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POETICAL.

From the "Lady's Book."

THE CROSS OF THE SOUTH.

The beautiful constellation of the Cross is seen only in the Southern Hemisphere. The following lines are supposed to be addressed to it by a Spanish traveller in South America.

In the silence and grandeur of midnight I tread,
Where savannas in boundless magnificence spread;
And hearing sublimely their snow-wreaths on high,
The far-Cordilleras unite with the sky.

The fern-tree waves o'er me, the fire-fly's red light
With its quick-glancing splendor illumines the night.

How distant my steps from the land of my birth.

But to thee, as thy lade-stars resplendently burn,
In their clear depths of blue with devotion I turn,
Bright Cross of the South! and beholding thee shine,
Scarce regret the loved land of the olive and vine.

Thou recallest the ages when first o'er the main,
My fathers unfolded the ensign of Spain,
And planted their faith in the regions that see
Its unperishing symbol emblazon'd in thee.

How oft in their course o'er the oceans unknown,
Where all was mysterious, and awful, and lone,
Hath their spirit been cheer'd by thy light, when the deep
Reflected its brilliance in tremulous sleep!

As the vision that rose to the lord of the world*
When first his bright banner of faith was unfurl'd,
Ev'n such to the heroes of Spain, when their prow
Made the billows the path of their glory, wert thou!

And to me as I traversed the world of the west,
Thro' deserts of beauty in stillness that rest;
By forests and rivers untam'd in their pride,
Thy beams have a language, thy course is a guide.

Shine on!—my own land is a far distant spot,
And the stars of thy sphere can enlighten it not;
And the eyes that I love, tho' e'en now they may
O'er the firmament wand'ring, can gaze not on thee!

But thou to my thoughts art a pure shining shrine,
A fount of bright hopes and of visions divine;
And my soul, as an eagle exulting and free,
Soars high o'er the Andes to mingle with thee!

* Constantine.

THE FREE PRESS.

We have received from Capt. Wm. Gibbs McNeill, a letter, complaining that, in the publication of Mr. Weyer's "Card," we have "gratuitously accompanied it with remarks injurious to Col. Long and himself," and requesting "as an act of justice," that we will publish his reply.—The acting editor of this paper certainly had nothing further in view than to express his satisfaction that an old friend had ably defended himself against injurious charges. We expressly disclaimed any wish to disparage those gentlemen, for whose public character (not having pretended to any personal acquaintance with them) we had heretofore felt much respect; we only desired to bear testimony to Mr. Wever's integrity and worth, which we still think will remain unsullied. The difficulty of entirely complying with Capt. McNeill's request, will easily be perceived, when we state that his reply occupies 6½ close columns of small type in one of the Baltimore papers. If he had condensed his statement into the same space occupied by the "Card," we should have yielded him a place with pleasure. The demands of "justice" certainly have some limits; and this being the case, we surely cannot be expected to fill a whole side of our paper in reply to a "Card" of four columns. As, however, the Captain seems desirous to remove the impression that he was discharged from the service of the Rail Road Company, we give below the correspondence relating to that part of the subject, which indicates that he and Col. Long retired of their own accord from the employment of the Company. If we could, without the appearance of garbling his statement, enable the reader to understand the full grounds of defence, we would give Captain McNeill the use of our columns to the same extent which we have given them for the "Card" of which he complains. But beyond that limit, no rule of justice can require us to go.

(From P. E. Thomas to Gen. Gratiot.)

"Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road Company.

To General Gratiot, Chief Engineer.

During a late visit to Washington, where I remained only a day or two, I took occasion to call at thy office, with the intention of making a communication to thee on the subject of the present exigencies of this Company in regard to its Engineer service, but not having been so fortunate as to meet thee at that time, I now respectfully take leave to make the representation I then intended.

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road Company, having from the commencement of its operations been favored with the aid of two brigades, under the direction of Col. Long and Capt. McNeill, their efficient assistance, in forwarding our enterprise, has been duly appreciated and acknowledged on all suitable occasions.

Our operations heretofore have been so extended, and of such a character, that we have been enabled to employ the whole of the officers actively, but the location of the road having been effected as far as the "Point of Rocks," 68 miles from Baltimore, and its general direction beyond that place having been determined on, we shall not, at least for some time to come, require the services of more than one brigade to continue the location.—This I have thought it proper to make known to thee, not less from my knowledge that the applications to the general government from all parts of the country for the aid of their Engineers, continue to be numerous, than from the desire of this Company, by limiting its requisitions, to stand the better chance of securing a portion of those now in its employ. Permit me, therefore, to request that this Company may be allowed to retain one of the two brigades alluded to, for the performance of the topographical duties required in the prosecution of the work; and as captain McNeill and Lt. Whistler have, with the sanction of the government, been sent by this Company to Europe, for the acquisition of that kind of knowledge which now becomes valuable to us, I hope it may be consistent with the views of the Department to continue to the work in which we are embarked, the services of captain McNeill and his brigade.

Very respectfully, &c.
P. E. THOMAS, *Pres't*
Of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road Co.

(Order from the Engineer Department.)

Engineer Department,
Washington, March 16, 1830.

To Capt. Wm. G. McNeill,
Assistant Topographical Engineer,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Sir—The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road Company, having informed this Department, that in consequence of the progress heretofore made in the location of the Rail-road, the operations of the Rail-road will, for some time to come, be more limited, and will not therefore require the services of all the officers now engaged with the company; the Secretary of War has instructed me to relieve a portion of them from that duty. Lieut. Col. Long, as the senior officer, will continue to operate with the rail-road company—You are, therefore, relieved from duty with the company; and with your assistants, Lts. Cooke, Dillahunty, and Thompson, will report to me for further orders.

I am happy to have it in my power to add, that the president of the rail-road company, in stating that the services of a portion of the officers may be dispensed with, has taken occasion to renew the assurances, previously conveyed to the Department in a resolution of the Board of Directors, that the assistance afforded by the Topographical parties under your command and that of colonel Long, has been highly efficient in forwarding the object of the company, and is duly appreciated and acknowledged.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
C. GRATIOT,
Brigadier General and Chief Engineer.

Baltimore, March 17th, 1830.

To Gen Gratiot, Chief Engineer.

Sir—I have just received your communication of the 16th inst. apprising me that I am relieved from duty with the Baltimore and Ohio rail-road company. I have, therefore, the honor, agreeably to your instructions, to report myself for further orders.

With great respect, General, I am your ob't serv't. WM GIBBS McNEILL,
Captain U. S. Army,
and Assistant Topographical Engineer.

Engineer Department,
Washington, March 18th, 1830.

To Capt. Wm G McNeill,
Assistant Topographical Engineer,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Sir—By the same mail which brought your acknowledgment of my instructions, directing you to report to me for orders, I have received a letter from Lieut Col. S. H. Long, in which he states, that from causes of a personal nature, he is induced to ask that he may be relieved from further duty in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio rail-road company; and as your experience in that kind of duty, enables the Department to comply with his wishes, without detriment to the future progress of the work, he has been accordingly relieved. In consequence of this arrangement, you are, therefore, again assigned to duty with your brigade. The instructions which I have called on you to perform, in furthering the objects of the rail-road company, in which you will retain, as assistants, Lieuts. Whistler, Cooke, Dillahunty and Thompson.

The president of the rail-road company is informed by to-day's mail of this change, and the circumstances under which it is made.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. GRATIOT,
Brigadier General and Chief Engineer.

Baltimore, March 21st, 1830.

To Philip E. Thomas, President
Of the Bald. and Ohio Rail road Co.

Sir—I have received instructions from the Engineer Department, dated 18th inst. assigning me with my Brigade, to duties in furtherance of the objects of the Baltimore and Ohio rail-road company.

I apprize you of the fact, that I may now be informed in what I shall—consistently with my former relations to the company—"aid the measures of that company."

Respectfully, sir, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
WM GIBBS McNEILL,
Capt. Topographical Engineers.

Office of Baltimore & Ohio Rail-road Co.
22d March, 1830.

Respected Friend: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of thy letter of yesterday, informing me of thy having instructions from the Engineer Department, dated the 18th inst. under which thyself and the officers attached to thy Brigade, are assigned to duties in furtherance of the objects of the Baltimore and Ohio rail-road company.

This information will be communicated to the Board of Directors at its first meeting, which will take place on the 5th of next month—if not earlier,—and in the mean time I will, *on the return of Jonathan Knight, who is now absent from this city on duty, confer with him in what manner thy co operation and that of thy assistants can be beneficially directed.* I am, respectfully, &c. &c.
P. E. THOMAS.

Pres't Balt and Ohio Rail-road Com.

To Capt. W. G. McNeill.

Baltimore, March 23d, 1830.

P. E. Thomas, Esq. President, &c.

Sir—I have just received your letter of yesterday's date. Its tenor implies that the station to be assigned me in the service of the company, will be made to depend upon a conference with Jonathan Knight, and upon the determination which may be the result of that conference.

That nothing may be left, on my part, which will prevent future misunderstanding, I deem it proper to state, that, in the event of my being assigned to the discharge of duty in aid of the operations of the Baltimore and Ohio rail-road company, I could not consent to take a station inferior to that I occupied before the dissolution of the Board of Engineers; and, therefore, that it is impossible for me to accept any service which shall be at all dependent upon a consultation with, or the opinions of, Mr. Knight.

Respectfully, sir,
I am your obedient servant,
WM GIBBS McNEILL,
Capt. Topo. Engineers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ANGEL OF TIME.

BY J. K. PAULDING.

The angel of time being commissioned by the Supreme Governor of the world, made proclamation, that he had a hundred thousand years of additional life to bestow on the inhabitants of the earth. His trumpet echoed far and wide, penetrating the cities, the valleys, the mountains, and reaching the uttermost extremes of the universe.—The people flocked eagerly from all points of the compass, to prefer their claims to a portion of the beneficent gift; but it was surprising to see that the crowd consisted of the aged alone. The children were enjoying their youthful sports, and paid no attention to the proclamation; the youths and maidens were wandering in the labyrinths of love; and the men and women of a middle age were too much engaged in the pursuits of life to think of it.

The first who preferred his petition for a few additional years, was an old man of four score and upwards, bent almost double with age.

'Thou doubtless wishest to live a little longer for the sake of thy children, and the companions of thy youth?' said the angel.

'Alas!' cried the old man, 'they are all dead.'

'Thou art in possession of wealth and honors!'

'Alas, no! I have lost my good name, and am miserably poor. Yet I wish to live till I am an hundred, and enjoy life yet a little longer.'

The angel bestowed upon him the privilege of living an hundred years, and he went on his way rejoicing and trembling.

The next applicant for lengthened years, was a feeble old man who was carried in a litter. When he preferred his request, the angel replied.

'I understand. Thou art enamoured of the charms of woman, of the beauties of the earth, the waters, and the skies, and wishest to behold them yet a few years more?'

'I am blind these ten years,' said the old man.

'Thou art delighted with the music of the birds, the murmuring of the waters, the echoes of the mountain, and all the harmonies of the universe, and wishest to hear them a little longer?'

'I am deaf, and scarcely hear the sound of thy trumpet.'

'Thou art fond of the delicacies of food.'

'Alas! my feeble health will not permit of such indulgencies. I have lived on milk and crusts of bread these seven years past and more. I am a miserable sickly old man.'

'And still thou wishest to lengthen out thy miseries. What pleasure dost thou enjoy in this life?'

'The pleasure of living,' said the old man, and the angel granted him five years more.

The third who approached the footstool of the angel was a decrepid female, almost bent to the earth, and trembling with a palsy. Her teeth were gone—her eyes buried deep in their dark blue sockets—her cheeks hollow and fleshless—and she could hardly prefer her request for an incessant cough, which drowned her voice and almost choked her.

'I am come,' said she, 'to beg a score of years, that I may enjoy the pleasure of seeing the cypress trees I have planted over the graves of my husband, my children, my grand-children, and the rest of my dear relatives, spring up and flourish before I die. I am bereft of all that were near and dear to me; I stand alone in the world, with no one to speak for me; I beseech thee, Oh! beneficent angel, to grant my request!'

'Though I grant thee lengthened days, I cannot remove thy infirmities and sufferings. They will increase upon thee,' answered the angel.

'I care not, since I shall know they cannot kill me before my time.'

'Take thy wish,' said the angel, smiling; 'go and be happy.'

'Strange!' cried a learned man who had come to petition for a few years to complete an explanation of the apocalypse, and had witnessed the scene—'Strange,' cried he, curling his lip in scorn, 'that the most helpless and miserable of human beings should still covet a life divested of all its enjoyments!'

'Silence, fool!' replied the angel in a voice of ineffable contempt; 'it rather becomes thee, ignorant mortal, to adore the goodness of Providence, which having ordained that men should live to be old, mercifully decreed at the same time, that the love of life should supply the absence of all its sources of enjoyment. Go! take thy wish, and finish thy commentary on the apocalypse.'

THE WIDOW.

