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# Virginia Free Press.

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**PORTRAIT PAINTING.**

**JAMES MACOUGHTAY**

OFFERS the services of his profession to the people of Charlestown and the public generally. His room is in the front part of the dwelling of Capt. Daugherty; where a specimen or two of his art may be seen.

Dec. 10, 1835.—2m.

**JNO. 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 he is induced to take, from the solicitation of his friends at Harpers-Ferry, and the belief that it will be conducive to his best 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 extended their business to him, he would say, that his removal will not prevent him from still serving them, as he will be here 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, dec'd—next door east of Mr. R. Levering's store.

Charlestown, 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 note.

I have lately enlarged the upper or new store, where I have just opened a supply of

***New Goods,***

and where I will at all times be much gratified to see my old friends and customers.

BAKER TAPSCOTT.

Shepherdstown, Dec. 24, 1835.—3w

***Iron Foundry***

**AT HARPERS-FERRY, VA.**

It is generally that their Iron Foundry, on the island at Harpers-Ferry, will be in operation the 20th of this month, and will cast Machinery of every description, such as

Machine Castings, Mill Gearing,

And Branding Irons.

They will also keep on hand Mouldboards of McCormick's patterns, from No. 0 to No. 12, right and left handed. Also,

The Loudoun Mouldboard, right and left

They have also on hand, Wagon Boxes of all sizes, and Andirons of various patterns.

They have and will keep constantly a first rate Pattern Maker. So that they will be able to make patterns, of every description, at the shortest notice. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

HUGH GILLEECE & CO.

Nov. 12, 1835.—tf

N. B. Old Iron taken in exchange for any of the above named Castings.

***ISLAND MILL,***

NEAR HARPERS-FERRY.

THE undersigned is now ready to receive GRAIN, and to grind in a superior style. He will give one barrel of Flour for every 300 pounds of merchantable Wheat, and will stand the inspection in any market to which it may be sent. From his experience as a miller, and the excellent order of the mill at present, he feels great confidence in being able to produce first-rate Flour.

He will buy Wheat for cash, at fair prices; and those who wish to get rid of the trouble of sending their Flour to market, can be accommodated by him at the lowest possible rate.

During the Plaister season, he will always be ready to grind that article, and will generally keep a supply on hand for the accommodation of his customers and Farmers generally.

JACOB STAUB.

Aug. 13, 1835 —tf.

☞An arrangement having been made with the Turnpike Company, all Wagons, &c. hauling Grain to this mill will pass without toll, the subscriber bearing all expense of that sort.

JACOB STAUB.

***Land for Sale.***

THE subscriber offers for sale the Land on which he resides, near Gerardstown, Berkeley county, Virginia, lying south and adjoining the lands of the late William Wilson—one tract containing

**327 ACRES,**

about 250 acres cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is now in productive timothy meadow, and as much more can be made and watered at pleasure. The improvements are a large, comfortable and convenient Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, Ice-House, Milk House, with a hydrant attached, near the dwelling, and a well of water in the yard—a large frame Barn, 64 feet long and 28 feet wide, with stabling underneath the whole, with convenience of water in the barn yard—a large Apple Orchard of grafted Fruit, with Peach and almost every other variety of Fruit Trees.—The fields are so laid off that they have the convenience of water in all of them. Also, 151 ACRES of WOOD LAND, nearly adjoining. Any person wishing to purchase a desirable property, would do well to view the same, as it embraces many advantages as a stock farm, such as meadow, wood range, or for tillage. The terms, which will be made easy, may be known on application to the subscriber on the premises.

DOUGAL CAMPBELL.

Nov. 26, 1835.—tf

***House & Lot for Sale.***

THE undersigned offers for sale, the HOUSE AND LOT at present occupied by Mr. Cato Moore, situated about one square from the Office of the Valley Bank, on Liberty street, nearly equi-distant from the Main street and the rail road. The buildings are a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, and other convenient out buildings, with one of the best situations for a garden.

Should the above property not be sold by the 10th day of March, it will then be for rent the next year from the first of April.

JOHN HUMPHREYS.

Jan. 14, 1836.

INDIA RUBBER APRONS, just received and for sale by

G. W. HAMMOND.

Nov. 12, 1835.


## MESSAGE

*From the President of the U. States.*

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

GENTLEMEN—In my message at the opening of your session, I informed you that our Charge D'Affaires at Paris had been instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government, in relation to the payment of the indemnification, secured by the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, and that when advices of the result should be received, it would be made the subject of a special communication.

In execution of this design, I now transmit to you the papers numbered from 1 to 13, inclusive, containing, among other things, the correspondence on this subject between our Charge d'Affairs and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, from which it will be seen, that France requires, as a condition precedent to the execution of a treaty unconditionally ratified, and to the payment of a debt acknowledged by all the branches of her Government to be due, that certain explanations shall be made, of which she dictates the terms. These terms are such as that Government has already been officially informed cannot be complied with; and, if persisted in, they must be considered as a deliberate refusal on the part of France to fulfil engagements binding by the laws of nations, and held sacred by the whole civilized world. The nature of the act which France requires from this Government, is clearly set forth in the letter of the French Minister, marked No. 4.

We will pay the money, says he, when "*the Government of the United States is ready on its part, to declare to us, by addressing its claim to us officially in writing, that it regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two countries; that this misunderstanding is founded on a mistake; that it never entered into its intention to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France;*" and he adds, "*if the Government of the U. States does not give this assurance, we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is not the result of an error.*" In the letter marked No. 6, the French Minister also remarks, that, "the Government of the United States knows, that upon itself depends henceforward the execution of the treaty of July 4, 1831."

Obliged by the precise language thus used by the French Minister, to view it as a peremptory refusal to execute the treaty, except on terms incompatible with the honor and independence of the United States, and persuaded, that, on considering the correspondence now submitted to you, you can regard it in no other light, it becomes my duty to call your attention to such measures as the exigency of the case demands, if the claim of interfering in the communications between the different branches of our Government shall be persisted in.—This pretension is rendered the more unreasonable by the fact, that the substance of the required explanation has been repeatedly and voluntarily given before it was insisted on as a condition; a condition the more humiliating, because it is demanded as the equivalent of a pecuniary consideration. Does France desire only a declaration that we had no intention to obtain our rights by an address to her fears rather than to her injustice?

She has already had it, frankly and explicitly given by our Minister accredited to her Government, his act ratified by me, and my confirmation of it, officially communicated by him, in his letter to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the 25th of April, 1835, and repeated by my published approval of that letter after the bill of indemnification. Does France want a degrading, servile repetition of this act, in terms which she shall dictate, and which will involve an acknowledgement of her assumed right to interfere in our domestic councils? She will never obtain it. The spirit of the American people, the dignity of the Legislature, and the firm resolve of their Executive Government forbid it.

As the answer of the French Minister to our Charge d'Affaires at Paris, contains an allusion to a letter addressed by him to the representative of France at this place, it now becomes proper to lay before you the correspondence had between that functionary and the Secretary of State, relative to that letter, and to accompany the same with such explanations as will enable you to understand the course of the Executive in regard to it:—Recurring to the historical statement made at the commencement of your session of the origin and progress of our difficulties with France, it will be recollected that on the return of our Minister to the United States, I caused my official approval of the explanations he had given to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be made public. As the French Government had noticed the message without its being officially communicated, it was not doubted that, if they were disposed to pay the money due to us, they would notice any public explanation of the Government of the United States in the same way. But, contrary to these well-founded expectations, the French Ministry did not take this fair opportunity to relieve themselves from their unfortunate position, and to do justice to the United States.

Whilst, however, the Government of the United States was awaiting the movements of the French Government, in perfect confidence that the difficulty was at an end, the Secretary of State received a call from the French Charge d'Affaires in Washington, who desired to read to him a letter he had received from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was asked whether he was instructed or directed to make any official communication, and replied that he was only authorized to read the letter, and furnish a copy if requested. The substance of its contents, it is presumed, may be gathered from Nos. 4 and 6 herewith transmitted. It was an attempt to make known to the Government of the U. States, privately, in what manner it could make explanations, apparently voluntary, but really dictated by France, acceptable to her, and thus obtain payment of the twenty-five millions of francs. No exception was taken to this mode of communication, which is often used to prepare the way for official intercourse, but the suggestions made in it were, in their substance, wholly inadmissible. Not being in the shape of an official communication to this Government, it did not admit of reply or official notice, nor could it safely be made the basis of any action by the Executive or the Legislature, and the Secretary of State did not think proper to ask a copy, because he could have had no use for it.

Copies of papers marked Nos. 9, 10, and 11, show an attempt on the part of the Charge d'Affairs, many weeks afterwards, to place a copy of this paper among the archives of this Government, which, for obvious reasons, was not allowed to be done; but the assurance before given was repeated, that any official communication which he might be authorized to make in the accustomed form, would receive a prompt and just consideration.

The indiscretion of this attempt was made more manifest, by the subsequent avowal of the French Charge d'Affairs, that the object was to bring this letter before Congress and the American people. If foreign agents, on a subject of disagreement between their Government and this, wish to prefer an appeal to the American people, they will hereafter, it is hoped, better appreciate their own rights, and the respect due to others, than to attempt to use the Executive as the passive organ of their communications. It is due to the character of our institutions, that the diplomatic intercourse of this Government should be conducted with the utmost directness and simplicity, and that, in all cases of importance, the communications received or made by the Executive, should assume the accustomed official form.

It is only by insisting on this form, that foreign powers can be held to full responsibility, that their communications can be officially replied to or that the advice of interference of the Legislature can, with propriety, be invited by the President. This course is also best calculated, on the one hand, to shield that officer from unjust suspicions, and, on the other, to subject this portion of his acts to public scrutiny, and, if occasion shall require it, to constitutional animadversion. It was the more necessary to adhere to these principles in the instance in question, inasmuch as, in addition to other important interests, it very intimately concerned the national honor, a matter, in my judgment, much too sacred to be made the subject of private and unofficial negotiation.

It will be perceived that this letter of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs was read to the Secretary of State on the 11th of September last. This was the first authentic indication of the specific views of the French Government, received by the Government of the United States after the passage of the bill of indemnification. Inasmuch as the letter had been written before the official notice of my approval of Mr. Livingston's last explanation and remonstrance could have reached Paris, just ground of hope was left, as has been before stated that the French Government on receiving that information, in the same manner the alleged offending message had reached them, would desist from their extraordinary demand, and pay the money at once. To give them an opportunity to do so, and, at all events to elicit their final determination, and the ground they intended to occupy, the instructions were given to our Charge d'Affaires, which were adverted to at the commencement of the present session of Congress. The result, as you have seen, is a demand of an official written expression of regrets, and a direct explanation addressed to France, with a distinct intimation that this is a sine qua non.

