

# Virginia Free Press.

VOL. XXV.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1833.

NO. 45.

## Poetical.

THE SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE.

BY A. C. L. ANDERSON.

They grew in beauty, side by side,  
They filled one home with glee—  
Their graves are never far and wide,  
By mountain, and stream, and sea.The same fond mother bent at eight:  
Over each fair sleeping bairn;  
She had each folded flower in sight—  
"I dare say," returned the post-mistress,  
"Williams is his real name."

"I don't know that," interrupted the land-

family, and Williams who buried all those  
poor dear children! I dare say he is some  
relation of theirs; but to think of his coming  
to the White Hart—it's no place for his doings;  
I can tell him he shant poison his wife  
in my house; out he goes this very night—  
"And of the House of Representatives:"I appear before you in obedience to your  
commands, to enter upon the duties which  
you have assigned me. The Chief Magis-  
trate of South Carolina, at all times an officer  
of high dignity and trust, has not used any  
highly pitched among us, to incite me to lay  
upon himself the fearful responsibility which  
belongs to it. Putting out of view the con-  
siderations which would have induced me at  
any time to desire to be excused from this  
service—in a safe and discreet manner, the vari-  
ous expedients which must at this moment  
devolve on the Executive, would have determined me from making the at-  
tempt; but from the conviction that every man  
now owes a duty to his country, which  
is bound at every sacrifice to perform.—Deeply sensible of the high honor conferred  
upon me in being selected to preside over the  
Estates." The spirit of our free institutions,  
the very temper of the age, would seem to  
forbid the thought of an appeal to force, for  
the settlement of a constitutional controversy.  
If, however, we should be deceived in  
this reasonable expectation, South Carolina,  
as far as her means extend, stands prepared  
to resist aggression, and to sustain her  
country in the great cause of freedom."I have an obligation to the people of the South,  
to the Indian knows his place of rest,  
Far in the Cedar shade.The sea, the lone blue sea, hath one,  
He lies where pearl lies deep—  
He was the loved of all, yet none  
Over his bier will lay a weep.One, amidst the forests of the West,  
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# VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

## THE SOUTH.

DEBATE in the South Carolina Legislature on the President's Proclamation.

**Mr. Smith** in the Legislature of South Carolina, in calling for the year and may require the Governor to issue his proclamation in answer to the President's proclamation, remarked: "that he was desirous to ascertain the entire sense of the House on the boundary paper of the President, as the subject of Nullification." He said, that it hitherto had been conceded to the States' right, so that a State, throwing herself upon her sovereignty, had a right to secede from the confederacy; when, in his opinion, it would be destruction longer to remain therein a member. He was now told by a high authority, that she could not, and should not, be master giving the command to the regiments to defend the State at all, even though it were giving the command to every hazard. He hoped there was not a native born Carolinian in the House, or in the State, who would renounce allegiance to the State, at such a crisis; but that on the contrary, every man would be prepared, now, as the determination of the President was known, to stand by the Ordinance, or perish in the attempt to sustain it.

**Mr. Holmes** rose, he said, for the purpose of giving his assent to the resolution. He had been indisposed for several days, so much so, that he had been unable to attend to his duties; but for the knowledge, that such a resolution would have been introduced, he had been absent, that he should have been in his place. He would give his unqualified assent to it. He had always been disposed to grant every characteristic favorable to the President, and he had been one, who had defended him, in times gone by, but that now he could not, nor would he. He denounced Gen. Jackson as a tyrant, and the Proclamation as tyrannical, and he too was ready to go all lengths to defend the State on the ground she had assumed, and if the cause and State fell, he was willing to fall with her—he was ready to defend with his life, all his acts on that floor, and he hoped that all would see the attitude which the State was compelled to contend for.

**Mr. Pickens** said, that he would trouble the House but a moment to say, that he should vote for the resolution, and was ready for every contingency—what was the language of the Proclamation but a threat of coercion? What was the military array around about Charleston, but a warning for the constancy of authorities of South Carolina to prepare for the contest? What were the meetings in New-York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, but to exhibit to this state, that an attempt would be made to put Carolina down, and enforce the laws of Congress? He believed the contest would end in blood. The document of the President was none less than the *edit of war*; and if they were for war, he was ready, and it behoved all the citizens of the State to meet the storm with becoming manliness. He for one never would submit—if driven from the seabord, he was for carrying on the war in the interior; if driven from the interior, he was for a *guerilla* warfare in the mountains; and if at last compelled to yield, he would die contending to the last drop of blood he had, to sustain the Ordinance, and the authority thereof. He adhered to the doctrine contained in the Proclamation, relative to the rights of the State, and was astonished that the President should attempt to seduce the citizens of the State from their proper allegiance; and in no measured terms, denounced the whole procedure.