No object presents to the eye of benevolence more claims upon its sympathy, than the widow. If death robs her early of the husband of her love, her young and ardent affections are withered, and a hopeless path of sorrow and misery opens to her view.—The bright anticipations of happiness in which her fancy has luxuriated in early life, the virtuous love that has warmed and animated her young heart, the rapturous glow that springs from requited affection, all fade upon her sight, in the death of the object that inspired them, and despair spreads upon her desolate bosom the waveless calm of misery. If she seek in this season of sorrow for the world's sympathy, and find it, her sorrows are soothed and allayed; but if she seek and find it not, her stricken heart shrinks back, dismayed at the extent of her loss, and [illegible] to feel that, in her extremest need, she is left to stem the current of an unfeeling world, with no pilot but inexperience, no compass but despair. If, however, her fortitude bear her up and cause her to rise superior to misfortune, and if through the effects of a well regulated mind, she succeeds in restoring herself to calmness and serenity, there will not be wanting those who will trace it to forgotten affection or a desire for new conquest. If subdued in feeling, with a heart smitten too sorely by misfortune, she yields herself an unresisting victim to the storm, there will be found others who coldly chide her for indulging morbid sensibility and unavailing sorrow.

If she be blessed with fortune, she is pursued by every fortune hunter in the land, the sport of senseless jests, or the subject of rude sarcasm and malicious prophecy.

If she be poor, she perhaps becomes the slavish dependant of some wealthy kinsman, who, making a compromise between his interest and his pride, gives her a place in his house as he would an useless piece of furniture; now freezing her with kindness or consuming her by neglect. Who then can wonder, that amidst the troubles that surround and the sorrows that prey upon a mind and a heart thus af- [illegible] should find her seeking in gaiety and festivity the solace for her woes, that they were wont to furnish ere her heart had felt the sting of misfortune, or that failing, she looks with dread and loathing on scenes she once so loved, and seeks in gloomy seclusion that solace for her sorrows which her wounded spirit so much needs.

Then blame her not, if in her efforts to escape the ills that assail her in her perilous path, she wrecks her bark on the one or the other shore. It is only given to superior intelligence to navigate safely the ocean of life, when no storm shall sweep over its surface, and thrice blessed are they who, overwhelmed by sorrows, perplexed by doubts, and dismayed by dangers, pursue the even tenor of their way, and at last anchor in a port of safety.

There are few points in natural philosophy more remarkable than the infinite diversity in the human figure and countenance. There are, at this moment, 800,000,000 of human beings in existence, and no two alike, and yet all substantially the same. An extended view of this astonishing variety, is obtained from the consideration, that since the creation of the world there have passed away more than a million times the number now in being, and that no two of them, or of any now in life, were alike. And we have reason to believe, that of the endless myriads of those which have preceded us, or those who now exist, and who will follow us, each and every one had a distinguishing mark, either in voice, feature, figure, or a certain something not to be gauged or measured, and perhaps scarcely to be described.

Hope.—What is hope? nothing (says Lord Byron) but the paint on the face of existence; the least touch of truth rubs it off, and then we see what a hollow-cheeked harlot we have got hold of.

From Dr. Adam Clarke's Discourses.

ANECDOTE OF GEORGE THE THIRD.

'He sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not.'

In illustration of the doctrine in this clause (says the Doctor) I will introduce one fact, which I had from high authority:—

His late Majesty George the Third, was very fond of children. Often in his walks both about Windsor and St. James' Park, he would stop when he saw an interesting child, and speak kindly and affectionately to it, give it some little toy or sweetmeat, and often a piece of money.—One day observing a little lad about four years from his fellows, he addressed it, and finding it intelligent for its age, he took it by the hand, and led it towards the palace, the child nothing loath.—He brought the little fellow into the Queen's apartment, and presented it to her with 'Here Queen, here is a very nice little boy, that I have picked up in my walk,' and then addressing the lad, 'That's the Queen, my dear, bow to her.' A chair was immediately brought, the little fellow was seated on it, and in a trice some sweetmeats and fruits were laid before him. Little master felt himself quite at home, ate freely, and endeavored to answer every question that was put to him. Before he was removed from his chair, the king took out a new guinea, and placed it before him, saying, 'Here my dear, is a pretty thing which I will give you.' The child looked at him for some time, and then with his [illegible] away on the table, saying, 'I don't know it—I won't have it,' and looked indifferently over the table. The King said, 'Well my dear, if you won't have this, what will you have, come tell me what you'll have and I'll give it to you.' There were several papers of a very important nature then lying on the table, which had lately been brought into the royal apartment; the child looking earnestly at one said, 'I'll have that pretty picture,' and put his hands towards it: the King looked confounded and hesitated; the Queen for a time was equally surprised, but she first broke silence, (the child having then his *pretty picture* in his hand, which was no other than a new *bank note for a very large amount!*) and said he must have it—your Majesty's word is passed; your royal promise cannot be recalled. The King with great good humor assented, with 'Yes, yes, he shall have it.' A faithful domestic was called, the child delivered to him, with the injunction, to take him back to the park, find out his playmates or nurse, and follow their directions till he should find the dwelling and parents of the child—nothing of either being known to his Majesty or domestics. The servant was successful, delivered the child and his *pretty picture* to the astonished father and mother: [illegible] account to the royal pair, as satisfied them, that, while his Majesty *had sworn to his own hurt*, and would *not change*, a wise Providence had directed the whole transaction.

A Parishioner.—A Clergyman travelling through Vermont a few days since, happened to meet at a public house, one of his parishioners, who, learning that his minister was bound home, stated that he had a couple of trunks, which it was important should go forward without delay; and as he himself should remain a few days, it would be a favor if they might be permitted to pass on with the clergyman's baggage. The request was of course at once agreed to, the freight paid, and the trunks sent forward upon the stage. But so much baggage for a man in black, attracted the notice of some one, who reported his suspicion to the Collector. No time was lost. The stage had been gone for some hours, but a hard pursuit commenced immediately. The stage was overtaken, and the clergyman astonished by an arrest for being engaged in violating the revenue laws of the United States. The trunks confirmed the charge, for they were filled with valuable goods, evidently from Canada. His honest account of the matter, however, procured him a discharge.

[N. Y. Jour. of Com.

A Dilemma.—Extract from a dialogue between father and child:

Child.—Father, what's a dilemma?

Father.—A dilemma, dear, is—a dilemma; when any body don't know what to do, that's a dilemma.

C.—Oh yes! I know—a dilemma is just like you are when Ma scolds you.

F.—Hem! You talk too much child.

Cowler, in his excellent history of Plants, notices the virtues of hemp thus laconically, 'By this cordage, ships are guided, bells are rung, beds are corded, and rogues are kept in awe.'

SCENES OF THE REVOLUTION.

BATTLE OF BENNINGTON.

The anniversary of the Battle of Bennington was celebrated at Williamstown, Mass. on the 16th ult. The following historical sketch of the transactions of that day, is copied from the Adelphic Intelligencer, published in that place.

Perhaps no battle in the whole revolutionary struggle, had a greater or more salutary effect in paving the way to our independence, than the one now under contemplation. A large British army, with a powerful fleet, was stationed at New York, while General Burgoyne, with 10,000 men, was desolating our northern frontier, and confidently expecting to march without se- [illegible] of the country. The natives of Europe all stood aloof, and refused to aid with ships or money those whom they expected soon to see convicted, by dint of strength, of treason and rebellion. Our own citizens were gloomy and dispirited, and having never been in military service, it is no wonder that the hearts of the stoutest were moved with terror at the report of British arms.—They were determined, however, not to resign their just rights without a struggle, and accordingly made some hasty preparations for self-defence, and for annoying the enemy, the success of which we shall detail, nearly in the words of history.

General Burgoyne, having advanced with his army to within a few miles of Waterford, despatched Col. Baum, with a party of men, to obtain provisions, and as the inhabitants of Bennington then (as well as now) had a [illegible] supply than any other town, it is not surprising that they should receive the first visit from the royal troops. It was a providential circumstance that General Stark was at Bennington with 800 militia, a considerable part of whom were farmers from this county. He advanced towards the enemy to reconnoitre, and some skirmishing took place, in which thirty British and two Indian Chiefs were killed and wounded. Col. Baum became alarmed at his situation, and despatched a messenger to the main army for a reinforcement. The next day, being the 15th of August, was very rainy, and but little was done on either side. On the 16th, General Stark, assisted by Colonel Warner, divided his troops into three divisions, and ordered Col. Nichols, with 250 men, to gain the rear of the left wing of the enemy, and Col. Hendrick, the rear of their right wing with 300 men, while he attacked their front. The Indians, alarmed at the appearance of being surrounded, endeavoured to make their escape in a single file between the two parties, and General Stark taking advantage of this circumstance, made a furious onset in front, which was ably seconded by his coadjutors, and a general conflict ensued, which continued about two hours.—Col. Baum had nearly twice the num- [illegible] breast works, but the impetuosity of the American militia was irresistible, and the victory on our part was complete. This was no sooner accomplished, than the reinforcement sent for by Col. Baum, consisting of 1000 German troops, arrived. The American troops were now scattered abroad, some attending the wounded, some guarding the prisoners, some in pursuit of plunder, and all exhausted by extreme hunger and fatigue. At this critical moment, Col. Warner's regiment arrived, and the others being rallied, [illegible] vance. A field piece, which had been taken in the forenoon, was drawn to the scene of action; but the men having seldom seen a cannon, knew not how to load it, and General Stark dismounted and taught them, by loading and firing it several times with his own hands. The action, which was very severe, continued till near night, when the British again gave way, leaving 934 of their men dead on the field, or in the hands of their Yankee conquerors, together with 1000 stand of arms, 4 brass field pieces, 250 swords, 8 loads of baggage, and 20 horses.

HIGHWAYMAN AND SAILOR.

One of the Dover stages, on its way to London, was stopped by a single highwayman, who was informed by the coachman that there were no inside passengers, and only one in the basket, and he was a sailor. The robber then proceded to exercise his employment on the tar, when waking him out of his sleep, Jack demanded what he wanted; to which the son of thunder replied, "Your money." "You shan't have it," said Jack. "No?" replied the robber, "then I'll blow your brains out." "Blow away then, you land lubber," cried Jack, squirting the tobacco juice out of his mouth, "I may as well go to London without brains as without money—drive on coachman."

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FOREIGN.

Late and Important from Europe.

ALGIERS CAPTURED.

By the packet ship Caledonia, Capt. Rogers, London papers to July 18th, and Liverpool to the 19th, both inclusive, were received in New York on Friday. They furnish official details of the *capture of Algiers*, together with important commercial intelligence.

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 23d by the King in person, and dissolved the following day by proclamation. Great interest and much discussion were excited in regard to the approaching elections.

The London papers publish the message of Gen. Jackson to Congress, relative to the Colonial Trade, without comment.

The result of the French Elections, already decided, is as follows: Opposition, 199; Ministerial, 123; of the Lorgeril party, 11. Of the 221 who voted for the hostile Address in the last Chamber, 141 have already been re-elected.

The Dublin Evening Post states that orders have arrived from England authorising the appointment of four Catholic Barristers to the honor of King's Counsel.

In the House of Commons, a motion had been made by Mr. Brougham, to take into consideration the most effectual means of mitigating the state of the slaves in the British Colonies, and finally of abolishing slavery altogether. It was lost by a vote of 56 to 57. In the course of a discussion in the House of Commons on the 13th, a fact of some interest to this county was incidentally mentioned by Sir Robert Peel. He observed—"

"There was at this moment travelling through the North American Colonies, a gentleman extremely well acquainted with the wants of a new Colony, and possessed of great experience in the matters necessary for establishing a settlement, who was directed to report observations to the government, with a view of enabling them to discover whether some well arranged system might not be adopted at once to relieve the population at home, and to benefit the colonies where the transfer of an industrious population would be an advantage to them. When that gentleman should have made his report, he hoped it would be found that some measure could be adopted for framing a system of emigration on the principle recommended by his Right Hon. friend. Till that could be done, he thought they would not be really meeting the distress of the country, nor the wants of any of the colonies, by sending out hundreds of settlers for whom no previous preparation had been made."

In the House of Commons on the 7th July, Mr. Peel, in answer to a member who inquired whether the negotiations with the United States, with respect to the Canadas, has been bro't to a conclusion, observed that negotiations were pending between his Majesty's Government and the United States on the subject, and that they had not as yet been brought to a final conclusion.

It is said that the French found in Algiers four millions of pounds sterling.

The distress in Ireland is much spoken of in our English papers, and seems to be both poignant and general. As a sample of the miserable state of want and famine which the Irish people are experiencing, we find it mentioned that in the town of Kantuck, out of a population of 28,000 persons, no fewer than 12,000 are enrolled as paupers. The details given of the extremity of sufferings which they endure, are heart-rending. Instances have taken place "of persons having bled the cattle for the purpose of subsisting on the blood, of families having lived for weeks on the coarse leaves of cabbage, and on the leaves of the field, without any other food; and in consequence, the poor creatures may be seen in the streets with sunken eyes, haggard and emaciated countenances, exhibiting a mixture of yellow and green that seems to vie with the unwholesome aliment on which they contrive to drag out a miserable existence." It is affirmed that many persons had not eaten three full meals a week for a long time.