Mr. Barton having, in pursuance of his instructions, returned to the United States and the Charge d'Affaires of France having been recalled, all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries is suspended—a state of things originating in an unreasonable susceptibility on the part of the French Government, and rendered necessary on our part by their refusal to perform engagements contained in the treaty, from the faithful performance of which by us they are to this day enjoying many important commercial advantages.

It is time this unequal position of affairs should cease, and that Legislative action should be brought to sustain Executive exertion in such measures as the case requires. While France persists in her refusal to comply with the terms of a treaty, the object of which was, by removing all causes of mutual complaint to renew ancient feelings of friendship, and to unite the two nations in the bonds of amity, and of a mutually beneficial commerce, she cannot justly complain if we adopt such peaceful remedies as the law of nations and the circumstances of the case may authorize and demand. Of the nature of these remedies, I have heretofore had occasion to speak; and, in reference to a particular contingency, to express my conviction that reprisals would be best adapted to the emergency then contemplated. Since then, France, by all the departments of her Government, has acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligations of the treaty, and has appropriated the moneys which are necessary to its execution; and though payment is withheld on grounds vitally important to our existence as an independent nation, it is not to be believed that she can have determined permanently to retain a position so utterly indefensible. In the altered state of the questions in controversy, and under all existing circumstances, it appears to me, that, until such a determination shall have become evident, it will be proper and sufficient to retaliate her present refusal to comply with her engagements, by prohibiting the introduction of French products, and the entry of French vessels into our ports. Between this and the interdiction of all commercial intercourse, or other remedies, you, as the representatives of the people, must determine. I recommend the former, as being the first in rigour to our commerce, and as attended with the least difficulty of returning to the usual state of friendly intercourse, if the Government of France shall render us the justice that is due, and also as a proper preliminary step to stronger measures, should their adoption be rendered necessary by subsequent events.

The return of our Charge d'Affaires is attended with public notices of naval preparations on the part of France destined for our seas. Of the cause and intent of these armaments, I have no authentic information, nor any other means of judging, except such as are common to yourselves and to the public; but whatever may be their object, we are not at liberty to regard them as unconnected with the measures which hostile movements on the part of France may compel us to pursue. They at least deserve to be met by adequate preparation on our part, and I therefore strongly urge large and speedy appropriations for the increase of the navy, and the completion of our coast defences.

If this array of military force be really designed to affect the action of the Government and the people of the United States on the question now pending between the two nations, then indeed would it be dishonorable to pause a moment, on the alternative which such a state of things would present to us. Come what may, the explanation which France demands can never be accorded; and no armament however powerful and imposing, at a distance, or on our coast, will I trust deter us from discharging the high duties which we owe to our constituents, to our national character, and to the world.

The House of Representatives at the close of the last session of Congress, unanimously resolved, that the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted on by the United States. It is due to the welfare of the human race, not less than to our own interests and honor, that this resolution should, at all hazards, be adhered to. If, after so signal an example as that given by the American people, during their long protracted difficulties with France of forbearance under accumulated wrongs, and of generous confidence in her ultimate return to justice, she shall now be permitted to withhold from us the tardy and imperfect indemnification, which, after years of remonstrance and discussion, had at length been solemnly agreed on by the treaty of 1831, and to set at nought the obligation it imposes, the United States will not be the only sufferers. The efforts of humanity and religion, to substitute the appeals of justice and the arbitrament of reason, for the coercive measures usually resorted to by injured nations, will receive little encouragement from such an issue. By the selection and enforcement of such lawful and expedient measures as may be necessary to prevent a result so injurious to ourselves and so fatal to the hopes of the philanthropist, we shall therefore not only preserve the pecuniary interests of our citizens, the independence of our Government, and the honor of our country, but do much, it may be hoped, to vindicate the faith of treaties, and to promote the general interests of peace, civilization, and improvement.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Jan. 15, 1836.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE MESSAGE.

No. 1.—*Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Barton.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 23, 1835.

THOMAS P. BARTON, Esq. &c. &c.

SIR: Mr. Livingston arrived here the day before yesterday. By the mail of yesterday your letter of the 7th May, with a copy of Mr. Livingston's last note to the Duke de Broglie, was received.

After an attentive examination of Mr. Livingston's correspondence with this Department and the Government of France, elucidated by his verbal explanations, the President has directed me to say to you that the Messrs. Rothschild have been authorized by the Treasury Department to receive the money due under the treaty with France. Of this authority they will be directed to give notice to the French Government, without demanding payment. For yourself, you will, if the bill of indemnity is rejected, follow Mr. Livingston to the United States.—If the money is placed at the disposal of the King, conditionally, by the Legislature of France, you will await further orders from the United States, but maintain a guarded silence on the subject of the indemnity. If approached by the government of France, directly or indirectly, you will hear what is said without reply, state what has occurred in full to the Department, and await its instructions. It is the desire of the President that you will make not even a reference to the subject of the treaty in your intercourse with the French government, until the course intended to be pursued is definitely explained to the United States. Whatever may be said to the Messrs. de Rothschild, it will be their duty to report to you as well as to the Treasury Department; and, whenever they converse with you, they must be reminded that it is expected that they will wait for express notice from the Government of France that it is ready to receive the money.

The course adopted by Mr. Livingston has been fully approved; and the hope is indulged that his representations have had their just influence on the councils of the King of France.—However that may be, the President's determination is, that the terms upon which the two Governments are to stand towards each other shall be regulated, so far as his constitutional power extends, by France.

A packet from the Treasury, addressed to the Messrs. de Rothschild, and containing the instructions of the Secretary, accompanied by a special power appointing them the agents of the United States to receive the payments due under the treaty of 1831, is forwarded herewith. The copy of a letter from this department to Mr. Pageot is also enclosed for your perusal.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

No. 2.—*Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Barton.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington Sept. 14, 1835.

THOMAS P. BARTON, Esq. &c. &c.

SIR: So much time will have elapsed before this despatch can reach you, since the passage of the law by the French Chambers placing at the disposition of the King the funds to fulfil the treaty with the United States, that it is presumed the intention of the French Government will have been by that period disclosed. It is proper, therefore, in the opinion of the President, that you should receive your last instructions in relation to it. It has always been his intention that the Legation of the United States should leave France if the treaty were not fulfilled. You have been suffered to remain after the departure of Mr. Livingston, under the expectation that the Government of France would find in all that has occurred its obligation to proceed forthwith to the fulfilment of it, as soon as funds were placed in its hands. If this expectation is disappointed, you must ask for your passports, and return to the United States. If no movement has been made on the part of France, and no intimation given to you, or to the banker of the United States, who is the authorized agent of the Treasury, to receive the instalments due, of the time that payment will be made, you are instructed to call upon the Duke de Broglie, and request to be informed what are the intentions of the Government in relation to it, stating that you do so by order of your Government, and with a view to regulate your conduct by the information you may receive from him. In the present agitated state of France, it is the particular desire of the President that your application should be made in the most conciliatory tone, and your interview with the Duke marked by expressions as coming from your Government, of great personal respect for that Minister, and of an anxious desire for the safety of the King of France. If the Duke should inform you that the money is to be paid on any fixed day, you will remain in France; otherwise you will apply for your passports, and state the reason to be that the treaty of indemnity has not been executed by France.

The President especially directs that you should comply with these instructions so early, that the result may be known here before the meeting of Congress, which takes place on the 7th of December next.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

No. 3.—*Mr. Barton to the Duke de Broglie.*

[TRANSLATION.]—D.

LEGATION OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA, Paris, 24th October, 1836.

His Excellency the DUKE DE BROGLIE, *Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

MONSIEUR LE DUC: Having executed to the letter the last instructions of my Government, in the interview which I had the honor to have with your excellency on the 20th of this month in order further to comply with those instructions, I am about to return to the United States. Before leaving France, however, I have thought that it might not be altogether useless to address your excellency, and to submit to you the conversation which then took place between us, word for word, as I understood it. In pursuing this course, I am prompted by a double motive; first, by a sincere desire to avoid even the slightest misunderstanding as to the precise meaning of any expression used on either part; and also with a view, in presenting myself to my Government, to furnish indisputable proof of my fidelity in executing the instructions with which I had the honor to be charged. This last motive, Monsieur le Duc, does not interest you personally, but the first, I am sure, will not appear without importance in your eyes.

Having said that I was instructed to employ both language and manner the most conciliatory, I begged you to believe, should any thing appear to you not to partake of that character, that the fault must be attributed *to me alone*, and not to my Government, as in that case I should be certain that I neither represented its dispositions nor faithfully obeyed its orders.

I began the conversation by informing you that I had requested an interview by order of my government, and that on the result of that interview would depend my future movements. I said that I was ordered to convey to the French Government assurances of the very lively satisfaction felt by the President on receiving the news and confirmation of the King's safety; and that I was further instructed by the Secretary of State to assure you personally of his high consideration. After an obliging answer of your excellency, I had the honor to submit the following questions;

"I am instructed by my Government to inquire of your excellency what are the intentions of His Majesty's Government in relation to the funds voted by the Chambers?"

And I understood you to make the following answer:

"Having written a despatch to His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Washington, with instructions to communicate it to Mr. Forsyth, and M. Pageot having read it to Mr. Forsyth, I have nothing to say in addition to that despatch."

I said "I am also instructed to inquire of your excellency whether His Majesty's Government is ready to pay those funds?"

And you returned this answer:—"Yes, in the terms of the despatch."

I added—"I am instructed to make another question—Will His Majesty's Government name any fixed determinate period when they will be disposed to pay those funds?"

To this question, the following was your excellency's answer, as I understood it: "To-morrow, if necessary; when the Government of the United States shall, by a written official communication, have expressed its regret at the misunderstanding which has taken place between the two Governments; assuring us that this misunderstanding was founded on an error, that it did not intend to call in question the good faith of His Majesty's Government; the funds are there, we are ready to pay. In the despatch to M. Pageot, we gave the views of our Government on this question. Mr. Forsyth not having thought proper to accept a copy of that despatch, and having said that the Government of the United States could not receive a communication in such a form, I have nothing to add. I am forced to entrench myself behind that despatch. If the Government of the United States does not give this assurance, we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is not the result of an error, and the business will stop there."

To your excellency's offer to communicate to me the despatch of M. Pageot, I replied that, as my instructions had no reference to that question, I did not think myself authorized to discuss it.

After some minutes, I rose, and said "In a short time I shall have the honor of writing to your excellency."

You answered, "I shall, at all times receive with pleasure any communication addressed to me on the part of the Government of the United States," and our conversation ended.

Such, Monsieur le Duc, as far as my memory serves me, are the literal expressions employed by both of us.—Should you discover any inaccuracies in the relation which I have the honor to submit to you, it will give me pleasure, as it will be my duty, to correct them. If, on the contrary, this relation should appear to you in every respect conformable to the truth, I take the liberty of claiming from your kindness a confirmation of it for the reasons which I have already, I believe, sufficiently explained.