Carolina should recede, he was for war up to the very knife, and he was for risking all at every hazard on the die that was cast.

The following General Orders have been issued for the collection of troops for the use of the Nullification party of South Carolina:

**HEAD QUARTERS,**  
Columbus, Dec. 20, 1832.  
**GENERAL ORDERS.**

The Legislature having, at their session which has just closed, passed an act authorizing the Governor to accept the services of VOLUNTEERS, who will hold themselves in readiness to take the field, at a moment's warning, should it become necessary to call upon them to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, or support the civil authorities in the execution of the laws. Public Notice is hereby given to all the patriotic citizens of the State, that their services as volunteers will be accepted either individually, or by Companies, Troops, Battalions, Squadrons, or Regiments of Artillery, Cavalry, or Riflemen. Where Volunteer Companies now existing, or hereafter to be raised, and consisting of not less than forty, nor more than one hundred effective men, shall offer their services, they will be received as a whole, with their own officers. Any four companies that may choose to be joined together, will be organized as battalions, under any Field-officer they may elect, and the battalions, or Regiments, of which such battalion may be formed; and two battalions that may desire to be united, will in like manner be formed into a regiment. Volunteers will only be required to do duty in their respective Volunteer companies, and are exonerated from all militia duty to which they may now be liable, in their respective Regiments, or in the Battalions or Regiments to which they may now belong. Should the Volunteers be called into actual service, arms will be furnished them, and sooner, should the means at the disposal of the Governor permit. Officers will be appointed in each Brigade, who will afford all necessary information, and through whom, report and tenders of services may be made. In the meantime, all communications will be suspended.

**Chas. Green's Statement.**

In making this call, in obedience to the direction of the Legislature, the Commander-in-Chief feels most perfect confidence that it will be responded to, with the promptness and spirit which has always distinguished the gallant sons of Carolina; and that should their country need their services, they will be found at the post of honor and duty, ready to lay down their lives in her defense.

By order of the Governor, and Command-in-Chief,  
**JOHN B. EARL,**  
Adjutant General.

N. B. It is considered that under the provision of the act authorizing "Volunteer Companies, Troops, Squadrons, Battalions, and Regiments, to be raised," that when raised, or a whole, they may choose their own officers.

**Movement of the U. S. Troops.** The five Companies of U. S. Artillery, which we have before stated, were ordered from Fortress Monroe to Charleston, (S. C.) have all embarked on board the ship Jefferson, Captain M'Kenney, fully equipped, with all their ordnance and stores, and provisions for three months, and will sail the first fair wind. They are about 500 in number, and are commanded by Major Kirby.—[*New-York Beacon*.]

**From the New York Commercial, Dec. 26.**

**APPOINTMENTS.**—In addition to the appointments of Gov. Throop, to the office of Naval Officer, in the place of John Ferguson, deceased, and of Hector Craig, Surveyor, in the place of Mordecai M. Noah, resigned, we learn that Charles A. Clinton, Esq. of this city, eldest son of the late De Witt Clinton, has been appointed Consul General of the United States, for France, to reside in Paris.

**Col. BANKHEAD** of Virginia, has been appointed to command the U. S. troops stationed in Charleston harbor, and has set out for the death of Wm. C. Holt, Esq.

Extract of a letter to the New York Courier, dated WASHINGTON, DEC. 21.

There has been, and still continues to be, much maneuvering at Richmond, Virginia, on the subject of a Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned when Mr. Tyler's time of service shall expire. I notice it particularly, because auxiliary aid seems to be sought from this quarter, against the re-election of Mr. Tyler.

You remember the discussion on the Turkish treaty, and that both Mr. Tazewell and Mr. Moore, in their efforts to save the Executive had transmuted the power in question to that of a committee of conference, through a correspondent of the United States Telegraph, that Mr. Rives was to return in time to supersede Mr. Tyler. This was denied by the Richmond Enquirer; but in the progress of time Mr. Rives did return, and but for the accidental resignation of Tazewell, there is no doubt that the nomination would have been filled. It is now said, that Mr. Barber will be rewarded, at the expense of Mr. Tyler, for his resignation in favor of Mr. Van Buren. I have good reason to believe that such are the arrangements of what is termed the Richmond junta.