Relief Committees had been formed, and subscriptions were actively going forward for the alleviation of the severe distress.

The present King has resolved on an early visit to Scotland and Ireland. He will be accompanied by Queen Adelaide, who, it is said, will be the first Queen of Great Britain that ever visited the Scottish metropolis.

The London Times, and one or two other papers, have recently told anecdotes of the late King of England of a very different tenor from the fulsome eulogies that have filled most of the English prints since the decease of George the IV. On being rebuked by the Courier for thus invading the sanctuary of the grave, it replied, "we have a great deal more to tell, compared with which, what we have said is not merely forbearance, but panegyric."

The heavy rains in England have done much injury to the crops. The hay harvest had been materially damaged.

CAPTURE OF ALGIERS.

This event took place at noon on the 5th of July, and in four days afterwards was communicated to the good people of Paris, amidst those demonstrations of national joy which help to keep up the excitement which the news of victory seldom fails to communicate. Guns were fired, Te Deums were sung, and the city was brilliantly illuminated. The lady of General Bourmont was complimented by an address as she was entering the cathedral; and the archbishop and clergy met the king on a similar circumstances, to congratulate him on victory.

The Editor of the New York Evening Post says—It appears that the fact that the fort Emperor was completely mined, as well as the forts which surrounded Algiers and the southern gate of the town, was known to the French army on the 26th July. The reason why the desperate resistance which these preparations seem to indicate, was not carried into effect, seems to have been the seditious and discontented spirit of the inhabitants. A great part of the militia of Algiers were engaged in fighting outside of the walls of the city. In the mean time, a conspiracy against the life of the Dey was [illegible] 150 persons were beheaded on suspicion of being engaged in it. Another account in a private letter received at Toulon, dated Algiers, July 21st, states that the Divan had come to the resolution of beheading the Dey, and sent him a rope to strangle himself, and a deputation to cut off his head publicly. Instead of complying with the order, the Dey sent a party of Janissaries and Turkish militia to the Divan, who took off the heads of the sixty persons of whom the Council of State was composed.

The executions, with the scarcity of provisions, increased the discontent of the inhabitants to so high a pitch that on the 21st a sedition broke out at Algiers, but the malcontents returned to order, through fear of the militia. The intestine divisions however continued, the Moors and Arabs declaring that they would not sacrifice their lives and property for the Turks, while the Turks themselves began to entertain the idea of a capitulation, in hopes to save their private wealth, which they might take and pass to the service of the Sultan. These dissentions, with the tremendous play of the batteries and the continual cannonade of the squadron, and the fear of the Dey for his personal safety, are mentioned in the French papers as accounting for the prompt submission of Algiers. One Solies, a Frenchman, a Colonel in the Algerine service for twenty-nine years, surrendered himself in the latter part of June to Gen. Bourmont, and from him these and other disclosures were obtained. He had left his country in consequence of being implicated in a murder and robbery committed near Toulon, and Bourmont has promised to intercede with the King for his pardon.

The capture of Algiers gives rise to various speculations among the English editors as to the disposition that will probably be made of the conquered country. But while there are conflicting notions as to the course which will be adopted by the allied sovereigns, for the purpose of continuing the much talked of *balance of power*, but one idea seems to be entertained of the propriety, not only of depriving the Dey of present power, but of instituting such measures as shall place the territory, too long governed by a barbarous power, and sustained by the most lawless practices, completely under the control of European authorities. Whether Algiers shall be erected into a separate kingdom, like Greece, under the rule of a sovereign to be agreed upon and appointed by the allied powers, or be retained by France, or any other Christian nation, as a colony, is a question which does not seriously affect the general interest of mankind. But now that the formidable hold of robbers and Barbarians, hitherto unconquered and deemed almost impregnable, has at last been completely subjugated, it is imperatively demanded of the civilized world that it should not be permitted again to gather strength, and once more become a terror and a scourge to the nations. Such an event is scarcely to be apprehended. The jealousies and fears of the different sovereigns of the alliance may make the subject of the disposition of Algiers one difficult of settlement; but that such an arrangement will be effected as will preclude the possibility of the crescent ever again glittering over the broken towers of the Dey, we do not entertain a doubt.

CAPTURE OF ALGIERS.

To His Excellency the President of the Council of Ministers.

La Cassauba, July 6, 3 o'clock, P. M.

PRINCE:—The opening of the fire before the fort of the Emperor was deferred till the 4th of July, in order that all the batteries might fire at once. I thought that, by a great superiority in our fire, I should abridge the duration of the operations.

The trenches were opened on the night of the 29th, after which the works were not interrupted a moment. During the night, and even in the hours when the workmen are generally relieved, the enemy's artillery fired but little. During the day, the Turkish and Arab sharp-shooters, protected by the bushes, stole into the ravines which were to the left of the attack. They wounded a pretty considerable number of men; but the troops were soon covered by epaulements.

We had reason to expect vigorous sallies. The occupation of the fort of the Emperor allowed the enemy to assemble without danger before the Cassauba. They did not profit by this advantage. However, every thing was ready to give them a good reception.

The batteries had been erected with astonishing rapidity. Among the 26 pieces of artillery mounted in them, there were ten 24 pounders, four 10 inch mortars, and six 8-inch howitzers.

All was ready before day-break on the 4th. At four o'clock in the morning, a rocket gave the signal, and the firing commenced; that of the enemy replied for three hours, with much briskness. The Turkish gunners, though the wideness of the embrazures left them almost wholly exposed, remained bravely at their posts, but could not long contend against the skill and intrepidity of ours, whom General La Hitta animated by his example and counsel. At eight o'clock, the firing of the fort was silenced, that of our batteries continued to ruin the works. The order to make a breach had been [illegible] executed, when at ten o'clock, a dreadful explosion caused part of the fort to disappear. Torrents of flame, clouds of dust and smoke, rose to a prodigious height; stones were thrown in all directions, but did not cause any serious accidents. General Hurel, who commanded the trenches, did not lose a moment to dash over the space between our troops and the fort, and to place them there in the midst of the ruins. It seems certain, that, at nine o'clock, the troops who defended it, being discouraged, returned into the city, crying that they were sacrificed to no purpose, and that the Dey ordered the powder magazine in the fort to be blown up. At two o'clock, a flag of truce was brought to me on the ruins of the fort of the Emperor. It was the secretary of the Dey. He offered to indemnify France for the expenses of the war: I replied that, first of all, the Cassauba, the forts, and the port must be delivered up to the French troops. After appearing to doubt whether this condition would be accepted, he allowed that the obstinacy of the Dey had been very fatal. When the Algerines, they say, are at war with the King of France, they must not repeat the evening prayer till they have obtained peace. He returned to Algiers. Soon afterwards, two of the richest Moors of Algiers were sent by the Dey: they represented that extreme terror prevailed among the soldiers and the inhabitants, and that all were desirous that negotiations should commence immediately.

They desired that I would cause the firing to cease, promising that the fire of the place should then likewise be suspended. This suspension of hostilities in fact took place. Gen. Valaze took advantage of it to open communications beyond the fort of the emperor.

At three o'clock, the Dey's secretary returned, accompanied by the consul and vice consul of England; he requested that the conditions of peace might be reduced to writing. This was done, and I caused a paper to be delivered to him, a copy of which your excellency will find below. At four o'clock the secretary came for a third time. The Dey desired that an interpreter might be sent to him, in order that he might, by his assistance, understand the conditions. Mr. Braschewitz, formerly first interpreter to the army in Egypt, was sent to the Cassauba. The Dey, when he was made acquainted with the proposed convention, said that he accepted the conditions, and that he placed implicit confidence in the French honor.

I had signed the convention, he put his seal to it, but desired that the armistice might be prolonged to the 5th, at noon, in order that he might have time to summon his council, and induce it to subscribe to the conditions prescribed. The firing was suspended till further orders. However, our works were continued, and on the 5th, at day break, a communication of 800 metres connected the fort of the emperor with the spot on which the battery against the Cassauba was to be erected. To-day two Moors returned; they were commissioned by the Dey to confirm the engagement into which he had entered, by affixing his seal to the convention; but, they desired that the occupation should be deferred for twenty-four hours. I required that the forts, the port, and the city should be delivered up to the French troops at eleven o'clock in the morning. The Dey consented, and at this moment, the standard of France is hoisted on all the towers of this city, the subjection of which has been for so many ages the object of the wishes of all Europe. The Dey has retired into a house in the city, which he inhabited before he took up his abode in the Cassauba.—The promise which I have made to respect his person will be faithfully kept.

[The next paragraph praises the courage of the troops, and speaks in high terms of the superiority of the new artillery, both the field-pieces and the heavy cannon.]

The public property has been put under seal; an inventory will be taken, which I shall transmit to your excellency.

I have the honor, &c.

COUNT DE BOURMONT.

Convention between the general-in-chief of the French army and His Highness the Dey of Algiers.

The fort of the Cassauba, all the other forts depending on Algiers, and the port of that city, shall be delivered up to the French troops this morning at ten o'clock, French time.

The general-in-chief of the French army promises his Highness the Dey of Algiers, to leave him his liberty and the possession of every thing that belongs to him personally.

The Dey shall be at liberty to retire with his family and all that belongs to him to the place which he shall fix upon, and so long as he remains at Algiers, all his family shall be under the protection of the general-in-chief of the French army, who shall protect the safety of his person and that of his family. The general-in-chief promises to all the soldiers the same advantages and the same protection.

The exercise of the Mahometan religion shall remain free. The liberty of the inhabitants of all classes, their religion, their property, their commerce, their industry, shall be inviolate; their women shall be respected; the general-in-chief pledges his honor upon this.

The exchange of this convention shall be made before ten o'clock this morning, and the French troops shall immediately after enter the Cassauba, and successively all the other forts of the city and the port.

Camp before Algiers, July 5, 1830.

(Signed) "COUNT DE BOURMONT."

(Here the Dey affixed his Seal.)

(A true copy:)

"Lieutenant-General Chief of the Staff,

(Signed) "DESPREZ."

LATE AND VERY IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The arrival of the ship Clematis from Havre at Boston has furnished the papers of that city with files of Paris Journals to the 26th July. In addition to the intelligence already received here by recent arrivals from France, they furnish us with the following important news. *That the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved before being assembled; and that the liberty of the press is to be curtailed.* We mentioned yesterday in our summary of the news brought by the Exlio that these very measures were already talked of in Paris on the 21st, but from the manner in which the rumors were mentioned, it should seem that the people of Paris did not think of their being so soon confirmed. Five days afterwards the ordinances were issued. The election of the Chamber of Deputies had just been completed, and the result left the Ministry a feeble and hopeless minority. *Two hundred and seventy* members of the opposition had been returned, of whom 202 had voted for the address against the ministers in the previous chambers. There were 145 for the new ministry, and 15 who were undecided for either party. The 3d of August had been appointed for the meeting of the Chambers, the members summoned, and various other preparations made, when the ministry, flushed with their military successes in Algiers, and finding themselves for the present rendered independent of the Chambers by the treasures which the new conquest had brought into public exchequer, determined upon annihilating the results of an election which had been so unfavorable to their cause, and ordering a new election under a rigid censorship of the press, and subject only to such influences as they [illegible]

These high-handed measures, however, are not the only ones which the French ministry have adopted. Not only have they dissolved the chambers and silenced the press, but they have issued an ordinance *altering the law of elections.* It is thought that its provisions will exclude from suffrage more than two-thirds of the voters of France.

The report of the ministers to the King, on the subject of the liberty of the press, is a curious document. It consists of the old slang about the evils arising from freedom of discussion; and its arguments, if allowed to be of force, would in all countries authorize the dominant party to silence their adversaries. They are the arguments which erected the star chamber and the inquisition, and disgrace the age in which they are promulgated. There can be no more complete proof of the profound hypocrisy and profligacy of the present French ministry than is afforded by this and other documents. When they first came into power, they were profuse of their professions of respect for the charter and the liberties of the people. The moment, however, that they fancy themselves strong enough to cope with the people, they throw off the mask, and resort to the most arbitrary and despotic measures.

It is said that the proprietors of the liberal press in Paris, with one exception, immediately on the issuing of the decree for abolishing the liberty of the press, entered into an engagement to disregard it.

Letters from Spain, has been received in London, mentioning that an insurrection had broken out in several parts of the country, in the mountains of Ronda. A band of 300 men had declared for Don Carlos.

A letter from Diest (Netherlands) says, that on the 30th of June, at eleven at night, the dome of the church of Notre Dame fell down with a dreadful crash. This church was built in 1130. If the accident had happened during the day, above 100 persons would have perished. An altar is destroyed, and several pictures and statues are among the ruins.

The introduction of trial by jury meets with some opposition in Malta, but the general impression is stated to be greatly in favor of the modified shape in which it has been adopted.

