THE FREE PRESS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1831.

The clouds, which for a week past have been pouring out their stores upon us, are at length blown off by a stiff North-Wester. The air is now cool and bracing—the beam of hope already gladdens the visage of the sick man—the cook is more in demand than the apothecary—and our friends, the doctors, are beginning to get at least one night's comfortable repose in a week. For the last six weeks our neighbourhood has been pretty severely afflicted, but generally there is not a healthier region in the world than this.

Mr. Berrien's reply to Mr. Eaton occupies five columns (in small type) of Saturday's National Intelligencer. Mr. B. in speaking of his reluctance to engage at first in this controversy, says:

"Retiring from a responsible station in the Government, under the assurance of the continued confidence of the President, and with an expression of his regret for the necessity which demanded our separation—acquitted by him of all imputation of impropriety, either official, or individual—here at the seat of the National Government—after having been dragged before the public to maintain an issue, involving my private honor—one which had been forced upon me, under the avowed authority of the Chief Magistrate, I have been calumniated and menaced by those who speak at his bidding, and are silenced by his nod. If excited by feelings which no man may repress, I have at any time been tempted to indulge them, a little reflection has sufficed to convince me, what it is my duty to myself and to the public requires at my hands. That duty consists simply in maintaining the cause of truth before the American People; and, uninfluenced by ribaldry, and unawed by menace, in exposing to them the real condition of this community, *in which the reign of terror is emphatically established.* I am not indifferent to consequences; but, whatever they may be, the voice of warning shall not be withheld."

It seems that Mr. Berrien did not decline the Major's call to the field—he only postponed it—intimating that when higher duties were disposed of, he would attend to the demand, "with a determination promptly to repair any wrong which he might have inflicted." The public feeling is decidedly averse to Mr. Berrien's attending to such an unwarrantable call. Mr. Eaton's situation may excite sympathy, but never should awaken a feeling of wrath.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

The citizens of Jefferson, who feel an interest in the contemplated Rail Road Improvements in the Valley of Virginia, are requested to meet at the Court House in Charlestown, on Friday the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Delegates have been invited to attend a Convention in Harrisonburg, to be held on the 7th of October.

The account of the burning of Wilmington, in North Carolina, turns out to be unfounded; and most of the reports of Troubles in the South have been greatly exaggerated.

The Baltimore American, in speaking of the completion of that part of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road which runs through the City, says:

But while the introduction of the Road into the city, and its connection with tide-water, have been advancing so steadily, the attention of the Company has not been withdrawn from the more distant parts of the line. From the state of the work on the Third, Fourth and Fifth Divisions, and the progress daily making, we are enabled to repeat the gratifying assurance that the entire line of Rail-road, commencing at the Port of Baltimore and extending to the city of Frederick, and the Potomac River at the Point of Rocks, will be opened and in operation before the expiration of the present year. We content ourselves with the simple annunciation of this fact, so truly gratifying to the citizens at large no less than to the immediate patrons of this noble enterprise. A short time only can elapse before we shall be able to speak of practical evidences of the benefits which a continuous Rail-road of seventy miles in extent will confer on this community. The magnitude of these benefits it would not be easy to estimate, were we inclined to the task, but that they will fully come up to the calculation of the most sanguine among us, we have no hesitation to assert.

Georgetown, D. C. Sept. 20.

A gratifying spectacle was exhibited to our citizens yesterday. This was no less than the passage of the water of the river Potomac through the Canal into Rock Creek. Hundreds, if not thousands, flocked to witness it, and all testified by their countenances, as well as by their voices, the joy that was felt on the successful completion of this part of the great work, which we anticipate is to bring wealth and prosperity to our long languishing town.

The packet boats were towed down to the first locks, between Congress and Jefferson streets, and the Charles Fenton Mercer was passed through the locks into the Creek, amid the cheers of the multitude.

Samuel E. Smith has been re-elected Governor of the State of Maine, and, we learn from the Kennebec Journal, by an increased instead of a reduced majority. The People seem to have taken less interest than usual in the election, the office-holders excepted, who were as active as ever. [Nat. Int.

We commence, below, the publication of the Delinquent Land List for Jefferson County, for years prior to 1820. We have inserted as much of the list as we supposed necessary to give proper notice to the present holders—namely, the person in whose name the return was made, the number of acres, and the amount of tax. Further information can be obtained at this office, the Clerk's office, and the Post Office. We will cheerfully render any service in this matter, which we may be able to do.

