

JEFFERSON COUNTY BANK.
 For the purpose of the Board of Directors of the following bank, the following scale was adopted for the government of the bank, in receiving deposits of a limited amount, subject to the following conditions:

Payable six months, 5 per cent.
 Payable three months, 4 per cent.
 Payable one month, 3 per cent.

R. H. MOSHER, Cashier.

DELINQUENTS.
 Notice is hereby given that the following delinquents have been named for the purpose of recovering the amount of their debts, and for the purpose of selling their property, to-wit:

W. H. MOSHER, Cashier.

R. PARKER, Attorney at Law.
 Will practice in the Superior Courts of Jefferson and Frederick counties, and the Superior Court of Morgan county. His office is in Winchester, next door to that of Mr. Byrd.
 Nov. 14, 1833.—St.

NOTICE.
 The subscriber has taken out letters of administration upon the estate of the late Thomas C. Lane, in Virginia. All persons having claims against the estate, are required to present them to me without delay, and those indebted, are notified that they will be expected to come forward promptly, and discharge their debts, as such indulgence cannot be given.

ANDREW KENNEDY, Adm'r.
 of the Estate of Thomas C. Lane, dec'd.
 Charlestown, Oct. 10, 1833.

Cash in Market.
 We wish to purchase any number of NEGROES, from 12 to 25 years of age, of both sexes; for which the highest cash price will be given, on application at the house occupied by Benjamin H. Lewis, for several years past. One or both of the subscribers will remain permanently in Winchester. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to.
BENJAMIN H. LEWIS.
 Wm. T. LEWIS.
 Winchester, Sept. 5, 1833.—Gm.

Interest in a Splendid Farm FOR SALE.
 THE undersigned is desirous to sell his interest in the well-known and beautiful estate of

MILLS GROVE, in Jefferson County, Virginia.
 Not a word need be said of the quality of the soil, or the eligibility of the premises, as every person disposed to purchase, will at once see its value by the most casual examination. A division of this estate will probably be made in the Spring, and perhaps a second interest may be obtained. In such case, the two, together, will make a pretty little farm, (150 or 200 acres).
 For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, at present residing near Wickliffe Church.
BENJAMIN F. BEELER.
 Nov. 7, 1833.

Lumber Yard in Shepherdstown.
 THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that in connection with his store, he has opened an extensive

LUMBER YARD,
 and is now prepared to supply all demands for seasoned White and Yellow Pine PLANK, either 4 inch, 3 inch, 1 inch, 14 inch, 2 inch, or 3 inch—also, 4 inch and 3 inch Poplar Plank. Fencing Boards, Shingles, white and yellow pine, oak and poplar Joist, with a variety of other lumber usually kept in lumber yards.
 Having just in at present a supply of 900,000 FEET, piled with sticks, in addition to arrangements made for the future, he can assure the public that a general stock of Lumber will be kept up at his yard, where they can be furnished on the most reasonable terms.
J. F. HANTRAMACK.
 Shepherdstown, June 20, 1833.

Timber and Lumber.
 THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest of Messrs. Lewis Wernow and James Hook, in the timber and lumber on hand, and rented the saw-mill, is prepared to fill bills at a short notice, for cash or approved paper. Having on hand a good supply of seasoned

FLANK AND SCANTLING,
 of various kinds, invites those wishing a supply, to call and examine it.

Cash paid for timber of the following sorts: Yellow and White Pine, all kinds of Oak, Poplar, Birds-Eye, Curled and Sugar Maple, Wild Cherry, Walnut, Ash, Hickory, and Locust, if delivered at Harpers-Ferry.
JOSEPH L. SMITH.
 Virginia, July 18, 1833.

COAL.
 2,000 BUSHELS best COAL, just received and for sale by
JOHN N. LANE & WFB.
 Shepherdstown, Nov. 21, 1833.

Hog Skins.
 A SUPPLY of prime Hog Skins, suitable for saddles, just received and for sale by
JOHN N. LANE & WFB.
 Shepherdstown, Nov. 21, 1833.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH ALMANACS for 1834.
 HARRISTOWN German and English Almanacs for the year 1834, for sale at the Charlestown Apothecary and Book Store.
JAMES BROWN.
 Oct. 31, 1833.

SEASONED Popular Scantling for Sale.
 FROM 6 to 3 inches square, by the 1000 feet or smaller quantity.
ANDREW WOODS.
 Charlestown, Oct. 31, 1833.

JEFFERSON LAND AT PUBLIC SALE.
 I AM fully authorized to sell the two tracts or parcels of land belonging to James Fildre and Marcus McCormick, lying in Jefferson county, on the main road leading from Battletown to Charlestown, and about midway between the two places, near the mill now occupied by John Clawson, and adjoining the lands of Thomas Griggs, Jr., Thornton Washington, and others. These tracts of land contain, altogether, about

330 ACRES,
 and will be offered at public sale, at the house of James Fildre, on the premises, either in separate tracts or together, as may be directed, on Thursday the 26th of December next. The two tracts together make a finely formed and compact farm; and by a change in the county road leading from Bullskin, the greater portion of the land can be so arranged as to have the advantage of water; and in addition, a large string of fencing would be saved. The lands themselves are not in a very high state of cultivation at present, in consequence of having been tenanted out for several years past; but with a judicious course of cultivation for a year or two, they can be made equal in value to the best lands in the county; and from their position, they present the very best facilities for every purpose of the farmer, having a mill within two or three hundred yards of the farm; about a mile from the contemplated rail-road from Winchester to Harpers-Ferry, and only five miles or a little upward from Charlestown.

The buildings consist of an excellent dwelling house, but recently repaired out and one or two smaller houses, situated on different parts of the two farms; a good stable and shed, corn house, and hexagon.

Any person wishing to examine these lands before the day of sale, (the 26th December next) may do so, by calling on the subscriber, who will afford every opportunity for a full examination.

Terms of sale—One third of the purchase money in hand—the balance in 2, 3, or 4 years, with interest. A still longer period will be given for the deferred payments, if desired.
P. MCCORMICK.
 Nov. 28, 1833.—St.

LAND FOR SALE, AT AUCTION.
 I WILL sell to the highest bidder, at the COURT-HOUSE in CHARLESTOWN, on MONDAY the 16th of DECEMBER, my

FARM,
 at present in the occupancy of James Coates, containing 161 ACRES, more or less, lying in Frederick county, Va., on the main road leading from Winchester to Shepherdstown, near Wm. Stephenson's store. About one half of this tract is in pine and oak timber—is well-watered, has 30 or 40 acres of meadow ground, and the whole soil natural to grass, which make it a very desirable farm for grazing. The fine pine and white oak timber, renders it, also, worthy the attention of contractors on the Rail-Road, as almost any quantity either for sawing or other purposes, will be found convenient. Terms—One half of the purchase money in hand, and the residue in 12 months—the deferred payment to be secured by a deed or trust on the land.—A general warranty deed will be given the purchaser.

Also, at the same time, one other TRACT, adjoining the above, containing 193 ACRES, lying on the same road, and on Opegon Creek. Fifty or sixty acres are in pine and oak timber, 20 or 25 acres of prime bottom, on the creek, and some good meadow, and more may be easily made. The improvements, a good dwelling house and kitchen.

One of the purest white sulphur springs in Virginia, is on this tract, within 9 miles of Winchester and 6 of Smithfield, and directly on the stage road. This spring is much resorted to, and would be much more so, if improvements were made. Terms—One half of the purchase money in hand, and the residue in twelve months—the purchaser giving a deed of trust on the premises. To secure the deferred payment, a general warranty deed will be made to the purchaser.

Also, at the same time, one other TRACT, containing 150 Acres, lying in Jefferson county, on the road leading from the White House to Loek's Ford, on to Montgomery's tavern, and within 4 or 5 hundred yards of the contemplated Rail Road, adjoining the land whereon William Riley resides, the line commencing at a stone in the west end of Riley's lane, running with the main road and Riley's line, and north with the road to Smithfield and Riley's line to John Welsh's line, thence west with the Welsh line, thence south to Jordan's corner, which forms this tract into an oblong square. One half is clothed in fine timber of oak, &c., and is a tract of fine, rich, level, limestone land. Terms—One half of the purchase money in hand, and the residue in one year—the purchaser to give a deed of trust on the land, to secure the deferred payment.

The subscriber will show the lands to those wishing to purchase, if application be made previous to the day of sale. My residence is on the main road leading from Smithfield to Winchester, about three miles from the former place.
THOMAS CAMPBELL.
 Nov. 28, 1833.

LANDS FOR SALE.
 THE divisions of Jacob Beldinger, Esq. deceased, will sell at private sale, a small tract of land, lying one mile east of Shepherdstown, on Potomac river, containing 85 ACRES, more or less.

Also, another small tract, nearly opposite, containing 50 ACRES, on the Maryland side of the river, on the **WILLIAM LUCAS**, Charles and of **DANIEL MORGAN**, near Shepherdstown.

N. B. If the above land should not be disposed of at private sale, (of which notice will be given,) that in Virginia will be sold at public sale, on the 5th of December, at Shepherdstown; and that lying in Maryland, on the 5th of December, at Sharpsburg.
 Nov. 21, 1833.

THE GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY.
 The government of every commercial country should be furnished with a navy. Almost every country has armed force on the sea, except China. The British Colonies, particularly at the eastern part of the United States, early in their history, had armed some of their vessels. In 1696, when the first expedition was fitted out against Canada, the New England States had several armed ships to protect their transports. The transports were protected by their armed ships in the wars that followed in 1710 and 1717. Some writers, in speaking of the war of 1745, give the colonists an immense number of privateers—to the amount of four hundred; but this piece of history must be taken with some explanations as to its truth. The only, or nearly the only, object for privateers then was to secure the French fishermen on the Grand Banks, or along the Labrador shore, and the craft used for the purpose were whale-boats, and the largest, except a few vessels belonging to the colonies. Perhaps a chibacco-boat was now and then used to carry provisions, and occasionally to join the fleet of boats. This year, 1745, the French fishermen were nearly all taken by the American privateers; at the same time, a French ship of sixteen guns was taken. The admiralty court was not then a very tedious one. The fees-of-office being paid, no other was demanded, or if demanded never received. In this war the colonies had a fleet of thirteen vessels that carried one hundred and ninety two guns—quite a naval force. In the war of 75, there were many naval exploits, at the mouth of St. Lawrence, and in the West Indies. The greatest naval armament of that period was on Lake George. Besides several sloop-of-war of no inconsiderable size, there were thirty thousand and thirty whale boats and batteaux, carrying from twenty to thirty men each—some of them constructed to carry heavy ordnance.—From the peace of 1763 to '75, the people of the colonies were busy in their commerce, but more particularly in their agricultural pursuits. The fisheries also had employed a great number of seamen, who were ready to take a part in privateering. Scarcely had hostilities commenced when a naval force was thought of, and many necessary articles were taken from Great Britain in prizes to our vessels, before independence was declared. In 1770 Congress made a considerable navy on paper, and appointed more than twenty captains, but it was sometimes before they all found ships. The navy of the United States was effective for a small one, and did the enemy much harm, but the enterprise of individuals was far more effective than our national exertions, in a naval point of view. The first year of the war a great amount of property belonging to the English was captured. During the whole of this conflict, there were more than seventeen hundred British vessels taken by our public and private vessels—an astonishing number, considering the means the people possessed. Our naval forces were commanded by some experienced and brave men, and if this history was minutely written would unquestionably contain some of the finest specimens of sea-fighting that the world have known—since the Battle of Lepanto. Some small exertions have been made to preserve the names and deeds of these ocean warriors, but nothing satisfactory has been done. John Adams deserves well of his country for the part he took in our naval concern. Old Commodore Tucker, who has lately descended to the tomb, was conspicuous among the "great sea dogs," as they were familiarly called at that time, but who deserved the name of "eminent commanders." His conductors in the cause who commanded ships of war, should not be forgotten. It is to be hoped yet that some one will be found of sufficient industry, intelligence and perseverance, to write out our naval history.

At the close of the revolution, all our vessels of war were sold off, and

AUTUMN.
 The Autumn leaf is falling fast,
 Before the chill and cheerless blast,
 So friends and fortune fade away,
 In sorrow's sea and endless day.
 The Autumn leaf is a faithful true,
 Of summer's friends and fortune too;
 Whom storm-wind blows they fly from grief,
 And leave us like the Autumn leaf.

WINTER—BY MARY HOWETT.
 There's not a dower upon the hill,
 There's not a leaf upon the tree,
 The summer bird hath left its bough,
 Bright child of sunshine, singing now
 In sunny lands beyond the sea.

There's silence in the harvest-field,
 And blackness in the mountain glen,
 And clouds that will not pass away
 From the hill-tops for many a day.
 And stillness round the houses of men,
 The old tree hath an older look;
 The lone place is yet more dreary;
 They go not now the young and old,
 Slow wandering on by wood and wall,
 The air is damp, the winds are cold,
 And summer-paths are wet and weary.

THE TIMES.
 A PUFF EXTRAORDINARY.—Mr. Buchanan was offered a dinner by some of the citizens of Philadelphia, which he has accepted and eaten. Of course he made a speech, which, though not remarkable for any thing very eloquent or instructive, is yet very clever. As in duty bound, however, for the Foreign Mission given him by Gen. Jackson, and the twenty or thirty thousand dollars flowing therefrom, he puts the dinner after this manner:

"Never was there a sounder maxim of policy, nor a purer principle of justice, than that announced to the world by our present Chief Magistrate, to ask nothing but what is clearly right, and to submit to nothing wrong. Acting upon this principle, he has been eminently successful in our foreign relations. It must be a matter of pride and of pleasure to our countrymen to know the high reputation he enjoys throughout Europe. I have mingled much with society abroad, and can solemnly declare, that no matter how opposite opinions may have been upon the great questions which now agitate that quarter of the Globe, all, without exception, entertain the most exalted respect for his ability, integrity and firmness. For obvious reasons I made it my point never to introduce the subject; but wherever I have been, his character has been a leading topic of conversation, and a theme of eulogy. May we justly anticipate that the present judgement of Europe is but in advance of that which will be universally formed by his own countrymen, when the passions and interests of the day shall have subsided, and when posterity shall judge him by the great results of his administration! Abroad I have often heard him compared with Washington; though in my own opinion, no man who has ever existed, either in ancient or modern times, can be fairly compared with the man who will ever be the first in the hearts of his countrymen, as long as they are worthy of the liberty they enjoy."

Not equal to Washington! There Mr. Buchanan missed a figure. To judge in praise is the unphilosophic sin. The man who has been compared to "the Rock of Ages" will not brook a comparison less than Washington. If Mr. Buchanan had gone the whole figure, he might have won another foreign mission, as Gen. Jackson's office by illustrious allusion, but to stop short, has consigned Mr. Buchanan to peevish life. If there is any poor creature who is hungry for office, let him equal Gen. Jackson, and he will have what he wants from the Treasury. [Balt. Tat.]

Mr. Clay.—The editor of the Troy Budget gives an account of Mr. Clay's reception in that town, alludes to his speech, of which he gives an extract.

"He had been diverted, he said, from the purposes of his visit—which were to see how the land lies—to see the progress of the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interest—to see the beauties of nature—to see the water-falls and water-powers—to see the moral improvements—to see the institutions of learning—to see the lights, moral and religious—to see the lights of science and of the arts, say, all your lights, gentlemen, except the blue light!"

The editor then exclaims, "Ghost of Hamlet!"

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.
 On the morning of the 13th instant a lady of Newport, Ky. the wife of Mr. H.—aged about 31 years, and the mother of several fine children, was delivered of female twins. Dr. Bennett, a very respectable medical gentleman, being the family physician, was, at the proper period, called on. He very soon discovered a strange peculiarity and difficulty in the case, and the situation of the lady becoming constantly more and more alarming, and he having, without effect, resorted to such means as were within his reach, requested the counsel of Dr. Josiah Whitman, of our city. Dr. W. crossed the river without delay, and in about half an hour after his arrival, the children were born by instrumental assistance without the least violence being done to the mother. The children were dead, but were of the usual size, and perfect in all respects, except so far as shall be described below, being plump and handsome, and weighing about six pounds each.

I have had permission to examine these children. They present one of the most uncommon and interesting illustrations of the manner in which Nature sometimes sports, or errs, in her operations, that I have ever witnessed.

These little interesting twin sisters are preternaturally united in a manner very much resembling the far famed Siamese Twins. The attachment, however, is somewhat more extensive. It commences at the superior portion of the breast bone and extends down to the umbilicus. That of the Siamese Twins, if I recollect right, commences at the ensiform cartilage of the sternum, or breast bone, and extends only from that point to the umbilicus. In the case of the Kentucky Twins, the entire breast bone and ribs of one child are united, by cartilage, to the breast bone and ribs of the other, forming a firm attachment of at least eight inches, leaving however, quite a perfect thoracic and abdominal cavity for each, which are divided by a thin membrane, a reflection of the peritoneum.

Nine months ago the Siamese Twins arrived in Cincinnati, and remained here some time. Mrs. H. although she never saw them, heard much about them, and saw their representation on paper frequently. What influence this Siamese curiosity may have had in the production of the *Lusus Naturæ* of which I now write, I leave for the consideration of those who may think it worthy of notice. No doubt many grave speculations might be made, on the occasion, by the advocates of the theories of the *Nervi Materni*.

At the request of Dr. Whitman, the children have been carefully and delicately preserved in the private anatomical cabinet of Prof. Cobb, of the Medical College of Ohio.

I have understood that a full and scientific report of the case, is in preparation by one of the professional gentlemen present, and will be published in a Western Medical Journal. I consider that such a report ably drawn up, as I have no doubt it will be, will not only be curious and interesting, but highly useful to the medical profession.

The mother of the children, I am pleased to have it in my power to say, is doing well. J. M. MASON.
 Cincinnati, Nov. 18, 1833.

PRESERVING MEAT.
 From the New York Farmer. SALT-PETRE IN MEAT.
 It is a matter of regret that while so much salt meat is made and used, we have not yet acquired the proper knowledge of the best mode to prepare and preserve it; nor is it generally known how noxious salt meat may become by an improper use of saltpetre in the pickle or brine usually employed.

There are various modes of preserving salt meat and fish; by drying, salting, pickling, oiling, smoking, &c.; but I merely mean at present to notice some of the defects and noxious properties of our actual salt meat, either beef or pork.

One of the main defects appears to consist in the useless addition of saltpetre into the pickle, whereby the meat often becomes sour and spoiled, and always acid and pernicious. I never could understand why this substance was added to common salt in curing meat; except that it is said to make it look better. But it ought to be known that the part of saltpetre absorbed by the meat is nitric acid or aquafortis, a deadly poison! whereby our salt meat becomes unpalatable and pernicious. A slight excess of this acid makes the meat sour, or spoils it, as we say. It has been suggested to correct this by potash, which re-absorbs the excess; but merely hides the defect without neutralizing the whole poison.

Is it not surprising that we should feed and deal in a staple of our country containing a portion of such active poison as nitric acid? In fact, our actual salt meats are no longer meat! They are a new pernicious substance produced by a chemical action of salt upon the flesh of animals. This flesh, when fresh and clean, consists chiefly of gelatine and fibrine.—Gelatine or jelly is the substance soluble in warm water, forming a broth by boiling, or becoming a jelly by concentration; white fibrine is the fibrous tough part of the meat, which cannot be dissolved, and is therefore unfit for food, while gelatine is the real nutritious part of the meat.

But it is well known that salt meat and even corned beef can no longer afford a broth, and therefore gelatine must have been changed into another substance no longer soluble, and nutritious, by the chemical action of salt and saltpetre. To this new substance chemists have as yet not given a name; but it is as different from meat as leather is from the hide before it is tanned by the tan bark or tanning.

To this chemical change in meat is to be ascribed all the noxious qualities of salt meat, and the diseases to which those who feed chiefly on it become liable,—sea scurvy, land scurvy, sore gums, rotten teeth, bilis, ulcers, &c. which we entail on ourselves by using a kind of poisonous bad meat, which we call salt.

This important and doleful fact ought to be well known, or made known generally to all those who raise cattle, cure meat or eat it, in order that they may correct this sad defect.

The first thing to be done, is to abandon altogether the use of saltpetre in curing meat. This is indispensable, and no one who is told that aquafortis is the produce of it, ought any longer to use this poison in pickles or brines.

The best substitute for it is sugar, a small quantity added, makes the meat healthier, sweeter, nicer, and equally durable.

How to make a brine for meat perfectly innocuous, is yet a desideratum. Gelatine ought to be preserved in salt meat perfectly pure and soluble, as it is in broth cakes, before any salt meat can be perfectly healthy and equal to fresh meat. But at any rate, by withholding the saltpetre, we divest it of a deadly poisonous substance.

C. S. HAPNESQUE,
 Professor Hist. and Natural Sciences.

THE GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY.
 The government of every commercial country should be furnished with a navy. Almost every country has armed force on the sea, except China. The British Colonies, particularly at the eastern part of the United States, early in their history, had armed some of their vessels. In 1696, when the first expedition was fitted out against Canada, the New England States had several armed ships to protect their transports. The transports were protected by their armed ships in the wars that followed in 1710 and 1717. Some writers, in speaking of the war of 1745, give the colonists an immense number of privateers—to the amount of four hundred; but this piece of history must be taken with some explanations as to its truth. The only, or nearly the only, object for privateers then was to secure the French fishermen on the Grand Banks, or along the Labrador shore, and the craft used for the purpose were whale-boats, and the largest, except a few vessels belonging to the colonies. Perhaps a chibacco-boat was now and then used to carry provisions, and occasionally to join the fleet of boats. This year, 1745, the French fishermen were nearly all taken by the American privateers; at the same time, a French ship of sixteen guns was taken. The admiralty court was not then a very tedious one. The fees-of-office being paid, no other was demanded, or if demanded never received. In this war the colonies had a fleet of thirteen vessels that carried one hundred and ninety two guns—quite a naval force. In the war of 75, there were many naval exploits, at the mouth of St. Lawrence, and in the West Indies. The greatest naval armament of that period was on Lake George. Besides several sloop-of-war of no inconsiderable size, there were thirty thousand and thirty whale boats and batteaux, carrying from twenty to thirty men each—some of them constructed to carry heavy ordnance.—From the peace of 1763 to '75, the people of the colonies were busy in their commerce, but more particularly in their agricultural pursuits. The fisheries also had employed a great number of seamen, who were ready to take a part in privateering. Scarcely had hostilities commenced when a naval force was thought of, and many necessary articles were taken from Great Britain in prizes to our vessels, before independence was declared. In 1770 Congress made a considerable navy on paper, and appointed more than twenty captains, but it was sometimes before they all found ships. The navy of the United States was effective for a small one, and did the enemy much harm, but the enterprise of individuals was far more effective than our national exertions, in a naval point of view. The first year of the war a great amount of property belonging to the English was captured. During the whole of this conflict, there were more than seventeen hundred British vessels taken by our public and private vessels—an astonishing number, considering the means the people possessed. Our naval forces were commanded by some experienced and brave men, and if this history was minutely written would unquestionably contain some of the finest specimens of sea-fighting that the world have known—since the Battle of Lepanto. Some small exertions have been made to preserve the names and deeds of these ocean warriors, but nothing satisfactory has been done. John Adams deserves well of his country for the part he took in our naval concern. Old Commodore Tucker, who has lately descended to the tomb, was conspicuous among the "great sea dogs," as they were familiarly called at that time, but who deserved the name of "eminent commanders." His conductors in the cause who commanded ships of war, should not be forgotten. It is to be hoped yet that some one will be found of sufficient industry, intelligence and perseverance, to write out our naval history.

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 The government of every commercial country should be furnished with a navy. Almost every country has armed force on the sea, except China. The British Colonies, particularly at the eastern part of the United States, early in their history, had armed some of their vessels. In 1696, when the first expedition was fitted out against Canada, the New England States had several armed ships to protect their transports. The transports were protected by their armed ships in the wars that followed in 1710 and 1717. Some writers, in speaking of the war of 1745, give the colonists an immense number of privateers—to the amount of four hundred; but this piece of history must be taken with some explanations as to its truth. The only, or nearly the only, object for privateers then was to secure the French fishermen on the Grand Banks, or along the Labrador shore, and the craft used for the purpose were whale-boats, and the largest, except a few vessels belonging to the colonies. Perhaps a chibacco-boat was now and then used to carry provisions, and occasionally to join the fleet of boats. This year, 1745, the French fishermen were nearly all taken by the American privateers; at the same time, a French ship of sixteen guns was taken. The admiralty court was not then a very tedious one. The fees-of-office being paid, no other was demanded, or if demanded never received. In this war the colonies had a fleet of thirteen vessels that carried one hundred and ninety two guns—quite a naval force. In the war of 75, there were many naval exploits, at the mouth of St. Lawrence, and in the West Indies. The greatest naval armament of that period was on Lake George. Besides several sloop-of-war of no inconsiderable size, there were thirty thousand and thirty whale boats and batteaux, carrying from twenty to thirty men each—some of them constructed to carry heavy ordnance.—From the peace of 1763 to '75, the people of the colonies were busy in their commerce, but more particularly in their agricultural pursuits. The fisheries also had employed a great number of seamen, who were ready to take a part in privateering. Scarcely had hostilities commenced when a naval force was thought of, and many necessary articles were taken from Great Britain in prizes to our vessels, before independence was declared. In 1770 Congress made a considerable navy on paper, and appointed more than twenty captains, but it was sometimes before they all found ships. The navy of the United States was effective for a small one, and did the enemy much harm, but the enterprise of individuals was far more effective than our national exertions, in a naval point of view. The first year of the war a great amount of property belonging to the English was captured. During the whole of this conflict, there were more than seventeen hundred British vessels taken by our public and private vessels—an astonishing number, considering the means the people possessed. Our naval forces were commanded by some experienced and brave men, and if this history was minutely written would unquestionably contain some of the finest specimens of sea-fighting that the world have known—since the Battle of Lepanto. Some small exertions have been made to preserve the names and deeds of these ocean warriors, but nothing satisfactory has been done. John Adams deserves well of his country for the part he took in our naval concern. Old Commodore Tucker, who has lately descended to the tomb, was conspicuous among the "great sea dogs," as they were familiarly called at that time, but who deserved the name of "eminent commanders." His conductors in the cause who commanded ships of war, should not be forgotten. It is to be hoped yet that some one will be found of sufficient industry, intelligence and perseverance, to write out our naval history.

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COOL CROCKETT.

Speech of Col. Crockett, at Abingdon, Va. Our worthy guest, Col. David Crockett...

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NOTICE.

A Funeral Discourse, in reference to the death of the Rev. Mr. Biss, will be preached in the Presbyterian Church in this town, on Sunday at 11 o'clock.

There will be no service in the Methodist Church at that hour.

EXHIBITION AND SALE of Useful and Fancy Articles.

ENCOURAGED by the success which has attended the Fair in other places, the Ladies, connected with the Episcopal Church in Charleston, have prepared a variety of Useful and Fancy Articles for public exhibition and sale on CHRISTMAS and the following—Wednesday and Thursday the 2nd and 3rd of the present month.

The proceeds of this Fair will be appropriated to the erection of a Sunday School and Lecture Room, which will also be used for afternoon services, and during Lenten week, on the Sabbath.

The purpose being confessedly useful, it is hoped that they will receive the avails of their industry from the liberal and christian community of the town and county.

The articles exhibited will be useful or really ornamental, and will be offered only at a low price, and on Monday and Tuesday, when all donations, who are disposed to encourage this effort, are respectfully invited to attend, and any articles prepared for the above purpose will be thankfully received by Mrs. Margaretta T. Brown, Mrs. Jane Cleveland, and Mrs. Ann N. Jones in the town, and Mrs. Lavinia Watson and Mrs. Catharine Crane, in the county.

The FAIR will be held in one of the largest rooms of Mr. Fontaine Beckham's Hotel.

The room will be opened on each day at 10 o'clock, a. m. and continue open until 9 o'clock, p. m. Admittance 25 cents for grown persons, and 15¢ for children.

Dec. 5, 1833.

JOHN S. BLACKBURN, Attorney at Law.

OFFERS his professional services to his friends and fellow-citizens. He will attend the Courts of Jefferson and Frederick.

His Office, for the present, is at Delaplaine's Hotel, Charleston.

Dec. 5, 1833.

THE SPLENDID PACKET BOAT, The President.

HAS been placed upon the CANAL, to run daily between the Point of Rocks and Harpers-Ferry, to meet the Rail-Road Cars, running to and from Baltimore.

The Passengers will leave Harpers-Ferry on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 o'clock, a. m. and on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, at 11 o'clock, a. m. and return daily, on the arrival of the Cars from Baltimore.—Fare, One Dollar.

PARTIES OF PLEASURE can be accommodated on reasonable terms, by the owner and captain.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 5, 1833.—J. M. WINCHESTER, Republican and Virginian, (I and charge advertiser.)

Plaster, Salt, & Mackerel.

600 TONS OF PLASTER, deliverable at the Point of Rocks, and at Harpers-Ferry.

400 Sacks (large size) FINE SALT, 1500 Bushels Ground Alum SALT, No. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL, For sale by

G. B. WILSON & CO. No. 55, Smith's Wharf, Baltimore.

Who will receive FLOUR, WHISKEY, FLAXSEED, PORK, &c. At market price, or receive them in exchange for the above articles.

Baltimore, Dec. 5, 1833.—2m.

Winchester, Virginia, 3 months, and charge advertiser.

Washington County Bank, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1833.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. on the Capital Stock, for the last six months, ending the 30th Inst., and payable on or after 10th December next.

By order, HORATIO M'PHERSON, Cashier.

Dec. 5, 1833.—4w.

FOR SALE, A VALUABLE NEGRO WOMAN, who is a first-rate cook, ironer, washer, &c. For further information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

Dec. 5, 1833.—3t.

Hiring of Slaves.

I WILL offer for hire, at Lestown, on Saturday the 28th Inst. for the ensuing year, the SLAVES belonging to the infant heirs of Richard Bayler, Esq. deceased.

JOHN YATES, Guardian.

Dec. 5, 1833.

Negroes for Hire.

I WILL hire, at public hiring, on Saturday the 28th Inst. at Bunkers-Hill, about Fifty Valuable NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls. The hiring will commence at 11 o'clock.

Some of the above negroes having been frequently imposed upon in regard to clothing, no clothing will be received except such as are hired last year, will please to be prepared, on the day of hiring, to take up their bonds, as no indulgence will be given.

SAMUEL CAMERON, Guardian for the heirs of Bacon Burrell.

Dec. 5, 1833.

Negroes for Hire.

I WILL hire, at public hiring, at Bunkers-Hill, on Saturday the 28th instant, Twenty Valuable Young NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

JACOB GILBERT.

Dec. 5, 1833.

FOR SALE, A New Barouche, & Harness.

I HAVE on hand a New Barouche, with two sets of Harness, made by my order in the very best manner, both of which are perfectly new, never having been used. Not having use for the articles, I will sell them on accommodating terms. Any person wishing to purchase, can see the Carriage and Harness by calling at my Store in Shepherds-town, Dec. 5, 1833.—3t.

JOHN T. COOK.

Shepherds-town, Dec. 5, 1833.—3t.

BEST WINTER SPERM OIL, JUST received and for sale by HUMPHREY KEYES.

Dec. 5, 1833.

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Samuel H. Ball, to the undersigned, as trustee, for the benefit of Smith Humblins, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson, I shall, for the purposes therein specified, proceed to sell, at public auction, before the tavern of Jacob Sheels in Shepherds-town, on Saturday the 14th December, (instant),

THE PROPERTY Comprised in the deed of trust, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

A credit of sixty days will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. On all sums under three dollars, the cash will be required.

THOMAS VAN-SWABERINGEN, Dec. 5, 1833. Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Saturday the 14th instant, (Dec.) at the subscriber's residence, about one mile east of Zoar Meeting House, all his personal PROPERTY, TO WIT: Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils of all kinds, Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description.

Together with the great variety of property not necessary to mention.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

Dec. 5, 1833. JAMES MOORE.

JEFFERSON LAND For Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to remove to the West, wishes to dispose of his well-known lot of LAND, adjoining the lands of Mr. Abell, Daniel Creamer, the heirs of Jesse King, Adam Moler, and Mr. Washington, containing between

47 and 50 Acres.

This land is of the most fertile and productive soil in the Valley—It is within 14 miles of the river, and 2 miles of the Harpers-Ferry turnpike.

The improvements are tolerably good, consisting of a brick Dwelling House, Smoke House, &c. and a number of Fruit Trees.

Any person wishing to purchase, will call on the subscriber on the premises. The terms will be made easy.

JAMES MOORE.

Dec. 5, 1833.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, being about to remove to Berkeley county, will sell, at public auction, on Friday the 20th instant, at his residence in Frederick county, near Seever's tavern, (Glass's stand),

All his Farming Utensils, SUCH AS Wagons, Carts, Ploughs, and Harrows, and the wood work of two new Wagons, Also, Horses, Brood Mares, (first-rate), Cows, Stock Cattle, first-rate Milch Cows, &c. &c. &c.

Also, about 30 acres of GRAIN in the ground.

Terms—Nine months credit will be given on all sums of and above \$5, the purchaser giving note with good security. Sums under the cash will be required. No property to be removed until the terms of sale be complied with. Sale to commence early in the day.

ROBERT BURNS.

Dec. 5, 1833.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale, on Tuesday the 7th of January, 1834, at Mr. William Moore's Elkwood farm, on the road leading from Halltown to Shepherds-town, one mile from the former place, the following property, viz: Six work Horses, 4 Cows, Six Milch Cows, One yoke valuable Oxen, Some young Cattle, Sixty head of Sheep, A number of Sows and fine young Hogs, Shovels, Forks, Spades, Hoops, and a variety of Tools suitable for farm purposes.

A credit of nine months will be given on all purchases of \$5 and upwards, the purchaser giving the usual bond and security. Sale to commence early in the day.

Gentlemen who feel disposed to buy, will do well to attend, as the property must be sold.

RAML L. DELAPLANE, WM. MOORE, Agent for Wm. Hayman, for part of the above property.

Dec. 5, 1833.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, having determined to suspend his farming operations, will offer for sale, at public auction, at his Mill, 4 miles east of Battletown,

On Monday the 23d December, (Inst.) All his Stock, Farming Utensils, &c. Consisting in part of

ABOUT 20 HORSES, Among which are several thorough-bred Colts and Fillies, and a thorough-bred Brood Mare, in foal by Bell's industry.

ABOUT 40 head of Stock CATTLE, 25 of which are Steers, among which are a half-bred Durham BULL and HEIFER, About 50 line SHEEP, Fifteen fine Fat-ted, and 40 Stock HOGS. Also, 200 barrels of CORN in the crib, Two line Wagons, one Cart, And lots of Ploughs, Harrows, Scythes, Cradles, Hooks, Hoops, and many other articles.

Terms of Sale—The Corn will be sold for Cash. Upon all other articles, a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Sale to commence early in the day.

GRIFFIN TAYLOR.

Dec. 5, 1833.

BLANKS, Of every description, for sale at this Office.

Dec. 5, 1833.

FARM FOR RENT.

THE FARM, belonging to the heirs of Daniel Cameron, deceased, known by the name of the Yellow House Farm. There are about 300 acres of cleared land on said farm.

SAMUEL CAMERON, Guardian for the heirs.

Dec. 5, 1833.

Stoves! Stoves!!

THE subscribers have a large assortment of Ten Plate and Franklin Stoves of all sizes, which they offer very low, completely furnished, with pipes.

JOHN N. LANE & WEBB, Shepherds-town, Dec. 5, 1833.

Printing Office for Sale.

THE Printing materials of the "Transcript" Office, (and recently of the Franklin Republican) are offered for sale. There are few, if any, country offices in the state more valuable, as it comprises every thing necessary and convenient for newspaper, book and job printing, consisting of 2 presses (one new and very good, the other a good imperial) five fonts of small letter, and a great variety of job and fancy type, flowers, borders, rules, &c. &c.

These materials will be sold for what they are worth themselves. There are about 400 subscribers on the list of the Transcript, most of whom would probably continue. Its purchase should be immediately made, and the paper continued. To a person of the necessary enterprise the situation is not devoid of inducement, as there are now but few papers in this country, which is as populous and wealthy as a neighboring one which contains five papers.

Letters on the subject, addressed to J. Tritts, Chambersburg, or to the subscriber, in Mechanicsburg, will meet with prompt attention.

J. O. CARSON.

Dec. 5, 1833.

Watch Stolen.

I WILL give a reward of \$30 for the recovery of a fine gold watch, 17 Jewel Watch, with cable guard chain, fine gold seal, chain and slide, which was stolen from my house in April last. I will also give an additional reward of \$30 for the apprehension and conviction of the thief. The watch is of small size, and was made by J. O. Carson, No. 5700, Watch Makers generally will do a favor by keeping a look-out for it; and any information will be thankfully received by

WM. CLEVELAND.

Charlestown, Nov. 28, 1833.

The National Intelligencer to the amount of one dollar.

CASH.

W. & S. B. Anderson

WILL pay a fair price in cash, for 15 or 20,000 pounds good Pork.

Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 28, 1833.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Holmes, deceased, either by note or open account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as