**Congress.**

**The Tariff.**—We have a letter from a Member of Congress, dated at Washington, on Sunday, which states, on the highest authority, that the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives have digested their Tariff bill—that the bill of 1816 is taken as a model to which the duties are to come down—Woolens are to descend at a rate of 10 per cent. annually, till they reach 20 per cent.—Wool, 15 per cent.—The highest duty on iron will be 24 per cent. Where existing duties are in any instance lower than in the act of 1816, these are to be retained; the acts of '16 and '23, giving the rule for non-enumerated articles.

[Rich. Eng. Dec. 25.]

**From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 28.**

We mentioned the fact some days ago, that the Committee of Ways and Means of the H. R. had under consideration the object of further reduction of the tariff, and we stated, more recently, a discovery wholly unexpected to us, of the possibility of the passage of a bill that might affect the present session.

The Bill, which the Ways and Means Committee has had under consideration, was yesterday reported by Mr. Verplanck, the chairman of that committee, and a copy of it will be found in to-day's paper.

The Bill, being given a large, will speak for itself. The 24th (and last) item of the first section, perhaps, deserves to have attention particularly called to it, as it goes back to the Tariff of 1816, and continues, on a mass of unenumerated articles, the duties imposed by that act.

The House of Representatives refused, yesterday, by a large majority, to consider the motion of Mr. Adams, laid on the table some days ago, calling for copies of the President's Proclamation, &c. We take the vote in this case to be an indication of an indisposition of the House to have the subject debated in that body at present. We do not think that the vote indicates anything else than this.

**BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.**

**The Indian Chief.**—On Tuesday, this new locomotive engine, constructed by Messrs. Davis & Gartser, York, Pa., and lately placed on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, made a successful trial to McIlcote Mills, with a train

of twenty-eight cars, containing water, fuel, and a passenger car, with about ten persons.

The Indian Chief was constructed especially for the transportation of produce, merchandise and other articles, and with that view, it was the object of the judicious constructors, as directed, to increase its capacity for conveying a greater weight at a reduced rate of speed, by a direct application of the power to the axle of the road wheels, freed from the friction caused by double gearing. The rate of speed contemplated as the medium one to be used for the transportation of goods and produce, or heavier articles, was eight miles per hour. The experiment of yesterday fully proved that this rate can be maintained by the Indian Chief on an ascending road varying from thirteen to twenty feet in the mile, with a load of fifty tons. It is believed that this locomotive is capable of carrying one hundred tons on a level road at the rate of eight or even ten miles the hour, especially after a little use shall have given smoothness to the cylinder and axles. During the trip yesterday, the average speed was frequently at the rate of ten miles per hour—the average speed in both directions was nearly nine miles. [Balt. Gaz. Dec. 27.]

The steamboat Cygnus, which has been running between Washington and Alexandria, was cut through by the ice on Saturday the 22d ult., and sunk in the stream, with passengers on board, who all escaped, without harm.

**Slander Trial.**—David Hartman, alias Daniel Drake, was on Friday tried in the Mayor's Court, for stealing. Three respectable individuals swore that he had stolen the horses in Philadelphia, rode him to Milford, N. J. and the same day disposed of him. Three equally respectable witnesses testified positively, that on the night on which the crime was alleged to have been committed, he was elsewhere. The evidence being, on each side positive and equally balanced, much anxiety was excited as to the issue. The jury, however, having heard the arguments of counsel, returned a verdict, which many thought to be a dirl. But while I remained about the impression that a pistol was about to be used against me, it is probable I increased the severity of my blow, to an extent that I was not aware of the chastisement given to Gen. Green exceeds the bounds of moderation, my apology to be found not merely in the great provocation he had previously given, but in the unyielding spirit with which he sustained and prolonged the conflict.

(This shameful transaction happened the day before Christmas. Gen. Blair deserves severe censure.) Green's remarks about Tories were not intended to be personal—and we therefore see no justification for such a brutal assault.)

**From the New York Commercial, Dec. 26.**

**APPOINTMENTS.**—In addition to the appointments of Gov. Throop, to the office of Naval Officer, in the place of John Ferguson, deceased, and of Hector Craig, Surveyor, in the place of Mordecai M. Noah, resigned, we learn that Charles A. Clinton, Esq. of this city, eldest son of the late De Witt Clinton, has been appointed Consul General of the United States, for France, to reside in Paris.