A List of Lands and Lots,

Returned as Delinquent in JEFFERSON County, for the non-payment of Taxes, for 1820, and prior thereto, and which are redeemable on or before the 1st day of January, 1832, made out in conformity to an Act of the General Assembly, passed the 1st day of April, 1831.

Delinquents.	Acres.	Tax.
Allstodit Adam	218	1 89
Butler Elisha	112	68
Buchanan Alexander	883	12 86
Bountain William	14½	40
Brown Alexander	150	1 32
Bowley John	113	65
Brown Shepherd	3½	5
Burnett William's heirs	170	1 71
Campbell John	110	2 56
Canill Dennis	34	40
Comert Christian	222	4 80
Davis Samuel	100	1 35
Davis Samuel junr.	100	43
Devoy Michael	6	2
Devoy Mary Ann	6	2
Engle John	224¼	1 61
Forman Benjamin	200	9 20
Fryer John	46	32
Flood Daniel	451	7 80
Gorrell James	163	93
Gilbert William	61	7
Gibbons Moses	150	1 97
Holker John	206	90
Haynes Andrew	262	1 86
Humphreys Rachel	109	1 41
Hagan Charles	100	1 16
Hill William	100	72
Haynes John	6	6
Hodgson Portia	2187	72 37
Hare Joseph	200	1 36
Hunt Mary Ann	17¼	10
Johnson Richard	44	44
do.	93	93
Keifer George	34	77
Kemp Gabriel	60	52
Larue Isaac's heirs	250	2 50
Lee Ludwell and Rich'd Bland of H Lee	964	4 39
Lewis Robert	200	9 72
Leonard Adam's heirs	170	1 00
Lucas George	80¾	57
M'Intire Moses	42¼	49
Mosley James	10	15
Miller James	50	1 76
Means Thomas	2½	6
McCormick John	153	88
McKewan Charles	71	1 89
Nicewonger Catharine	220	1 98
Potts John's heirs	133	93
Reed Samuel	6	6
Ryon Mary	133	1 33
Ryon John	109	1 09
Riley Thomas	100	88
Rober, Henry	73	1 49
Reel Peter	68	1 04
Streder Philip	100	60
Shirley Walter, sen.	82	1 42
Stripp George	121	1 05
Smith Daniel	100	44
Sansberry William	100	3 21
Spangler George	4	10
Taylor Bushrod & Griffin	2 chs. 32 p.	3
Vanvacter Joseph	125	71
Vance Mrs.	50	68
Williamson Peter	96	1 38
Whiting Matthew	180	1 02
Wolf Henry	170	98
Wathington William	250	2 15
Wyncoop Cornelius	314	11 89
Washington George's hrs.	596	5 67
Welshance Frederick	5	10

(The Town Lots will be given next week.)

☞ In this and all the delinquent lists, it is proper to observe that the 10 per cent. damages per annum, on the amount of the tax, is not included. Many of the tracts are also delinquent for years subsequently to 1820 The lands so in arrear will hereafter be published in *separate lists*, further time being allowed for the payment of arrearages accruing after 1820.

From the Alexandria Gazette of Sept. 22.

We have been politely favored with the following extract of a letter received in town yesterday, dated

Fayetteville, (N. C.) Sept. 17.

"I feel it my duty to contradict the strange reports which some Editors of this State have foolishly admitted into their papers. I find it stated in a paper from Warrenton, in this State, that Wilmington is burnt, and the inhabitants massacred. A paper from Raleigh mentions that seventeen families have been murdered. Both accounts are utterly false. There has not been a single person in the State injured—there has not even been a rising. The truth is this:—A slave belonging to a Mr. Morrissey, who was much trusted by his master, and frequently sent to Wilmington upon business, with some four or five others, were forming a plan to take Wilmington. A mulatto man, acquainted with the plot, informed on him. He was immediately arrested, made a full confession, and was shot. Those that he implicated, were also arrested, and are now in jail. Upon this foundation, the whole State has been thrown into alarm, principally by the exaggerated reports of persons who have related as facts what was suggested by their fears. You may rely upon my information, as I have seen a letter from the Superintendent of Police in Wilmington, from which I give you this account. All now is perfectly quiet."