Among the French slaves set at liberty by the capture of Algiers is one Beraud, who was taken at twelve years of age by the pirates and confined in the prison where the Algerines keep their slaves. He had been about 29 years from Toulon, his native town, and was thought to have perished.—On his return he found his old mother alive.

Insurrection in Albania.—The troubles of the Sultan have not disappeared with the retiring Russians. Albania is in a state of insurrection. It is reported that the servile war was extending daily, and that the Grand Vizier cannot come to any terms with the rebels by conciliatory means.—Their commander is a man of great courage, and is supplied with money, also he can pay his troops regularly. He is said to have engaged in his service several officers of the Greek navy, who will assist him in the attainment of his views.

The harvest in Scotland.—The weather is now exciting serious apprehensions. The operations of the hay harvest are entirely suspended.—The oats on soils are laid as flat as if they had been rolled. The earth is so completely saturated with moisture, that the water is standing in the potato drills, and even with a favourable chance, the harvest will be three weeks later than usual.—[*Scotsman.*

PUNISHMENT OF FORGERY.

On the 30th May, Mr. BROUGHAM presented a petition to the House of Commons, praying for the *abolition of capital punishment in all cases of forgery.* It was a petition signed by bankers only, of no fewer than 214 cities [illegible] of the United Kingdom. The signatures consisted of the names of 236 banking firms, 36 joint stock banking companies, and 502 individual bankers—being in all 771 signatures.

This shows, according to the remarks of the London Editor, beyond all question, how decidedly the bankers in general throughout the nation are convinced of the inefficacy of the existing law, and how much they hold in abhorrence those periodical sacrifices of human life, which, under the pretence of especially protecting their property, exhibit only the sad spectacle of human blood unprofitably shed! Mr. Brougham stated, on the calculation of 3½ as the average number of members composing a firm, the whole of those engaged in banking who signed, either themselves or by individuals of the firm with which they were connected, were upwards of 1000. He said there had been already 145 petitions on the same subject presented by mixed bodies of bankers, merchants, clergymen, magistrates, members of the learned professions, and others, and there were for presentation that night as many as would make 200 more petitions.

It was stated by Mr. BROUGHAM, in the British House of Commons, during the debate on forgery, that in the [illegible] Bank transacted business to the amount of between forty and fifty millions of dollars in the clearing house, and upwards of twenty millions at the counter.

DOMESTIC.

The Oliver Viaduct.—The ceremony of laying the last key stone of the arch in the structure erected at Ellicott's Mills for passing the Rail Road across the Frederick Turnpike, took place in the presence of the Board of Directors and a considerable number of the citizens. By unanimous resolution of the Board, this structure received the appropriate name of the Oliver Viaduct. It is composed of the finest blocks of granite—has three arches of 20 feet span each, and is in length, including wings, upwards of 120 feet. The elevation of the Rail Road above the turnpike, at the point of intersection, is about seventeen feet. The Oliver Viaduct presents a rusticated or undressed front—none of the blocks being faced except those forming the arches. It was built by Mr. Simon Fries, on a plan furnished by Mr. Wever, superintendent of construction, and affords a good specimen of good workmanship. [*Balt. Pat.*

We are gratified to learn, that the whole of the stock of the South Carolina Rail Road has been taken up, and of course all the funds necessary for the completion of that important undertaking obtained. The work will now be prosecuted with spirit and activity.—[*Camden Journal.*

The Baltimore American contains an account of a trial of COOPER's locomotive steam engine, on the rail road near that city. It is a small one horse power engine, and propelled a carriage which, with the company, *thirty persons*, weighed about *four tons and a half.*—With the inconvenience of an unfinished model, and such a weight for one horse power, the whole distance of *thirteen miles* was performed in *fifty-seven minutes.*

We understand that the Directors of the Alexandria branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, are sedulously employed in the duties of their appointment.—[*Alexandria Gazette.*

Indian War on the Mississippi.—We have heard that Henry R. Schoolcraft, Agent at the Sault Marie, has been appointed to proceed to the Chippewa and Sioux tribes on the Upper Mississippi with instructions to attempt an adjustment of the difficulties, which, as we have before stated, have been of long standing.

Indians in Arkansas.—Governor Pope, of Arkansas, has issued his proclamation, requiring all the numerous hunting parties of Indians, (except Quapaws,) who are roaming through the territory, to remove beyond the limits within a reasonable time, and the officers of the militia in the several counties are charged with carrying the order into effect.

Extract of a letter from

WASHINGTON, AUG. 30.

"It is said that a letter was yesterday received from the President, dated on the 17th, in which he states, that the *Choctaws* had also agreed to meet him. We are in great hopes that he will be enabled to form a treaty with both these tribes (Chickasaws and Choctaws,) before he returns to the seat of government—and that hereafter the Creeks and Cherokees may come into terms."

The Chickasaws were to meet on the 20th, and the Choctaws on the 25th. He only waits their arrival, &c. to set out for Washington. [*Rich. Eng.*

'Murder Most Foul.'—On Sunday night last, Mr. John Francis, of the county of New Kent, Va. whilst asleep in his own house, was murdered, his house robbed of a considerable sum of specie, and then set on fire and consumed with the owner in it. We understand six of his own negroes have been apprehended, confessed the horrid deed, and were committed to prison.—[*Richmond Whig.*

Doctor Absalom Thompson, of Talbot Co. Md. has communicated to the Easton papers, the case of a boy ten or eleven years old, who became delirious and died in convulsions from eating water mellon seed.

Valuable Horse.—Mr. Geo. A. Wyllie, of Virginia, who came passenger in the ship William Byrnes, Captain Hackstaff, from Liverpool, has brought with him the celebrated race horse Leviathan, purchased in England, for James Jackson, Esq. of Alabama.—This beautiful animal was formerly owned by the late King, and recently by the Earl of Chesterfield, and was allowed, in England, to be the most valuable stud horse in the kingdom.

Census of Boston.—The population of Boston is 61,381, of whom 59,506 are whites, and 1875 free blacks.—The number of aliens is 3448.

By the census of 1820 the whole population of Boston was 43,928; increase in 10 years 18,083, which is equal to 41¼ per cent. The number of coloured persons in 1820 was 1690; increase 185.

By the census taken by authority of the city government in December, 1825, the whole number of inhabitants was 58,277. The increase up to 1825, is consequently 14,979; and the increase for the next five years up to the present time only 4104.

CENSUS—of *Norfolk*—2484 White Males, 2647 Females—5131.—1579 Male Slaves, 2178 Females—3757.—Male Free Persons of colour 356, and Females 572—928.—The *Aggregate population of Norfolk is* 9816. In 1820, the population was 847[illegible] per cent!!!

A new town, under the title of Hume, has been laid out in Pennsylvania, on the little Schuylkill, in the Locust swamp, above the Gap, at the intersection of the great Catawissa and Berwick roads. The Miner's Journal says, from the accounts we have heard, 'There's no place like Home.'

The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, of Georgia, will, by appointment of the American Whig Society of Nassau Hall, deliver the annual discourse on the day preceding the annual commencement of the College of New Jersey, (September 28th) at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Mrs. BARNEY, of Baltimore, has issued proposals for publishing a monthly periodical, to be entitled the 'National Magazine and Ladies Emporium.'

The Lexington Intell. states that a young man recently descended, with the aid of a rope, from the summit of the Natural Bridge to its base—distance 220 feet. The adventure cost him a week's confinement to his room.

A law of the State of New York which prohibits the circulation in that State of Bank notes of *other* States under five dollars, went into operation on the 1st instant.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

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[Alexandria Gazette.

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VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

THE FREE PRESS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1830.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE!

The news from France, presented in this day's paper, is of thrilling interest. We have not yet received the details, but have conversed with a gentleman who read a full account in one of the New York papers.

It seems that the Liberal party had succeeded in their elections to the Chamber of Deputies—which body was to have met on the 3d of August. When the king discovered that the Chamber was composed of nearly the same members as before, he dissolved that body, and forbid the presses to animadvert upon his high-handed decree. This mandate the presses of Paris, with one exception, refused to obey. They declared the king had violated the charter, and that the crisis had arrived when the people were either called to the limited despotism, or resist. Paris began to exhibit signs of tumult—the people gathered in crowds—about 60 of the Chamber of Deputies assembled, and declared the King had violated the Charter which he had sworn to defend.—Among the crowds in Paris, were seen members of the old National Guard (Napoleon's,) which had been disbanded by Louis. These old soldiers caught the inspiration of other days, and soon began to organize. The students from the two military schools of Paris also organized, by request of the people. A regular resistance to the king's guards now commenced. The regiments of the line (not of the guard) were ordered to fire on the people. Instead of obeying this order, they turned their fire towards their commandant, who broke his sword and threw off his epaulettes. The troops then sent to the Chamber of Deputies for an officer to command them, who was properly affected towards the cause of the people. A general conflict was thus begun. The king's guards fought with some desperation, particularly the Swiss regiments, one of which was entirely cut to pieces. The fighting occupied part of three days, during which time about 6000 men were killed. The King's troops then submitted, and all resistance on the part of the regal government was put down. All was tranquil on the fourth day—the shops open as usual, and business proceeding quietly. Gen. LAFAYETTE was at the head of the Revolutionists.

The Chamber of Deputies had previously appointed the Duke of Orleans Regent and Lieutenant Governor of the Kingdom. This, however, was but a temporary appointment. The King had fled, with some of the Royal Dukes, and it was rumoured at Paris that the King had abdicated the throne in favour of the Duke of Bordeaux.

This is indeed important intelligence. The details will be read with much interest, and we hope to be able to present them in a day or two. Whether the resistance of the King's party has ended with the struggle in Paris, or has shown itself elsewhere, is not known. We shall be rejoiced to hear that no more blood is to be spilt.—A question of some interest, too, immediately presents itself—Will the other European powers permit the people of France to live under rulers of their own choice, or will they interfere to put down the new government? We trust the spirit of liberty may remain triumphant, though we should deprecate, from our souls, a repetition of the scenes which disgraced the former revolution of France.

FIRES.

We regret to have to record this week the severe losses of two of our respected townsmen, by fire.

On Thursday night last, the store-house of Mr. Hamilton Jefferson, at Mill-Creek, Berkeley County, was consumed by fire. Goods to the amount of about three thousand dollars were lost. We are rejoiced to hear, however, that his valuable papers and books were saved. This loss falls with much severity upon Mr. Jefferson.—The source of the fire is unknown. It was probably the work of an incendiary.

This is the fourth or fifth instance of destructive fires in that neighborhood, within the last four years.

On Sunday last, about half past 5 o'clock in the afternoon, we were alarmed by the cry of fire.—It was soon discovered that the stack yard of Mr. Matthew Frame, adjoining the town, was the scene of danger. With great alacrity, our citizens repaired to the spot; and the fire company, though but imperfectly organized, soon had the engine on the ground. When the engine arrived, the stacks and barn were so far enveloped in flames [illegible] utterly useless. The whole efforts of the company were then directed to save some buildings between the barn and dwelling house, so as to prevent the fire from reaching the latter. This was accomplished, after laborious and unremitted exertions for about five hours. Fortunately, the wind, though strong from the south, bore the cinders a little to the westward of the dwelling.

This fire proved incontestibly the necessity of a thorough organization and discipline of the fire company. Silence and strict attention to those entrusted with the management of the engine, are indispensable to its efficient use. But imperfectly as it was managed, it certainly was the means of saving the dwelling house and other property.

Those who worked, deserve great praise for their exertions. Indeed, some might be named, who earned peculiar claims to gratitude—risking, as they did, their health and lives to save property from the flames. Even the blacks evinced a laudable industry and zeal. But there will always be found, at every fire in a village, a set of gazing idlers, who, by their example, almost always paralize the efforts of the industrious.—They seem to repair to a fire, as they would to a place of amusement, entirely for their own gratification; and they, no doubt, are among the first, after the danger is over, to call upon the sufferer with their empty whinings of condolence. Out upon such fire-light friends! Their sympathies are as airy and unsubstantial as smoke. We trust those who do not wish to work, will keep out of sight.

Mr. Frame's loss is little short of $5,000. It is not known how the fire originated—but it is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

This is a favorable time to suggest to the trustees of the town, the propriety of immediately procuring fire-hooks, ladders, and the other necessary appendages. We learn that many of the property holders have already given orders to Mr. George Isler, to furnish buckets for their houses. We hope every house-owner will follow the example immediately. Delays are dangerous.

And here it is our duty to bear testimony to the usefulness and inestimable worth of our mechanics and working-men. They are emphatically our safe-guards in times of need. Let them be proud of their honorable vocation. Others may strut about, when danger is distant, in fancied importance; but in moments of peril, the sinewy arms and fearless spirits of the working-men, are relied upon as the bulwarks of life, liberty, and property.

