

Virginia Free Press

A FREE PRESS, THE PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

BY JOHN S. GALLAHER.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1834.

NO. 40 VOL. 97.

General Miscellany.

PRINTING OFFICE

FOR SALE
that my necessary attention to
duties is too much encroach-
editorial labors, and desirous to
fession more congenial to my
determined to sell my Print-
ing Office, Va., provided it can
be purchased on reasonable terms. The Press
is a LAWRENCE ALLEN'S, and is
superior, and, which though in
years, is in good repair, and will
press for many years to come.
It is fitted up with a variety of
of plain Job type.
To purchase, will please
address (post paid) at Law-
rence county, Va.
—EDWARD B. BAILEY.

PEAN FOUNDRY.

For me he'd spare a throne,
Whose crown glances aimed the crowd
Sought mine, and mine alone
His form is thine, but would it be,
Could 't'er his heart be sold to me!
Oh, no, 'tis false, thou art not he!

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The trial of Mitchell.—The details of this
trial are of the most peculiar and unusual
kind. It is intended to publish them, but
learn that they are better adapted for a dis-
tinct publication than the columns of a
newspaper, and also that they are ap-
parently taken down immediately, having been
carefully taken down by a member of the
jury.

THE SECURED

OF THE USE OF THE
Reliable Universal Medicine
of College of Health, London.
We have obtained the approbation
of the Faculty of Physicians, and
recommended in Consumption, Chon-
dritis, Internally or Externally,
Nervous Affections, and all Dis-
eases, Yellow Fever, Gout, Rheu-
matism, The Dolorous, Dropsy, St.
Epilepsy, Apoplexy, Paralysis,
Scurvy, and all obstructions, and
is so distressingly ill,
and sends so many of the fairest
creatures to their untimely
grave.

PURE BLOOD

is subject to only
one disease,
that is,
Scarcity of the Blood,
springs every complaint that can
befall the human frame, and that
struggle of this vital, pure
(the gift of Almighty power),
which it has become commended
of parents, or the mandating propensities of us
able medicine, being composed
of matter, or medicinal herbs,
or salt, as containing not one
drop of mineral, or chemical
of which are uncongential to
man, and therefore destructive
to the human frame is found to be perfectly
every stage of human suffering,
and benign in its operation,
no time, the most certain
of the root of every complaint,
and of performing a cure, that
is, to produce by the least
patients, by merely swallow-
ing a few pills, or a few
of pain, exhaustion of
and without the fear of
or attention to dress or diet, in
out from their accustomed ha-

Notice.

Notice will be made to the next
of Virginia, for an act to
company to insure against los-
succeeding from their owners.
A proposed company will short-
ly in the petition prepared for
it.

Bank Notes

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LE AT THIS OFFICE.

LABS & FIFTY OFS.

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ER. L. N. M.

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ly in the petition prepared for
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The following is a specimen of the poetry in
the new paper: English opera at the Mount-
tain Syph.
AIR.—Janus.
Thou art not he, whose look of love
Did this poor heart beguile;
Thou art not he, who fondly strove
To win from me a smile;
Oh no! for he would weep to see
The tears that fall unmark'd by thee;
Thou art not he! thou art not he!

Unparalleled Deceit.—On Thursday evening,
the 6th inst., while Doctor Bayne and
lady, of Prince George's County, Md., were
absent from home, their two sons, aged 7 and
5 years, were suddenly seized with violent
vomiting and excessive thirst. Suspicion
was immediately entertained by their return-
ing parents that they were poisoned; which
was soon strengthened by the successive
deaths of both these innocent children. One
of them was dissected, and the stomach, with
its contents sent to Dr. Thomas P. Jones, of
Washington, who, after applying the usual
tests, pronounced it to contain two and a half
grains of arsenic. Circumstances had in the
mean time transpired, which fixed the horrid
guilt upon a female black servant only 14
years old. She was interrogated, and con-
fessed the deed very readily; she said, that
she had taken the arsenic from her master's
shop, and strewed it over the supper of the
children, which consisted of rice and milk.

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tinct publication than the columns of a
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parently taken down immediately, having been
carefully taken down by a member of the
jury.

Catholic Burial Ground.—The decision of
the Supreme Court, in the case involving the
right of the Catholics to inter the dead from
Boston and Charlestown, has been a great
victory for the Catholics. The town petitioned
the Legislature for the passing of a law to
prevent the frequent interments of Catholics
from other places, in a place of ground on the
north side of Basin Hill, which has been
purchased by the Bishop of Boston for the
purpose. The law was accordingly enacted,
and the necessary regulations adopted by the
town authorities to prevent, without a per-
mit, the burial of any persons from other
places, within the limits of the town.
It became necessary to commence an action
on the part of the town, under this law,
action against the Bishop, which was
lately decided in favor of the Bishop, and
in favor of the Catholic Burial Ground.

We learn that the beautiful and romantic
place, well known by the appellation of La-
maz Hill, on the Ridge Road (from Philadel-
phia) and not far from the Girard College,
has been purchased by the Rev. Mr. Kelly,
the deceased pastor of St. Mary's Church,
for the purpose of conveying it into
a Catholic College, under the title of "La-
maz Hill College," to go into operation on the 1st
of January next. With this view it is his
intention to apply to the Legislature, during
their next session, for an act of incorporation.
We are also informed that the proprie-
tor, Mr. Mellett, when the deed conveying
the title was executed, made a considerable
donation, in consideration of the object to
which Laamaz Hill was to be converted, but
especially on account of the personal regard
for the reverend purchaser.