I eagerly avail myself of this occasion, Monsieur le Duc, to renew the assurances of very high consideration with which I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

THOS. P. BARTON.

No. 4.—*The Duke de Broglie to Mr. Barton.*

[TRANSLATION.]—E.

PARIS, Oct. 26, 1835.

To T. P. BARTON, Charge d'Affaires of the U. States.

SIR: I have received the letter which you did me the honor to address to me on the 24th of this month.

You are desirous to give your Government a faithful account of the conversation which you had with me on the 20th; while communicating to me a statement of that conversation, you request me to indicate the involuntary errors which I may remark in it. I appreciate the motives which influence you, and the importance which you attach to the exactness of this statement: and I therefore hasten to point out three errors which have found their way into your report, acknowledging, at the same time, its perfect conformity on all other points, with the explanations interchanged between us.

In reply to your question—Whether the King's Government would name any fixed and determined period at which it would be disposed to pay the twenty-five millions? you make me say, "To-morrow, if necessary; when the Government of the United States shall, by a written official communication, have expressed its regret at the misunderstanding which has taken place between the two governments; assuring us that this misunderstanding is founded on an error, that it did not intend to call in question the good faith of his Majesty's Government," &c.

Now, this is what I really said: "To-morrow, if necessary; when the Government of the United States is ready on its part to declare to us, by addressing its claim *(reclamation)* to us officially in writing, that it regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two countries; that this misunderstanding is founded upon a mistake, and that it never entered into its intention *(pensee)* to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France."

By the terms of your report, I am made to have continued thus: 'In the despatch to M. Pageot, we gave the views of our Government on this question. Mr. Forsyth, not having thought proper to accept a copy of that despatch, and having said that the Government of the United States could not receive the communication in that form," &c. That was not what I said, because such was not the language of Mr. Forsyth to M. Pageot. On refusing the copy offered to him by that Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Forsyth gave as the only reason, *that it was a document of which he could make no use*; and that was the phrase repeated by me.

Mr. Forsyth made no objection to the form in which I had adapted to communicate to the Federal Government the views of the King's Government; in fact, not only is there nothing unusual in that form, but only is it employed in the intercourse between one Government and another, whenever there is a desire to avoid the irritation which might involuntarily arise from an exchange of contradictory notes in a direct controversy, but reflection on the circumstances and the respective positions of the two countries will clearly show that it was chosen precisely in a spirit of conciliation and regard for the Federal Government.

Finally, sir, after having said, "If the Government of the United States does not give this assurance, we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is not the result of an error," I did not add "and the business will stop there." This last error is, however, of so little importance, that I hesitated to notice it. Receive, sir, the assurances of my high consideration.

V. BROGLIE.

No. 5.—*Mr. Barton to the Duc de Broglie.*—F.

LEGATION OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA, Paris, November 6, 1835.

MONSIEUR LE DUC: Having been recalled by my Government, I have the honor to request that your excellency will be pleased to cause passports to be prepared to enable me to proceed to Havre, thence to embark for the United States, and for my protection during the time I may find it necessary to remain in Paris. I am instructed to give as a reason for my departure the non-execution on the part of His Majesty's Government of the convention of July 4th 1831.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Monsieur le Duc, to renew the assurances of very high consideration with which I have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient humble servant.

THOS. P. BARTON.

His Excellency the DUKE DE BROGLIE, *Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c.*

No. 6.—*The Duc de Broglie to Mr. Barton.*

[TRANSLATION.]

To Mr. BARTON, *Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America.*

SIR: H

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

orders with regard to your communication of the 6th inst., I have the honor to send you herewith the passports which you requested of me. As to the reasons which you have been charged to advance, in explanation of your departure, I have nothing to say. *(Jen'ai point a m'y arrêter.)* The Government of the United States, sir, knows that upon itself depends henceforward the execution of the treaty of July 4th 1831. Accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

V. BROGLIE.

No. 7.—*Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Pageot.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, 29th June, 1835.

M. Pageot, Charge d'Affaires, &c. &c.

SIR: I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of your Government, that the Secretary of the Treasury has, in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress of the 13th July, 1832, designated the Messrs. de Rothschild, Brothers, of Paris, as agents to receive the payments from time to time due to this Government under the stipulations of the convention of 4th July, 1831, between the United States, and His Majesty the

President has granted a special power to the said Messrs. de Rothschild, Brothers, authorizing and empowering them, upon the due receipt of the same, to give the necessary acquittances to the French Government, according to the provisions of the convention referred to.

The power given to the Messrs. de Rothschild will be presented by them whenever the French Government is ready to make the payments.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

JOHN FORSYTH.

No. 8.—*M. Pageot to Mr. Forsyth.*

[TRANSLATION.]

WASHINGTON, JUNE 29, 1835.

To the Hon. Mr. FORSYTH, *Secretary of State:*

SIR: I have received the letter which you did me the honor to address me this day, and by which you communicate to me, for the information of my Government, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in virtue of the act of Congress of July 13th, 1832, has appointed Messrs. de Rothschild, Brothers, at Paris, agents for receiving, as they become due, the several payments of the sum stipulated as indemnification, by the convention concluded on the 4th of July, 1831, between His Majesty the King of the French and the United States of America.

I lost no time, sir, in transmitting this communication to my Government, and I embrace this opportunity to offer you the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, your most humble and obedient servant. A. PAGEOT.

No. 9.—*M. Pageot to Mr. Forsyth.*

[TRANSLATION.]

WASHINGTON, DEC. 1, 1835.

To the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State of the U. States.

SIR: On the 11th of September last I had the honor, as I was authorized, to read to you a despatch which his excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs had addressed to me on the 17th of June previous, respecting the state of the relations between France and the United States. The object of this communication was to make known to the Cabinet of Washington, in a form often employed, the point of view from which the King's Government regarded the difficulties between the two countries, and to indicate the means by which, in its opinion, they might be terminated in a manner honorable to both Governments. I was also authorized to allow you in case you should desire it, take a copy of this despatch; but, contrary to the expectation which diplomatic usage in such cases permitted me to entertain, you thought proper to refuse to request

I regretted this resolution of yours, sir, at the time, because, in the first place, it appeared to be at variance with (*s'écarter de*) that conciliatory spirit which so particularly characterized the communication just made to you; and next, as it seemed in a manner to deprive the Cabinet of Washington of the means of knowing, in their full extent the views of the King's Government, of which an attentive examination of the Duke de Broglie's letter could alone have enabled it to form a just estimate. These regrets, sir, have not diminished, and at the moment when the President is about to communicate to Congress the state of the relations between France and the U. States, I consider it useful and necessary, for the interest of all, to endeavor to place him in possession of all the facts which may afford him the means of giving an exact account of the real dispositions and views of the King's Government on the subject of the existing difficulties.

With this intention, and from a desire to neglect nothing which, by offering to the American Government another opportunity of making itself acquainted minutely with the highly conciliatory sentiments of His Majesty's Government, may contribute to restore good understanding between the Cabinets of Paris and Washington, I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the Duke de Broglie's despatch, and to request you to place it under the eye of the President.

I embrace this opportunity, sir, to renew to you the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor, &c. A. PAGEOT.

No. 10.—*Mr. Forsyth to M. Pageot.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, 3d Dec. 1835.

SIR: I had yesterday the honor to receive your note of the 1st instant, with the accompanying paper, purporting to be a copy of a letter, addressed, under date of the 17th of June last, by his excellency the Duc de Broglie, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, to yourself.

After referring to what occurred in our interview of the 11th of September, in regard to the original letter, and expressing your regrets at the course I then felt it my duty to take, you request me to place the copy enclosed in your letter under the eye of the President.

In allowing you, during that interview, to read to me the Duc de Broglie's despatch, which I cheerfully did, you were enabled to avail yourself of that informal mode of apprizing this Department of the views of your Government in the full extent authorized by diplomatic usage. The question whether or not I should ask a copy of that despatch, was, of course, left as it should have been by your Government, exclusively to my discretion. My reasons for not making that request were frankly stated to you, founded on a conviction that, in the existing state of the relations between the two countries, the President would think it most proper that every communication upon the subject in difference between them, designed to influence his conduct, should, before it was submitted to his consideration, be made to assume the official form belonging to a direct communication from one Government to another, by which alone he could be

given to it, and to submit it, should such a step become necessary to his associates in the Government. I had also the honor at the same time to assure you, that any direct communication from yourself, as the representative of the King's Government, to me embracing the contents of this despatch, or any other matter you might be authorized to communicate in the accustomed mode, would be laid without delay before the President, and would undoubtedly receive from him an early and just consideration.

It cannot have escaped your reflections that my duty required that the circumstances of the interview between us should be reported to the President, and that the discovery of any error on my part in representing his views of the course proper to be pursued on that occasion would, without fail, have been promptly communicated to you. That duty was performed. The substance of our interview, and the reasons by which my course in it had been guided, were immediately communicated to, and entirely approved by him. I could not, therefore, have anticipated that, after so long a period had elapsed, and without any change in the condition of affairs, you should have regarded it as useful or proper to revive the subject at the time, and in the form you have seen fit to adopt. Cordially reciprocating, however, the conciliatory sentiments expressed in your note, and in deference to your request, I have again laid the

ed the President on the subject, and am instructed to inform you that the opinion expressed by me in the interview between us, and subsequently confirmed by him, remains unchanged; and I therefore respectfully restore to you the copy of the Duke de Broglie's letter, as I cannot make the use of it which you desired.

I am also instructed to say that the President entertains a decided conviction that a departure, in the present case, from the ordinary and accustomed method of international communication, is calculated to increase, rather than to diminish, the difficulties unhappily existing between France and the United States, and that its observance in their future intercourse will be most likely to bring about the amicable adjustment of those difficulties on terms honorable to both parties.—Such a result is sincerely desired by him; and he will omit nothing consistent with the faithful discharge of his duties to the United States, by which it may be promoted. In this spirit I am directed by him to repeat to you the assurance made in our interview in September last, that any official communication you may think proper to address to this Government, will promptly receive such consideration as may be due to its contents, and to the interests involved in the subject to which it may refer.

As the enclosed paper is not considered the subject of reply, you will allow me to add, for the purpose of preventing any misconception in this respect; that my silence in regard to its contents is not to be construed as admitting the accuracy of any of the statements or reasonings contained in it.

I have the honor to renew, &c.

JOHN FORSYTH.

No. 11.—*M. Pageot to Mr. Forsyth.*

[TRANSLATION.]

To the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State of the U. S.*

WASHINGTON, DEC. 5, 1835.