"The windows of Heaven have again been opened." The heated and dry atmosphere has been purified by vivid electric flashes, and while writing this, the "parched earth" is drinking in a copious and refreshing shower. Rosy health flits by on every breeze, and raises and revives the spirits rendered languid by summer's long and relentless heat. The general health of our county never was better.

We have received from Philadelphia, the second number of the LADY'S BOOK, a beautiful [illegible] monthly, and containing 56 pages. The price per annum is $3, in advance. It has many able contributors, and is entitled to a high rank among the literary works of the day. We copy from it a sterling scrap of poetry by Mrs. HEMANS—"The Cross of the South."

The storm which visited this place on Monday the 16th ult. seems to have extended as far south as Charleston, S. C. and Savannah, Georgia, with great violence. The papers contain many details of its destructive effects.

The population of Richmond amounts to 16,057. Whites, 7743; Slaves, 6351; free Negroes, 1963.

The Debates of the Convention, published by Messrs. Ritchie and Cook, are completed and ready for delivery—price $4 in handsome calf binding, or $3 50 in boards. It contains 924 pages large octavo, closely printed on brevier type.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

We perceive, from the last number of this highly popular and useful Journal, that JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq. has ceased to be its Editor: having transferred all his interest in it to J. IRVINE HITCHCOCK & Co.—These gentlemen have selected, as Editor, GIDEON B. SMITH, Esq. who has been for some time connected with the Farmer—is 'well acquainted with the manner of conducting it—and eminently qualified,' as we are assured by its late able Editor, 'to maintain its character, and to give it even additional value and utility.'—Under the auspices of Mr. Skinner, the American Farmer has acquired a distinguishing reputation—and from our knowledge of Mr. Smith's abilities, we think its friends will have no cause to apprehend any diminution of its claims to their favourable encouragement and support.

Midshipman Turner, arrived in this City on Wednesday, being the bearer of despatches from Commodore BIDDLE. The U. S. sloop WARREN, Capt. C. W. SKINNER, arrived in Hampton Roads the 30th of August, in forty-five days passage from Port Mahon; officers and crew generally well. When the Warren left Mahon, the DEY OF ALGIERS was there a prisoner in the Lazaretto, in quarantine, his suite being on board a French frigate lying in the harbor. One frigate and two sloops of war composed the whole French squadron lying at Mahon at the same time. There were about 2000 sick and wounded French still there. Commodore BIDDLE, on board the JAVA, was at Mahon, in company with the sloops of war LEXINGTON and FAIRFIELD. [Nat. Int.

Extract of a letter from
LONDON, JULY 22d.

The Honorable JOHN RANDOLPH and suite, arrived at Portsmouth on the 20th, in the U. S. ship *Concord*.

[illegible] Princess Lieven, lady of the Russian Ambassador, from Russia to the United States, has arrived at New York in the packet Wm. Byrnes from Liverpool.

Chas. S. Davies, Esq. of Portland, with despatches from our Minister at the Netherlands, arrived at Boston on Friday, from Liverpool.

We learn that Colonel *Thomas L. Mc Kenney* has been removed from the situation at the head of the Indian Bureau, in the War Department. We do not know the precise grounds of this removal, but we believe it was the want of conformity of opinion with the Executive in regard to the policy of the Government towards the Indians, in certain particulars.—

We have not heard that any one has been appointed in his place. The station though an important one, was but a Clerkship, not requiring confirmation by the Senate. We presume that the Clerk next to him in the same office will succeed to his duties. [Nat. Intelligencer.

Counterfeiters.—Two persons were apprehended about a fortnight since on a charge of passing counterfeit coin, and held to bail in the sum of $300 each for their appearance on Monday last before an examining court. They did not appear, their securities preferring to pay the amount of the recognizance, 600 dollars.
(Winchester Republican, Sept. 3.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!
REVOLUTION IN FRANCE!!!

We copy the following startling intelligence from the slips of our New York correspondents of Thursday evening.
[*Balt. Pat. Sept. 4.*

HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK,
Exchange Telegraph.

Received by signal from the packet Hibernia, from Liverpool.

A Revolution has taken place in France. The National Guard has deserted the King and joined the people, under Gen. LAFAYETTE. A dreadful battle has taken place between the National and King's Guards—the latter was defeated—killed from five to six thousands.

Cotton had advanced at Liverpool from ¼d to ½d. Sold the last week, 23,000 bales. Flour had declined.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

We subjoin the article of the New Constitution which fixes the qualification of voters under that instrument.

Every white male citizen of the Commonwealth, resident therein, aged 21 years and upwards, being qualified to exercise the right of suffrage according to the former Constitution and laws; and every such citizen, being possessed, or whose tenant for years, at will or at sufferance, is possessed, of an estate of freehold in land of the value of twenty-five dollars, and so assessed to be if any assessment thereof be required by law; and every such citizen, being possessed, as tenant in common, joint tenant or parcener, of an interest in or share of land, and having an estate of freehold therein, such interest or share being of the value of twenty-five dollars, and so assessed to be if any assessment thereof be required by law; and every such citizen being entitled to a reversion or vested remainder in fee, expectant on an estate for life or lives, in land of the value of fifty dollars, and so assessed to be if any assessment thereof be required by law; each and every such citizen, unless [illegible] shall have some [illegible] cent, devise, marriage or marriage-settlement, having been so possessed or entitled for six months; and every such citizen, who shall own and be himself in actual occupation of a leasehold estate, with the evidence of title recorded two months before he shall offer to vote, of a term originally not less than five years, of the annual value or rent of twenty dollars; and every such citizen, who for twelve months next preceding has been a housekeeper and head of a family within the county, city, town, borough or election district where he may offer to vote, and shall have been assessed with a part of the revenue of the Commonwealth within the preceding year, and actually paid the same—and no other persons—shall be qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly in the county, city, town or borough, respectively, wherein such land shall lie, or such house-keeper and head of a family shall live.—And, in case of two or more tenants in common, joint tenants or parceners, in possession, reversion or remainder, having interest in land, the value whereof shall be sufficient to entitle them all to vote, they shall together have as many votes as the value of the land shall entitle them to; and the Legislature shall by law provide the manner in which their vote or votes shall in such case be given: Provided, nevertheless, that the right of suffrage shall not be exercised by any person of unsound mind, or who shall be a pauper, or non-commissioned officer, soldier, seaman or marine, in the service of the United States, or by any person convicted of any infamous offence.

HAGERSTOWN, SEPT. 2.

Beware of Counterfeits.—A subscriber brought to our office, a few days ago, [illegible] counterfeit money, which had been passed in his neighborhood within a few days preceding. One of the notes was for $10 on the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, letter A, No. 1873, dated 2d March, 1830, payable to W. Ash—Two 5's, Bank of North America, letter E, Nos. 625, 759, payable to E. Haines, dated Jan. 24, 1827—Four 10's on Stephen Girrard's Bank, letter N, Nos. 1327, 1585, 1606 and 1609, dated Jan. 12, 1825; the paper of the latter four fresh and white in appearance. A Dr. *John P.* or *Benjamin P. Smith*, a description of whom will be found in our advertising columns, is the person by whom this money has been put in circulation. Printers throughout the U. States will confer a favor on the public, by giving the advertisement referred to a few insertions. [*Torch Light.*

Admiral Duperre.—The naval commandant of the expedition against Algiers, is fifty five years of age, tall and robust of stature, has nothing peculiar about his features, excepting a bullet scar on his right cheek, and is a man of great energy of mind. He had considerable talents in active life, and is inexorably firm to his purposes. His manners are any thing but inviting: yet under an uncouth exterior, he conceals the slyness of a fox.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Sept. 6th, 1830.

Col. EDWARD LUCAS, Jun.

Dear Sir: The undersigned were appointed a committee, by a meeting held at Smithfield on Saturday last, composed of a respectable portion of the citizens of that place and the adjacent country, to signify to you, that it is their wish that you should become a candidate to represent the county of Jefferson, in part, in the next Legislature of Virginia; and also, to transmit a copy to you of the proceedings of the meeting. We, therefore, earnestly request you, in behalf of the meeting, to comply with their wishes. You will please reply to this note immediately.

Yours, very respectfully,
ABM. SHEPHERD BELL,
JOHN SHARPE,
RICHARD A. CROMWELL,
Committee.

Col. EDWARD LUCAS, Jun.

Sept. 6th, 1830.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of to-day, communicating the proceedings of a meeting held in Smithfield on Saturday last, by which I am informed of the wishes of a portion of my fellow citizens, that 'I should become a candidate to represent the county of Jefferson in the next Legislature of Virginia,' has been received and considered. And, although I had long since determined never to obtrude myself upon the public, as a candidate self-nominated for offices, and had in accordance with such determination, resisted the solicitations of my friends, when urging me to do so, yet, I have ever held the republican maxim, that [illegible] services, when required by his fellow citizens; and have now concluded, that it would be proper for me, so far to yield to the wishes of my friends, as to leave the matter with you, to do in it, as you shall see fit; with the understanding, however, that I am not to be announced, unless it appear to be the wish of a respectable portion of my fellow citizens in other sections of the county also. In doing which, it is but just to say, that whilst it will ever be among the first wishes of my heart, to discharge to the best of my abilities, the obligations I owe to my friends and to society, I have on this occasion felt great hesitancy and diffidence, arising, chiefly, from the considerations, that the duties which will devolve upon the first Legislature to meet under the new Constitution, are scarcely less important than were those of the Convention that framed it; and that many other gentlemen might be found, better qualified than I am, to discharge them.

For this new mark of confidence and regard, be pleased, gentlemen, to accept for those you represent, and yourselves, my best wishes. EDWARD LUCAS, Jun'r.

To ABRAHAM BELL,
JOHN SHARPE,
RICHARD A. CROMWELL, } *Committee.*

CANDIDATES.

☞ We are authorised to announce HENRY L. OPIE, Esq. as a candidate to represent the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Frederick and Jefferson, in the next Legislature.

☞ We are authorised to announce RICHARD W. BARTON, Esq. of Frederick, as a candidate for the Senate of Virginia, for the district composed of the counties of Frederick and Jefferson.

☞ We are authorised to announce DANIEL MORGAN, Esq. as a candidate to represent in part the county of Jefferson in the next House of Delegates of Virginia.

☞ We are authorised to announce HENRY BERRY, Esq. as a candidate to represent in part the county of Jefferson in the next House of Delegates of Virginia.

☞ We are authorised to announce Col. EDWARD LUCAS, as a candidate to represent in part the county of Jefferson in the next House of Delegates of Virginia.

☞ We are authorised to announce JOHN S. GALLAHER, as a candidate to represent in part the county of Jefferson in the next House of Delegates of Virginia.

THE MARKETS.

In Baltimore, the price of Flour, from wagons, on Saturday last, was $5 50, at which it had continued through the week. Sales of Wheat (red) were made at $1 10, and two parcels of extra (family) white at $1 18.—Corn 53 to 54 cents per bushel; Rye 48 to 50; Oats 25 to 27; Flaxseed 87½ to $1; Bacon 7 to 8; Whiskey 28½ to 30.

In Alexandria, Flour was $5 50 during the latter part of the week. Red wheat from 90 to 97 cents.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday morning last, in the Episcopal Church, in Martinsburg, by the Rev. Mr. Tyng, Col. BEAXTON DAVENPORT, of Jefferson county, to Miss ELIZABETH BERRYMAN, daughter of Maj. Henry Bedinger, of Berkeley.

On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Septimus Tuston, Mr. HORATIO NELSON GALLAHER, Printer, to Mrs. ADALINE BESLER HAYDEN, daughter of the late Capt. Benjamin Besler, of Mills-Grove—all of this county.

DIED,

On Tuesday the 31st ult. at the residence of H. L. Opie, Esq. in this county, Mrs. CATHARINE Davis, aged about 90.

On Wednesday last, after several months illness, Mrs. RITH O'BANNON, wife of Capt. John O'Bannon, of this county.

On Thursday last, Mr. ..... CHRISMAN, miller, of this town, formerly of Frederick county, Va.

On Friday last, Mr. ROBERT W. BAKER, son of the late John Baker, Esq. of Shepherdstown, aged about 19 years—a young gentleman of great worth and of high promise.

FIRE!

THE Charlestown Fire Engine Company will meet at the Court-House, today, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of better organising the Company, and adopting measures for greater security against fire.

By order of the Captain.

Sept. 8, 1830.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Board of Managers of the Charlestown Auxiliary Colonization Society, is requested on Friday next, at 12 o'clock, at the room of the Bank Directors.