Southern papers and letters entirely dissipate the recent rumors of fresh outrages by the blacks. A letter of late date from Fayetteville, on this subject, says that the whole State (North Carolina,) has been thrown into alarm by the exaggerated reports of persons who have related as facts what was suggested by their fears. The writer sums up the truth of the matter in a few words: "There has not been a single person in the State injured—there has not even been a rising." [Nat. Int.

The Richmond papers, last received, contain not a word upon the subject.

Governor Metcalfe has convened the Legislature of Kentucky, to meet on Monday the 7th of November, for the purpose of electing a Senator of the United States.

Good Taste.—The editor of the Washington Journal says—it was never our habit to court men, our wooing has taken a different direction.

Expedition to Liberia, from Virginia.—We published lately a resolution of the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society, appropriating $5000 for the transportation of emigrants to Liberia from the Western States. The Board of Managers have since, at their last meeting, resolved to despatch a ship from *Virginia* with one hundred and fifty emigrants on the first of December, should such number offer, and to invite the friends of the Society to ascertain and communicate to the Secretary of the Society the names of such free persons of color as may be disposed to remove to Liberia. It is hoped that the friends of the object, in Virginia, will make the wishes of the Board generally known throughout the State.—[*Int.*

The Secretary of State returned to the City on Tuesday last, from his visit to New York.—[*Nat. Int. 24th.*

The consecration of the Rev. Dr. Ives, as Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina, took place on Thursday morning, at Trinity Church, Southwark, Philadelphia. An eloquent and appropriate sermon was delivered by the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, of New York.

We observe by a late London paper that Professor Pattison has retired from the London University, in consequence of a misunderstanding with some of the Students.—[*Balt. Gaz.*

The Harvest in England.—The accounts by the last arrival concur in the statement of a productive crop, and very favorable weather for securing it.

The Anti-Masonic Convention assembled this day at 12 o'clock, at the long room in the Athenæum building, in this city, when John C. Spencer, Esq. of New York, was elected President, Messrs. Rutherford, of N. Jersey, J. Bailey, of Massachusetts, Sloan, of Ohio, and Elder, of Pennsylvania, were elected Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. Hallett, of R. I., Emory, of N. H., Walker, of Mass. and ——, of Conn. were chosen Secretaries. At the time our paper went to press, the delegates, having handed in their credentials, were answering to their names. About 120 members were in attendance.—*Balt. Pat. Sept.* 26.

Mr. Charles Butler has been appointed King's Counsel. Mr. Butler is the first Roman Catholic raised to that rank in England since the passing of the Relief Bill.—[*Liverpool Times.*

Steam Vessels.—There are now upwards of 100 steam packets and ships running between London and the various watering places in Ireland and Scotland, France, Holland and Belgium.

An Indian Juggler who astonished London 2 or 3 years since, while swallowing a sword on the Continent, wounded the ventricle of the stomach, in consequence of the sword taking a wrong direction, and he died almost instantaneously in strong convulsions.

Greece seems almost forgotten. The London Times, of 11th August, asserts upon the authority of "a known and respectable correspondent," that orders have been given by the French Government to its troops in the Greek fortresses, to support with arms, if necessary, the government of Capo d'Istrias. It then proceeds to ask:—

"By the way, who at last is to be Prince Sovereign of that country?—Can no claimant to a Greek crown be found by public advertisement? Are there to be no more protocols or conferences on this tempting subject?—May a Pacha with three tails be again appointed by the Sultan, since the three powers have abdicated their right of nomination, or is the Russian Pacha, Count Capo d'Istrias, still to be continued in the Government of that classic land?"

Napoleon's opinion on a peerage in France.

Napoleon gave his opinion on the subject of a French peerage to Benjamin Constant in the following words:

"The peerage," said he, "is not in harmony with the present state of men's minds. It will hurt the pride of the army; it will deceive the expectations of the partisans of equality: it will raise against me a thousand individual pretensions. And where could I find the aristocratical elements requisite for the formation of a peerage?"

He went on to say, that there was no resemblance between the condition of England and France: that, in the former country, the nobility have been the first champions of liberty, and that the people's respect for them was the inherited prejudice of ages; whereas, in France, the Revolution had swept away both cause and effect, the old peerage, and the antiquated prejudice in its favor.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Com.

Washington, Sept. 17, 1831.

I have read repeatedly, and attentively studied Mr. Calhoun's exposition. I have promised to say something about it. I have not yet been prepared to review it at length. It is to be regretted, that the splendid author expanded his remarks over so extended a surface. The people expected and wished for no more, than his views of the doctrine of nullification. He has voluntarily enlarged the field of his observations. Well, what is the result? Where is the man, whose opinions are entitled to respect, who will enter the list against him? It may be easy to put down the man, but I think it not so easy to put down his argument. On one single point, always mooted, and never settled, the origin and source of the Constitution of the United States, there are shades of difference between him and Mr. Webster, and Mr. Livingston, the analysis of each of whom, I have conned with the most minute observation. I admit they sail pretty nearly to the same pole: but I confide more in the simple history of the day than either of their assumptions. That history is this. Upon the foundation of the revolutionary government, the colonies, by the appointment of delegates in various and dissimilar ways, constituted a Congress, which, after the Declaration of Independence, assembled under and in pursuance of the articles of Confederation adopted July 8th, 1778.

Soon after the termination of the revolutionary war, it was ascertained that the old Congress was not invested with powers to manage a national government, and a proposition was submitted to a convention, to consider of alterations and amendments of the articles of confederation. The legistures of the states adopted the proposition, and appointed delegates to the convention. The convention thus formed of delegates, soon discovered that it was impracticable to alter and amend the articles of confederation, so as to obviate the difficulties which constituted the motive for the creation of the convention. In this predicament, the members of the convention proceeded to submit to the people of the states, the protocol of a constitution for a new government, which by the people of the several states in convention was ratified. Now my understanding is, that the constitution of the United States is the act of the people of the United States. Be that as it may, the provisions of the constitution having been ratified in the manner proposed in the constitution, it is the constitution of the United States: and starting from this point, I coincide entirely with Mr. Calhoun in his expose. I say he is no nullifier. He is a constitutionalist. He is an anti-revolutionist. He is not infected at all by the naked treason which was attempted to be maintained by Gen. Hayne, is now defended by Gov. Hamilton, favorably treated by Mr. Grundy and Mr. Rowan, and lately by Benton, Kane and Troup, and perhaps coyly and courteously, with gloves on, admitted by the apostle of the democracy of New England. I have not time or space at present to say more; but I should like to see pointed out the sentence in which Mr. Calhoun has avowed the dogma of nullification. I can't find it. Nor do I believe it has been detected by any of those editors, who, as soon as they saw the signature of John C. Calhoun, cried out "Mad Dog."

Singular Claim.—In a St. John, N. B. paper of the 10th inst. we find a strange document, being no less than a claim made by the present Earl of Stirling and Dovan as proprietor and hereditary lieutenant of all Nova Scotia, &c.—it amounts even to a claim of Sovereignty over the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c.—In a circular, titled, "Address to the Public Authorities, to the Land Settlers, inhabitants, and all others whom it may concern, in all the Anglo-Scottish Colony of Nova Scotia including New Brunswick, &c." the Earl of Stirling and Dovan claims, that the first settlement of the colony was made by his ancestor Sir William Alexander, who was afterwards created Earl of Stirling—that he had a grant of the whole country from King James the 6th, of Scotland, by a charter dated 10th Sept. 1621, which was confirmed by Charles 1st, on the 12th July, 1625, and these were ratified by the Parliament of Scotland, in 1628. The Address touches on some of the important points of the history of the country, which the Earl states does not affect his rights. Time will soon show the validity of this novel claim, set up by the Earl of Stirling and Dovan, and show us how it is relished by the Nova Scotians.—[*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

We learn, says the Zanesville Messenger, that Philander Chase, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ohio, has resigned his seat, and has also retired from Kenyon College. A gentleman from N. York, whose name we have not learned, was unanimously elected in his place.

Vermont Election.—Returns are given from 178 towns:—For Governor, Palmer, (Anti Masonic) 15782; Allen, (National Republican) 11384; Meech, (Jackson) 5464. Representatives chosen so far as known: 93 Antimasons, 49 N. Repub., 32 Jackson.

THE FIRST ENGINE.

The following letter from Mr. Fulton to Geo. W. Erving, Esq. containing an order for the first engine to be applied to steam boats, is an object of curiosity, and will be read with interest:—

PARIS, 4TH OF MARCH, 1804.