SIR: I yesterday evening received the letter which you did me the honor to write to me on the 3d of this month with it, you return to me the copy of a despatch which I had transmitted to you two days before, and the original of which was addressed to me on the 17th of June last, by his excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

I will not seek, sir, to disguise from you the astonishment produced in me by the return of a document so very important in the present state of the relations between the two countries; neither will I undertake to reply to the reasons on which this determination of yours is based. My intention in communicating this document to you, in a form not only sanctioned by the diplomatic usages of all nations and all ages, but also the most direct which I could possibly have chosen, was to make known the real dispositions of my Government to the President of the United States, and through him to Congress and the American People; conceiving that, in the existing situation of the two countries; it was essential that each Government should fully comprehend the intentions of the other. This consideration appeared to me paramount to all others. You have judged otherwise, sir, and you have thought that whatever might be the importance of a communication, it was proper, before receiving it, to examine whether the form in which it came to you were strictly accordant with the usages necessary, in your opinion, to be observed in diplomatic transactions with the Government of the Republic. I will not insist farther. I have fulfilled all the duties which appeared to be prescribed for me, by the spirit of reconciliation in conjunction with the respect due by me to all communications from my Government; and nothing more remains for me, than to express my deep regret that the misunderstanding between the two Governments, already so serious, should be kept up, not by weighty difficulties which involve the interests and the dignity of the two countries, but by questions of form, as uncertain in their principle as doubtful in their application.

I have the honor, sir, to renew to you the assurances of my high consideration. A. PAGEOT.

No. 12.—*M. Pageot to Mr. Forsyth.*

[TRANSLATION.]

WASHINGTON, JAN. 2, 1836.

To the Hon. Mr. JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State:*

SIR: I have the honor to announce to you that, in consequence of the recall of Mr. Barton, the King's Government has given me orders to lay down the character of Charge d'Affaires near His Majesty near the Government of the United States. I shall, therefore, immediately begin the preparations for my return to France; but, in the mean time, I think proper to claim the protection of the Federal Government during the period which I may consider it necessary to remain in the United States.

I have the honor to be, with the most distinguished consideration,

Sir, your humble and obedient servant,

A. PAGEOT.

No. 13.—*Mr. Forsyth to M. Pageot.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, JAN 2, 1836.

M. ALPHONSE PAGEOT, &c.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your note of this day's date, in which you announce that you have the order of your Government given in consequence of the recall of Mr. Barton, to lay aside the character of Charge d'Affaires of the King of France near the Government of the United States. The protection of the Federal Government is due, and will, of course be extended to you, during the time necessary for your preparations to return to France.

I am sir, with great consideration, your obedient servant.

JOHN FORSYTH.

## CONGRESS.

[illegible] Congress. The time seems to be principally occupied with speeches on the French question and the Abolition memorials.

Connected with the former subject, a very animated and long-continued debate has sprung up in the Senate. On the 11th inst., it will be recollected, Mr. Benton offered a series of resolutions relative to appropriations for the defence of the country. He accompanied it with a speech in which he drew a picture of the naked and defenceless condition of the country, attributing it to the rejection, by the Senate, of the three million appropriation. This speech was replied to by Messrs. *Goldsborough, Porter, Leigh, and Webster.*—The last named gentleman appeared in all the splendor which belongs to his giant intellect. His defence of the Senate—showing their diligence, their punctuality, their despatch, in maturing many important bills which were subsequently sent to the other House and there neglected even to be taken up—among which were the Post Office Reform Bill, the Custom House Regulations Bill, &c. &c.—and above all, when he came to the history of the three million appropriation—his defence of the Senate was able, independent, and conclusive.—A brief statement will shew how impossible it is to attach any blame to the Senate for the present defenceless state of the country. At the last session the Senate, in good time, passed the Fortification Bill, which had previously passed the House; and on the 24th of February, a whole week before the time of adjournment, it was sent to the House, with amendments. Well, here was a whole week before the House, and what did it do? It kept the bill in its possession until the last night of the session. On that night at 8 o'clock, the bill was returned to the Senate with an amendment—the famous amendment asking for three millions of dollars, "to be expended in whole or in part, under the direction of the President," "for the military and naval service," "provided, such expenditures shall be rendered necessary for the defence of the country." The Senate disagreed to this vote of the House, 29 to 19, every member being in his seat. The House insisted on the amendment, and requested a conference. It was acceded to by the Senate, and the committees of conference soon came to an agreement, by which they were to recommend to their respective Houses, instead of three millions, an appropriation of $500,000 for naval repairs, and $300,000 for arming the fortifications.—Mr. Webster, the chairman of the Senate Committee, immediately reported to the Senate; but Mr. Cambreleng, the chairman of the other committee, refused to report to the other House. And thus the Fortification Bill, amended by the conference committees, was lost—not through the remissness of either House—but through the mulish obstinacy of that woful C. C. C.—'Caius Cassius' Cambreleng—Chairman Committee of Conference—in whose pocket it slept the sleep of death.

This is a plain case. Yet there are hundreds who charge the loss of the bill upon the Senate, when in fact it was not in their possession. It was in Mr. Cambreleng's pocket.

This matter has likewise created a warm discussion in the House. On Friday last Mr. J. Q. Adams made a flaming speech, abusive of Mr. Webster and the Senate. He was cheered by some of the members, and hissed by the galleries. The Speaker told them they were more disorderly than any previous House had ever been. It was a genuine row. Mr. A. was replied to by Mr. Wise, of Va., who showed no mercy to his opponent. We give the following extract from the account of his speech given in the Baltimore Patriot:

It was not the Senate, it was not the House, he said, that was justly chargeable with the loss of the fortification bill. Neither of them were entitled to the credit of the act. It belonged to *that man* (pointing to CAMBRELENG who sat in the seat next in front of him, and shaking his long finger full and violently in his face, as the little [illegible] his voice, as Nathan said to David—*thou art the man!* He then went into a history of the whole proceedings.—Took up the record and showed by it that Mr. Cambreleng refused on that famous night to report the bill agreed upon by the *Conference Committee*, after the President had left the Capitol in wrath, because as he said at the time, it was after 12 o'clock and therefore there was no constitutional House! He then showed that Churchill C. Cambreleng (and he rung out the name loud and often) did remain in the House and vote after that time.—He said Mr. D. H. Lewis, another member of the Conference Committee made the report after he found that Mr. Cambreleng would not. (Here Mr. C. said he did not make it.) *He did make it*, said Wise at the top of his voice, and here it is upon the record (at the same time holding up the Book of Reports.) He charged the same species of manœuvering also upon Samuel Beardsley. He said that when Mr. D. H. Lewis made the report and it was to be acted upon, there was no quorum to be found! Like the men of Roderick Dhu, a portion of the House would come and go at the call of a whistle, or the stamp of a foot! After portraying the inconsistency of the conduct of Cambreleng and Beardsley, in refusing to vote at one time after it was 12 o'clock and then voting upon another question still after that, he asked where were their *consciences!* The Speaker said that was not in order. Well, then where were their *scruples!*

In alluding, two or three times, to the various novelties exhibited in the scenes of the last famous night of the last session, Mr. Wise declared that a portion of the members were drowsy and tired, others indolent and indifferent and so [illegible] drunk. So he said that what with manœuvering, being tired, sleepy, lazy and *drunk*, no quorum could be had only when *certain individuals* desired it! He was called to order for saying that the members of the last House were drunk on the last night of the session. Mr. Wise said he did not charge them all with being drunk but that [illegible] them were drunk it was well known. The fact could not be disputed.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, rose and asked Mr. Wise to name those who he knew were drunk.

Mr. Wise: *If I were to name them, the gentleman might feel unpleasant.*

Here order! order! was cried by the Speaker and by the members. Order was restored and the *Virginia scorcher* went on. His unerring rifle *told* at every shot.

Mr. Wise also went at the Speaker. He said the truth must all come out. He then gave the substance of a private conversation between Mr. Polk and Mr. Cambreleng, on the famous last night, about the Executive's wishes in relation to the 3,000,000, which Mr. Polk at the time told to one of his colleagues, with the injunction "*not to say any thing about it.*" Mr. Wise said if the Speaker denied it, he had a witness to confirm the fact. Mr. Polk replied and admitted the substance of the charge. Mr. Wise continued for some time after, when an adjournment was call for and carried, before he had concluded. So he will finish to-morrow. Mr. John Bell is adjouring to speak on the subject. He will disclose some startling facts, I doubt not. Great excitement and consternation prevail. Mr. Adams is wondered at. His attack upon Mr. Webster was gratuitous, and although powerful beyond any thing I ever before listened to, was uncalled for, and will gain its distinguished author laurels only from those who are not and never can be *his* friends—the followers of A. Jackson and Martin Van Buren.

POTOMAC.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

*Correspondence of the Balt. Chronicle.*

WASHINGTON, JAN. 20, 1836.

The rumour is, and I heard it from the lips of the Vice President, that Poindexter is defeated in Mississippi, and an early partizan and a youthful one too, Mr. Robert Walker, is elected the Senator from that State. This Mr. Walker is the man who first at Pittsburgh nominated Andrew Jackson for the chair he now fills, and who has stuck by the hero thro' "evil," and I was going to say "good" but that is carrying the joke too far—precious little good has he done since his election. Tho' the source of my information is high and from one who seldom commits himself without being thoroughly guarded in his position, there is much doubt here as to the correctness of the fact. I give it to you not second handed and do myself the honor of endorsing Van's word. I believe that Walker is elected, and so now farewell to Poindexter.

In the House of Representatives the cause of abolition was under consideration—and a nice game the representatives are playing. The spokesmen of the old women citizens, present a petition to abolish the slave trade in the District—up jumps a Van Burenite, and proposes that it be *inexpedient* for Congress to legislate upon the subject—a wink goes round from desk to desk—nods and shakes of the head. Wise frowns like a Hercules, Peyton, of Tennessee, pushes the wink from him in disdain. Cambreleng, the bowing sycophantic Cambreleng, nestles the hint for a moment and then passes it over to Mr. Pomposity Vanderpool, who pats the traveller on the head, and sends him round to Mr. Mann, of New York, who sneezes in his face and coughs at Mr. Speaker Polk—up springs a gentleman from the South and moves to amend the resolution of Jarvis, by adding the word "unconstitutional" in place of the neuter gender "inexpedient"—but this wont do—it is a little too masculine and decisive, for the old women petitioners and their friends the Vanites.

It is a deep game but a useless one—never, never, will the South go for the child of favor—never will the flag of [illegible] from the broad plains of the gallant, the independent South.