**From the experience, attainments, and ex-
emplary character of the Rev. Mr. Kelly,**
we anticipate gratifying results to flow from
this enterprise, in regard to the great inter-
ests of morals and literature. The locality
which the reverend Principal has selected for
this important object is too well known to
need a heavy and various advertisement; but
this description or recommendation.—[Vir-
ginia Gazette.]

Ripe Bread.—Bread made of wheat flour
when taken out of the oven or skillet is un-
prepared for the stomach. It should go
through the stomach, as it is eaten.
Young persons, who are in the enjoyment
of vigorous health, may eat bread immediately
after it is baked without any sensible in-
jury from it, but weakly and aged persons
cannot, and none can eat such without doing
harm to the digestive organs. Bread after
being baked goes through the stomach, and
the change in newly baked bread, or newly
churned butter-milk, neither being healthy
until after the change. During the change
bread it sends off a large portion of the cer-
tain, or unhealthy gas, and imbues a large
portion of oxygen, or healthy gas. Bread
has, according to the computation of the phy-
sicians in London, one fifth more nutriment
in it when ripe, than it has when just out of
the oven. It not only has more nutriment but
imparts a much greater degree of cheerfulness.
He that eats old ripe bread will have
a much greater flow of animal spirits than
he would were he to eat unripe bread.

**Bread, as before observed, discharges car-
bon and imbibes oxygen.** One thing in con-
nection with this thought should be particu-
larly noticed by all those who are in the habit
of eating bread. Bread will always taste
of the air that surrounds it while ripening,
hence it should ripen where the air is pure.
It should never ripen in a cellar, nor in a
close cupboard, nor a bed room. The noxious
vapors that rise from a cellar, or a bed room,
should enter into the bread, and the bread
we eat. The writer of this article has often
eaten bread of this kind, and has felt strongly
disposed to lecture the mistress of the house
on the subject of keeping bread in a pure at-
mosphere. Every man and woman ought to
know that much of the health and comfort depend
upon the method of preparing their food.—
Bread should be light, well baked, and properly
ripened, before it will be eaten.

A Duel.—We hope the following
rumor may prove untrue, as we really
tremble for the consequences. It is stated
by the Mobile Register that the
Siamese Twins have had a falling out
with each other, and that a duel would
have ensued some time since, but the
parties could not agree upon the dis-
tance. The quarrel originated from
the interference of Chang in a love in-
trigue of his twin brother Eng. It is
to be hoped the affair will be so adjust-
ed, as to prevent a division between
friends hitherto so fast united.

THE THOMAS VIADUCT.
We had the pleasure of witnessing,
on Saturday, the closing of the last of
the eight arches of the Viaduct across
formed in the presence of a number of
the Board of Directors of the Baltimore
and Ohio Rail Road Company, and
other gentlemen from this city, who at-
tended on the occasion. A train of
passenger cars from Frederick, which
came in sight at the moment, stopped
for a few minutes, and several of the
passengers alighted, and also witnessed
the interesting ceremony.

The design of this noble edifice is by
our townsman, BENJAMIN H. LATROBE,
Esq. Civil Engineer, and combines all
the necessary strength with a great
lightness of appearance. In this latter
respect, indeed, the structure is pecu-
liarly remarkable. The builder is Mr.
JOHN MCCARTNEY, of Ohio, who is
performing the work in a manner which
fully sustains his already high and well-
earned reputation as a Contractor.

The State of Georgia has purchased of its
owner, at the enormous price of \$1800, a ne-
gro man named Sam, with a view to his
emancipation, for his services in extinguish-
ing a fire on the State House, which occurred
upwards of a year ago.

At the last term of Allegheny County Court,
a man named Rex, was tried and found guilty
of committing a rape upon a child about
13 years of age, and sentenced to the Peni-
tentiary for twenty years. We learn by
the last Courier and Advertiser that the child
has since died, having lingered from the
perpetration of the outrage, about two
months.

The new penitentiary building near Thom-
son's, N. J., is to contain 150 cells. The
commissioners ask for an enlargement of the
original design. It will be finished by the
next summer, and will cost \$148,000. The
discipline will consist of solitary confinement
with labor.

There are six Cotton Factories with an
aggregate of 30,000 spindles, 116 power
looms, and 770 hands.
8 extensive White Lead Factories.
5 extensive Breweries, besides small ones.
6 Steam Saw Mills.
4 Steam Grist Mills.
10 extensive Glass Works.
Upwards of 100 steam engines in full opera-
tion.

On Tuesday night, a shocking tragedy
occurred at the river Rogue, a few
miles below this city. A man named
Zebina Moody, in a highly enraged
state of mind, produced by some frigid
irregularity on the part of his wife,
committed a murder upon her person
in a most brutal manner. Mrs. Moody
had been absent from the house a short
time, and on her return found her hus-
band highly excited. While she was
sitting near a table, he entered the
room with an axe, and after striking
it about in a most desperate manner,
and destroying many articles of furni-
ture, he made an aim at her person,
and buried a considerable portion of
the head of the axe in her head, when
she immediately expired.

The cries which were uttered from
the terrified family aroused some of the
neighbors, but the threatening demean-
or of the murderer, rendered it hazard-
ous to attempt any interference. A
sick and feeble boy in an adjoining
apartment to that where the horrid deed
occurred, with much exertion, made
his escape, and was found afterwards
near the bank of the river nearly ex-
hausted.

Moody has been apprehended, and
was on Wednesday examined before
Judge Chipman. He is now in jail
awaiting his trial at the ensuing term of
Circuit Court.

New Golden Coin.—A bait "to catch gold-
fish."