**Col. BANKHEAD** of Virginia, has been appointed to command the U. S. troops stationed in Charleston harbor, and has set out for the death of Wm. C. Holt, Esq.

**WILLIAM MAXWELL**, Esq. has been elected to the Senate of Virginia, from the Norfolk District, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Wm. C. Holt, Esq.

**THE FREE PRESS.**

THE FREE PRESS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3.

**NULLIFICATION.**

Those who have discovered, in our estimation, a desire to avert the shedding of blood, a lurking sympathy for the Nullifiers, will do well to recur to our remarks again. If they do, they will see that we only allude to facts which we know to exist, when we spoke of the danger.

It is looking over the report of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary of Virginia, we were struck with the fact, that, of 1705 convicts received into that institution from 1800 to 1832, inclusive, 311 have died—almost one-fifth of the whole number. During the last four months, ending on the 30th of November, 1832, including the period in which the cholera prevailed, there were 61 deaths—more than one-third of the whole number confined during the latter period, viz: Epidemic cholera 29 | Dropy 2

Chronic diarrhea 2 | Convulsions 1 |

Cholera 1 | Convulsions 1 |

Convulsions 1 | Convulsions 1 |

# VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

## Communication.

[FOR THE FREE PRESS.]

### THE TOUSIN, No. 2.

BOND, Dec. 29.—  
y part of the week,  
y local and unis-  
y members were  
er nature was  
t for a discussion of  
the chairman of this  
the members seemed to  
engrossing subject  
pos of making it  
Saturday; and ac-  
resolved itself into  
Mr. Wallace of Han-  
ton to the port of the  
Union as about to be-  
ina. Mr. Moore of  
evident to the sub-  
for Virginia to  
the members to con-  
self of the occasion  
at large; in pro-  
ceedings of South  
as reviewed the re-  
and urged the adop-  
as the course best  
Virginia at the pre-  
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in themselves; but  
d been grossly per-  
expressions of the  
right of the state-  
date; and read out of  
those who did not a-  
construction of these  
ailed, as an amend-  
substitute; but when  
the committee, was  
This vote, however,  
fair test of the ques-  
were willing, in ob-  
evident, to allow the  
ir proposition in the  
proposed form which  
suggested, upon the re-  
their report was  
accordingly proposed  
one of these modified  
a protecting tariff,  
should express the  
of the people of Vir-  
constitutional. This  
ition now contains  
the "Bill of Rights" (or  
amendment proposed  
al language, that Vir-  
fication, as about to be  
by South Carolina—  
large majority) and  
alized the condemna-  
so as to have re-  
of the principles" em-  
the whole of the ensuing  
in debate, if I may  
on the "votes of pre-  
attend the lobbies and  
positions and Grievan-  
on the petition of the  
own Academy in the  
raise a million dollars  
Mathias Herman of the  
the passage of an act  
f his three children—  
hat of citizens of the  
Monongalia and North-  
county, for a new  
of those two sections  
privileges and Elections  
The Amherst election;  
thereupon, on mo-

appeal to every candid and intelligent mind in this community, if it may not be false humanity, to hold up to South Carolina the idea, that in no event will the strong arm of power be invoked to the aid of the violated Constitution, and the threatened Union—that her mad conduct in attempting to pull down the pillars of our glorious government, must of necessity go unpunished; and that the army which she is now treasonably laying among her own citizens, for the purpose of destroying the Constitution and laws of the Union, shall have nothing more to encounter than the thunders of the Press—the impotent force of a popular warfare.

John G. Unsell, Shepherdstown, W. Va., 1833.

appealed in these numbers, to all the virtuous and patriotic members, to make the vindication before you, my fellow-citizens of Jefferson, of our blessed Union, and the charter of our liberties, against the ruthless attack of practical nullification—I regret that circumstances seem to render it expedient to deviate from the course chalked out, for the purpose of reviewing some of the doctrines

of the press, and to have a few words to say to the spirit of nullification.

This necessity, the writer regrets the more, because it has been his pride and his pleasure, never to have differed politically, with the editor; and because he fears, lest in this instance, his humble efforts may prove an annoyance to the editor, and even injurious to his cause.

persuaded, are most poisonous doctrines.

Such may be the result; yet my fellow-citizens, I invoke your serious and solemn reflection to this momentous subject. Judge ye between us! Let our coolest judgment, and the most generous feelings of the heart, be engaged in the investigation.—That we may see, if happily yet, before the clash of arms, the groans of the patriot, the shrieks and the bitter wailings of the orphan and the widowed ones, and the knell of liberty itself, are borne to us upon the Southern breeze, these dark horrors may be avoided, and the genial sunshine of united Liberty, of Peace, Harmony, and Fraternal Concord, may again be diffused throughout the borders of this once happy land.