Sept. 8, 1830.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

Singular Recovery of Money.—Two or three weeks since a foreigner named Finn, arrived in this city, and received a sum of money that had been left to him. Elated with his good luck, he was determined to have a frolick, and in a few days he got rid of $1100.—What led to the fact that he was on a frolick, and had lost his money, was the following circumstances. A coloured clergyman in this city advertised, just at this time, that he had been robbed of $1800, consisting of one note of $1000, one of $500, and three of $100, and whilst the advertisement was circulating, Finn offered in payment for a glass of grog a $1000 note. The grocer had heard of the clergyman's loss, and suspecting the bill to be a part of his money, had Finn brought to the police office. This examination led to the fact that Finn had made way in a few days with $1,100, for which he could give no account, and he was advised to advertise his loss. Whilst his advertisement was circulating, some coloured persons appeared at Brooklyn, and after getting something to drink, offered a note of $500 in payment. The tavern keeper pronounced the bill a forgery, [illegible] another, until it was ascertained to be a good note. The circumstance of so large a bill being in the possession of these coloured people, made some talk, and a man in Brooklyn who had read the advertisement of money stolen, got an officer, and traced the four blacks to Jericho. One of the coloured women becoming alarmed, threw the $500 out of the window; it was, however, found, and the party was arrested and brought to this city. On investigation, it turned out to be Finn's $500 bill; in a state of intoxication he had given some bills to a white female in this city, who, being ignorant of the amount of them, sent a note of $100 to a grocer, to pay a debt of twelve shillings, and the balance was squandered without knowing how. One other hundred was sent to a lottery office, and paid out for tickets, also without knowing what was the amount of the bill; and the $500 was handed by the white woman to a coloured woman [illegible] some trifling demand, being ignorant of the amount of the bill; and when the coloured woman was told, at Brooklyn, the amount, she supposed the bill which had been given to her, to be a counterfeit. In this singular manner was this money handed about, by persons unable to read, from one to another, until it was finally taken from them, and restored to Finn, its owner.

It thus appears that the Clergyman's loss was to Finn a matter of gain, and that the suspicion excited by his offering a $1000 bill for a glass of grog, and which led to his arrest for a supposed felony, was the means of recovering $500 of his own money, which he had lost he knew not how.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next Legislature of Virginia, praying an act of incorporation for a company to erect a bridge from Virginius (the island opposite Harpers Ferry,) to the Loudoun shore across the Shenandoah.

Sept. 1, 1830.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Garry & McMahon, was dissolved this day by mutual consent.

JAMES GARRY,
P. J. McMAHON.

Charlestown, Sept. 1, 1830.

P. S. JAMES GARRY would respectfully inform the public, that he has taken his brother, PATRICK GARRY, into Partnership, and that the business will be continued by them, under the firm of *James & Patrick Garry*, at the old stand, where those indebted to the late firm of Garry & McMahon, will please call and make payment to the subscribers only.

JAMES GARRY,
PATRICK GARRY.

Sept 8, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber [illegible] his customers and the public in general, that he intends to carry on the business of

WHEAT FAN
MAKING, MENDING, &c.

at his shop two doors north of Andrew Woods' cabinet making shop. Those who choose to favor him with their custom, shall have their work despatched at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.

STEWARD R. HARRELL.

Sept. 8, 1830.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against passing through the fields of the subscribers, for the purpose of gunning, &c. The law will be put in force against all trespassers, without discrimination. ☞ Therefore, beware!

SAMUEL WRIGHT,
JOHN WRIGHT.

Sept. 8, 1830.

JOHN M. CHILTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL regularly attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson and Frederick counties, and the Chancery Court at Winchester. Charlestown, July 28, 1830.

FOR SALE OR HIRE,

A FIRST-RATE FEMALE COOK, of middle age, and without children. Inquire of the Printers.

Aug. 18.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL offer for sale, on Saturday the 18th instant, at my residence,
Two work horses, one colt,
One yoke of oxen,
Milch cows—hogs, sheep,
One WAGON,
Ploughs, harrows, gearing, &c. &c.
A stationary Threshing Machine,
A Wheat Fan, nearly new,
A ten plate STOVE, &c. &c.
And a few hundred weight of BACON.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of $5 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with good security; less sums, the cash will be required. The bacon will be sold for cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

All persons indebted to me, are most respectfully requested to come forward and settle; and all who have accounts against me, are requested to do likewise.

Sept. 8, 1830. J. M. BROWN.

I avail myself of this opportunity to make acknowledgements to the public, for the patronage received as a surveyor, and I hope still to receive the same, if merited.

J. M. B.

FOR SALE,

TWO or three good work Horses and four Mules, well broke. For information, inquire of the EDITORS.

Sept. 8, 1830.

STOP THE COUNTERFEITER!
$50 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward, for the apprehension and conviction of a certain JOHN P. or BENJAMIN P. SMITH, who calls himself Dr. Smith. This man bought from me, on the 25th Aug. a small bay horse, about 6 years old and between 12 and 13 hands high, a natural trotter, with part of the mane near the ears rubbed off—for which he paid me in counterfeit money—besides exchanging with me about three hundred dollars also counterfeit, for which I gave him good money. The counterfeit money which he gave me is principally on the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia, partly on the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia, partly on Stephen Girrard's Bank, and partly on the Bank of North America; a large supply of which money it is believed he has with him. Smith is about 5 feet 10 inches high, between 35 and 40 years old, dark complected, strong black beard and hair, stout built, long, projecting nose, with pleasant countenance. Had on a light grey coloured coattee, blue cloth pantaloons, white hat, and boots. He is from Reading, Pennsylvania, where to my knowledge, he lived in 1818. The above reward to be paid on recovery of my money and the conviction of Smith. DAVID H. B. HILL.

Clear Spring, Md. Sept. 2, 1830.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

THE undersigned will sell his property in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson County, Virginia, amongst which is his

TAN YARD,
With all its stock of Leather, Bark, &c.

This establishment is in a very fine situation for business, there being no tannery within a circle of ten miles each way, except those in Charlestown. It has a very extensive run of business, and may be much increased in its means of accommodation. He will also sell

HIS DWELLING HOUSE,

in said town, which is very commodious and convenient. It is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable in the town, and could be converted into a tavern with much success, as the town is improving very fast. Water can be raised at the stable door from a hydrant. There is attached to the premises the necessary out-buildings, and an acre of ground.

He will also sell all his undivided interest in the estate of Daniel Fry, dec'd, consisting of very valuable property in town and country—among which is his interest in 320 ACRES OF LAND in Frederick county.

Persons wishing to purchase, will doubtless view the premises, and judge for themselves. The terms will be accommodating—payments easy and extended, if properly secured. CAMP BECKHAM.

Sept. 1, 1830.

ALL persons indebted to me, are requested to call upon Elisha H. Jordan, who is fully authorised to settle all my business.

Sept. 1. C. BECKHAM.

Valuable TAVERN STAND
FOR RENT.

I WILL RENT, for a term of from one to three years, that valuable and well-known TAVERN in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, formerly occupied for many years by Henry Hains, and at present in my possession. The town run passes through the lot, and a well of water, with a good pump in it, is situated at the door. The water is pure and cool, and equal to any in the union. The ground attached, embraces a square of two acres—sufficient, with good management, to supply the table with vegetables.

The house is very commodious and comfortable, containing nine good rooms, and has all necessary appendages. The Stabling is also [illegible]

An examination of the premises will fully show the advantages. A reasonable rent will be taken, and possession given, if required, on the 10th of October next.

SAMUEL HOLL.

Aug. 11, 1830.

SALT AND FISH.

100 Bushels ground alum Salt,
4 Sacks fine do.
3 Barrels MACKEREL.

JUST received and for sale by
CLEVELAND & CRAIGHILL.

Sept. 1, 1830.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, SCT.
June Term, 1830.

Abraham Snyder, COMPLAINANT,
AGAINST
Aaron H. Snyder and Milton H. Snyder, DEFENDANTS.
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Milton H. Snyder, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant, Milton H. Snyder, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the 1st day of the next September term of this court, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Jefferson county, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy—Teste,
SAMUEL J. CRAMER, c. j. c.

July 7, 1830.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

GROCERIES.

I. N. CARTER

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of the public to his assortment of GROCERIES. He has just received
13 bags of best Green Coffee,
5 do. old white (or Java) do.
6 barrels low-priced do.
5 do. Sugar,
A large quantity of TEAS,
Together with a general assortment of all other articles in this branch of business.
Aug 18.

TAXES, &C. OF 1830.

THE undersigned are now collecting the Taxes, &c. of 1830. The Revenue will be due and payable into the treasury in a few weeks. The county and parish levy, and all officers' fees, will have to be accounted for at the same time therefore we hope that all persons interested will be prepared to pay when called upon. George W. Sappington will attend to the Northern District, and Thomas H. Willis to the Southern.

THOMAS H. WILLIS,
JAMES L. RANSON.
Aug. 25, 1830.

LOST,

ON Thursday last, between Harpers-on the road by way of Charlestown, a pale red or yellow POCKET BOOK, containing Twenty Dollars, in five-dollar notes, (banks not recollected,) and a few receipts and other papers. A liberal reward will be given to the finder of the Pocket Book, if left at this Office, or returned to the subscriber.

SAMUEL T. STRIDER.
Aug. 25, 1830.

GIG BRIDLE LENT

TO some neighbour, within a few days, who will be so kind as to return it to me.

ANDREW WOODS.
August 25, 1830

ESTRAY.

STRAYED, from the farm of Mr. Thomas Briscoe, near Charlestown, Va. about the first of this month,

A Dark Brown Mare.

No marks recollected, except the feet, which are white,—between fourteen and fifteen hands high, five years old last spring. A liberal reward will be given, on the [illegible] and read more to the sub-
Aug. 25, 1830.

☞ The "Genius of Liberty," Leesburg, will publish the above, 3 weeks. H. T. M. B.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE wish to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Also, mechanics of every description. Apply at John Buckmaster's tavern.

Any letters addressed to us at this place will meet prompt attention.

S. C. FRANKLIN,
E. P. LEGG.
Charlestown, Aug. 25, 1830.

VIRGINIA FREE-ROAD LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. IX,

To be drawn in Winchester, Frederick county, on Wednesday the 6th day of October, 1830.

PRIZES,

54,000 DOLLARS.

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

1 prize of	10,000 Dolls is	10,000 Dolls
1 prize of	3,000 Dolls is	3,000 Dolls
1 prize of	2,000 Dolls is	2,000 Dolls
2 prizes of	1,000 Dolls is	2,000 Dolls
2 prizes of	500 Dolls is	1,000 Dolls
3 prizes of	400 Dolls is	1,200 Dolls
4 prizes of	300 Dolls is	1,200 Dolls
6 prizes of	200 Dolls is	1,200 Dolls
10 prizes of	100 Dolls is	1,000 Dolls
20 prizes of	60 Dolls is	1,200 Dolls
22 prizes of	50 Dolls is	1,100 Dolls
40 prizes of	30 Dolls is	1,200 Dolls
60 prizes of	20 Dolls is	1,200 Dolls
110 prizes of	10 Dolls is	1,100 Dolls
200 prizes of	8 Dolls is	1,600 Dolls
6,000 prizes of	4 Dolls is	24,000 Dolls
6,482 prizes,		54,000 Dolls
11,518 blanks		

Whole Tickets $4—Halves 2—Quarters $1.

To be drawn on the A, B, C, plan. The holder of three tickets, one in each division, is certain of one prize, and may draw four.

Tickets to be had in the above Lottery, at the Stores of Messrs. Joseph L. Russell & Co. Harpers-Ferry; of Mr H. B. Esty, Smithfield; of Messrs. Jefferson & Cleveland, Charlestown; [illegible] Shepherdstown, and Mr. Wm. Sturm, Darkesville.
Aug. 25, 1830.

TWO MORE CASES.

WE have just received from the Auction Rooms, two entire cases of Leghorn Flats, in addition to the two cases received a short time since; those just received are of a beautiful quality, and are going off readily at $1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2 00, and upwards, for super quality; we can therefore with confidence of pleasing, invite all who may want the article, to give us a call before they purchase. Also, an additional supply of rich Ribbons, Straw Bands, &c. We would also invite the attention of the ladies to an extensive and splendid assortment of Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, of every shade and colour.

TH. C. LANE & CO
Cheapside, Shepherdstown, Aug. 25.

ORANGE TREES FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of grafted Orange Trees, some of them now bearing, will be disposed of. *Inquire of the Printers.*
Aug. 25, 1830.

THE STOCKHOLDERS

OF the Smithfield, Charlestown and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company, are reminded that the 1st instalment became due on the 1st instant.
August 4, 1830.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

PRIME chewing Tobacco and first-rate Cigars, for sale by

N. BUCKMASTER.
May 19, 1830.

Office of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co.
WASHINGTON, JULY 24, 1830.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an instalment of two dollars and fifty cents per share (being the 18th instalment) on every share of Stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, is required to be paid on the 4th day of October next; and a further instalment of two dollars and fifty cents per share, (being the 19th instalment) on the third day of November next; which instalments must be paid to the credit of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, 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 and Mechanics' Bank, at Georgetown.
The Bank of Alexandria, at Alexandria.
The Bank of Georgetown, 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.
The Branch of the Valley Bank, in Leesburg, Va.

By order of the President and Directors:

JOHN P. INGLE, *Clerk*
Ches. & Ohio Canal Com
August 4, 1830.—wt3N.

LAND FOR SALE.

AT AUCTION.