Late French papers contain the most
distressing accounts of a recent eruption
of Mount Vesuvius. It took place dur-
ing the latter part of August, and pro-
duced ravages awful to contemplate.
Thousands of families were seen flying
from their native land, old and young,
dragging through heavy masses of heat-
ed cinders. According to a correspon-
dence of Galvani's Messenger, fifteen
hundred houses, palaces and other build-
ings and 2,500 acres of cultivated land
have been destroyed by the fire. The
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The eruption, which had been previously
expected from the drying-up of the
fountains, surpassed every thing which
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explosion destroyed the great cone situ-
ated on the top of the mountain. The
abundance of inflamed matter produced
flashes which darted through the moun-
tain's flanks. A new crater burst open
at the top of the great cone, and inun-
dated the plain with torrents of lava.
The King and the Ministers hastened
to the seat of the catastrophe, to com-
sole the unfortunate victims. The vil-
lage of St. Felix, where the first hot
deposit, had already been abandoned.

The lava soon poured down upon this
place, and in the course of an hour,
houses, churches, and palaces, were all
destroyed. Four villages, some detach-
ed houses, country villas, vine, and beau-
tiful groves and gardens, which a few
instants before presented a magnificent
spectacle, now resembled a sea of fire.
On the 3d Sept. at the time of forward-
ing this account, nothing but stone and
cinders were ejected, and every pros-
pect existed of the eruption being soon
at a close. The palace of the Prince
of Atayanna and 600 acres of his land
are utterly destroyed. The cinders fell
during an entire night over Naples, and
if the lava had taken that direction,
there would have been an end to that
city.

A gentleman of Darien, (Geo.) pro-
poses in the Telegraph of that place, to
furnish a pedestrian to take up the offer
of Mr. J. C. Stevens, of New York,
to give a considerable sum of money to
any one "white, red, or black or any
intermediate color," who will accom-
plish ten miles in the hour, provided
Mr. S. will consent that the trial be
made on the race course near Savan-
nah. "The person selected," says the
Telegraph, "is a black man, and though
the extent required by Mr. S., the gentle-
man has little doubt, he will be able to
accomplish the task imposed on him."

The Charleston Patriot states that a
duel was fought on the 11th, near that
city, between the bar keeper of a board-
ing house and an individual recently
from Boston, a boarder in the same
house. The bar keeper was shot through
the heart, and instantly expired. The
duel arose from a trifling dispute.

A duel lately took place near Paris
between two seconds or other witnesses.
One of the parties was shot through
both eyes, leaving him perfectly blind.
An officer in the American navy was
shot, we believe, in battle in the same
manner.

An Association has been formed at
New Orleans. A Court of Honor is to be
semi-annually by ballot, selected from
among the members, to consist of
President, two Vice Presidents, two
Judges, and a Secretary. "The deci-
sions of this Court are to be obligatory
upon the members, under a penalty of
expulsion and disgrace. But it is not
to take cognizance of any affair, but
such as may be brought before it by
one or both of the parties concerned."
"The Association has determined that
no challenge shall be accepted by any
of its members, from an intoxicated
man, from a professional duelist, or dur-
ing a repast or banquet."

The late Captain Bingham, of the Little
Belt. There are but few of our countrymen
who do not remember the Little Belt,
and the firing into her by Commodore Rogers,
just before the last war, and the excitement
it caused, and even emulation almost, as an
atone-ment, in some measure, of the outrage
done on the ill-fated Chesapeake. It has
been thought, or was so then generally con-
ceded, that Bingham was the aggressor, and in the
hands of the Dacre school of gasconading
banners. To retrace the history of the
supposed he would with impunity insult the
American flag. Time, which establishes the
convictions of truth, would seem to have
contradicted this impression; or, if it was
the fact that Capt. Bingham had the fool-
hardiness of opening his sloop's guns upon
the President, it is totally incompatible with the
demeanor which his after life exhibited.

The Arsenal of Metz is one of the
largest in France, and contains arms
for 150,000 cavalry and infantry. Here
is found a curious fossil that belonged
to Marshal Saxe; also the griffin, 17
feet long, cast in 1520, the longest piece
of artillery in Europe. The cannon,
&c. were made at the forges of Ayan-
ge.

THE WOODBRIDGE WONDER.
The very general interest which this sub-
ject appears to have excited gives it a com-
pensation which, together with the testimony
of intelligent and even professional men, has
induced us to investigate it; and, after the
fullest inquiry which we have been enabled
to give it, we are free to declare our entire
conviction that it is a sheer imposture. Mr.
Barron's family, however, one, and all, and
probably many of their neighbors, adhere to
the impression that the girl is the subject of
some insupportable phrenic influence, and that
she exercised no sort of voluntary agency in
producing the sounds with which the public
are so familiarly acquainted. On this point we
have ourselves no doubt whatever. The art
with which a girl so inexperienced has suc-
ceeded in practising upon the credulity
of not only one family, but of multitudes
over, is almost a marvel, and one which yet
needs explanation.

Having ascertained by conversation with
a number of gentlemen whose judgment is at
all times entitled to respect, and among others
Drs. Craig and Drake of Rahway, that their
mystery, we called upon Dr. Drake on Mon-
day, in company with Dr. Pennington of this
town, and together with Mr. Green, late edi-
tor of the Advocate, were introduced to the
family. Notwithstanding the assurance given
for the day, which had some hours before
returned until next morning, the girl was re-
quested to run up and down stairs, an exer-
cise which had been alleged usually aggra-
vated the paroxysms, and even sometimes
induced them. Very contrary to all expecta-
tion, she called upon Dr. Drake on Monday
the girl had left the room the preceding morn-
ing, as if for our special accommodation.

As has been observed by others, the noise
eventually accompanied her through the house,
and was not the least of a man, though the
question whether a little girl of 14 could have
produced it, by stamping with a slipper, is
rather a mooted question. She was confined to a
small room, and requested to keep moving on a
line between the door and window. On every
approach to it, the door was violently shut,
and if it with the full force of a man, though
the blow itself could not be distinguished.
The window, however, marvellously escaped
this time, notwithstanding that in the history
of the case windows appear to have been
specially exposed to the mystic principle.