Mr. Erving,

Sir—I have this day written again to Mr. Monroe concerning the obtaining a permit to ship a steam engine to New York, for and in the name of Mr. Livingston our Minister here. The British government can certainly have no good reason for not granting such a permit, as they have suffered their engine to go to Holland, Germany and other countries. The engine, in fact, is an article of commerce. I should not take the liberty to trouble Mr. Monroe or you on this subject, but the obtaining of a good engine from England of the construction of Mr. Watts, with which to establish *my first steam boat*, is of more importance to our country, and to the success of the experiment, than you can imagine. It therefore merits to be pursued as a matter of some consequence.

The funds for the engine which perhaps may be £700, was formerly in the hands of Mr. Thomas Wilson, but Mr. Barlow has drawn them from thence; you will be so good, in case Mr. Monroe succeeds, to forward the permit to Mr. Watts of Birmingham, or send it to their house in London street; begging them to proceed with the work immediately according to my drawings which they have; endeavor to know from them about the sum of the expense, and Mr. Barlow will remit it to you. If you have no objection you will oblige me by passing your word to them for the funds till they arrive—be so good as to give me a line mentioning the result of this request, and you will oblige your obedient,

(Signed) ROBERT FULTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Barlow send you their best respects. Please to send one of the enclosed letters to Mr. Monroe, and put the other in the penny post.—I am sorry to give all this trouble, but I hope in return one day *to give you a passage in my steamboat up the Mississippi—or Hudson.*

Mr. Erving, you may with safety pass your word for the funds in question, for Mr. Fulton, as I have a guarantee for the due payment thereof by him. (Signed) JOEL BARLOW.

To George W. Erving, *Consul and Agent of the U. States, in London.*

It is proposed to erect a monument to Robert Fulton in the vicinity of Cincinnati, (O.)

MARRIED,

On the 15th inst. at Antietam Iron Works, by the Rev. J. A. Adams, Mr. John Rulett, of Washington county, Md. to Miss Sarah Hoffman, of this county.

RENEWAL OF BONDS.

MARRIED, In Lockport, New York, on Saturday evening the 3d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Clark, Col. Wm. M. Bond, of that village, to Mrs. Nancy L. Bond, of Keene, New Hampshire.

The circumstances under which this wedding took place, are such as to constitute it one of a novel character. The parties (who are now considerably advanced in life) were married at an early age, and a numerous and respectable family of children were the fruits of that marriage. Eight years since, a separation took place, after which a bill of divorce was procured by one of the parties, under the laws of another State. A mutual reconciliation has ensued and resulted in this renewal, or rather repetition, of their matrimonial vows. The children of the former marriage, several of whom are heads of families, mingled in the wedding circle. The usual attendants, wine, wit, and merriment, prevailed; the appearance of the parties themselves would not have contradicted the conclusion, that Hymen had been introducing himself into a new field of action, and had lit up a flame for the first time in their hearts, instead of being engaged in reviving a blaze where his torch had so long since been applied. [Lockport N. Y. Balance.

DIED,

On Saturday morning last, after a short illness, in the 33d year of her age, Mrs. Susan Isler, wife of Mr. Abraham Isler, of this town. A deep feeling of sorrow for the death of this amiable lady, seems to be general. She was of a modest and retiring disposition; and it was in the bosom of her family that her good qualities were displayed. Those who knew her well, could not fail to estimate her worth. She has left five sweet and interesting daughters, of a tender age, to realize the sorrows of an early orphanage. In the relations of daughter, sister, wife, and mother, she had no superior. Well may her bereaved relatives lament the heart-rending affliction.

"None knew her but to love her,
None named her, but to praise."

Another Revolutionary Soldier gone!

DIED, on the 24th instant, having nearly completed his 74th year, Mr. Nathaniel Chisnell, of this county. The deceased, though a youth of but 17, caught the spirit of the Revolutionary era, and entered the service of his country, to assist in the achievement of independence. He served as a midshipman on board the schooner Dragon, and as a lieutenant in the brig Adventure; and we believe volunteered his services upon other occasions. For most of his toil, he—like thousands of others—received nothing from his country. Many can bear testimony to the ardour of his friendship, and to his kind and hospitable disposition.

☞ A Four Days' Meeting will be held in the Methodist Meeting House in Charlestown, to commence on Saturday the 15th of October. It is expected that several preachers will attend.

AN APPRENTICE

WILL be taken at this office. To a boy possessing intelligence and a tolerable English education, between 12 and 15 years of age, and of industrious habits, a good opportunity for improvement is offered.

Free Press Office, Sept. 29, 1831.

FALL GOODS.

I AM now receiving a handsome supply of FALL GOODS, which will be sold cheap. WM. CLEVELAND.

Charlestown, Sept. 22, 1831

NEW FALL GOODS.

DAVID HUMPHREYS

IS now opening a fresh supply of NEW GOODS, with a determination to sell cheap. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to call and supply themselves.

DAVID HUMPHREYS.

Charlestown, Sept. 29, 1831.

WILLIAM YATES, M. D.

OFFERS his professional services to his friends and fellow citizens. He may always be found (when not engaged) in his office at Mr. Keyes'.

Charlestown, Sept. 29, 1831.

DR. W. G. WILLIAMS,

(From Hampshire,)

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity. From the experience and success he has had in his profession, especially in the branches of Midwifery and Surgery, he is induced to hope he may merit and obtain a share of public confidence and patronage.

He may be found, for the present, (when not professionally engaged,) at Mr. Edmonds' tavern.

Charlestown, Sept. 29, 1831.

DR. M. W. JEFFERSON

WILL attend to the practice of Medicine in Charlestown and the neighborhood.

Sept. 15, 1831.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the School Commissioners for Jefferson County, will be held at Charlestown on the first day of October Court. Teachers are requested to close their accounts up to the 30th of September, when the Commissioners' year ends, and to present them for payment within ten days thereafter, or they will not be received.

Sept. 29, 1831.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Friday the 14th of October next, at the subscriber's residence, half a mile east of Charlestown, on the Shepherdstown road, sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils of every description, three first-rate Milch Cows, one Horse, one Colt, Sheep and Hogs, two stands of Bees, &c. &c.

A credit of six months will be allowed on all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving notes and approved security. Sums under $5, must be cash. The sale to commence early in the day.

JACOB HIEDWOHL, jr.

Sept. 29, 1831.

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Va.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Slave NAT, otherwise called NAT TURNER, the contriver and leader of the late insurrection in Southampton, is still going at large: therefore, I, John Floyd, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, have thought proper, and do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars to any person or persons, who will apprehend, and convey to the jail of Southampton county, the slave NAT: and I do moreover require all officers, civil and military, and exhort the good people of the Commonwealth, to use their best endeavors, to cause the said fugitive to be apprehended, that he may be dealt with as the law directs.

Given under my hand as Governor, [Seal.] and under the lesser seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 17th day of Sept. 1831.

JOHN FLOYD.

NAT is between 30 and 35 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, weighs between 150 and 160 lbs. rather bright complexion, but not a mulatto, broad shoulders, large flat nose, large eyes, broad flat feet, rather knock-kneed, walks brisk and active, hair on the top of the head very thin, no beard, except on the upper lip, and the tip of the chin, a scar on one of the temples, also one on the back of the neck, a long knot on one of the bones of his right arm, near the wrist, produced by a blow.

Sept. 29, 1831.

To Farmers.

THE undersigned informs the farmers of Jefferson and Loudoun, that not having disposed of any interest in his mill at Virginius, near Harpers Ferry, he will continue the business, as usual, on his own account. Mr. Thomas H. Stephens, a miller of capacity and experience, has charge of the mill, and will be able to give the utmost satisfaction. The usual quantity of Flour will be given for merchantable Wheat, and the inspection warranted in Baltimore or the Cities of the District. In cases where customers prefer it, the barrels will be given instead of the offal. Country work done at the shortest notice; and the highest market price in cash given for Wheat delivered in the mill.

F. BECKHAM.

Sept. 22, 1831.

☞ I will pay the road toll upon all wagons hauling Wheat to the above named mill. TH. H. STEPHENS.

Sept. 29, 1831.

The thorough-bred four-mile Horse

SOUTHERN ECLIPSE,

WILL be at his stand, at the subscriber's in Shepherdstown, by the 1st of October next, and will be let to mares at *Ten Dollars* the season. The season will end on the 1st of December. All mares put to Southern Eclipse the spring season, and which have not proven in foal, can be put at half price.

JOSEPH ENTLER.

Sept. 29, 1831.

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just opened another supply of

New and Seasonable Goods,

which they will sell unusually cheap; and request all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine their stock.

W. N. RIDDLE & CO.

Charlestown, Aug. 11, 1831.

FRESH LEMONS,

JUST received and for sale by

W. N. RIDDLE & CO.

Sept. 15, 1831.