PURSUANT to the decree of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Winchester District, rendered on the 2d day of December, 1828, in the suit of John S. Porterfield, complainant, against George B. Whiting and Francis his wife, John S. Horner, the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, the Farmers Bank of Virginia, and John Hutchison, executor of Wm. Graham, dec'd, defendants, I shall, on Monday the 20th day of September next, at the Court-House in Charlestown, sell the interest of the said George B. Whiting, in the landed estate of the late Francis Whiting in the county of Jefferson, said interest containing somewhere about 40 acres, the same being the interest of Geo. B. Whiting as one of the heirs of Francis Whiting, and the interest he purchased of Francis Washington. Also, the interest of the said George B. Whiting in and to a tract of land lying west of North Mountain near Thomas Sharp's saw-mill, in Berkeley county, containing 430 acres, of which the said Whiting is entitled to two-thirds, being the land which Francis [illegible] Also, an undivided moiety of 1920 acres of land in Randolph county; and an undivided moiety of 710 acres in the same county. One third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance in 6 and 12 months equal payments from the day of sale. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN S. MAGILL, M. W. C. D.
Aug. 18, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

I. N. CARTER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is just receiving an additional supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

some of which have not been ten days in the United States.
Aug. 18, 1830.

FRESH MEDICINES.

I. N. CARTER

HAS just returned from market with an additional supply of *Drugs and Medicines*, which makes his assortment again complete.
Aug. 18.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, SCT.

In the County Court, July Term, 1830.

Daniel Snyder . . . COMPLAINANT,
AGAINST
William Bodenhamer, Margaret Bodenhamer, and Sarah Bodenhamer, heirs of Jacob Bodenhamer, dec'd, and the above named William Bodenhamer, as administrator of said Jacob Bodenhamer, deceased,
DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS cause came on to be heard this 19th day of July, 1830, upon the bill and answers filed; and was argued by counsel; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants have been regularly served with a subpœna more than four months—Whereupon, the court doth adjudge, order and decree, that Master Commissioner Worthington do settle and state the administration account of William Bodenhamer, administrator of Jacob Bodenhamer, dec'd, showing what amount of assets came into his hands, how disposed of, what remains [illegible] administered, and what amount of such assets have been applied to the payment of specialty debts of said Jacob, binding his heirs: And also, that he take an account as well of the debt due to the plaintiff as of all other debts outstanding and due by the said Jacob, and their dignity: And further, that he take an account of the whole and annual value of the real estate left by the said Jacob, in Jefferson county, descended to his said heirs, defendants: And other matters deemed pertinent, &c.; and report to this court,

A copy—Teste.

S. J. CRAMER, C. J. C.

Commissioner's Office, Charlestown, August 31, 1830.

THE parties interested in the above-mentioned suit, as well as those having claims against Jacob Bodenhamer, dec'd, (who are requested to exhibit them before me, lawfully proven,) will please to take notice, that I have appointed *Friday the 15th day of October next*, on which day I shall attend at my office aforesaid, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of carrying the above recited order of court into effect, when and where they are requested to attend with the necessary proofs and documents to enable me to do so.

R. WORTHINGTON
Sept. 1, 1830. *Mas. Com.*

ESTRAY COW.

STRAYED, from the subscriber's residence at Harpers-Ferry, on the 13th of August last, a large red muly Cow, with short legs; has an under crop, and some white under the belly near the fits. A liberal reward will be given for her recovery, or information so that I may get her again.

JOHN CLASPEY, Jr.
Sept. 1, 1830.

New Drug Establishment.

ISAAC N. CARTER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he is just receiving and opening the following *MEDICINES*. He will always keep on hand a full assortment, and assures the public that every attention shall be paid to putting up articles at the counter and scales for medicines being entirely separate from the others in the store. And further assures the public, that if quality and prices are any inducement, he has no doubt of success. So far the prospect is flattering. A practising physician will attend to any compound *mixture* that may be wanted.

Aloes, Assafœtida	Magnesia, Lump
Aqua Fortis	Mustard Seed, white
Antimonial Wine	Mercurial Ointment
Antimony, pow'd	Opium
Arrow Root Starch	Ochre, yellow
Aniseed	Oil of Vitriol
Ether Vitriol	do Spike
Alcohol	do Stone
Ague & fever powders	do Lavender
Angelica	do Cinnamon
Bark, Lima	do Cloves
do Peruvian	do Pennyroyal
Borax, refined	do Worm Seed
Balsam Copaiva	do Tar
Black Lead, pow'd	*Patent Medicines, viz:*
Black Snake Root	Bateman's Drops
Bottle Corks	Godfrey's Cordial
Black Oil Varnish	British Oil
Burgundy Pitch	Essence Peppermint
Blue Vitriol	Stoughton's Bitters
Bitter Ingredients	Harlem Oil
Camphor	Turlington's Balsam
Cream of Tartar	Lee's Antibilious Pills
Cloves	Anderson's Pills
C'd press'd Castor Oil by the gallon, in bottles or less quantity	Fisher's Pills
	Hooper's Pills
	Mead's Antidyspeptic
	Balsam de Maltha
Chalk, prepared	Pulvis Antimonialis.
do red	*Also*—Pearl Ash
Calomel	Prussian Blue, No. 1
Cinnamon	Fumatum
Cantharides	Pill Boxes
Copperas	Precipitate, red
Chamomile Flowers	Patent green
Chromic, Yellow	do yellow
Corrosive Sublimate	Paint Brushes
Court Plaister	Pink Root
Caraway	Putty
Cochineal	Pearl Barley
Camel hair Pencils	Rhubarb Root
Calcined Magnesia	do powdered
Henry's do	Roll Brimstone
Baltimore do	Rotten Stone
Colombo Root	Rochelle Salts
Cayenne Pepper	Soap, Castile
Cologne Water	do Windsor
Dover's Powder	do Variegated
Durable Ink	do Rose
Epsom Salts	Soda Powders
Elixir Vitriol	Sage
do Paregoric	Saltpetre, refined
Essence Burgamot	Sweet Oil
do Lemon	Spirits Turpentine
Flor. Sulphur	do Hartshorn
Fig Blue	do Lavender, com.
Fly Stone	do Nitre Dulc.
Fenugreek Seed	Sponges, coarse and fine
Flor. Martiall	
Gum Copal, scraped	Spanish Saffron
" Shellac	Salt of Tartar
" Myrrh	Soda
" Tragacanth	Super Carb. of Soda
" Amber	Sarsaparilla
" Gamboge	Seneca Oil
" Guaiacum	Syrup of Squills
Glauber Salts	Starch
Gentian Root	Syringes
Heel Balls	Sulphate of Quinine
Helebore Root	Mixture of do
Indigo, Bengal	Snuff, viz:
Ink Powder	Macabau
Ipecacuana	Rappee
Itch Ointment	Scotch
Iceland Moss	Spanish Brown
Ivory Black	do Whiting
Jalap	Seneca Snake Root
Logwood, Campeschy	Smelling Phials
Litherage, powdered	Tartar Emetic
Long Pepper	Turmeric, pow'd
Lamp Black	Tamarinds
Linseed Oil	Tartaric Acid
Liquorice Ball	Trusses
do refined	Umber-Turkey
Laudanum	Varnish, Copal 1st qu.
Lamp Glasses	Venetian Red
Lip Salve	Verdigris
Mace	White Lead, dry
Manna, flake	do in oil
Muriatic Acid	Wafers, assorted
Madder	Wine Bitters

Any person wanting Medicines on Sunday, [illegible] selling at the well-known stand, No. 1, Cheap-Side.

Harpers-Ferry, July 7, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of JEFFERSON & CLEVELAND, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, in any manner, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the partners.

H. JEFFERSON,
WM. CLEVELAND.
July 14, 1830.

WM. CLEVELAND

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken Mr. WILLIAM N. CRAIGHILL into partnership, in the mercantile business, which will in future be conducted under the firm of

Cleveland & Craighill,

At the old stand heretofore occupied by Jefferson & Cleveland.

THEIR STOCK OF GOODS

Is very large, comprising almost every article of fashion and comfort, and shall be sold as cheap as any goods in the Valley.
July 14, 1830.

And Rich Ribbands, at Cheapside.

WE have just received two entire cases of *Leghorn Flats*, (cheaper than we have ever had the article,) which we are selling rapidly at from $1 25 to $5 for super quality.

Also, 100 beautiful quality *Navarino Bonnets*, at from 25 to 75 cents each. Ladies wanting either sort of bonnet, would study their best interest by calling and examining this large and handsome supply at our Store, in Shepherdstown, where we have received, within the last few weeks, a large and general assortment of fancy and substantial SUMMER GOODS, embracing each and every article required for the season.

Only call and examine our Stock, and we are convinced that you cannot help being pleased with the variety and cheapness of the assortment.

Thomas C. Lane & Co.
Cheapside, June 30.

LOOK HERE.

WE again have the pleasure of informing our customers and the community in general, that we have received within a few days past, a handsome supply of unusually cheap GOODS, purchased by our T. C. Lane, with the utmost care, at the Auction rooms and elsewhere, among which may be found

Extra black and blue Cloths
Medium do. do.
Superfine bottle green do.
Do. fancy olive do.
Do. steel mixt or Person's grey do.
Common Cloths of various shades and colors
Superfine black and blue Cassimeres
Do. steel mixt do.
Do. drab do do.
Roan Cassimeres
Superfine rich French Prints, do English do
do. American do.
Oriental and Adrianople Muslins (for ladies' dresses)
Cotapalis and rich figured Palmyrine
Pongees and Mandarin Silks
Rich gloss black Italian Silks
Fancy Gro-de-India Silk
Rich figured Mandarin do.
Sage and other color Gro-de-Naps
4-4 and 3-4 rich stripe and plaid Ginghams
New style painted Muslins,
Plain and figured Jaconett Muslins
Irish Linen and Lawns, Linen Cambric
Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Rich figured Bobbinett, do Lace
Thread Lace and Edging
Scotch and Venetian Carpeting
Bed ticking and plaid Cottons, furniture do.
Brown and bleached Muslins,
3-4 and 4-4 cotton Checks, 4-4 linen do
7-8 9-8 10-4 linen table Disper
Spun Cotton and candle Wick
Doubled and twisted cotton Carpet Chains,
White and black cotton Hosiery
A large supply of ladies' black Prunello Shoes
Ladies' black and white silk Hose
Black and white silk Gloves
Gentlemen's white, brown, and mixt cotton half Hose, thread do
Needle worked florello Capes,
Figured bobbinett Caps and Capes
4-4 and 6-4 plain white and black Bobbinet
French Muslins, bright colors
Green, pink, yellow and black 4-4 Italian Crapes, black do for hat
Gentlemen's black Italian silk handkerchiefs
Homemade flax and flax and tow Linens
Russia Sheetings
German Dowlas and Ticklingburg Linens
Marseilles Silks and Valencia Vesting
Very superior black Bombazines
Shell and mock shell tuck and side Combs
Neck and long do
Frame, box and toilet Looking Glasses
Looking-glass Plates extra &c &c. &c.

Consisting in part of

Lockard knob Locks
Norfolk and bright thumb Latches
Butt and parliament Hinges
Britannia metal table and tea Spoons
Stock and pad Locks
Braces with 18, 24, 36 and 48 bitts
Spoke Shaves
Knives and Forks from 50 cts a set upwards
Turning Chissels in sets or single one, all sizes, Pocket Knives, Files assorted
Cut Nails and Spikes,
Sprigs and wrought Nails, &c &c &c.

FRESH GROCERIES,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Rio, St. Domingo, Porto Rico & Java Coffee
Orleans and Porto Rico Sugars
Loaf and lump do.
Imperial, gunpowder, old hyson, young hyson, and hyson skin } TEA
Pepper, Alspice, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon and Nutmegs
One tierce of pure old Claret (very cheap)
London particular and Sicily Madeira Wine
Lisbon and Malaga do
Pure old port Wine for sick persons
French Brandy and Holland Gin
Keg and box Raisins, Soft shell Almonds
Sperm and fish Oil
Sugar-house and Orleans Molasses
Sperm and tallow Candles, &c. &c.

PAINTS & DYE STUFFS.

White Lead in oil, dry white Lead
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red,
Yellow Ochre, patent Green,
Blue Smalt, red Lead, &c.

Together with a handsome supply of

FAMILY MEDICINES,

And a multiplicity of other articles too numerous to be enumerated.

We therefore invite all of our friends, or any who may be in search of new and cheap Goods, to give us a call at our well-known establishment in Shepherdstown, where they shall be supplied on such pleasing terms, as to meet with the approbation of the closest dealers.

THOMAS C. LANE & CO.
Cheapside, Shepherdstown, }
Aug. 4, 1830. }

N. B. They will give 75 cents per bushel for clean FLAXSEED, delivered at their store.

Charlestown, June 23d, 1830.