To-day we had a new feature of the political manœuvre. Mr. Pickens from South Carolina, rose in succession to Bouldin, to speak to the question of abolition. Mr. Cambreleng begged him to wait until the orders of the day could be got through with—but Mr. Wise was near and cried out in the very ear of the overleaning head of the Ways and Means, "go on!" "go on!"—and away went Pickens. He said that he would not notice, in his place, would not lower himself to notice the base insinuations of a miserable editor (meaning Blair,) who was lieing upon other men's spittle—That THING, [illegible] and all human depravity—a creeping, crawling, loathsome thing, but, that he found he was seconded in his insinuation by others to whom he could but address himself—he proceeded in a strain of powerful and biting sarcasm to pour forth his indignation upon the party who were mingling politics with the question of abolition; and when he was about making an exposition of the State of that party in the house, to show the ruling causes of action that prevented the discussion of the subject, he raised the very spirit he had but described—the monster stood before him—the hydra *party*, in the form of a motion to stop the debate by a formal demand of the order of the day—a vote was taken upon it and 105 voted on each side, when Mr. Polk interposed and settled the question by voting in the affirmative; so down sat Pickens, and for the present the "using up" is postponed, but they have added fuel to his furnace—and when he does come down upon them again, which will be on to-morrow, I hope that he will use the club of Hercules, and do as did that man of strength when he contended with the monster.

The President is "leaping" with rage at Cambreleng, and I understand that the "Premonitory," as the wags call him, is afraid to show his face at the Palace—and all this arises from his failing without delay to carry the appropriations through, particularly those that are designed to strengthen the [illegible] exist between the States of this Union.—(Ayes 108, Noes 7.)

Poor Mr. Lucifer Match Cambreleng; he is surely in an awkward predicament, but I suppose he finds consolation in his genuine worthlessness, and, when he succeeds, why, I should think that Amos will let him dine in the Kitchen Cabinet chamber.

I understand that no report will be made from the Committees of either House on the special message until *further news from France*—that is as it should be.

Nothing new—a great many surmises about war but they are so different that I will not even pick out a sample for your consideration. B.

Mr. Peyton of Tennessee, some days ago offered the following resolution in the House of Representatives, which he accompanied with a strain of exquisite irony. The reader will remember President Jackson's theory, that it is *unconstitutional* to clear out or improve a stream *above* a port of Entry, (which Congress may establish in the mountains) but quite constitutional to improve *below* it. It was against this invention that Mr. Peyton directed the batteries of his wit.—[*Rich. Whig.*

A few days since, Mr. Peyton introduced the following resolution in the House:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a port of entry at the mouth of Laurel on the Cumberland river, in the State of Kentucky.

He then said:

"His object in offering this resolution, was to extend the Constitution.—As the Constitution then stood, it did not reach above Nashville; and his object was to embrace it up to the mouth of the Laurel. The House had that matter in its own hands, and his only wish was to live within the bounds of the Constitution. He lived above it; and the commerce of the coal mines would be as important above, as below, Nashville. He wished the Committee on Commerce to grant his constituents a port of entry where he had designated, so that they might have the benefits of the Constitution."

The Federal Government appropriates annually ten thousand dollars for the civilization of the Indians. This sum is devoted to the support of schools undertaken by the various religious sects. Thus, in the last year, two thousand dollars were paid to the Baptist General Convention, who have in their schools established among the Indians in New York nearly three hundred pupils. Five hundred dollars were paid to the Protestant Episcopal Church for educating sixty-six Menomines at Green Bay. Four hundred to the Methodist Society, who have in west Mississippi several schools for Shawnees, Kickapoos, and others. Seventeen hundred to the American Board of Commissioners for Missions; and one thousand to the Catholics.

We understand that Gen. Scott is to take command of the forces in Florida ordered to repress the hostilities of the Seminole Indians—that he will make requisitions upon the Governors of two or three of the neighboring States for troops to assist him, and that, these obtained, the war will be prosecuted vigorously and the disturbance put an end to as promptly as possible.

[*Week. paper.*

## VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

☞ When our paper was put to press, we had received no letter from our Correspondent. The following we have culled from the Richmond papers, it being all that our limits will admit:

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16.

On Saturday the resolutions touching Abolition were again called up, after the morning business of reports, petitions, resolutions, &c. was disposed of.

Mr. Daniel addressed the House at length, in reply to those who had preceded him on the opposite side, and in support of the substitute (Mr. Watkins' resolutions) to the 2d resolution of the Select Committee.

Mr. Griggs of Jefferson, succeeded in explanations of the reasons which induced him to prefer the resolutions of the Select Committee to the substitute. Mr. Daniel having adverted to the vote of the House on Thursday on the subject of the constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District, with a view of showing that those 13 (of whom Mr. Griggs was one) who sustained the affirmative, were whigs—Mr. G. defended and maintained his opinions on that point [illegible] tion and the articles of cession. But the substitute in this particular was still more exceptionable to him than the resolutions of the Committee as going farther, and making the *attempt* to liberate unconstitutional. With these opinions however, Mr. G. deprecated as strongly as any other man, the intermeddling of Congress with the subject.

[On Monday and Tuesday but little of interest was transacted.]

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20.

The following resolutions will show the final disposition made of the Abolition question in the House of Delegates:

1. *Resolved*, That this Commonwealth only has the right to control or interfere with the subject of domestic slavery, within its limits, and that this right will be maintained at all hazards.—(Unanimous.)

2. *Resolved*, That the State of Virginia has a right to claim 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 obligations of social duty and those of the constitution, assail her safety and tranquillity, by forming associations for the abolition of slavery, or printing, publishing or circulating through the mail or otherwise, seditious 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 [illegible] fragments in the direction of Mr. Henshaw's barn, stack-yard, &c., and one stack took fire, but was soon extinguished. Had the wind rose when the fire was at its height, it must have destroyed Mr. Henshaw's barn, stacks, and dwelling house.—[*Martinsburg Gaz.*

3. *Resolved*, That the non-slaveholding States of the Union, are respectfully, but earnestly requested, promptly to adopt penal enactments, or such other measures, as will effectually suppress all associations within their respective limits, purporting to be, or having the character of Abolition Societies; and that they will make it highly penal to print, publish, or distribute newspapers, pamphlets, or other publications, calculated or having a tendency to excite the Slaves of the Southern States to insurrection and revolt.—(Ayes 125, Noes 1.)

4. *Resolved*, That this General Assembly would regard any act of Congress, having for its object the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories of the United States, as affording just cause of alarm to the slave holding states, and bringing the Union into imminent peril.—(Ayes 122, Noes 4.)

5. *Resolved*, That it is highly expedient for the slave-holding states, to enact such laws and regulations as may be necessary to suppress and prevent the circulation of any incendiary publications within their respective limits.—(Unanimous.)

6. *Resolved*, That confiding in the justice and loyalty of our Northern brethren to the principles of the Union, enforced by the sympathies of common dangers, sufferings and triumphs, which ought to bind us together in fraternal concord, we are warranted in the expectation, that the foregoing requests will be received in the spirit in which they are made, and complied with.—(Ayes 125, Noes 1)

7. *Resolved*, That Congress has no constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories of the United States.—(Ayes 105, Noes 13.)

8. *Resolved*, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in Congress, and to the executive of each of the states of the Union, with a request that the same may be submitted to their respective legislatures.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Amongst the bills passed by the Legislature of South Carolina, at its late session, were the following:

An act to authorize the formation of the Barnwell Rail Road Company.

An act more effectually to prevent free negroes and other persons of colour from entering into this State, and for other purposes.

Acts to incorporate banks in the towns of Hamburgh and Camden.

An act to incorporate the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company.

An act to incorporate the Charleston and Philadelphia Steam Packet Company.

An act to incorporate the Charleston and Liverpool Line Packet Company.

[*Balt. American.*

*Illinois Senator.*—The Legislature of Illinois on the 29th December, and on the twelfth ballot, elected General WILLIAM L. D. EWING, of Vandalia, a Senator in Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. KANE. The Globe says, the election of Gen. Ewing is "highly gratifying to the friends of the Democracy."


# THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1836.


We have received from Lexington, Va. a copy of a petition to the Legislature, praying that body to remove the arms from the arsenal to some other place in the neighborhood, and to establish a Deaf and Dumb Asylum in that village, using for that purpose the [illegible] as an asylum.

SUMMER LECTURES.

The inhabitants of this place and neighborhood have been much entertained during the winter by the exercises at the Lyceum. The lectures will continue, it is presumed, until some time in March or April.

A summer course, it will be perceived, is proposed to be delivered by Dr. JOHN J. H. STRAITH. He intends to spare no pains or expense in procuring apparatus, and we have no doubt that his lectures will be well worth attention. We refer our readers to his notice in another column.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

We do not profess to be connoisseurs in this art; yet we cannot refrain from saying a now in this place, Mr. McCOUGHTRY. We advise our fellow-citizens to visit his rooms and see with what fidelity he copies not only the features but the very expression of the countenance.

We have seen many of Mr. M's portraits; and so striking is the resemblance, that we invariably perceived, at the first glance, the exact truth of the picture.

Mr. McCoughtry's extraordinary talents deserve liberal encouragement in this his native county—especially since he has devoted so much of his time to the study of his art, by viewing, in Italy itself, the productions of the great masters.

The body of a Mr. BRADLEY, who was drowned about two months ago, in the Shenandoah River at Rock's Falls, was found on Thursday last, below the Shansondale Springs.

FIRE!—On Thursday morning last, the 14th inst., the merchant mill belonging to Capt. Levi Henshaw, of this county, was entirely destroyed by fire. The fire was discovered about 3 o'clock in the morning bursting out of the north west gable end of the mill—but how it took fire is, as yet, a mystery; as we have been informed that there had been no fire in the mill since the afternoon previous. There was in the mill about 30 barrels of flour, between 3 and 400 bushels of oats, and 50 bushels of corn; —total loss supposed to be about six thousand dollars. The wind rose about

FLORIDA

A letter from St. Augustine, dated 6th of January, says:

"I heard that the whole of Mosquito County was burnt by the Indians. I went down and found it true, but they were off, and we could not get a view of them. I came home, and here I find things dreadful. Clinch has fought, and got the worst of it, driven back to his pickets. Gen. Call, with all his volunteers, has gone home, and the country completely captured. All the roads in their possession—all communication cut off—the houses burnt, and a man killed within 12 miles of this town. The Agent and a Lieut. Smith, of the Army, killed and scalped in sight of Clinch's camp, and two men with them taken off. It is dreadful, and it is disgraceful; 300,000 dollars would not pay the damage. De Peyster has 70 or 80 negroes taken away—Heriott as many!"

NOMINATION OF MR. TYLER.

To the letter from the officers of the Maryland State Convention, announcing to the Hon. JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, his nomination for the Vice Presidency, by that body, Mr. Tyler has returned the following answer, by which it will be seen, he accepts the nomination:

WASHINGTON, JAN. 5, 1836.

*Gentlemen*—Your letter of the 24th December, communicating the fact of my having been unanimously nominated by the Whig State Convention of Maryland, for the Vice Presidency of the United States, in consequence of my necessary absence from this city, was not received until this morning.—I beg that you will present to the members of that Convention, my most profound acknowledgments for the high and unexpected honor which they have conferred upon me. I could have received from no State in the Union, so flattering a tribute of respect and confidence, with greater sensibility. Identified as is the State of Maryland with the most glorious events of our revolutionary history—distiffguished as have been her citizens, not more for their valor, than for their devotion to the principles of civil liberty—to be deemed worthy to be recommended to their suffrages for the second highest office known among men, is an honor of which I might justly be proud, and to which I had not bethought me to aspire.

To our fellow-citizens of the United States, happily belongs the power of selecting for their trustees, whomsoever they may please, to fill the two highest offices known to the Constitution. In the free exercise of their sovereign will, it is the duty of all to acquiesce. For myself, I neither ask nor expect any thing—but if I shall be esteemed worthy to fill the station to which I have been nominated, my duty will be to submit to the public will.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, With high respect,

Your fellow-citizen,

JOHN TYLER.

To Wm. Bradley Tyler, President.

Robert W. Bowie,
Henry V. Somerville,
Reuben Tall,
Henry Bibbs,
Joseph H. Nicholson,
John Bowman Kerr,
} Vice Presidents.


Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

ed from Lexington, Va. to the Legislature, prayemove the arms from the er place in the neighborh a Deaf and Dumb Asyding for that purpose the d of an hospital.

LECTURES.

of this place and neighborch entertained during the ures at the Lyceum. The ne, it is presumed, until or April.

, it will be perceived, is vered by Dr. John J. H. nds to spare no pains or exe apparatus and we have ctures will be well worth r our readers to his notice

AIT PAINTING.

tes to be connoisseurs in ot refrain from saying a rence to an artist who is , Mr. McCoontry. We citizens to visit his rooms ndently his copies not only he very expression of the

any of Mr. M's portraits; the resemblance, that we d, at the first glance, the picture.

y's extraordinary talents ouragement in this his native. ially since he has devoted e to the study of his art, by self, the productions of the

Mr. Bradley, who was e months ago, in the Shen Rock's Falls, was found on the Shannondale Springs.

Thursday morning last, e merchant mill belonging evi Henshaw, of this urely destroyed by fire. covered about 3 o'clock bursting out of the north of the mill—but how it yet, a mystery; as we med that there had been ill since the afternoon re was in the mill about ur, between 3 and 400 and 50 bushels of corn; posed to be about six.

drove the brands and e direction of Mr. Henack-yard, &c., and one but was soon extinguish rind rose when the fl t, it must have destroy aw's barn, stacks, and —[Martinsburg Gaz.

LORIDA.

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the whole of Mosquito unt by the Indians. I found it true, but they e could not get a view e home, and here I find . Clinch has fought, st of it, driven back to en. Call, with all his gone home, and the tely captured. All the possession—all commu—the houses burnt, and within 12 miles of this gent and a Lieut. Smith, lled and scalped in sight mp, and two men with . It is dreadful, and it 300,000 dollars would mage. De Peyster has s taken away—Heriott

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onor to be, gentlemen, gh respect,

ur fellow-citizen,

JOHN TYLER,

Tyler, President.

ville, } Vice Presidents.

hool, } Secretaries.

The items which follow will show a singular contrast in the criminal calendar of Maryland and Virginia. We do not present them with any invidious feelings, but as matters of information and reflection to those who take an interest in such subjects.

PENITENTIARY OF MARYLAND.

By a report of the Directors of this institution it appears that on the 1st day of December last, there were confined therein 404 convicts. The population of Maryland in 1833, was 447,040.

PENITENTIARY OF VIRGINIA.

On the 1st of December last, there was confined in this Institution, 150 convicts. The population of Virginia in 1830, was 1,211,405.

This is a strong contrast in the character of at least a considerable portion of the inhabitants of the two States — The number of persons received last year in the Maryland prison was 144, being 21 more than the year preceding. Of this number the City of Baltimore furnished 60. The greatest number ever received in the Virginia prison in one year was 103, in the year 1822. The number received in the year ending the 30th of November last, was 60.—[Richmond Courier.

[illegible]

When the farmer of Tennessee first came to Washington, he threw open his doors and his levees were common to every person of respectable appearance. Indeed, no one was invited, because it was well understood, that all were welcome; but now a change has come over us. Last week a "picked party," to use their own phrase, were assembled at the White House. Tickets of invitation, in the name of the President, were sent out; and for the first time since the organization of our Government, the President "gratified" his "picked" favorites with a splendid set supper and a splendid dancing party!! The stranger, the mechanic, the honest, hard-working farmer, and the laborer, who on all former occasions went uninvited to see the President, were excluded, because they do not belong to the "picked" party. Step by step, first one concession and then another, all power and influence has been absorbed by our *sovereign*. He has made experiment after experiment upon the people, until at last he has resolved, as the crowning act of his old age, to control that most potent engine, *fashion*. Were you at the President's last night? Oh no, I was not invited. What, not invited to the President's? You do not then belong to the fashion. Every body used to go there, but the levees will be select hereafter. None but "picked" *persons of fashion* are hereafter to be admitted.

Does not every one see that this is intended to make all the [illegible] fashion and pleasure to bow before his footstool; as he has brought the lovers of office and money to do before them? He wields the patronage of the Government. He has seized upon the public money; and if he can regulate the fashion—if he can say, who shall be, and who shall not be admitted into the fashionable circles, he will have greatly increased his power and influence.

It is thus that men change.

[*U. S. Telegraph.*

The Princess of Talleyrand, who has been separated for many years from her husband, the great diplomatist, died on the 9th of December in her 74th year.

*Destructive Fire at Natchez.*—On the morning of the 2d inst. a fire broke out in the city of Natchez, Mississippi, which destroyed buildings and property to the amount of 50,000 dollars or more, before its progress could be arrested.

Nine of the sovereigns of Europe are over sixty years of age. According to seniority they rank as follows:—King of Saxony, who is 89; King of Sweden, Bernadotte, 71; the Pope, 70; the King of England, 70; Denmark, 67; Prussia, 65; Holland, 63; and France, 62.

*Sentence of the Rioters.*—The Court this morning (13th Jan.) passed sentence on all the rioters convicted at the present term. The highest sentence was a fine of $500 and costs, four years imprisonment in the common jail of Baltimore County, and enter into a recognizance $1000 to keep the peace and be of good behavior for 12 months ensuing the expiration of their term of imprisonment. The lowest sentence $200 and costs, two years imprisonment, and a like recognizance of $500 to keep the peace.—[*Balt. Pat.*

*Solemn Farce.*—A committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania are solemnly engaged in the work of probing the secrets of Freemasonry.

☞ The books of this office are now in order for settlement, and the season has arrived when money is indispensable to the faithful and regular prosecution of business. I once more invoke such of my friends as know themselves to be indebted to the concern, even in the smallest sum, to contribute their mite during my absence for the winter. They can not be waited upon, without much loss of time and inconvenience. I shall therefore rely upon help from the generous and the just.

JOHN S. GALLAHER.

Nov. 26, 1835.

☞ Court time is generally a convenient period either to pay in person or to send by a neighbor.

*ALMANACS.*

HAGERSTOWN German and English Almanacs; also, Cook's Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Carpenter's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and Extract of Buchu, together with a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

JAMES BROWN.

Dec. 17, 1835.

*E. M. & C. W. Augustus*

HAVE just received an additional supply to their stock of Goods.

Dec. 24, 1835.

RAISINS, Filberts, Ground Nuts, Almonds, Chesnuts, Figs, &c. &c. for sale at the Shepherdstown Apothecary Store

Nov. 24, 1835. J. H. HAYS.

Jackson City is "run to death" in the northern papers. One paper says it will certainly rival Bladensburg!—another, that there is no doubt but that the stock will be quite equal to the Canton stock!—another recommends as an appropriate seal for the new Corporation, a frog couchant, and a terrapin rampant—and so on to the end of the chapter; and there, quietly and *alone* in its glory, lies this much abused city, all unconscious of the ridicule it receives. We pass it also by, and, as usual, it says not a word in reply, but it always moves our hearts to look at its "uninjured innocence."

[*Alex. Gaz.*

Wm. H. Mackay, whose name will be found in the list of those who were shot at Tampico, was the son of the late Robert Mackay, formerly a wealthy and intelligent merchant of Fredericksburg, where his mother now resides.

Dr. Xavier Chabert, the celebrated Fire King, terminated his earthly career last Wednesday, the 20th inst. in New York, in a most awful manner. He was engaged in making some experiments in Chemistry with *phosphorus*, when the vessel containing it exploded and scattered his mortal frame into a thousand atoms.

We learn from the Lexington Intelligencer, that the citizens of Bourbon county, Kentucky, presented Governor Morehead, on the 1st inst. with a noble Ox, weighing three thousand pounds.

NOTICES.

*CHARLESTOWN LYCEUM.*

Lecture this evening by Dr. J. J. H. Straith, on Nitrogen Gas and the Metals. Question for Debate—The instruction of U. S. Senators.

The Communion will be administered in the Presbyterian Church in Charlestown on Sunday next, (the last Sabbath of the present month.) Preparatory exercises on Friday night and Saturday previous, at the usual hours.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening the 20th inst., by the Rev. W. M. Jackson, George W. Hammond, Esq., of this place, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Capt. Wm. Taylor, of Frederick county, Va.

On Thursday the 14th inst., by the Rev. W. C. Matthews, Dr. R. Kownslar, of Berkeley, to Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. John McCleary, of Martinsburg.

DIED,

On Saturday last, at his residence in this county, Mr. Christopher Rinehous, aged upwards of 70 years.

At Charleston, S. C., on the 20th ult., of consumption, Mr. Shepherd B. Lacy, of this county—aged about 30 years.

Died, at Cherry Mead, in this county, on the 20th inst., in the 24th year of his age, James T. Campbell, eldest son of Thomas Campbell, Esq. His deeply afflicted parents have been thus called to mourn over their first born, the pride, the joy, the hope of their lives. And his premature decease is scarcely less mourned by a circle of affectionate relatives and numerous friends, to whom his virtues, his purity of morals, and his amiable temper endeared him. As a son, he was dutiful—as a brother, affectionate and kind—as a friend, firm and sincere. In short, in all the relations of life he was exemplary. Thus has been cut off, in the bloom of life, this estimable young man, while surrounded by relatives and friends, and all that can render life dear.

A MEETING of the Trustees of the Charlestown Academy will be held in the Directors' Room of the Valley Bank tomorrow, immediately after the adjournment of the Directors.

*Capital Prize 25,000.*
50 PRIZES OF $1000.
*VA. PETERSBURG LOTTERY,*
Class No. 4 for 1836.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, February 13th, 1836.
66 No. Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots,
SPLENDID SCHEME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | | 25,000 |
| 1 | of | 10,000 |
| 1 | of | 4,000 |
| 1 | of | 3,000 |
| 1 | of | 2,000 |
| 1 | of | 1,632 |
| 50 | of | 1,000 |
| 61 | of | 250 |
| 56 | of | 100 |

Ticket $10, half 5; quarter 2 50.
Certificates of packages of 22 whole Tickets $120; do do 22 half do 60; do do 22 quarter do 30.

25,000 CAPITAL.
25 OF 1000 EACH!
VA. MONONGALIA LOTTERY.
Class No 4 for 1836,
To draw at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Feb. 20, 1836
66 No. Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME!

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | | $25,000 |
| 1 | do | 7,000 |
| 1 | do | 4,000 |
| 1 | do | 2,500 |
| 1 | do | 2,000 |
| 1 | do | 1,486 |
| 25 | of | 1,000 |
| 10 | of | 300 |
| 10 | of | 200 |

Ticket $7—Half $3 50—Quarter $1 75.
Certificates of packages of 22 Whole Tickets $80; do do 22 Half do $40, do do 22 Quarter do $20.

$30,000—100 OF $1,000.
*VA. PETERSBURG LOTTERY,*
Class No. 5 for 1836.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Feb. 27, 1836
75 *No. Lottery*,—12 *Drawn Ballots.*
GRAND SCHEME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | | $30,000 |
| 1 | do | 8,000 |
| 1 | do | 4,000 |
| 1 | do | 3,000 |
| 1 | do | 2,500 |
| 1 | do | 1,017½ |
| 100 | do | 1,000 |
| 10 | do | 500 |
| 20 | do | 300 |
| 64 | do | 200 |

Ticket $10; half 5; quarter $2 50. Certificates of packages of 25 whole Tickets $130; do do 25 half do 65; do do 25 quarter do 32 50.

☞ For Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Lotteries, address

D. S. GREGORY & CO.
(Successors of Yates & M'Intyre,)
*Managers, Washington, D. C.*

Jan. 28, 1836.

☞ Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and the "Register," containing a full account of each drawing will be sent to all who order tickets as above.

BLANKS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 22.

FLOUR.—*Howard street.*—Until within a day or two, the store price has been uniform at $6.75, but since then sales from stores have been made at $6 62½. Some holders continue to ask $6 75. The wagon price at the beginning of the week was $6.62½, but increased receipts having since reached the market, the wagon price has declined to $6 50.

GRAIN.—*Wheat.*—The sales of the few parcels of reds which have reached the market have been made at $1.40 a $1.45 for fair to prime qualities. A cargo of 4500 bushels was got by lighters from Bremen.

*Corn.*—In the early part of the week sales of white were made at 40 cents, and of yellow at 74 cents. To-day we quote white at 70 a 72 cents, and yellow at 74 a 75 cts.

*Rye.*—The last sales were at 90@92c.

*Oats.*—No receipts. We continue our former quotations, viz. [illegible]

*Cloverseed.*—The store price now ranges from $5.25 to $5.62½ for ordinary to very prime parcels. The wagon price is $5 a $5.37½.

ALEXANDRIA, JAN. 23.

FLOUR.—We quote the wagon price $6.50.

*Trust Sale.*

BY virtue of a trust deed given by John Griggs, to the undersigned, trustees, for the ben fit of Daniel Snyder and Ford & Snyder, bearing date on the 1st February 1834, and now of record in the clerk's office of Jefferson county, we shall proceed to sell, at public auction, on the premises, in Charlestown, on Friday the 11th day of March next, between 20 and 30 NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls.—Also, 15 Horses, 20 Cattle, 60 Sheep, 60 Hogs, 4 Wagons, 2 with gears complete.

WM. CLEVELAND,
JOHN J. BROWN,
*Trustees.*

Jan. 28, 1836.

VIRGINIA, to wit:
In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County,
JANUARY 15TH, 1836.

Michael Cooke and Susan his wife, late Susan Thompson, PLT'FS,
AGAINST
Joseph E. Thompson, administrator of John Thompson dec'd, Jeremiah Thompson, Benjamin F. Thompson, John Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Jeremiah Harding and Eleanor his wife, late Eleanor Thompson, and Lydia Thompson, DEF'TS.

IN CHANCERY.

UPON the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, leave was granted them to amend their bill, and to make new parties, and the respondents plaintiffs filed their amended bill accordingly; and the cause coming on again to be heard, by the consent of the parties by their counsel, upon the original and amended bill, and the exhibits, depositions, answer of Joseph E. Thompson, the order of publication, and all the papers heretofore filed in the cause, and the report of Master Commissioner Worthington heretofore made in the cause, was argued by counsel; on consideration whereof, by consent of the parties by their counsel, the said report of the commissioner, made in the cause, pursuant to the order of 16th day of October, 1834, is re-committed to the Commissioner who made it, for him to consider and report thereupon, who is directed to reform his said former report in such manner as to show the amount of the distributive share of the estate of the intestate to each of the other distributees in the estate of the intestate John Thompson, and how the said distributive share of the widow hath been disposed of, and the respective amounts due to the severe distributees if any therein; stating such other matters specially, as to himself may seem pertinent, or may be required to be stated by either of the parties, and make report to this court at its next term.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clk.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Charlestown, Jan. 26, 1836.

The parties to the above mentioned suit are hereby notified that I shall attend at the office aforesaid on *Friday the 4th day of March* next, for the purpose of carrying the above recited order of court into effect; when and where they will attend with the necessary evidence, papers, &c.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com.*

Jan. 28, 1836.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:
In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County,
JANUARY 14TH, 1836.

Joseph Eichelberger and Martin Eichelberger, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
The same Joseph Eichelberger, and George Eichelberger, administrators of Adam Eichelberger, dec'd, and others, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

AND the said report of Commissioner Worthington is recommitted, in order that said Commissioner may receive and audit the claims of the other creditors, on the estate of Adam Eichelberger, dec'd; and leave is given Henry D. Gardnhart, William S. Nash, and Silas Marmadake, and all of the creditors, who may elect so to do, to file their claims before the said Commissioner, with opportunity to contest, before the Commissioner, the claims of any of the creditors, which have been heretofore audited and allowed, or which may be presented under this order. A true extract,

Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clk.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Charlestown, Jan. 26, 1836.

☞ Persons concerned in the execution of the foregoing order of Court, are hereby notified that I have appointed Wednesday the 2d day of March next, to attend at the office aforesaid, for the purpose of carrying the above recited order into effect, when and where, at 10 o'clock, A. M., they are requested to attend with any evidence, papers, &c. that they may have to offer, connected with the case.

R. WORTHINGTON,
Jan. 28, 1836. *Mas. Com.*

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:
In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County,
JANUARY 14TH, 1836.

Samuel Gibson, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
James B. Wager and others, DEFEN'TS
And Joseph L. Russell, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
The same, DEFEN'TS,

IN CHANCERY.

AND as to the report of Commissioner Worthington, made during the present term, the same is recommitted generally to the commissioner, with his original powers, except that he is not to report any debts of said Wager, for which there is neither judgment nor specific lien. And the Commissioner can receive, during vacation, and report at the commencement of the next term any exceptions which may be made to his report, by any of the parties concerned.

A true extract,
Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clk.*

*Commissioner's Office,*
Charlestown, Jan. 26, 1836.

☞ Persons interested in the foregoing order of Court, will please take notice, that I shall attend at the office aforesaid, on Thursday the 3d day of March next, for the purpose of discharging the duties required by said order, when and where they are requested to attend, at 10 o'clock, A. M. with any evidence, papers, &c. that they may think proper to produce, connected with the case.

R. WORTHINGTON,
Jan. 28, 1836. *Mas. Com.*

OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH.

DR. G. WAGNER, M. D., informs the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, that he has taken, for a short time, a room at the Valley Hotel, where he will perform all operations on the Teeth and Gums, or at their residence, as may be convenient to applicants.

He inserts the Silicious, Metallic, Porcelain, Human, and Animal Teeth, in the most durable and beautiful style.

Persons wishing his services, are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens of Teeth, [illegible]

[illegible] individuals in this place, he would refer to those persons as proof of his knowledge and practical skill.

Jan. 26, 1835.

PROSPECTUS
OF A COURSE OF
*Lectures on Chemistry.*

I PROPOSE, at the close of the present session of the Charlestown Lyceum, to commence a protracted course of Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy; if the intelligent and liberal citizens of this town and vicinity will encourage the project sufficiently to justify the purchase of a perfect apparatus. I feel assured that the attention which I have devoted to the study, and my continued fondness for the study of them, would enable me to make a satisfactory return for the expenditure of their dollars and patronage.

These interesting sciences, when taught by a course of popular lectures, are not only instructive and useful, but amusing and entertaining. The utility of an acquaintance with them extends equally to all professions and callings, to the mechanic no less than the man of literature; and the advantages of such a course to those who may be studying these branches of demonstrative science in our schools, are too apparent to be doubted. If my proposal should meet with the sanction and support of this community, I will spare neither time, labour, nor expense, but will extend the course till the whole science shall have been embraced; and being unlimited in time, and possessed of a perfect apparatus, part of which I have already bought, I will have it in my power to perform *all the experiments* with a degree of certainty and brilliancy, which it is impossible to secure in a brief and curtail course. It is my wish to commence about the 1st of April next, and to continue the series till the 1st October, if necessary. I will procure a proper room with comfortable raised seats, and deliver one lecture every week, at a convenient hour in the afternoon, so that the experiments may be better seen than they can be by candlelight. All the gases will be prepared, and all the processes relative to the lectures will be conducted before the audience. The ticket fees of admission will not exceed 37½ each, and will be much less, if the class should consist of a large number of members. Those who are disposed to become members of the class will please leave their names at Mr James Brown's Book store, or at the office of the Free Press, as soon as practicable, as I intend to visit Philadelphia in a short time, and wish to embrace that opportunity of purchasing the apparatus. A deduction made for families.

JOHN J. H. STRAITH.

Charlestown, Jan. 28, 1836.

BRICK-LAYERS.

THE undersigned will receive proposals in writing until the 17th of February next for building the stone and brick walls of a new *COURT HOUSE* in Charlestown, Jefferson county.

The foundation walls of stone will amount to about 300 perches. The proposals to state the price per perch in the wall—of 18 inch and 36 inch wall.

The walls of brick will, it is estimated, contain at least 300,000 bricks.

We will take separate proposals for—1st The bricks per thousand delivered on the ground. 2d. Laying the bricks, the undertaker finding all the other materials and tenders: and 3d. Furnishing the bricks built in the wall at so much per thousand.

The materials and workmanship in all cases to be of the best and most substantial kind.

Plans of the building will be furnished by the undersigned, and any information on the subject can be had at the office of Andrew Kennedy, in Charlestown.

ANDW. KENNEDY,
SAM'L W. LACKLAND,
C. R. DOUGLASS,
BUSH'D C. WASHINGTON,
GEO. REYNOLDS,
*Commissioners.*

Jan. 28, 1836.