In the editorial article referred to, we find it openly avowed, that in no event, "should force be used against South Carolina."—That the "Union must be preserved, but it can never be preserved by force." What is the example, to these propositions? Is it not, that any one of the States which may, from cause, real or imaginary, become tired of remaining in the Union, and shall be unwilling longer to remain connected with us by the golden cord of our united liberties, may, at pleasure, be permitted to abandon the Union—become an independent and sovereign power, utterly aloof and separate from us, and which may in the next year, by some upon the great political chess-board of nations, be found in the attitude of a foreign power, in hostile array against us—an enemy, as we were, within our own household? Let us test the doctrine by the example before us. Suppose the great and overwhelming majority of the people of the United States should continue, with Mr. Madison at their head, to believe the Protective System constitutional beyond any rational doubt, and that the highest interests of the country, nay, its independence itself, demand its continuance? Suppose that a temporary delusion has seized upon the people of S. Carolina—fanned into a flame by the disorganizing machinations of unprincipled demagogues; and in this state of unprovoked and causeless excitement, she resolves no longer to submit to this exercise of a power clearly within the Constitution. Here then, is at once a dissolution of the Union. Carolina cannot, forsooth, be compelled to part with a like spoiled child, to her allegiance, without a sacrifice of the nation's dignity, and our highest interests. Force may not be resorted to—the rod must not be laid on—and thus, to sustain this beautiful theory of false humanity, we must away with the prophetic admonitions of the illustrious Washington; not only a single star is to be plucked down from that bright banner which so long has waved in triumph over the world.

but the whole of the remaining twenty-three must necessarily be disturbed in their orbits; confusion introduced throughout the beautiful system, until each shall shoot wildly from its sphere; and that brilliant galaxy which, for a half century, has shed its brilliant light upon the pathway of Freedom and the Rights of man in every clime, be made to give place to the brooding darknesses of wild anarchy or royal despotism.

In further illustration of this subject, the writer's attention is forcibly called to a strong view of it, presented in a late periodical. If South Carolina may thus break up the Union, by a mere whimsey, then may any other State at pleasure; for there being no common arbiter, the subversive of the motives, in practice, can only be judged by each State for itself; and little Rhode Island herself may rise up in the majesty of her own sovereign power, and swear in her vengeance, that should the Protective System, upon which her prosperity mainly depends, be sacrificed to the clamors of the South, her hand shall no longer remain extended to the Union in such a friendly manner, to find a resting place for her extended sovereignty, upon the broad bosom of the mighty deep; there to fabricate cottons, and catch cod fish, to be sold in the wide market of the universe, untrammeled by the intolerable restrictions of Federal Legislation.

And may not Louisiana, too, in a moment of political palsy, excited by some subject matter of Federal Policy, supposed to operate too unequally and oppressively upon the interests of that State, choose to sever her Federal obligations, and proudly assume her station among the nations of the earth? What would the Western States say to this? The circumstance of Louisiana having been purchased with the money, instead (as South Carolina was) of the blood of the whole Union, can make no difference: for Louisiana, when introduced into the Union, was invested with every right and immunity possessed by any other State. Would the west, for a moment, listen to a proposition again to place the Duties of her great highway, the father of waters, in the hands of an independent foreign power; even although that power was a succeeding sister State? Quickly, very quickly, would the wild fire of Western patriotism burn wrathfully against such a doctrine.

In truth, fellow-citizens, the doctrine, in practice, amounts to nothing more nor less than this—that any one State may, at any moment, at pleasure, from motives of convenience, be judged, of only by herself, disengaged from the Union—blast the fond hopes and bright anticipations of the friends of republican liberty throughout the world—subject us to the most deplorable, and over-to-be-depressed condition of the Great Republic, distinguished only for their bloody wars against each other, and still more wretched state of the faction-torn, distracted, and blood-drenched republics of South America.

May we not hope that the doctrine thus proposed by our much esteemed delegate, herebefore so stanch in the right faith, was *boldly* uttered forth without, (in the heat and press of official duties,) due deliberation upon the consequences to which it inevitably leads—to be explained and modified upon a reconsideration? The spirit of forbearance and charity towards an erring brother, which pervades the article now under consideration, is worthy of unqualified commendation, and should be responded to by every human heart. Let every thing that can be done, peacefully to avert the crisis. Yet I

John G. Unsell, Shepherdstown, W. Va., 1833.