THE Stockholders of the Harpers-Ferry, Charlestown and Smithfield Turnpike Company, are hereby notified, that an instalment of two dollars and fifty cents per share of the stock of said company (being the 1st instalment) is required to be paid to Humphrey Keyes, Esq. the Treasurer of the company, on the 1st day of August next; and a further sum of two dollars and fifty cents per share, (being the 2d instalment) in like manner on the first day of October next.

By order of the Board of Directors;

ANDREW HUNTER, *Sec'y.*
June 23, 1830.

CASTINGS.

WE have just received a large supply of Castings, consisting of 10, 17, and 22 gallon Kettles; Pots, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 gallons; Dutch, ditto, with lids; 5 sizes of Ovens and lids; Skillets, with and without lids, assorted sizes; odd oven lids, various sizes; Griddles, assorted sizes; Dog-Irons, &c. &c.

TH. C. LANE & CO.

N. B. We have on sale, superior white wheat and red wheat *Family Flour.*
Cheapside, Shepherdstown, Aug. 25.

NOTICE.

THE NOTES given at the sale of the property of John and Joseph McCoy, dec'd, are now due. Immediate payment is expected, as indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN M'COY,
OTHO M'COY,
Sept. 1, 1830. *Adm'tors.*

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

The Subscriber, at

THE CHARLESTOWN

Apothecary and Book Store,

OPPOSITE to Mr. Hammond's store and the Printing Office, has added, recently, to his former stock, fresh supplies of Drugs, Medicines, &c, which make his assortment large and complete. He offers them on pleasing terms, and can vouch for their genuineness. They consist, in part, of the following articles, viz:

Concrete Acidulated Kali, (London)	Oil of Mace
Pulvis Antimonialis, or James' Powders, Medical Hall, (London)	" Lemon
	" Lavender
	" Rosemary
Sulphate Quinine, genuine	" Peppermint
	" Spearmint
	" Almonds
Piperine	" Aniseed
	" Caraway Seed
Emetine	" Sassafras
Iodine	" Cloves
Hydriodate Potas	" Cinnamon
Henry's calc'ed Magnesia, London, in 4 oz. vials	" Penny-royal
	" Succin
McKim's do in vials of same size, and by the ounce, &c.	" Juniper
	" Wormseed
	" Spruce
Calcined Magnesia, in 2, 4, 6, and 8 oz. vials, by the lb. or oz.	" Turpentine
	" British Oil
	" Seneca Oil
Aromatic Vinegar	" Haarlim Oil, or Medicamentum
White Precipitate	" Spike
Sulphat Zinc, (crystals)	" Stone
White Oxyd Bismuth	French and American Croton Oil
Lunar Caustic	
Antibilious Powder	Cold-press Castor Oil, in small and large bottles, by the gallon or ounce
Tartar Emetic	
Calomel	
Ipecacuanha	
Burnt Sponge	Salad Oil, or Olive Oil
Aromatic Powder	Common Sweet Oil, by the gallon or smaller quantity
Goldon Sulphur Antimony	
Carb. Potas. *real*	Pills of Rhubarb, comp.
Flowers Benzoin	" Quine
Volatile Salts, or Salts Hartshorn	" Piperine
	" Blue Mass
English Saffron	" Hooper's
Liver Sulphur	" Anderson's
Crude Antimony, in powder	" Lee's Antibilious
	" Lyon's do.
Ergot, pulv.	" Zinc, comp.
Squills	" Mead's Anti-dyspeptic
Orange Buds	
Vitriolated Tartar	*Roots, Barks, &c.*
Manna	Rhubarb Root
Dover's Powder	Jalap do
Cream Tartar	Arrow do
Cowhage	Mezereon do
Rust Iron	Elecampane do
Sal Ammonia	Sarsaparilla do
Pearl Barley	Orris do
Lima, Royal Lima, and Red Bark	Black Hellebore do
	White Hellebore do
Common Peruvian do.	White and Common Race Ginger do
Nutt Galls, Aleppo	
Soft and Hard Lump Magnesia	Gentian do
	Valerian do
Epsom and Glauber Salts	Seneca Snake do
	Virginia Snake do
Rochelle Salts	Carolina, Pink do
Solution Acetate Morphia	Ratanhy do
	Genseng do
Sulphat Rhubarb	Anchusa do
Oxyd Zinc	Sarsaparilla (Spanish)
Iron Filings	Simaryaba Bark
Borax, com. & refin'd	Canella do
Lapis Calaminaris, or Calomine	Peruvian Quill Bark
	Seeds, &c.
Flower Sulphur	White & black Pepper
Roll Brimstone	Long Pepper
Prepared Chalk	Red, or Cayenne do.
Grease Balls	Allspice
Pulv. Nitrum, *pure*	Cardamom
Fly Stone	Caraway
Turlington's Balsam of Life	Sweet Anise
Harris' Cough Drops	Cummin
Anderson's ditto	Fennel
Bateman's ditto	Fenugreek
Godfrey's cordial, do.	Colchicum
Lee's elixir, do.	White & black Mustard
Dalby's Carminitive Mixture	Wormseed
	Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves
Dyott's elixir of health	Vanilla Bean
Thomas' Eye Water	Juniper Berries
Dyott's ditto	Cocculus Indicus
Cologne Water, sup'r	Uva Ursi
Orange Flower Water	Island Moss
Mint Water	Chamomile Flowers
Rose Water	Senna Leaves (Alexandria)
Cinnamon Water	
Essence Bergamot	Senna, or Tinnevelly Leaves
Essence Cinnamon	Orange Peel
Essence Peppermint	Hartshorn Shavings
Essence Spearmint	Rasp Quassia
Essence Penny-royal	Prepared Charcoal
Vinegar Distilled	Isinglass
Vinegar Squills	Bole Armenian
Syrup Squills	Spermaceti
Hive, or Croup Syrup	Burgundy Pitch
Acid Acetic, F.	Castile Soap
Aquafortis, F.	Shaving Soap
Nitre Acid, *Med.*	White Soap
Pyroligneous Acid	Wash Balls
Vitriolic Acid, or Oil Vitriol	White Wax
Balsam Copaiva	Common Beeswax
Balsam Peru	White Chalk
Balsam Tolu	Gum Arabic, fine
Fowler's Mineral Solution	Syringes, *all descriptions*
Permanent Ink, and *the Wash*	White & yellow Rosin
	Pummice Stone
Boot, shoe, and harness Varnish	Rotten Stone
	Sand Paper
Copal Varnish	Corrosive Sublimate
Opodeldoc	Seidlitz Powders
Barbadoes Tar	Soda Powders
Venice Turpentine	Furniture Corks
Tartaric Acid	Bottle Corks.
Carbonate, Sub. Carb. and Sup. Carb. Soda	Cork Wood
	Pearl Ash
Spanish Flies	Bitter Ingredients, prepared
Stove Blacking	Sponge, assorted
Ivory Blacking	Oxalic Acid
Lamp Black	French Chalk
Blue Stone, or Blue Vitriol	Patent Lint
	Salts of Tartar
White Vitriol	Quick Silver
Copperas	Blue Pill Moss
Alum	Vials, assorted
Madder	Black and white glass Bottles
Chip Fustic	
Red Saunders	Evans' Thumb Lancets
Block, chip, and rasped Logwood	Common do. do.
	Spring Lancets and separate Fleams
Brazil, or Cam Wood	
Red Wood	Gum Lancets
Annotto	Tooth Drawers
Cochineal	do. Nippers
Sugar Lead	Gum Catheters
Pure Lemon Acid	Breast Pipes
Ague & fever Powders	Nipple Shells
Musk, *real*	Clyster Pipes
Salt Petre	Issue Peas
Chloride Lime	Black and flesh colored balsamic Court Plaster
Extract Jalap	
" Elaterium	
" Goulards	
" Hyoscismus	Mortars and Pestles
" Black Hellebore	Scales and Weights
" Belladonna	Spatulas
Extract Cicuta	Gold Leaf
" Quassia	Glass and Porcelain Funnels
" Colocynth, com.	
" Liquorice (ball)	*Ointments, &c.*
" Poiadelphis, or India Extract, valuable for Rheumatism, &c.	Goulards
	Citron
	White Hellebore
	Precipitate
Gum Elemi	Basilicon
" Gamboge	Stramonium
" Scammony	Lip Salve
" Myrrh	Blistering Plaster
" Arabic	Dischilon Plaster
" Camphor	Strengthening Plaster
" Tragacanth, or Gum Dragon	*Fruit, &c.*
	Tamarinds
" Ammonia	Turkey Figs
" Galbanum	Box Raisins
" Guiacum	Filberts
" Opium	Pecan Nuts
" Assafœtida	English Walnuts
" Kino	Soft Shell Almonds
" Mastic	*Brushes.*
" Copal	Tooth Brushes
" Elastic, or India Rubber	Cloth do
	Shoe do
" Shellac	Paint do
" Sandrach	Hand do
Tincture Colombo	*Paints & Dye Stuffs*
" Cinnamon, comp.	Prussian Blue
" Castor, comp.	Dragons Blood
" Rhubarb	Rose Pink
" Ratanhy	Terra Sciena
" Valerian	Cromic Yellow
" Aloes, comp.	Cromic Green
" Senna, comp.	Turkey Umber
" Gentian	Burnt Umber
" Chamomile	Lake
" Myrrh	Litharge
" Galls	Verdigris
" Cardamom	Stone Ochre
" Lupulus	Spanish Brown
" Orange Peel	White Lead, dry
" Capsicum	Philadelphia do. in oil
" Colchicum	Venetian Red
" Peruvian Bark, comp.	Spanish Whiting
	Putty
" Tolu	Drop Lake
" Steel	Gamboge
" Opii, or Laudanum	Vermillion
	Flake White
" Guiacum	Carmine
" Golden, tincture	Paints in water colors, in box, and the single cake, &c.
" Digitalis	
" Cantharides	
" Roses, compound (for poundcake)	Toy do. do.
	Camels-hair Pencils
" Quassia	*Latin, Greek, & English School Books.*
" Opii, Camph. or Paregoric	Writing and Wrapping Paper
" Barbadoes Tar	Slates & Slate Pencils
Spirits Wine	Small Globes for the use of Schools
" Ammonia	Black and red Sealing Wax
" Ammonia, Aromatic	
" Nitre Dul.	Pencils
" Hartshorn	Black and red Crayons
" Ether, Vit.	Ivory-Folders
" Turpentine	Ink Stands
Aqua Ammonia	Sand-Boxes
Hoffman's Anodyne	Black & red Ink Powder
Antimonial Wine	
Wine of Ipecacuanha	Snuff, Tobacco, and Cigars, &c &c &c.
Stoughton's Bitters	

JAMES BROWN.
Aug. 18, 1830.

A JOURNEYMAN

WAGON MAKER,

CAPABLE of taking charge of, and managing a Shop, will find a good situation, by applying to THO'S RAWLINS.
Charlestown, Aug. 11, 1830.

CASH IN MARKET.

I WISH to purchase *forty or fifty young likely SLAVES*, from the age of 12 to 25. Slaves with certificates to suit Louisiana, will be preferred; and I will give as high a price as any trader in market.

T. GRIGGS.
Charlestown, Aug. 11, 1830.

WAGONS & CARTS.

THE undersigned has for sale, at his Shop in Charlestown, the wood-work of four WAGONS, well seasoned; a Wagon for one horse, completely finished; also, three or four CARTS, two or three of which are now complete.

THOMAS RAWLINS.
Charlestown, Aug. 11, 1830.

WRITING PAPER.

32 REAMS superfine writing paper,
6 do. do. letter paper,
4 do. tea paper,
50 do. large size wrapping paper,
3 gross bonnet boards,

For sale, by the subscriber, at the manufacturer's prices.

Also—Prime twilled Bags—sperm. oil—old whiskey, apple brandy, cherry bounce, Holland gin, family flour—coarse and fine salt, for sale at the most reduced prices.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.
Charlestown, Aug. 4, 1830.

COLLINS & CO.'S AXES.

THIS superior and well tried article, made by Collins & Co., Hartford, Conn., of the best double refined cast steel, can be had at the store of T. C. LANE & CO.
Cheapside, Shepherdstown, Aug. 11.

COPPER & BRASS, &c.

A STILL, of 70 gallons, with apparatus complete,—Copper and Brass Kettles; also, Tin Ware of every description, for sale at the shop of the subscriber in Charlestown.

THOMAS RAWLINS,

Who is also furnishing, to order, at short notice, COOKING STOVES and WASHING MACHINES. Aug. 11, 1830.

FREE PRESS.

PUBLISHED, WEEKLY, BY

GALLAHER & DAUGHERTY.

CONDITIONS.

The FREE PRESS is published weekly, at

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CTS PER ANNUM,

Payable half yearly in advance; but TWO DOLLARS will be received as payment in full, if paid entirely in advance. Should payment be wholly deferred until the end of the year, THREE DOLLARS will be invariably charged.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of $1 per square for the three first insertions, and twenty-five cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

☞ All advertisements presented for insertion, will be continued until forbidden, and charged accordingly, unless special directions to the contrary be given.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection