

Virginia Free Press.

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

VOL. 28.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1836.

NO. 51.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

JAMES MACCOUGETRY

J. C. J. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to Harpers-Ferry, where he will devote himself entirely to his professional pursuits.

This step is induced by the solicitation of his friends at Harpers-Ferry, and the belief that it will be conducive to his interests. He begs leave to offer, to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and the public generally, assurances of his fixed determination to pursue the business of his profession with the utmost zeal and earnestness, and to attend with promptness and fidelity to all matters committed to his care.

To his friends who have hitherto confined their business to him, he would say, that his removal will not prevent him from still serving them as well as he does regularly at the Courts, and frequently between the Courts.

He will attend the Courts of Jefferson and Berkeley, and if his business require, the Courts of Loudoun.

His office is in the house at present occupied by Mrs. Ann Stephenson—formerly kept as a tavern by Maj. Jas. Stephenson, dead—near door east of Mr. R. Levering's store.

Charlestown, Dec. 24, 1835.

WM. V. N. BUSKIRK,

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT on the 25th day of January, 1836, between the hours of 10 and 12, in the forenoon, in the event of the fire at the hotel of Col. Treadwell Smith, in Berryville, Frederick County, in Virginia, I shall proceed to take the deposition of Champ Shepherd; and on the 22d day of the same month, between the same hours of the day, at the store of Joe M. Brown & Co., in Charlestown, Jefferson County, in Virginia, I shall proceed to take the deposition of Edward Young—both of which depositions are to be read as evidence in a suit in chancery now pending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of said county of Jefferson, in which I am plaintiff, and you and others are defendants.

GEORGE HUMPHREYS.

Dec. 24, 1835.

Notice.

HAVING determined (in consequence of selling out one of my establishments here) to close up the lower or old store, and wind up that business, I earnestly request all persons indebted to me there, to make immediate payment; those who may not pay their open accounts immediately will please close them by making payment to me personally. I have also obtained the names of new stores, where I can get supplies.

G. W. HAMMOND.

Dec. 24, 1835.

RELS Prime No. 1, Gross

RING, and 10 barrels
of sale by
SHORTH & HARRIS.
Sept. 24, 1835.

MUSI STONE COAL
or sale by
SHORTH & HARRIS.
Sept. 24, 1835.

Te Tan-Yard
or SALE.
W. D. HOWELL.
I am wishing to remove to the
tan-yard, situated on the Main
Street, for sale. The terms
of payment.

DAVID HOWELL.
I continue to give the market
of tides and skins.

D. H.

All Goods.
I am now receiving and
large supply of Seasonable
H. KEYES.

LITS.
WATER PROOF
SILK. Also Silk
E. & C. W. AISQUITH.

ING Powder.
Ibrated Polishing Powder,
all kinds of metal; ware
etc. Within the use of oil
H. KEYES, only.

MAGRUDER.
His office to the front room,
occupied by John B. We
Col. Harper's Store, where
when not professionally em

Dec. 10, 1835—0.

Fall Goods.
I have a fresh supply of Sea
ODS, which will be sold as
the Valley of Virginia.

JOHN G. WILSON.
Oct. 29, 1835.

OVES, &c.
a supply of STOVES of
some patterns. Also, a good
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.
JOHN G. WILSON.
Nov. 19, 1835.

SALT.
and on hand, a supply of
Ground Alum Salt, which
is back or bushel.

G. WILSON.
or Sales.
Sugar BISCUIT, and Water
by
E. & C. W. AISQUITH.

WEEKLY AT
LARS & FIFTY CTS
per year; but Two Dollars
as payment in full, if paid
earlier. Whenever payment is
made before the expiration of the year,
charged.

ADVERTISING.
Advertising, are for a square
size insertions—larger ones
portion. Each continuo
ments not ordered for a
be continued until fording.

for six months, \$1 25, to
in due time.

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MEXICO AND TEXAS.

THE VICTIMS.

We learn by letters from Tampico of the 14th December, 1835, that twenty-eight men, taken prisoners in the action of the 10th November, between Mejia, and the Mexicans, near Tampico, were publicly shot on that day (14th December,) by the Mexicans. The following is the list of their names and places of birth:

List of persons shot at Tampico at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 14th December, 1835.	
A. H. Clement, Phil.	aged 40 no parents.
Tho's Whittaker, do.	30
W. C. Barclay, N. Y.	30
Jacob Morrison, do.	21
Edward Mount, do.	23
Charles Gross, Penn.	23
Isaac F. Leeds, N. J.	30
Mordecai Girt, Md.	53
David Long, Ohio.	25
W. H. Makay, Virginia.	20
Jones K. Stuart, Vt.	33
Daniel Hoy, Canada.	18
James Craig, England.	22
Lewis Jacob, do.	21
John M. Ires., do.	35
W. M. Rogers, Ireland.	23
Daniel Done, do.	21
James Farrel, do.	33
A. Sausser, France.	22
Demeusset, do.	25
Fred. Debois, Dantzig.	24
F. W. Marier, Germany.	22
Henry Wagner, do.	24
John Irish, do.	24
Andrews Helm, do.	50
George Iselin, do.	27
L. M. Ballepoint, Haar.	25
W. H. Morris, N. Pro. 23	

From the New Orleans True American.
TAMPICO, Dec. 13. 9 o'clock P.M.

Dear Sir—I will in a few words as possible, give you intelligence of my fate—which is an untiring one. I, together with twenty-seven of my companions, am to be SHOT, according to orders given to us by a court-martial of Mexican soldiers and officers, for an attack on this city on the night of the 10th November last. It would be idle to give you a description of the battle; you have probably heard it. During the engagement, I received a wound in the head by a ball and another through the right hand; in consequence I have been in the hospital until this afternoon, from the morning of the battle.

For my own part, I am perfectly resigned to the fate which awaits me—No money can save us—even five thousand dollars was offered for any one individual; there was likewise offered one hundred thousand dollars as a ransom, but they refused to accept that the example of our slaughter will deter others from the cause of liberty.

This is a regular massacre; we should have been treated as prisoners of war—but the Americans will revenge our death—I have only a few hours to live—God bless you all. I can write no more. Farewell!

JAMES FARRELL.

Messrs. Dubois & Garrelton, New Orleans.

We, the undersigned, prisoners of war, condemned to be shot on Monday next, 14th instant, at seven o'clock P.M. by a military court-martial, conformably to the established custom of the country, and composed of officers of the Mexican army, the sentence being read and interpreted to us on Saturday, at four o'clock, P.M., by Capt. Alexander Faust, of said army, at our last dying words, do declare ourselves innocent of the charge of either participating or colluding with any person or party, having for its object the revolutionizing or disturbing in any manner the tranquility of the Government of Mexico, and that the testimony given before the honorable court of inquiry will corroborate this declaration, the facts and circumstances being briefly as follows:

That about 130 men, composed of Americans, French, and Germans—two-thirds of whom being the first named class, including three who are natives of foreign nations but naturalized—embarked on the 6th November last, on board the American schooner Mary Jane, Capt. Hall, said to have been chartered or employed by a committee, of which Mr. William Christy, of New Orleans, was the agent, to convey emigrants to Texas, then understood to be at variance with the Mexican Government. This opportunity afforded many in pecuniary circumstances, as a passage, which was readily embarked and accepted of. The terms agreed upon were, that it was optional whether the party took up arms in defence of Texas or not; that they were at full liberty to act as they pleased when landed on the Texian shore. That, taking advantage of this favorable opportunity, they accordingly embarked; the vessel proceeded on the voyage, and nothing transpired to indicate a belief but that all was right as it should be, until the 6th day we were out from the Belize, although it had been previously understood that a general, with his officers and staff, were on board the vessel whose design was to act in concert with the Texians, and induce us to join him. Of this, however, we received no certain assurance; but the truth is, Tampico was our destination, and an attack on the city the design, which was now evident, and not before; the land being in sight, and the vessel standing in, it was announced that it was Tampico; that the steamboat, then also in sight, would have us in tow, and Tampico would be in our possession.

Elated with this harangue proceeding from the authority (through the instrumentality of Capt. Hawkins, one of the aids,) of Gen. Mejia; some were induced to join his standard; but of these the number could not have exceeded fifty, thirty-five of whom were French and Creoles of New Orleans, who doubtless had a previous understanding, being exclusively privileged, having the quarter deck to themselves, and seemingly armed and equipped prematurely. The boat had us in tow soon, and all that could be crammed below

were driven there until she struck the bar, and the steamboat soon afterwards. In this awful predicament night closing on us, the sea breaking over us, efforts were used to reach the shore, which at imminent danger, was effected safely, and we were all landed during the latter part of the night and early part of the morning of the following day.—A formidable fort surrendered without an attack, and we built fires to dry our clothing. The party were now rendered armed and ammunition; and never having been soldiers before, some probably took them for curiosity, others from necessity; and others from compulsion; and it is asserted and believed that no one person was or had been acquainted with two others of the number of us, so added to the hurry and bustle of the officers that before we could have an understanding we were commanded and bundled together, more like a herd or drove of swine than a company of soldiers competent to act as such, particularly against regular trained soldiery.

At about five P.M., on Sunday, we were formed and made ready for the attack, having added to our number about from thirty-five to fifty citizens, soldiers, or adherents, and which were all judged to be Mexicans, a number being fellow prisoners with us, but without trial to this moment. Having no other resources, we were necessarily compelled, from obvious reasons, reluctantly to join the party, with a full determination not to act in concert with but submit ourselves as prisoners of war, having no design or intention to fight, and, without one single exception, every individual of the undersigned, from motives of conscience and oppression, added to the shameful abduction or deception practised on us, and chose to throw ourselves beyond the view of the coast—if he had committed violence, or had seized on the property of an American citizen he depended on his Government which would infallibly have punished him, and indemnify all the parties for the losses which they might have suffered.

The National Gazette considers the last intelligence from Europe as "decidedly of a pacific character." The same view of the matter is taken by the New York American, and Journal of Commerce. The former paper says, "the intelligence by the Victoria is confirmative of the views heretofore taken by that paper, and establishes, we think, that the recent armaments proposed, of ordered, in France, are purely precautionary and defensive, and that the Message will heat all things."

The Journal of Commerce states, on the authority of letters from France, and the exclusive right to legislate over the District of Columbia, and capital in the District command but for one year the products of this immensely fertile and extensive region, and the inevitable consequence is, that the articles consumed by these countries, will also be purchased at the places where they sell their produce.

Resolved, That Virginia has the exclusive right to legislate over the slaves within her territory, a right guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, and any attempt to change their condition, whether made by the federal government or by the other states, will be regarded as an invasion of our rights under the federal compact.

Resolved, That this state has a right to demand prompt and efficient legislation by her co-states, to restrain as far as may be, and to punish those

of their citizens, who, in defiance of

the principles of the constitution, assault her safety and tranquility, by printing, and circulating through the mail or otherwise, seditions and incendiary publications; and that this right, founded as it is on the principles of international law, is peculiarly fortified by a just consideration of the intimate and sacred relations that exist between the states of this Union.

Resolved, That although exclusive

legislation over the District of Colum-

bia is vested in the congress of the U. S., yet we should regard any at-

tempt to the part of that body to libe-

ralize the slaves in that district, as a vi-

olation of the constitution, and of the

rights of property, a breach of faith to

the slaveholding states, and as a precur-

so to a scheme for the abolition of slav-

ery nothing of Webster. If then, being re-

turned to the House, he should not be one of

the three highest, he could not be elected; for

the selection must be made "from the persons

having the highest numbers, not exceeding

three."

We trust that this expedition will satisfy

our democratic friends, that their fears of the

Whigs uniting on Mr. Clay are groundless.

It is a remarkable fact, as we see in some

of our exchange papers, that both of the Whig

candidates, nominated by the late Maryland

Convention, Gen. Wm. H. Harrison and the

Hon. John Tyler, are natives of the same

country. They were both born in Charles

City county, Virginia—one of the smal-

lest counties in this commonwealth.

It cannot send a delegate to the legislature, except with the assistance of another county, New Kent. But it indeed might be, if it did

not see the two highest offices of the nation

occupied by her sons.

A Daily Mail.—We would suggest to our

friends the propriety of petitioning the Post

Master General for a daily mail for this place.

We now receive a mail from the East three

times a week—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday

mornings, while at Harpers Ferry we

receive every evening A mail containing

intelligence of the deepest interest to this

place and the surrounding country may arrive

at Harpers Ferry on Saturday evening, yet it

must lie there, within eight miles of its desti-

nation, until Tuesday morning. Sixty hours

after its arrival is the Ferry instead of being

detained over one, two, and sometimes three

nights.

A CHARACTER.

The Wandering Paper, who performed in

this place last week, recalled to our minds

a singular individual that travelled over several

states, some years ago, talking nothing but

Latin. When questioned, he answered that he was a Turk—that he could converse in the

Arabic and Turkish, but knew no Christian

language—that he acquired a knowledge of

the Latin in his intercourse with the merchants

of Constantinople, who, he said, conversed in

that language—that he worshipped Allah, and

Mahomet was his prophet, and that he cor-

rectly hated all Christians—that he had been

shipwrecked and cast on our coast—and that

he was collecting funds to enable him to return

home. Of those who were able to enjoy his

conversation, none wondered, and some pitied;

but others suspected his Turkish.

At the time we saw him, he said he had been

travelling for two months' time two or three

states; yet he did not know one English word.

This seemed a very suspicious statement.

He spoke Latin with great fluency, but his pro-

unciation and his idioms were not such as a

Turk would be supposed to use.

Many, how-

ever, believed every thing he said; and he trav-

ersed the country from the Alleghany Mountains

of Vermont to the Mississippi, eliciting the

sympathy of hundreds.

At length at Bolivar,

Tenn. he was detected using English; he con-

fessed that he was no Turk, but a native of

Vermont—and that he had collected some

thousands of dollars, with which he would

return home and live comfortable—being as-

sumed that there were "more fools in the U.

States than in any other."

He could

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Harper's Ferry

National Historical

Microfilm Collection

ties of the Government of the Union having any power to oppose them; of which kind are the freedom of the press, individual liberty, and the unrestricted exports of contraband. For these reasons, then, the Government of the undersigned cannot, and should not solicit the action of the United States Government, except to adopt measures authorized by its own laws to prevent the evils which a foreign intervention (although individual) in a domestic dissension may produce to a friendly nation, attached to it by political and commercial ties.

The second subject on which the undersigned must appeal is the capture and arbitrary detention of the Mexican schooner of war, the Correo de Mexico, Captain Thompson. This ship was captured in the waters of Texas by the American merchant ship the San Felipe, Captain Hard. To justify an act

In last spring in this state during their determination for the Presidency, the "Democratic Party" will. Their real intention nominate Clay; but that, to the Democratic Party, this is concealed by professions White. This slander, we have sufficiently refuted by which the Judge was abandoned meeting, yet therefor that Clay will, in some come the candidate of the crowd the very name of the party profess to regard him as but they are fearful of a re-

apprehension? Is it not true that Mr. Clay's name on any ticket? The opponents will vote the White ticket, will unite on Harrison at Abstain; and in the Middle or Webster. "Oh yes!"

"we know that Clay is not one of your numerous tickettage, however, to carry the cause; and there, dropping all will unit upon Clay and are breath blows away the institution of the United States.

(Amendments) contains the in reference to this matter, of the Senate shall, of the Senate and House, open, all the cer- tain votes shall then be person having the greatest right for President shall, if such number be a whole number of elec- and if no person have them, from the persons best numbers, not ex- on the list of those voted, the House of Repre- choose immediately, by ident.

agreed on all hands, at least Hon. Mr. Clay should not be selected; for he goes there, a choice must be made for those voted for as says the Constitution. But,

any means Mr. Clay should

candidates returned to the

not even a remote probability

one of the three highest on

did not care there, as many

of the time, while

Webster, if then, being re-

house, he should not be ones of

he could not be elected; for

it be made "from the persons

best numbers, not exceed-

this election will satisfy

that their fears of the

Mr. Clay are groundless:

this test; as we see in some

papers, that both of the wing

by the late Maryland

Wm. H. Harrison and the

are natives of the same

were both born in Charles

Virginia—one of the smallest

commonwealth. She cannot

vote to the Legislature, except

of another county. Now

indeed might she be, if she

the highest offices of the nation

sons.

—

We would suggest to our

opportunity of petitioning the Post

for a daily mail for this place;

a mail from the East since

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Harpers Ferry one

evening. A mail containing

the deepest interest to this

surrounding country may arrive

on Saturday evening; yet it

within eight miles of its desti-

ney morning. Sixty hours'

is a little too bad. If Har-

per's has a daily mail, cannot

o. Why should there be any

no mail at Harpers Ferry? It

there every evening two hours

at the Ferry instead of being

one, two, and sometimes three

CHARACTER.

ing Piper, who performed in

week, recalled to our minds

that travelled over several

years ago, talking nothing but

questioned, he answered that

that he could converse in the

Turkish, but knew no Christian

he acquired a knowledge of

intercourse with the merchants

who, he said, conversed in

that he worshipped Allah, and

his prophet, and that he con-

verts Christians—that he had been

and cast on our coast—and that

funds to enable him to return

to who were able to enjoy his

some wondered, and some pi-

ers suspected his Turkish.

At how, he said he had been tra-

veled over two or three

did not know one English word,

very suspicious statement.

He with great duncy, but his pro-

his blions were not such as

as supposed to use. Many, how-

ever, every thing he said; and the tra-

from the Green Mountains

the Mississippi, eliciting the

hundreds. At length, at Bolivar,

detected using English; he con-

was no Turk, but a native of

that he had collected some

dollars, with which he could

and live comfortable—being sa-

re were "more fools in the U-

in other country."

POSTSCRIPT.

OF FRANCE.

Through the politeness of a gentleman who came up from Baltimore on Tuesday, we received, when part of our edition was worked off, the SPECIAL MESSAGE of the President to Congress, relative to France. It was sent to the two Houses on Monday. France demands a written expression of regrets, and dictates the manner of explanation. The President, of course, is somewhat indignant; but he does not recommend hostilities. He advises Congress to prohibit French products and French vessels from entering our ports.—He alludes to the rumor of a French armament near our coast, and recommends "large and speedy appropriations for the increase of the navy." Dec. 22.

We shall give the Message next week, it being too late for this.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.—On Sunday morning, the 10th inst., the dead body of a man was found lying on the turnpike about a mile and a half below this place; and, on examination, it was found to be that of a poor invalid, by the name of Michael O'Bairn, who had been living for some time in this neighborhood. A Coroner's Jury was summoned, who returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by exposure to the cold.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.—On Monday last Mr. Jacob Huisman, of this county, while attending to a threshing machine in operation on his farm, was entangled in it and instantly killed.

CONGRESS.—We have not been particular to give a connected account of the proceedings of Congress; for there is so little of interest going on there, that it is not necessary. Not much business of general interest has been done.

From the Richmond Compiler of Jan. 12.

CONVENTION.—The "Democratic Republican Convention," composed of members of the Legislature and special delegates, assembled last night at the Capitol.—Linn Banks, Esq. was nominated as Chairman and THOMAS RITCHIE, Esq., Secretary.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, was unanimously nominated as a fit candidate for President of the United States; and WILLIAM SMITH, of Alabama, as Vice President.

Upon the original vote for Vice President there were 8 scattering votes—5 for Richard M. Johnson, 2 for Wm. C. Rives, and 1 for Nathaniel Macon, but the final vote was unanimous.

An Electrical Ticket was also formed ed as follows:

Col. Arthur Smith, of Isle of Wight, Vice-Chairman of Committee.

Dr. James Jones, of New

Wm. R. Barker, of Mecklen-

brough.

Richard Austin, of Buckingham.

Archibald Stuart, of Patrick.

Col. Wm. Jones, of Gloucester.

A. R. Harwood, of King & Queen.

Col. John Gibson, of Prince Wil-

liam.

Wm. H. Roane, of Hanover.

Col. Samuel Carr, of Albemarle.

Waller Holliday, of Spotsylvania.

Inman Horner, of Fauquier.

Hierome L. Opie, of Jefferson.

Dr. Archibald S. Baldwin, of Fred-

erick.

Dr. Jacob D. Williamson, of Rock-

ingham.

John Bowyer, of Rockbridge.

Col. Andrew Beirne, of Monroe.

Gen. James Hoge, of Montgomery.

Andrew Russell, of Washington.

Samuel L. Hays, of Lewis.

John Hindman, of Brooke.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot,

WASHINGTON, JAN. 16, 1836.

No Senate in session to-day—and as for the House, there was nothing of much interest transpired there. You will see by the intelligence in the morning what was done. One little incident, however, transpired, which it may not be amiss to mention. You know DAVY CROCKETT is said to have declared that he would not have so much minded his defeat in running for Congress last year, if he had not been beaten by A. DAN HUNTERMAN.

But ADAM is not to be sneezed at after all. He made his maiden speech to-day, upon the subject of extending the charters of the banks in the District, and I assure you the members more generally crowded round him than they have ever known to crowd round Mr. John Quincy Adams even. Adam spoke low, it is true, but then, when he brought his grinning powers into full play, and brought his heavy hickory iron shod leg—for you must know that the hero who beat Col. Crockett, besides being short and thick, has a powerful wooden leg—down upon the floor in confirmation of a position, he produced an astonishing effect.—From the distance where I stood, I was unable to hear what he said; but from the crowd he drew about him, and from the peals of laughter which arduous suppression only prevented from reverberating through the Hall, I am anxious he is destined to become no less a lion certainly than was his predecessor. Why, I am told, that at some of the great dinner parties he has attended, the originality of his genius and notions far surpasses anything ever manifested on such occasions by the renowned Col. Crockett. At a wine party at the President's the other night, he declared the Champagne was the best he ever drank. He said he could feel it go all over him, even into his very toes, throwing up his wooden understanding, at the same time and taking hold of the iron shoe at the bottom! He was doubtless right; for if the President keeps Champagne that wont penetrate hickory, he ought to abdicate in favor of the heir apparent forthwith. I have heard many curious things about General HUNTERMAN—he certainly ought to be General, and I presume he is—which will not probably see the light, before his life is put out in two volumes duodecimo.

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hundreds. At length, at Bolivar,

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was no Turk, but a native of</

WADDEY.

There is nothing very new, and perhaps nothing very poetical in the following verses, from the Lynchburg Virginian, but like this off-hand sort of treating with a subject which some people think an excuse for many pages of dull sentiment; and even an apology for the use of rope and pistol.—[Con. Herald.]

LOVE.

Lore—what a curious, comical thing it is, pleasing and teasing and vexing us so. Just like a bee, with its honey and sting, it is here, and there, and wherever we go.

Now it is courting, transporting and thrilling us.

Nothing in nature can equal our bliss;

It is so sweet, so strong, and chilling and killing us,

Plunging us down to the lowest abyss.

Then of a night how it sets us a dreaming, O!

Misuses kiss us over the brain,

Gay dresses, bright tresses, caresses, all seem

in so

Real and true that we awaken with pain.

Sometimes pathetic, jocose, metaphysical;

Various aspects and manners it wears,

The pretty and witty; the solemn and quizzical;

All have their part of its pleasures and cares.

When a mere boy, my some five or six years ago:

One roguish girl played the mischief with me;

What with her smiling, beguiling and tears you know,

Soon was I pitiful object to see.

How delightful and frightful to walk with her!

Down to the church that stood towering high by her!

And then while I tried, unable to talk to her,

Erging and sighing and dying was I.

Then what a quarrel, I tremble to think of it;

Little was left me of life and of hope,

If not in despair, I was just on the brink of it,

Often I thought of a razor's rope.

Ghost-like, I wandered, for weeks, by a lonely brook,

Shaded by woods, from society free;

Then, first on earth, my glazed eye balls would only look

Up, when my hand struck the limb of a tree.

Parents and kindred died, what is the matter with me?

And still my heart yearns, yearns, yearns,

Yearning, yearning your feelings import.

At me! I replied, with a groan, such a clatter here!

Putting my hand where I once had a heart!

Well, were enough, it was tough, but I bore it.

Years of adventures have since passed away;

But yet, in good truth, I have hardly got over it all;

Quer' I appear, as the most of folks say.

Fardon my folly, kind gentlemen editors,

Thus to be whining and thyming about

What publish it, then, you'll be greatly my creditors.)

Scarcely we live with, and can't live with out.

A writer in the Globe relates an incident which took place a year or two since at Lisbon, similar in character to that represented in Mr. White's picture of the Unfolding of the American flag at Mexico. It is described as follows:

Upon the capture of Lisbon by Don Pedro, his brother Don Miguel abandoned the siege of Oporto, and encamped with his army before the capital. The country residence of Mr. Brent, the American Charge d'affairs, was situated upon the banks of the river Tagus, and near its engagements sometimes took place, between small detachments of the two contending armies. On one occasion, during the absence of Mr. Brent, a company of the troops of Don Miguel, having approached a height near that country seat, a battle ensued between it and some armed boats of Don Pedro, in the Tagus. While the battle was raging, the hot passed so near the residence of Mr. Brent, as to endanger the safety of the family; whereupon Mrs. Brent, alarmed at their situation, rushed forward, and with her own hands, unfurled "the star-spangled banner" and waved it from the window. The sight of the broad stripes and bright stars had a most wonderful effect on the contending forces. The firing on both sides instantaneously ceased, and Mrs. Brent retired from the window, perfectly satisfied of her security, while under the protection of the American Flag.

Two captains of steamers on the Thames were recently committed to Newgate for manslaughter, in consequence of having run down vessels, whereby several persons were drowned.

An Irishman was asked how his mother did. "My Jewel," said he, "I am much obliged to you for your inquiries, but I never had a mother." How is that? "Why," said Paddy, "I am the son of my aunt."

STANLEY'S

 Stanley's
Rotary Cooking Stoves
CONSUME less fuel than other Stoves
They perform all kinds of baking, roasting and boiling in a superior manner. The management of them is easily understood.—For sale at the manufacturer's prices by H. KEYES, Agent.

Nov. 26, 1835.
The following persons now have them in use:

Mrs. TURNER,
Capt. DAUCHETTE,
Dr. COPEL,
R. T. Brown, Esq.
H. KEYES.

Notice.

PURCHASERS at the sale of the personal estate of Dr. John Judkins, deceased, are hereby informed that their Notes due on Wednesday the 11th inst. It is highly necessary to inform those concerned, that prompt payment will be required for the purpose of saving costs and expenses to the estate; but, to give all reasonable time, I will retain the paper 20 days after it shall have been due. After that time, it will, in all cases, be turned over for collection, for the use of creditors.

JOHN QUIGLEY, Esq.

Harpers Ferry, Nov. 19, 1835.

Polishing Powder.

BUMPS celebrated Polishing Powder, for cleaning all kinds of metal, carriage mounting &c. without the use of oil or water, for sale by H. KEYES, only.

Charlestown, Oct. 15, 1835.

To the Public.

VALLEY HOTEL,
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia



In January last, sold as agent for a joint stock company, I opened a

House of Entertainment, the Valley Hotel, located on the corner of the

own street, and having been patronized far beyond my expectations, I take

this opportunity to return my grateful and very sincere acknowledgments to a genorous public, and at the same time assure travelers and others, that I shall not relax in my exertions to make guests who may favor me with a sojourn, comfortable. The best

and brightest lights of the market afford shall be procured for my table; my ostler understands his business; and I shall not fail to keep a supply of hay and oats.

The market, for all supplies, is known to be very high. I shall, however, for the present, make no change in my usual charge.

At the commencement, it was my intention to keep literally a "Tempo Hotel"; but for considerations not necessary now to mention, I have kept and shall continue to keep the best liquors the country affords.— Nevertheless, I hereby pledge myself to the public that these shall be no intemperance in a house over which I have control. I have heretofore done business, for ready money, only, and by doing so, have found reciprocity of interest between my patrons and myself. I keep a book of account, and this time, I shall keep it open. Under all the circumstances before stated, I ask and solicit a continuance of public patronage.

ISAAC N. CARTER,

Charlestown, July 2, 1835.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

The subscribers are now receiving and opening a large supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which include all the necessary articles for their assortment, for the fall and winter seasons.

The following is a list of some of the principal articles:

Cloths, Cambric, and Flannels of all colors and prices.

Satinets and Domestic Goods of almost every description.

Merino, Bombazine, Bombazette, Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

A variety of Fancy Goods, Quenware, Glass, and China.

Hardware and Cutlery.

GROCERIES, MEDICINES,

Boots, Shoes, Fur and Hair Caps, &c.

All of which will be sold at low prices for Cash, or to those customers who know themselves to be punctual on time. The public generally are invited to give us a call.

WM. S. LOU W. & CO.

Oct. 1, 1835.

George W. Hammond

Now opening a very large and general assortment of

GOODS,

which include all the necessary articles for their assortment, for the fall and winter seasons.

The following is a list of some of the principal articles:

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Health Secured

BY THE USE OF THE

Hegelian Vegetable Universal Medicines

Of the British College of Health, London.

W^HICH has obtained the approbation

and recommendation of thousands

who have been cured in Consumption,

Cholera, Malaria, Inflammations, internally or externally;

Dyspepsia, Fevers, Ague, Indigestion,

Bilious, or Nervous Affections; and all dis-

eases of the Liver, Yellow Fever, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, The Dolores, Dryness, &c. &c. &c.

Patent Medicine, Green Sickness, and all affections to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of the fairest portion of the creation to their untimely graves; Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Asthma, Jaundice, Gravel, Stone, and all Urinary Obstructions, Fistula, Pilus, Strictures, Ruptures, and Syphilis, all its stages; Constipated Bowels, Worms, Scirr^y, Ulcers of the skin, King's Evil, and all Cutaneous Disorders; in short, every complaint to which the human frame is so definitely subject and all their varied forms and names; as the Hegelian conviction

has it, "that all disease is curable."

Such is the daily result of the use of this medicine, that I can say it makes perfect cures, if not in every case, yet in the great majority of cases.

J. A. BENNETT,

Counting Room, Lombard Street,

Mr. C. Herston, Frederick City, Md., proprietor of Shepherd's P. S. Ointment, (formerly Judkins')

OCTOBER 23, 1835.—0m.

Certificate of Mr. D. Brookhart, Taverner, Boston, Mass., Oct. 23, 1835.

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