### A long farewell to all our greatest X

Married,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Stephen T. Mr. JAMES MASSEY to Miss SUSAN BILBINE, of this county.

Samuel McCormick to Mrs. Jane Elliott, both of Smithfield.

On Monday last, by Rev. S. Tuner, Mr. Wm. MAGOWAN to Miss CATHARINE ANN ORR, all of this county.

### Read this!

### FINAL NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my stock of goods in this place, my arrangements for the future renders it important that I should wind up my business during the present month. I most earnestly solicit all persons indebted to me to call and make settlement before the first of February next. As I expect to leave this place about that time, it will be necessary to place all claims then unsettled in suit.

I sincerely hope this reasonable request will be promptly attended to.

I can be found at my room, directly over Mr. Davenport's office, two doors below the store formerly occupied by me.

GEO. W. HAMMOND,  
Charlestown, January 3, 1833.

### NOTICE.

THE NOTES given at the sale of the estate of JAMES DOUGHERTY, dec'd, fall due on the 25th ultimo. The purchasers will please come forward immediately and redeem their obligations; as the administrator wishes to settle the estate as soon as possible. Persons previously indebted by note or otherwise, to the decedent, need expect no further indulgence.

P. G. M'CAE, *Adm'r.*  
with the Will annexed.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 3, 1833.—31

### NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is just receiving and opening, a fresh assortment of CHEAP GOODS.  
H. KEYES.  
Charlestown, Jan. 3, 1833.

### REMOVAL.

IT affords me pleasure to inform my customers and the public generally, that I have removed my Stock and am presently settling up my business. New Store House, recently adjoining the house that I have occupied as a store for the last few months; where I now offer for sale a very large stock of

Uncommon articles, cannot, forsooth, be easily sold by a like spoiled child, to her allegiance, without a sacrifice of the nation's dignity, and our highest interests.

Force may not be resorted to—the rod must not be laid on—and thus, to sustain this beautiful theory of false humanity, we must away with the prophetic admonitions of the illustrious Washington; not only a single star is to be plucked down from that bright banner which so long has waved in triumph over the world.

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Let every thing that can be done, peacefully to avert the crisis. Yet I

John G. Unsell, Shepherdstown, W. Va., 1833.

### CAUTIONS.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against a purchase of cattle, horses, &c. given to John G. Unsell of Shepherdstown, on or about the 20th of August last; for \$150, and signed by the subscriber jointly and severally with John H. Mallie of Harpers-Ferry, as there is nothing due upon it.

JOHN H. MALLIE,  
Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 3, 1833.

JOHN H. MALLIE,  
H

# VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

"AYE, PRESENT EVERY WHERE."

I am a wanderer o'er the sea,  
And a dreamer in the sunny breeze,  
My voice is lost in the tempest's roar,  
In the midnight tempest's roar.

I fly with the eagles through the air,  
I walk on the earth with men,  
I sleep with the lions in her lair,  
With the tiger in his den.

My tones are in the swelling brooks,  
My breath in the perfume'd air,  
Through them the sun doth still look,  
In the glowing beams of day.

She comes to the master's house,  
With a pure unsullied name,  
And spurned by hate, or love careless,  
Eternally the same.

The lightning of Heaven I flash within  
The soul that beats in prayer;  
And melt the adamant of sin,  
With the ardor of my glance.

And when the moon is in the sky,  
And the dew upon the grass,  
And gentle sounds float by  
As the evening shadows pass.

I whisper a tale of passionate love,  
In the maiden's averted face,  
Till she starts away, as unawed dove,  
As it afraid to hear.

My name is Love, and Heaven my home,  
In the firmament afar,  
Yet my spirit to Earth will sometimes come,  
In the light of a lovely star.

To dwell in the laugh of innocent mirth,  
In the purity of a kiss;  
The redeeming spirit of all the earth,  
And the Almoner of bliss.

MARRIAGE.

The marriage ceremony is the most interesting spectacle social life affords. To see two rational beings, in the glow of youth and hope, which invests life with the halo of happiness, appear together, and openly acknowledging their preference for each other, voluntarily enter into a league of perpetual friendship, and call Heaven and Earth to witness the sincerity of their solemn vows—to think of the endearing connexion, the important consequences, the final separation—the smile that kindles to ecstasy at their union, must at length be quenched in the tears of the mourning survivor! But while life continues, they are to participate in the same joys, to endure the like sorrows, to rejoice and weep in unison. Be constant, man! be condescending, woman; and what can earth offer so pure as your friendship, so dear as your affection!

