealth. Radical improvements in that branch are needed, and we hope the best talents of the state will be employed in that useful, though difficult task, of giving to the dispensation of justice, simplicity, promptitude and certainty.

If it would not be accounted an effrontery intermeddling with what does not concern us, we would recommend to the good people of Maryland to imitate Virginia in reforming the fundamental laws of the Commonwealth. We have counted 148 appointments of Justices of the Peace in one county, made by the new Executive, besides Judges of the Orphans' Courts, &c. We cannot easily reconcile this power of removal and appointment at pleasure, with the 20th section of the Declaration of Rights, much less with our own notions of the independence necessary to ensure an upright judiciary, and the limitations proper to be imposed upon the executive power in a free commonwealth. If Justices of the peace, and judges of the orphans' courts, be not part of the judiciary, we have formed a most erroneous idea of the nature of these offices.

Representation in the legislature, by counties, without regard to population, was in Virginia reckoned a sufficient cause, of itself, to have a Convention assembled to amend the Constitution. This evil still exists in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 17.

Abraham Poote, alias George Williams, who was indicted at the present term of Baltimore City Court, for an assault with intent to murder Joseph Disney, the deputy keeper of the Penitentiary; and also for an assault with intent to murder George Herbert, the driver of the Washington stage; and also for escaping from the Maryland Penitentiary, while confined as a convict therein, as being brought to the bar of the Court yesterday, pleaded guilty to all these charges, and was immediately sent back to the Penitentiary. His sentence has not yet been pronounced.

In the last Lexington (Ky.) Gazette we observe the advertisement of the commissioners, announcing the opening of books for the subscription of stock in the Lexington and Rail-road Company.

The Boston Palladium states that four propositions are now before the Legislature of Massachusetts, from companies who propose to make Rail-

roads—to Connecticut River—to Lowell—to Providence, and to Taunton.

Whether the State will take a share in all these or in any of them—or if in only one, in which one, is yet to be determined. The Vermonters constitute their meetings and zeal, in favor of the Lowell commencement. —[Am.]

In New York, a fine of 1000 dollars is imposed upon masquerades; but, in spite of this heavy penalty, the *dances* of that city seem determined to have their sport. The whole world is a masquerade; and it will ever be found difficult to make mankind appear in their true character. Vice will always and

Gen. HARRISON, late Minister of the United States to the Republic of Columbia, has arrived in this city, and we are happy to say, is in good health.

—*Courtesy of the Times.*

We are sorry to hear of so many

Courts Martial, in the military and naval service. In addition to those already noticed, we learn that a Military

Court Martial is to be convened in this

City, on Monday, the 22d inst., to be

composed of the following officers:

Brigadier General Atkinson, President

Brigadier Generals Fenwick, McNeill, Wool

Armistead, Colonels House, Lindsay, Crook,

Lawrence, Morgan & Lieutenant Colonels

Dankhead, Worth, Brooks; Capt. H. L. Armstrong, Judge Advocate.

Several of the officers have already

arrived in this city.

It is said, also, that another Military

Court Martial is to convene on the 23d

inst. at Philadelphia, of which Lieut.

Col. CRAVEN is president.

We wish our gallant officers had

more agreeable employment than this.

Among the present visitors to the

seat of government, is the Hon. JOHN

POPE, Governor of the Territory of Arkansas. —[Nat. Int.]

STEAM.—The following animated descrip-

tion of the powers of the steam-engine, is

from the pen of Dr. ARNOTT, in his work on

the "Steam Engine."

"In the present perfect state of the

steam-engine, it appears a thing almost

endowed with intelligence. It regu-

lates with perfect accuracy and uni-

formity the number of its strokes in a

given time; and counts or records

them; moreover, to tell how much work

it has done, as a clock records the beats

of its pendulum; it regulates the quan-

tity of steam admitted at a work—de-

briskness of the fire—the supply of wa-

ter to the boiler—the supply of coals to

the fire. It opens and shuts its valves

with absolute precision, as to

time and manner: it oils its joints,

it takes out any which may acciden-

ally enter into parts that should be va-

cuous—and, when any thing goes

wrong which it cannot itself rectify,

it warns its attendants by ringing a

bell. Yet, with all these talents and

qualities, and even when possessing

the power of 600 horses, it is obedient

to the hand of a child. Its alight is

coal, wood, charcoal, or other combustible;

it consumes none white-idle—it is

never tired, and wants no sleep—it is

not subject to malady when originally

well-made, and only refuses to work

when worn out with age. It is equally

powerful in all kinds of work, and will do

any kind—it is a water-pump, a

miner, a sailor, a printer, a cotton spinner,

a weaver, a blacksmith, a miller, &c. &c.; and a small engine, in the char-

acter of a steam pony, may be seen

dragging after it on a rail road a hun-

dred tons of merchandise, or a regi-

ment of soldiers, with greater speed

than that of our fleetest coaches. It

is the king of machines, and a perman-

ent realization of the genii of eastern

Asia whose supernatural powers were

at the command of man."

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

From all we have been able to gather

in reference to public opinion on the

subject of the constitution, we en-

tertain no doubt that it will be ratified

by a substantial and wholesome majori-

ty. To be sure, some few presses

have worked themselves into a fit of

opposition, and others are labouring to

find fault with it as much as, and

with about the same sincerity, that a

lover would use when he would per-

suade the idol of his heart that he is

desperately angry with her. But this

opposition will be short-lived. It is

not in the nature of things that editors

will continue long at a game where the

chances are so much against them;

and we venture the prediction, that

when the sovereign people touch this

"child of the aristocracy" with their

magical wand, it will become a fine,

handsome, rosy-cheeked urchin, as fair

and rosy as its ancestors. As it is

now thought to be deformed and re-

pulsive—and the winter of their dis-

content will be thus, by a process, the

most legitimate in the world, converted

into "glorious summer."

Woodstock Sentinel.

The Legislature was expected to ad-

dress on the 24th instant.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.

Flour from wagons 4 25

Wheat 0 70 a 6 60

Corn 42 a 45

Rye 40 a 48

Flax seed 1 06 a 1 12

Timothy seed 2 50

Whiskey 0 21 a 28

Clover Seed 0 00 a 5 00

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 19.

Flour (new) 4 06 a 4 12

Wheat 0 70 a 6 60

Corn 0 55 a 0 59

Rye 0 45 a 0 48

Timothy Seed 1 50 a 0 00

Whiskey 0 22 a 7 50

Bacon 7 00 a 7 50

THE ENORMOUS OX.

DESCRIBED in the following statement,

will be offered for sale, to the highest

bidders, at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, on Monday the 15th of March, 1830, being court-day.

I have this day measured Mr. Yates' large

Ox, and certify its length, from the extreme

of his nose to the end of his tail, to be 14

feet 8 inches; his girth 3 feet 6 inches; his

height, to the top of his shoulders, 5 feet 8

inches. SAM'L C.

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

"THE GOOD OLD TIMES."

The merry, merry autumn winds
Again are sweeping free,
But I am sad—for things are not
As they used to be.
When all the little girls were
And shoes with leather strings,
And over thought of Bishop stories,
And such outrageous things.

Old Father Time hasn't changed a whit
Since I was five years old,
His autumn coat is still the same—
A crimson mixed with gold;
He whistles just the same old tune
That he did ten years ago,
And he is quite as merry now
As he was then, I know.

I used to love to spend a day
Among the forest trees,
When chestnuts by the bushel fell
With every passing breeze,
I reached my home at supper time,
With bag and basket full,
And found the mug of beer there,
For me to "take a pull."

And there were pleasant times at night,
In very frosty weather,
When we before the blazing fire
Were seated altogether,
With a good book in hand,
The boy with each a hook,
The dog asleep upon the hearth,
And puss within the nook.

But now I spend my autumn nights
Beside my fire alone,
I hear no more the hearty laugh
At jokes in "banter" throws;
I gaze into my Lehigh fire,
And picture old times there,
Then wake, and find the scene is but

A dream, a dream, a dream.

O, how I long for those good times
That once I used to know,

When I wore "neckclothes" without starch,

And tied them in a bow;

For every thing I had was changed,

In name, if not in looks;

Excepting Time—the Testament,

And Webster's Spelling Book.

(M. L. Weeks' Review.)

"DON'T BREAK IT, JOE-E,"

Said the fond mother, as she gave
the darling boy the looking-glass. "Lit-
tle Joe-e, as his mother called him, not
withstanding he had toys enough to sa-
tisfy any reasonable child, one day took
it into his head that he should be quite
happy if he could have the looking-
glass added to the number. 'The
looking-glass,' said his mother, 'why,
child, who ever heard of such a thing?'

Joe-e, it is true, began to be un-
fortunate, 'ma, ma, I want the glass;
give me the glass.' 'Poh, poh,' said
his mother, 'do you think I am going
to give you the looking-glass to play
with? You would break it, and cut
your fingers with it, and then we should
have to send for the doctor?' 'I shan't
break it; I won't cut my fingers; let
me have it,' and then he laid hold of
his mother's gown in good earnest.

After being dragged across the room a
few times, Joe-e began to cry, and his
mother's patience being quite exhaust-
ed, she shook him on, saying, 'Joe-e,
you shan't have the looking-glass;
there! now go about your business.'

This would have been a death-blow to
Joe-e's hopes; if he had not endured such
trials before, and come off conqueror.

He was not, therefore, disheartened.

He laid himself, therefore, right down

upon the floor, and began to roar as if

he would raise the neighbors.

Happening his mother's mouth was

kinross; and caused her a naughty boy,

and threatened to tell his father of him,

and he would take a stick to him, and

shut him up in the dark hole. At this

Joe took a pitch one note higher, (as

we musicians say,) and trilled away a

most lamentable solo. His mother,

who had no ear for music, became al-
armed. She feared he would burst a

blond vessel, or die with rage, and just

at this moment auditory stories of such

accidents fitted across her mind with

fearful reality. Joe's lungs held out

wonderfully, and after every bar's

rest, he raised his voice a semi-tone

until he screamed terrific in the space

above. What was to be done? Half

crazy with noise and apprehension, she

attempted to pacify little Joe-e, by of-
fering him the pin cushion, the story
book, the little tea-set—but all would

not do, his heart was set upon the

looking-glass, and he would cry his

eyes out if he could not have it.

At last his afflicted mother yielded.

She took down the looking-glass and gave

it to him, saying, 'There, I declare you

are the best all—take it an' you will,

but don't break it, Joe-e.' Now, the rea-
der may be curious to know what be-
came of Joe-e and the looking-glass.

It is no matter. I suppose he broke it

and cut his fingers into the bargain;

but I wish to turn his attention to the

mother rather than to the child.

In the first place, she was faulty in not re-
fusing to grant Joe's request in the be-
ginning. In the second place, she was

faulty in endeavoring to terrify him by

the doctor and the dark hole.

And, in the third place, she was wicked in tell-
ing him a downright falsehood. Many

mothers, and fathers too, who would

not tell a lie for their right hands, are

guilty of such conduct almost every

day, in their intercourse with their

children. No wonder that so many

children grow up to be bad and

go to the house of correction and the

state prison.

Mother, be firm. Be jealous of the

new doctrine, that the rod is unneces-
sary. If Solomon's maxim was true

once, it is true now. Our race is not

so much improved; our children (little

cherubs, as we call them,) are not such

angelic creatures; the spirit of selfish-
ness and insubordination is in them

still. If you would make your children

good children, keep them in subjection;

if you wish them to be honest men and
virtuous women, do not teach them to
lie; if you would save the nation, do
not give them looking glasses to play

Office of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co.
Washington, Jan. 20, 1830.

NOTICE. A hereby gives, that an instal-
ment of two dollars, and fifty cents per
share, (being the 10th installment,) on every
share of Stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Com-
pany, to be paid on the 1st day of April next, and a further sum of

two dollars and fifty cents per share, (being the 11th installment,) on the 1st day of May next—when instalments must be paid to the credit of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Com-
pany, to the Cashier or other Officer of either

of the following Banks, viz:

The Branch of the Bank of the United States

at Washington.

The Bank of Washington, at Washington.

The Patriotic Bank, do.

The Bank of the Metropolis, do.

The Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, do.

The Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, do.

The Hagerstown Bank, in Hagerstown, Md.

And the Branch of the Valley Bank, in

Charlestown, Va.

By order of the President and Directors:

JOHN P. INGLE, Clerk

Ches. & O. C. Canal Co.

Feb. 3, 1830.—W.M.

On the cultivation of Celery. John
Wedgewood, Esq., in a letter to the
Secretary of the Horticultural Society,
stated the success he had experienced
in the preceding year in making a plan-
tation of celery late in the year, from
the seedling plants which had remained
in the seed-bed till they had grown to
a considerable size. The plants thus
removed not only took well, but had
the advantage over those planted when
very young, as is customary, in growing
stronger as well as in being sooner
fit for use. If the success of this ex-
periment should be confirmed by ex-
perience it will relieve the gardener from
much labor and trouble in attending to
the planting his trenches of celery at
an early period.

**VALUABLE TAN YARD
FOR SALE.**

By virtue of a decree of the county court
of Jefferson, in chancery, will be disposed
of, at public sale, on Saturday the 27th of
March next, before the door of Mr. Joseph
Worley's Tavern, in Shepherdstown, a valuable
Tan Yard, situated in said town, Jefferson
county, Va. This property embraces between
FOUR AND FIVE LOTS, and is situated in an
agreeable part of the town, and was for
many years the property of George L. Keyes.

Consisting of 212 Acres.
It is situated in Berkeley County, adjoining
the lands of George L. Keyes, Anthony Seck-
man, and others, and extends from
the Hagerstown road to the Potowomoy
Branch of the Potowomoy River. It contains
the best quality of slate land, 80 acres in timber, with
trees four, never-falling springs of water.
The premises are a comfortable stone
and frame dwelling, stable, stable, manger, etc.,
etc. Sale to commence about 12 o'clock,
when the terms will be made known.

JOHN H. HOUSEMAN.

Feb. 17, 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Friday
the 5th of March, at the residence of
Michael Shultz, Jefferson county, Virginia,
between Leetown and Smithfield.

The following Property. Grain in the ground, Milk Cows, Stock
Cattle, Cots, Farming Utensils, Household
and Kitchen Furniture, one eight-day Clock,
Bacon, one Wheat Fan, one Cutting-box, and
one good plantation Wagon.

Also, two shares of Stock in the Shep-
herdstown and Smithfield Turnpike.

Nine months credit will be given on all
sums of five dollars and upwards, the purcha-
ser giving a good security, and paying interest
of five dollars, the cash will be required.—
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. when
due attendance will be given by

MICHAEL SHAULL.

Feb. 17, 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber being about to remove
from Mills Grove, will offer for sale, on
Friday the 19th day of March next, on the
premises, to the highest bidder, two good
work horses, four milk cows, hogs, sheep,
etc., one cart, household and kitchen furni-
ture, two stoves, apple or cedar mill, etc., and a
sum of forty pounds sterling.

The Springfield Republican relates
that a respectable citizen of that place
recently called upon another and org-
ganized him to accept of a dollar, stating
that his acceptance of a dollar, stating
further indulgence can be given. This no-
tice will be deemed sufficient, as I expect to
leave Mills Grove on the 1st of April next.

S. W. B.

Feb. 17, 1830.

NOTICE.

DUCHARERS at the sale of the personal
estate of the late Thomas Keyes, dec'd, will
be informed that the sale notes are placed
in trust with the firm of J. H. Douglas
Attorneys at Law, and will be paid over
as soon as possible.

JOS. LEWIS.

Clifton, Feb. 17, 1830.—St.

NOTICE.

PURCHASERS at the sale of the personal
estate of Elizabeth D. Moore, dec'd, will
be informed that the sale notes are placed
in trust with the firm of J. H. Douglas
Attorneys at Law, and will be paid over
as soon as possible.

WM. HURST.

Feb. 10, 1830.

TURNING,

IN WOOD, IRON, BRASS, &c.
THE undersigned is now prepared, at
Mr. Wernwag's saw-mill, adjoining
Harpers Ferry, to execute all kinds of
TURNING, in wood, iron, brass, &c. He
will also make or repair any kind of Ma-
chinery which may be wanted, strictly ac-
cording to direction, turning lathes, &c., &c.
He will be thankful for any orders
in his line of business, and hopes to render
himself useful to the public in that way.

CHARLES H. MILLS.

Feb. 17, 1830.

SMITH & ANDERS,

BOOT

AND

Shoe Makers.

REPECTFULLY inform the citizens of
Harpers Ferry and the public in general,
that they carry on the above business in
all its various branches, in Potomac street,
in the room adjoining Mr. N. O. Atkinson's
tailor shop, a few doors west of Mr. Spring-
field's apothecary shop, where all business es-
trusted to their care will be thankfully re-
ceived and carefully attended to and exec-
uted at the very shortest notice. They have
on hand a general assortment of Boots and
shoes for gentlemen and ladies. Princely
shoes of all colours. All of which will be
sold at very low prices for cash.

February 17, 1830.

FOR RENT.

TWO excellent and commodious Houses,
in the town of Virginia, the Island near