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When he had grown gray in misfortune,
and his family of young children had sprung up
to manhood, and two of them become ad-
mirals in the navy, doubtless with the fixed
purpose of wiping off the stain one day from
his father's name, the government related
the story of his youth. His two young
sons were now extinguished, and it was a
time of general peace, still painful for the
moment when he could redeem his lost rank.
Alas! that moment was never to come!
Misfortune had doomed him to be her victim.
The vessel sailed to the Pacific to protect the
British commerce there. His two young
sons, interesting youth, accompanied their
father. "It was in the harbour of Guayaquil,
in Peru, that he met some of the vessels of
the American squadron, among others the
sloop of war St. Louis. The most intimate
acquaintance was formed between the
officers of the respective ships and the Ameri-
can officers, as we have heard it recounted by
them from their own lips, were charmed
with the polished breeding and gentlemanly
deportment of Capt. Bingham. He was the
best ideal, to use the language of a naval
officer—the very pink of chivalry, both in
his person and in his manners. Unhappily
one beautiful but fatal morning, while the
vessels were at anchor, Capt. Bingham en-
deavored to go on shore. The tide ran with
the wind, and the sloop was driven to the
merchandise, the boat was struck, and the
whole party immediately drowned. His body
and that of his son were found by the Ameri-
can boats, and buried with great pomp. This
was the last of his sad story. The vessel
sailed with one of his sons in a favorite
merchandise, and struck the rocks, and the
whole party immediately drowned. His body
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TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

FOREIGN.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship *Caledonia*, Capt. Graham, at New York, from Liverpool, the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received London papers of October 20th, and Liverpool of the 21st. The *Caledonia* was to have sailed on the 16th, but was detained five days in consequence of contrary winds. There was a very active demand in the cotton market at Liverpool.

CONFLAGRATION OF THE TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The most interesting item of intelligence furnished by this arrival is the destruction of the House of Lords, and of the Chapel of St. Stephen, by fire, on the 15th of October. The event had naturally excited great attention in the British metropolis. "It is not (the *London Courier* observes) that the buildings were valuable in an architectural sense, for a less slightly and more inconvenient place for business can scarcely be conceived, that the loss is of such painful interest; but because on that spot, in those halls, have passed some of the most memorable events in the history of our country. They were hallowed in our hearts by a long train of associations, and we could have better spared a more splendid work. In them had been tendered to victorious generals the keys of the city, and in them had resounded those patriotic words which hurried on the people indignantly to a national contest, or directed their energies to improve the national institutions. In them sprouted forth the germs of all our civil wisdom, and in them was cherished, when the peace-maker took his seat, the end of our wars. They may be said to have been themselves an epitome of our history by recalling all its illustrious features. They are, as we must ever presume, to be restored; for, interesting as they were, had become particularly so by the fact that they were intended for their purpose, and like the institutions framed or advocated in them during many centuries, they required to be adapted to the growth of the nation. What the demands of orators could not achieve, accident has accomplished, and there must now be a new and, we hope, a convenient House of Commons.

The antiquity of the House of Lords we do not recollect—but the House of Commons was originally a chapel built by King Stephen and dedicated to St. Stephen, the Martyr. It was rebuilt in 1374 by Edward III, and assigned by Edward IV to the House of Commons for the session of the Commons House of Parliament, to which purpose it has ever since been applied. Both of these edifices, which have stood for centuries, are now in ruins. As in most cases of conflagration, rumor attributed it to incendiaries. The latest London papers, however, generally concur that there is not the slightest reason to suppose that its origin was other than accidental.

The following account of particulars is from the *London Times*:

Shortly before seven o'clock last night, the inhabitants of Westminster, and of the districts on the opposite banks of the river, were thrown into the utmost confusion and alarm by the sudden breaking out of one of the most terrific conflagrations that has been witnessed for many centuries. The fire broke out in the immediate vicinity of the scene of this calamity were quickly convinced of the truth of the cry, that the House of Lords and the Commons were in flames.

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At the same time a shower of fiery particles appeared to be falling upon it with such increasing rapidity, as to render it precarious that they did not get into some general blaze. Till you passed through Westminster Bridge, you could not catch a glimpse of the fire in detail; you had only before you the certainty that the fire was of greater magnitude than usual, but of its obnoxious shape and its real extent you could form no conception.

Westminster Bridge, covered as it was with thousands of people, standing on its approaches, was a curious spectacle, as the dark masses of individuals formed a striking contrast to the clear white stone of which it is built, and which stood well and boldly in the clear moonlight. As you approached the bridge, you caught a sight through its arches of a motley multitude on the strand below the speaker's garden, and gazing with intense eagerness on the progress of the flames. Above them were seen the dark caps of the Fusilier Guards, who were stationed in the garden itself, to prevent the approach of unwelcome intruders. Advancing still nearer, every branch and fibre of the trees which are in front of the House of Commons, became clearly defined in the glowing brilliancy of the conflagration. At once you shot through the bridge, the whole of the melancholy spectacle stood before you.

From the new pile of buildings, in which are Parliament offices, down to the end of the speaker's house, the flames were shooting fast and furious through every window. The roof of Mr. Ley's house, of the House of Commons, and of the Speaker's house, had already fallen in, and as far as they were concerned, it was quite evident that the conflagration had done its worst. The tower, between these buildings and the Jerusalem Chamber, was alight on every floor. The roof had partially fallen, but had not yet broken clean through the floors. The rafters were all blazing, and from the volume of flame which they vomited forth through the broken casements, great fears were entertained for the safety of the other tenements of Cotton Gardens. The fire was spreading and rustling as it went along, soon devoured all the interior of this tower, which contained, we believe, the library of the House of Commons. By 11 o'clock, it was reduced to a mere shell, illuminated, however, from its base to its summit, in the most brilliant and glowing limits of flame. The two great windows, which fronted the river, appeared to have their frame-works fringed with innumerable sparks of lighted gas, and as those frame-works yielded before the violence of the fire, seemed to open a clear passage right through the edifice for the destructive element. Above the upper window was a strong beam of wood burning fiercely from end to end. It was evidently the main support of the upper part of the building, and as the beam was certain to be reduced in a short time to ashes, apprehensions were entertained of the speedy fall of the whole edifice. At this time the voices of the firemen were distinctly heard preaching caution, and their shapes were indistinctly seen in the lurid light flitting about in the most dangerous situations.

Simultaneously were heard, in other parts of the frontage to the river, the smashing of windows, the battering down of wooden partitions, and the heavy clatter of the falling bricks, all evidently displaced for the purpose of stopping the advance of the flames. The engines ceased to play on the premises whose destruction was inevitable, and passed their discharge upon the neighbouring houses, which were yet unscathed. A little after 12 o'clock the library tower fell inward with a dreadful crash, and shortly afterwards the flame, as if it had been a living being, leaped up the one remaining blaze, which was almost immediately extinguished. As soon as the smoke cleared away, the destructive ravages of the fire became more evident. Through a vista of flaming walls you beheld the abbey frowning in melancholy pride over its defaced and shattered neighbors. As far as you judge from the river, the work of the House of Lords, which consisted of the lower that rose above the portico. All the rest of the line of buildings was enveloped in flames which had extended themselves along the whole (except the wings) of that part of the adjacent building to the left that front Abington street, and the upper stories of which were committee rooms; while at the basement were the stone steps leading to the House of Commons. The wing of this building, however, which rose high above the rest, the upper part being a portion of Bellamy's, and the lower being used as a receptacle of great coats, and of members of the House of Commons, was for some time, like the tower above the portico at the entrance of the House of Lords, but slightly injured by the flames, and these two objects seemed to bound the ravages of the fire and to offer successful resistance to its further progress, while all between them was in one unintermitted blaze, attracted in fact attention. The flames did not, in fact, extend beyond those two points, but seemed to exhaust themselves in the destruction of them. They took fire nearly at the same moment, and burning furiously for half an hour, the whole structure from the entrance of the Commons to the entrance of the House of Lords, presented one bright sheet of flame.

At length the roofs and ceilings gave way, and when the smoke and sparks that followed the crash of the heavy-burning mass that fell had cleared away, nothing met the eye but an assembly of ruins, in which the dark red glare reflected from the smouldering embers lit its feet.

Half past two o'clock—Westminster hall is, we think, quite safe. The fire still burns furiously among the ruins it has made, but its power to do further mischief appears to have ceased. It is confined within the limits of the walls of the two houses already destroyed. Fresh engines and fresh supplies of men are coming to the scene of devastation, and a continual roll of water is showered upon the ruins; but our ordinary engines are totally incapable of contending with such a conflagration, and our engine system was of the greatest element of efficiency—a general superintendent. Each fire-office acts according to its own view; there is no obedience to one chief, and consequently, where the complete co-operation is necessary, all is confusion or contradiction. Up to the last we observed no disturbance; and indeed, before three o'clock there was scarcely a person to be seen except the soldiers and firemen. The myriads had all quietly disappeared, and the only sound heard was the cracking of timbers, or the heaving of fire pumps.

The Painted Chamber and the whole of the House of Lords and Commons, including the Library; and Mr. Ley's house are entirely destroyed; and the south wall of the Library has fallen in; part of the Speaker's

is also destroyed. The Parliament offices, at the west end of the House of Lords, which are situated from Abington street, by the gateways at the Star and Garter public house, are saved, together with all the books and papers they contained, and all the books from the library. The books and furniture of these two buildings were removed early by the police, and placed in the yard adjoining, and in the terraced garden, covered over with carpets and tarpaulins.

On receiving intelligence of this national disaster, the King immediately placed the palace newly erected in St. James's Park at the disposal of the nation.

The Sun gives the following account of the origin of the fire. In the removal of papers from the Exchequer to the House of Lords, some men were employed in burning a great number of old documents unnecessary to be kept. In doing this, the chimney caught fire, and communicated with the timbers of the house.

The loss, considered an ordinary business affair, is estimated at half a million sterling. Intelligence had been received in England of the extreme illness of Lord Denkin, Governor General of India, at Bangalore.

Lord Palmerston, it is stated, will be proposed to the Court of Directors by Government to meet the new Governor General of India. They are said to have decidedly rejected Mr. Charles Grant.

Mr. Livingston, our Minister to the Court of France, arrived in Paris on the 13th of October. It was reported that Mr. L. was authorized by the American government to reduce its claims by one-third. The Paris Constitutional, however, of the 14th Oct. states that it has been authorized by Mr. Livingston, to declare that he has received no instructions from the Government of the United States, to agree to any compromise whatever, relative to the 25,000,000, claimed of France, and further that Mr. Livingston is sure no such instructions will ever be transmitted to him.

The conflagration of the two houses of the British Parliament, has naturally drawn forth strong regrets from the London press, not on account of the intrinsic value of the buildings, but for the interesting historical associations connected with them.

"Here," says Bell's Messenger, "within these walls the most memorable of freedom's battles were fought; here the Great Charter of English liberty was first unfolded for the protection of the people—and here an humble member of the House of Commons—Hampden—dared to brave the power of a royal despot. Within the tower, blackened and roofless walls of St. Stephen's Chapel did William Rufus, with the nobles of his court, prostrate himself in prayer; and Edward III. gave to heaven those which were not devoted to the happiness of his subjects. The House of Lords too—the first Legislative chamber in the world—was not without a host of recollections which rendered it an object of veneration in the eyes of the country. Here stood Elizabeth, in all the pride of regal triumph, announcing the destruction of the Armada."

whose foundering fleet formed the never-to-be-forgotten needle work decoration of the lofty walls—here William III. gave the Bill of Rights to Englishmen;—and here the final words were spoken which gave toleration to the Dissenter, emancipation to the Catholic, and freedom to the Slave."

Other journals, though they while in lamenting the loss of public records, which is said to be great and irreparable, rejoice in the destruction of the ugly, dark, incongruous and unhealthy buildings, and seem hinged alone in devising some new place for Parliament to assemble in.

The New York American states that one of the precious and irreplaceable relics, which has perished with the House of Lords, is the splendid tapestry which recorded the great achievement from which the rise of the naval glory of England is to be dated—the defeat of the Spanish Armada. That tapestry was executed by the celebrated Francis Spiering, from designs by Cornelius Vreem, and originally belonged to the Earl of Effingham, the Lord High Admiral of England, and Commander-in-Chief of the gallant little fleet that swept the colossal Armada from the seas. It was purchased of the Lord High Admiral by James I, but was not put up in the House of Lords until the Commonwealth, two years after Charles I had been brought to the scaffold. The room in which it originally hung was a smaller room than that which it lately ornamented, and where it was not placed until 1800, (the House of Lords having met before the union with Ireland in a room not so large or commodious as that which it has occupied ever since that event).

At that time also considerable alterations were made in the House of Commons, in consequence of the accession of a hundred new members.

The following, given in the London papers as the genuine remarks of the assembled crowd, are characteristic enough to be worth quoting. A ragged looking man, who was observing persons busily engaged in removing books and papers from the library of the House of Commons, earnestly asked of every body that passed him, "Whether the Poor Law Bill was burnt?" At length some one good humoredly took compassion upon him, and no doubt thinking it useless to attempt to explain to the inquirer the error under which he evidently labored, answered that the Poor Law Bill had been saved from the flames. "Worse luck to them that saved it," rejoined the man; "I wish them as made it and them as saved it was burnt themselves."

On the Lambeth side of the river a number of persons were collected together in front of a boat-house immediately opposite the House of Commons. Among these was a chimney sweeper, who was gazing very earnestly at the fire. A lad, who looked like a waterman's apprentice, clapped the sweep on the shoulder, saying, "Well, Snowball, ain't you glad?" "Glad of what?" asked the sweep. "Why of the fire, to be sure, sooty; if both houses are burnt down, your sweeping act be burnt along with it, and can't you know every sweep and 'soot ho' in spite of the parliament?" "No," said the sweep, "for master's got a copy on it at home." "But," rejoined the other, "you don't mean to say he'll be such a fool as to let the parliament chaps know that!"

A gentleman who went down to Westminster in a cap, asked the driver if he knew any thing about the cause of the fire? "Why yes sir," was the reply; "some says it's done by the builders to make a job for themselves; and I did hear too, as how it was Mr. Hume as set 'em on, 'cause you see, sir, the members wouldn't build a new house, though Mr. Hume has set 'em on so many times to do so, and told 'em how very uncomfortable he was in the old one."

A coalheaver, who appeared to be rather the worse for liquor, attempted to pass the soldiers stationed at the end of Abington street, in order to get into Old Palace Yard. He was stopped, of course, and after a good deal of disputing, said, "Well, then, my fine jobsters, so you really mean to say as you won't by no manner of means let me go and see my own property a-burning?" "Your own property?" said the soldier with a laugh. "Yes, Mr. Impertinence, my own property," replied the coalheaver; "and if you know'd any thing, vatsumever about the liberty of the subject, there'd be no call for me to tell you as how they'll lay a tax upon me for to help to build it up again. But you're nothing but a soldier, and don't pay no taxes."

With this, the indignant black diamond merchant walked off in dudgeon. A new comer, after contemplating the fire for a few minutes, exclaimed, "Well, I'm blessed if ever I saw such a flare-up as this before." "Nor I," said a waggish artisan, standing by his side, "I never thought the two houses would go so near to set the Thames on fire."

A fact (says the American) which we derive from another source—from an eye-witness of the deed—will show the peculiarly hardened and ferocious character of the murderers. After Mr. Messer was dragged from the shanty, they called to him to go on his knees and say his prayers, for that he had but a minute to live—and while in that attitude they deliberately fired four bullets into his body!

A letter from a respectable gentleman residing near the scene of outrage, received yesterday evening, says: "I omitted to mention yesterday, that in addition to the two Superintendents that were murdered, was one that received a charge of shot in his body, which, however, will not prove serious in its consequences. His name is Welsh. The same letter states that all the desks and trunks in Mr. Watson's shanty were broken open and rifled of their contents—clothing, watches and other articles."

Besides the regular officers of the civil authority, agents of the most efficient character were employed yesterday to assist in discovering and arresting the perpetrators of this shocking outrage. The violated laws of the State, the wantonly shed blood of the murdered men, and the absolute necessity of an example to prevent the repetition of deeds which have too frequently attended the personal differences and party feuds of the laborers engaged on the public works in various parts of the country, all call loudly for the infliction of the severest penalties in the present case.

Since the above was in type, the Editor of the Patriot has received the following extract of a letter, from one of the Engineers on the road. It gives a more particular account of the horrible massacre than has as yet come to hand:

"On Tuesday, about 4 o'clock, they beat Watson and a sub-contractor, named Gorman, so severely, that their lives were despaired of, but apprehensive of his recovery, on Wednesday night, at 12 o'clock, they proceeded, in a body of 30 or 30, to the Company's buildings, on the 4th section, (about 16 miles from town), dragged Watson from his bed, and beat him with bludgeons and fire-brands, (thrusting the latter into his mouth and eyes,) until he lay as if dead.

Their attention was then drawn off by a manager named Welsh, jumping from a window, into whose face, at the moment, they discharged a load of shot, and then set up a pursuit. But he not being a principal object, they returned to Watson, who by some means, perhaps by the kindness of a friend, as he was too weak of himself, had got on a pair of trousers, and continued to crawl along, until he was found by a manager named Welsh, and having dragged Messer from his bed in the morning, they completed their horrid purpose, by breaking the skulls of both, while they were begging for mercy!

They were about to massacre the Clerk, Mr. Smith, whom they had all this while in custody; but some one less inhuman than the rest cried out, "spare Smith." I then told him to clear out, an admonition which he speedily obeyed.

No means have yet been taken that I have heard of, for the arrest of these vile monsters, who are leaving the line, many of them, with great dispatch, and will thus be soon out of the reach of justice.

It is hoped that the company or the State will take measures to secure as many of those concerned as possible. It is moreover absolutely necessary for the protection of the officers who yet survive, as their every movement is watched by these monsters, who are apprehensive we are about to secure them, or entertain some old grudge which they find they can revenge with impunity.

A circumstance of the most unparalleled atrocity recently took place in the upper part of Charles county, Maryland. The facts, as far as they have come to light, and there has been no concealment, are briefly these: A free black man by the name of Ben Day, had, it seems, excited feelings of jealousy in the husband of a black woman belonging to Mr. John M. Brown, of the same county, which caused him to take the bloody revenge for a real or supposed grievance which I am now about to record. The husband, upon returning home from work one evening last week, found Ben in his quarter in company with his wife. Without testifying either surprise or anger at his presence, he disguised his feelings, such as they were, and welcomed him in such a manner as to arouse no suspicion whatever of his designs upon him. That his vengeance might be complete, and that it might fall upon a passive and unresisting victim, he plied him with liquor until he had soon reduced him to such a state as to be incapable of offering any resistance, to prevent the consummation of his fiendish purpose. As soon as he was assured of this fact, he commenced with the cool deliberation of an executioner, to lop off one by one, with an axe, the limbs of the unfortunate inebriate. He attempted first to hew off, by the shoul-

der blades, the arms of his victim, cutting and mangling his body in a manner horrible to relate. He then continued the same process in relation to the feet without, however, accomplishing his purpose entirely in either instance. He then gave, as he deemed, a finishing blow, by fracturing his skull, and left him for dead. Notwithstanding all this, the miserable object of his vengeance survived these cruelties for a considerable space of time. The perpetrator made no attempt to escape, but was the first to inform his master of the deed, seeming to consider it as justifiable both by the laws of God and man.

The following notice of the eclipse of the Sun, which is to occur in the course of the present month, is taken from the *American Almanac* for 1834. In some of the papers into which it has been copied, Wednesday, the 5th November, has been erroneously stated as the day on which it was to occur. My reference to the *Almanac*, it will be seen that thereby, the 20th November, is the day stated.

From the *American Almanac* for 1834.

Great Eclipse of the Sun.—The most remarkable of the phenomena that this year, 1834, will happen, is the Eclipse of the Sun, on Sunday, the 30th of November. This is the third of the very uncommon series of five large eclipses, visible to us, in the short term of seven years; the fourth of this series will take place the 15th May, 1836, and the last, Sept. 18, 1838.

The eclipse of the present year will doubtless receive great attention throughout our country. In those places where its magnitude will not exceed 11 digits, much diminution of the light is not to be expected, even at the time of the great obscuration; perhaps, however, it may be sufficient to render visible the planet Venus, then above 30 deg. E. S. E. of the Sun, and much nearer to the earth than usual; nor will the obscuration be very great where the eclipse is almost total; since it has been observed on former occasions, that the unobscured part, even when reduced to a mere point, sheds sufficient light to render small objects visible, and invisible the brightest of the stars. Indeed, on account of the refraction of the sun's rays by the atmosphere of the earth, the darkness can hardly with strictness be considered total, even when the sun is completely shut out from the sight. In the great and remarkable eclipse of June 16th, 1806, when the sun was totally obscured at Boston for five minutes, as much light remained, as is given by the moon when full, and greater darkness will not probably be experienced, in any place, on the present occasion.

Throughout the United States, however, a greater depression of the thermometer, if placed in the sun, will probably be noticed; and for some minutes before and after the moment of greatest obscuration the power of a lens in focusing the solar rays, will be nearly, if not entirely, destroyed. At the time of the total eclipse of February 22d, 1824, it was observed by the editor, that the thermometer, in the sun, fell from 73 to 22; and that, during the continuance of the ring, no sensible effect was produced by placing its blackened bulb in the focus of a powerful burning glass.

This eclipse, as will be seen on tracing the path of the centre, will be total in a small part of the Territory of Arkansas, and of the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. The principal places in which the obscuration will probably be complete, are, Charleston, Beaufort, South Carolina, Savannah, Milledgeville, Tuscaloosa, and Little Rock. The greatest duration of total darkness in any place, will be at Tuscaloosa, and Beaufort—these places lying very near the central path. At Charleston and Savannah, the duration will be considerably less, the former being situated about forty miles north of this path, the latter, about thirty south. The width of the line of total darkness varies in its passage across the earth, but in the United States will be about one hundred miles.—Those of the Atlantic States, who desire to behold this rare spectacle—the most magnificent and sublime of the phenomena of Nature, compared with which, even Niagara sinks into mediocrity—will find Beaufort the most eligible place in which to make their observations, and they will not neglect this opportunity, when they reflect that the moon's shadow will not again, for the space of thirty-five years, pass over any part of the inhabitable portions of the United States, or until August 7th 1860.