(Port. Journal.)

Conscient.—Mr.—, who always indulges himself in speaking unmercifully to persons of the highest rank, said the other day to a certain Marquis, "What answer can you give to the populace who just complain of your conduct in trampling on their rights?" "None," said the Marquis—"I take myself in the hands of my conscience." "Then your location in years very light, nothing that can be done to you."

Military Pride.—A farmer was elected to a corporalship in a military company. His wife, after discoursing with him some time upon the advantage which his family would derive from his exaltation, inquired, in a doubtful tone—Husband, will it be proper to let our children play with the neighbor's now?

A gentleman riding along the other day, met an awkward fellow leading a hog, whom he accused in the following manner:—"How odd it looks to see one hog lead another!"—"Yes," replied the chap, "but not half so odd as it does to see a hog on horseback."

Dick, said a master to his servant, have you fed the pigs. Yes, massa, we fed um.—Did you count them, Dick? Yes, massa, um all one. All but one? Yes, massa, all but one—dare be one little speckled pig he frisk about so much we couldn't count him.

In the notices to correspondents of the *Stony Teller* this week, we find the following very equivocal announcement—"The Wife" "lives with the publisher."

A PENSIONER who has evinced his AMOR PATRIAE in more ways than one—Archibald Gordon, of Granville county, North Carolina, (A pensioner for Pension) served three years in the revolutionary war, and has been the father of twenty-seven sons by one wife, who is still alive.

LOOK OUT FOR  
**HEZEKIAH FORD,**  
**A NOTORIOUS SWINDLER,**  
WHO absconded from this place on the 1st inst.—He is apparently a white man, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, well set, dark hair and dark eyes, has a good countenance, considering no visible scars; had on when he left here, a white hat, brown frock coat, blue pantaloons, and blue vest—boots, and perhaps stockings. He no doubt will change his clothing the first opportunity, as he did soon after his arrival here. He is a good driver of oxen, and calls himself a stone mason, but knows nothing about it.—But above all, is best at taking contracts for buildings, obtaining credit to a considerable amount, and leaving his creditors to ask—"do you know Ford?"

Editors of newspapers throughout the U. States, will please notice the notice in their papers, as we conceive it a duty to the public.

JOHN D. JOHNSON,  
CHARLES H. HARRISON,  
LINCOLN D. CHAMBERLAIN,  
FRANCIS CRANAN,  
SAMUEL H. JOHNSTON.  
Shepherdstown, Dec. 27, 1832.

**Washington County  
BANK.**

A meeting of the Directors of this institution, held this day at their Banking House, it was resolved, that on Thursday, 24 January, 1833, this Bank will commence business, by discounting, &c., and that all bills intended for discount must be handed in on Wednesday, or before 10 o'clock on Thursday day of each succeeding week. By order,

JOHN VAN LEEUWEN, Jr., Pres't.

Dec. 27, 1832.—31.

## BOARDING SCHOOL.

**EDUCATION.**

THE undersigned proposes to continue his School at Uppererville, the ensuing year. The course of instruction will embrace the ordinary branches of an English education, the Latin and Greek languages, and Mathematics.

**TERMS:**  
For the English branches of education alone, \$16 per annum.  
For the Latin and Greek, \$30.  
Board, including all expenses, \$80 per annum.

John Niswanner, Adm'r.

Shepherdstown, Dec. 29, 1832.—4.

JOSEPH BAKER,  
Dec. 29, 1832.—4.

Charlestown Academy.

THE Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 7th of next month. The Principal has obtained an Assistant teacher, and scholars sent to the Academy will receive the united attention of both instructors.

The session of the Female School, under the direction of Misses Churchill & Alden, will also commence at that time.

Dec. 27, 1832.—4.

SCHOOL.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Charlestown and neighborhood, that he will open a School for the instruction of children in the various branches of an English education, on the first Monday in January next, at his residence in the West end of town. All who may be kind enough to patronize him, may rest assured that no pains will be spared to promote their interests. He returns his sincere thanks to those who have heretofore encouraged his school, and pledges himself to endeavor, by the strictest regard to the interests of all concerned, to reward a continuance of their support.

Terms, \$8 per annum.

A. DAVIS.

Dec. 27, 1832.—3.

Marine T. Wickham, Esq.

SIR—You being a non-resident of this Commonwealth, are hereby respectfully notified, that on the 23d day of January next, between sunrise and sunset of the same, at Stubblefield's Hotel, in the town of Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, I shall proceed to take the deposition of James Stubblefield, to be read as evidence in a chancery cause now depending in the Circuit Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Jefferson, in which I am plaintiff in equity, now depending in the Circuit Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Jefferson, in which I am plaintiff and you and others are defendants.

P. S.—If, from accident or other cause, said deposition shall not be taken on said 25th day of January next, in that event, the same will be taken on the 26th of said month, between the same hours.

Respectfully,

FONTAINE BECKHAM.

Dec. 27, 1832.

William Maynes.

SIR—You, being a non-resident of this Commonwealth, are hereby respectfully notified, that on the 23d day of January next, between sunrise and sunset of the same, at Stubblefield's Hotel, in the town of Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia,

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P. S.—If, from accident or other cause,

said deposition shall not be taken on said 25th day of January next, in that event, the same will be taken on the 26th of said month, between the same hours.

JOHN FRAME, Adm'r

of Townsend Beckham, dec'd.

Dec. 20, 1832.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in December, 1832:

Daniel Mouser and John Moyer,

PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Nicholas Mouser, Thomas Seavers, ad-  
ministrator of George Mouser, dec'd, and Brockenbrough McCormick,

DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, c. c.

Dec. 27, 1832.

NOTICE.

PERSONS who purchased property at Wm. Brothman's sale on the 15th of June last, are hereby notified that their notes become due on the 15th inst. and that unless prompt payment be made, their respective obligations will be placed in the hands of the proper officers for collection.

GEORGE EICHELBERGER,

Dec. 27, 1832.—3.

Trusted.

PERFUMERY, SUCH AS:

Olio of Roses—Honey Water—Rose do.

Florida Water—Lavender do.

Colognes—do.

Perfumed Soap, Potions, &c.

First rate Secret Perfumery.

Pistols, Plain brass barrels, do.

Silver, Pearl and Ivory mounted Dials,

Ivory and buck horn mounted Walking

Canes, with and without swords.

Fine silver, steel, head and silk Purse,

Elegant musical, silver, Britania, ivory, and fine Steel Boxes.

Ladies' Fancy Work Boxes,

Riding, couch and g. Whips,

Superb Razors and Penknives of the newest style—with a variety of other articles.

N. B.—All kinds of Jewellery work and

repairs executed with promptness and

dispatch; and old gold and silver purchased, for

which the highest price in cash will be given,

or taken in exchange for goods in his line.

Two apprentices wanted to the Clock and

Watch Making and Silversmith business.

SMITH HUNSCICKER.

Shepherdstown, Dec. 20.

M. S. BROWN

NOTICE.

PURCHASERS at the sale of the prop-

erty of the late Jacob Holmes, are hereby

informed that several obligations

will become due on the 29th inst. Prompt

payment will be required from all, as it is

indispensably necessary that the business of

the estate be immediately settled.

JOHN NISWANNER, Adm'r.

Dec. 20, 1832.—3.

£20 REWARD.

Was stolen, on Monday the 24th instant,

from the residence of the subscriber,

living at Harpers-Ferry, an English Silver

Watch, with no second hands, and the

letters H. C. engraved on the back of the outside case.

The above reward will be given for

the apprehension of the thief and the re-

covery of the watch, or five dollars for

the watch.

JAMES CLARK.

Dec. 27, 1832.—3.

Trusted.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING

And Engraving.

We still continue in the above establishment,

ready to execute all work entrusted to his

care.

JOHN NISWANNER, Adm'r.

Shepherdstown, Dec. 20, 1832.—4.

## FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c.

Mr. HUGHES respectfully informs the citizens of Charlestown and the public, that after he shall have arranged and settled his business in this City, he will open a Seminary of Learning in that town.

His object being to establish a Classical, English and Mathematical Academy of the first order; he pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to merit, in every respect; that just expectations of parents or guardians who may place their sons or wards under his charge, will be fully realized.

He will cheerfully open accounts, at six months' credit, with punctual dealers who may desire it, and furnish the articles which may be wanted, on the most satisfactory terms.

He will cheerfully open accounts, at six weeks' credit, to whom the subscriber returns his thanks to all for their custom, and invites a continuance of their dealing with him.

He will cheerfully open accounts, at six months' credit, to whom the subscriber returns his thanks to all for their custom, and invites a continuance of their dealing with him.

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