As, at the time of the eclipse of February, 1831, much inconvenience and even injury was sustained, from want of care in looking at the sun without any protection for the eye, or through a glass not sufficiently colored, it may be proper to remark, that should the sky, during the continuance of the eclipse, be clear, one of the very darkest green or red glasses of a constant and in default of this, a piece of common window glass, free from smoke, and rendered quite black by the smoke of a lamp, only can be used with safety. If the lustre of the sun should be diminished by intervening clouds, a lighter shade will be sufficient.

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THE GREAT ECLIPSE.

The following notice of the eclipse of the Sun, which is to occur in the course of the present month, is taken from the *American Almanac* for 1834. In some of the papers into which it has been copied, Wednesday, the 5th November, has been erroneously stated as the day on which it was to occur. My reference to the *Almanac*, it will be seen that thereby, the 20th November, is the day stated.

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Great Eclipse of the Sun.—The most remarkable of the phenomena that this year, 1834, will happen, is the Eclipse of the Sun, on Sunday, the 30th of November. This is the third of the very uncommon series of five large eclipses, visible to us, in the short term of seven years; the fourth of this series will take place the 15th May, 1836, and the last, Sept. 18, 1838.

The eclipse of the present year will doubtless receive great attention throughout our country. In those places where its magnitude will not exceed 11 digits, much diminution of the light is not to be expected, even at the time of the great obscuration; perhaps, however, it may be sufficient to render visible the planet Venus, then above 30 deg. E. S. E. of the Sun, and much nearer to the earth than usual; nor will the obscuration be very great where the eclipse is almost total; since it has been observed on former occasions, that the unobscured part, even when reduced to a mere point, sheds sufficient light to render small objects visible, and invisible the brightest of the stars. Indeed, on account of the refraction of the sun's rays by the atmosphere of the earth, the darkness can hardly with strictness be considered total, even when the sun is completely shut out from the sight. In the great and remarkable eclipse of June 16th, 1806, when the sun was totally obscured at Boston for five minutes, as much light remained, as is given by the moon when full, and greater darkness will not probably be experienced, in any place, on the present occasion.

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VARIETY.

From the New York Mirror.
PORTRY.
BY MISS BROWN.
More on her ever such a...
Each morning I get up...

Madness.—The horrors of madness...
defy even the alleviation of friendship...

Perseverance.—When Dr. Franklin...
walked into Philadelphia with a roll...

"Give the bag" is well known to...
be a cant phrase among the girls...

A western paper in alluding to the...
hardness of the times and the difficulty...

A gentleman calling at the house of...
an honest old lady, for the purpose of...

Lady D. was going to Scotland; a violent...
storm arose. Her ladyship was calmly...

Pocket Book Lost.
L O S T, on the 12th or 13th instant, either...

Watch Stolen.
S T O L E N from the subscriber, in Septem-...

WANTED.
A TANNER with a small family, who can...

CORN and WOOD wanted at this of-...

PATENT RIGHT SECURED. Beware of Imposition!



THE public will be pleased to understand...
that I was the original discoverer of...

When I first made and prepared this Ointment...
and had in several instances experienced its...

White Swellings of every description...
Sore Legs and Ulcers of long standing...

For women's inflamed breasts and glandular...
swellings, it is superior to any medicine...

Before leaving Booneville, I had heard much...
of an article in which you appear before...

Mr. Herston.—In the fall of 1832, Mr. Nicker...
living near the river, received a letter...

NEW-MARKET, Feb. 21, 1833.
Mr. Herston—Sir: I bought an article in...

Wm. J. Turner, Dec. 21, 1831.
WILLIAM F. TURNER, Dec. 21, 1831.

BLOOMERY FARM For Sale

THE undersigned will sell the above ve-...
nueable FARM, lying on the Shenandoah...

A Choice Farm for Sale.
I WILL dispose of a small, but very fertile...

Having had much experience, for many years...
in making this Ointment, most being again...

Trust Sale.
BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by...

Trustee's Sale.
THE residue of James B. Wager's personal...

Trustee's Sale.
BY authority of a deed of trust, executed...

FALL GOODS.
THE undersigned have just received, at...

BLACKING.
A SUPPLY of Stubb's & Allen's superior...

J. H. KITZMILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Superior and In-...
ferior Courts of Loudoun and Jefferson...

Attend to this Notice!
THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to...

John T. Cookus & Co.
RESPECTFULLY take pleasure to inform...

Rotary Cooking Stoves.
THE undersigned has been appointed...

Part of Shannon Hill FOR SALE.
I WILL sell my portion of that beautiful...

Trust Sale.
BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by...

Trustee's Sale.
THE residue of James B. Wager's personal...

Trustee's Sale.
BY authority of a deed of trust, executed...

FALL GOODS.
THE undersigned have just received, at...

Notice.

An application will be made to the next...
Legislature of Virginia, for an act to...

Lumber Yard in Shep-herdstown.
THE subscriber, Joseph Keates, of whom the...

LUMBER YARD,
and is now prepared to supply all demands...

Drugs, Medicines, &c.
JUST received at the Charlottesville Apo-...

PLANK! PLANK!
THE subscriber has a quantity of seasons...

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
These stages will be made up...

CONFECTIONARIES,
Fruits, &c.
200 lbs. Confectionaries assorted...

Lucifer Matches,
FOR the production of instantaneous light...

Larocque's Syrup,
EXCELLENT as a preventive and cura-...

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