*The Wm. Reh. Mar. Gaz. and Hagerstown Torch Light will please publish the above until the 15th February, and forward accounts to this office.*

*To Masons & Carpenters.*

WE, the undersigned, being duly elected the building committee by a meeting of the subscribers to the contemplated church near Kabletown, will receive sealed proposals, until the 25th of February, for the stone, brick and carpenters work of the said church.

The stone work to be done by the perch—the materials to be furnished by the contractor—supposed to contain from 250 to 300 perches.

The materials for the carpenter's work to be furnished by the committee.

Any person desirous of undertaking the said carpenter's work can apply to the committee, or to Enoch Siver, at the Kabletown Store; where a draught of the above contemplated building can at all times be seen.

☞ All communications, post paid, will receive due attention by the undersigned.

SAMUEL HEFFLEBOWER,
JAS. M'CURDY,
GEO. CHAMBERLIN,
DAVID JOHNSTON,
JOHN KABLE,
*Building Committee.*

Kabletown, Jefferson Va.,
Jan. 24, 1836.

*Hagerstown Torch Light will copy and forward account.*

*Public Sale.*

WILL be sold, on *Tuesday the 16th of February*, 1836, at my residence, 5 miles north of Charlestown, the following Property:

Work Horses and Colts,
Cows and Hogs,
One Wagon and Gears,
Ploughs and Harrows,
One set of Bells for team,
Eight or nine tons of Clover and Timothy Hay,
Bacon, Corn, Rye, and Lard,
A quantity of Straw to be fed on the farm,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Among which are a Mahogany Secretary and Book Case,
Bedsteads, Beds, and Bedding,
One Clock, Chairs, and Carpet.

A credit until the first of December next will be given on all sums of and above five dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; all under that sum, cash.

SAM'L G. STEWART.

Jan. 28, 1836.

*Sheriff's Sale.*

WILL be sold, at Sheriff's sale, for cash, at the Court-House of Jefferson County, on the 15th day of February next, from 20 to 30 likely young NEGROES. Also, a team of Horses, and a variety of other Stock.

JOHN H. FLAGG,
G. W. SAFFINGTON,
*D. Sheriff.*

Jan. 28, 1836.

☞ Notice. ☜

THE undersigned has a considerable number of orders of the County Court, directing him to settle various Administration and Guardian accounts. Those at whose instance such orders were made, are requested to furnish their vouchers, &c. as soon as possible, as the present is somewhat of a leisure time.

By attending to this notice, those interested may perhaps save their commission upon the estates under their management, as the law prescribes *certain limits* within which accounts must be settled to prevent a forfeiture of commission.

R. WORTHINGTON.

January 21, 1836.

NOTICE.

SEALED proposals will be received at Smithfield until the 10th February next, by John Lemon of Berkeley of Thomas Timberlake, (two of the commissioner's appointed by Berkeley and Jefferson County courts,) for the masonry and wood work of a Bridge across the Opequon near Smithfield, where the old bridge now stands. Any information will be given by application to either of the above named persons.

Jan. 21, 1836.—3t

A CARD.

DR. BLACKBURN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he may be found in future permanently fixed at the Brick house near McPherson's Mill, formerly occupied by Dr. Cordell, where he will attend exclusively and with continued diligence to the duties of his profession.

Jan. 21, 1836—3t.

STRAW.

THE subscriber having a large quantity of straw on hand, will take a number of Stock to feed for the winter. Apply soon.

THOMAS N. BEALL,
*Near Butler's Mill.*

Jan 21, 1836.

A VALUABLE
*Farm on Bullskin*
FOR RENT.

I WISH to rent my FARM (recently rented by Jos. A. Kerney) for one or more years. I will rent privately, if immediate application be made. The Farm contains

187 ACRES

of Cleared Land, and has upon it a good Dwelling, Kitchen and all the necessary out buildings, in good repair, and is in the vicinity of several merchant mills. The tenant will have to enter into a written contract, with good security, for the rent and his faithful compliance with the terms of the lease. If rented publicly, notice will hereafter be given. Possession given 1st of April. Apply to the subscriber, at H. Keyes's store, Charlestown.

JAS. FLORE.

Jan. 21, 1836—3t

COMPOUND
*Tincture of Krenoth.*

THERE are perhaps few discoveries in modern Chemistry which promise more important results than that of Krenoth, and certainly there is no preparation of equal value to its compound tincture for preserving the teeth and gums in a healthy condition.

This elegant and pleasant Dentifrice is just received and for sale by

JOS. G. HAYS.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 21, 1836

N. B. The above article may also be had at the Shepherdstown Apothecary and Drug Store.

J. G. HAYS.

Shepherdstown, Jan 21, 1836.—3t.

*Mr. Jefferson R. Benson,*

SIR, please to take notice, that on Friday the 12th day of Febuary next, between 10 o'clock A. M. and sunset of the same day, at Robert Worthington's Office, over the Market House, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, we will proceed to take the deposition of Morris Horen and others. Also, on Saturday the 13th day of same month, between 10 o'clock, A. M. and sunset of same day, at Fitzsimmons's Hotel, Harpers-Ferry, same county and state, the deposition of Ann Geaty, and others, to be used as evidence in a cause now pending on the chancery side of the circuit superior court of law and chancery, for the county of Frederick in which we, as trustees and assignees, &c. for the benefit of John R. Hayden, are plaintiffs, and you and others are defendants.

Yours &c.

JOSEPH T. DAUGHERTY,
ANDREW HUNTER.

Jan. 14, 1836—3t.

*To Hire.*

I WISH to hire out, for this year, a NEGRO MAN, who is a good wagoner, honest and sober—young, strong, and active, and a good farm hand. Enquire, in my absence, of my manager (Mr. Reed) on my farm, near Berryville, Frederick co., Va.

JOSIAH WM. WARE.

Jan. 14, 1836.—3t

*A Female Servant*
TO HIRE.

THE subscriber wishes to hire for the present year, a very valuable girl, about 18 years of age, who is a first rate seamstress, and accustomed to do all kinds of house work. Apply to

SARAH P. DANDRIDGE.

Jan. 14, 1836. *Near Leitown.*

*Stray Filley.*

STRAYED from the subscriber, about the 30th December last, a dark bay or brown Filley, about one year old in September last. She has a long mane and tail, one or more white feet—one hind foot certainly white—which not recollected—a white spot on the nose, and, if I am not mistaken, a star in her forehead.

A reasonable reward will be paid for the filley, if delivered either to my overseer, Mr. Tapert, at Cat Tail, or to me.

JAMES L. HANSON.

Jan 14, 1836.

*Houck's Panacea,*

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia and other diseases, is received and for sale by

J. G. HAYS.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 21, 1836.

N. B. This elegant article may also be had by calling early at the Shepherdstown Apothecary and Drug Store.

Shepherdstown, Jan. 21, 1836.

*Oranges,*

LEMONS, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, Cocoa Nuts, Palm Nuts, &c., just received and for sale by

J. G. HAYS.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 21, 1836.

*Winter Strained Oil.*

RECEIVED and for sale by

J. G. HAYS.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 21, 1836—3t

*Ground Alum Salt*

FOR sale by

H. KEYES.

Charlestown, Sept. 3, 1835.

*Fresh Hops.*

FOR sale by

H. KEYES.

Jan. 14, 1836.

*Feathers.*

A SMALL quantity of new FEATHERS for sale by

G. W. HAMMOND.

Jan. 14, 1836.

*Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution,*
Jan. 1, 1836.

WE, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Directors of said institution to investigate the affairs of said institution from the 1st of July, 1835, to the 31st of December, 1835, (last 6 months,) and make and publish a report thereof, respectfully report, that we have examined the books, accounts, and memorandums, from which we have prepared the following statement:

*Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution,* *Dr.*

| | |
|---|---|
| To am't received from monthly depositors, | $1707 00 |
| do special do | 2524 84 |
| do for int. on loans | 234 75 |
| do fines assessed | 75 54 |
| | $4541 49 |
| | *Cr.* |
| By cash paid special depositors | $861 95 |
| do do do for int. | 61 84 |
| do monthly depositors | 415 00 |
| do to J. S. Gallaher for printing | 5 00 |
| do Treasurer's salary | 37 50 |
| do for notorial seal | 2 00 |
| am't loaned to individuals | 2481 59 |
| cash in Treasurer's hands | 273 61 |
| | $4141 49 |

*Abridged statement of the affairs of the Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution on the 1st January, 1836.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Promissory notes on hand and in suit | $10543 35 |
| Cash in Treasurer's hands | 273 61 |
| | $10816 96 |
| *Liabilities:* | |
| Due special depositors | $4065 44 |
| do monthly do | 6495 39 |
| Due special depositors for int. to 31st Dec., | 51 38 |
| | $10612 22 |
| Leaving the sum of | $204 73 |

at the clear profits, to be divided amongst the depositors, as a dividend.

GEORGE SAUZY,
JEREMIAH STEVENS,
HENRY WARD,
JOSEPH GRIFFITHS,

Jan. 21, 1836.

*Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution,*
Jan. 1st, 1836.

THE President and Directors of this institution have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the six months ending 31st December. Depositors can receive their dividends by calling at the office of this institution.

Days of Discount—every Tuesday at 11 o'clock, A. M. Notes intended for discount must be left with the Treasurer on or before 10 o'clock, A. M. on the said days of discount. By order of the Board.

JOSEPH G. HAYS, Treas'r.

Jan. 21, 1836—3t

*Charlestown and Jefferson County Savings Institution,*
JANUARY 1st, 1836.

WE, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the said institution, to investigate the affairs from the 30th of June last to this date, and to make and publish a report thereof, report that we have examined the books, accounts, &c. from which we have made the following statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| | *Dr.* |
| Cash on hand July 1st, 1835. | $125 07 |
| Promissory notes on hand same time | 4024 61 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Special depositors since do. | 2499 00 |
| Interest on loans since do. | 211 50 |
| | $6666 45 |
| | *Cr.* |
| By cash paid for stationary | 50 |
| Interest to special depos'rs | 21 02 |
| Do to weekly depositors (9½ dividend) | 61 88 |
| Cash paid weekly depositors withdrawn | 52 00 |
| Do. for printing | 22 50 |
| Amount loaned to individuals | 7761 00 |
| Do. of special depositors withdrawn | 739 00 |
| Cash in the Treasurer's hand | 8 55 |
| | $8666 45 |

*Present State of the Institution:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes discounted and on hand | $7761 00 |
| Cash in the hands of the Treasurer | 8 55 |
| | 7769 55 |
| *Liabilities of the Institution:* | |
| Due special depositors and stock | 4012 00 |
| Due weekly depositors | 3560 54 |
| | 7572 54 |
| Leaving a profit to be divided of | $197 01 |

THOS. A. MOORE,
HUMPHREY KEYES,
J. T. DAUGHERTY,
WM. CROW, jr.

Jan. 14, 1836.

*Charlestown and Jefferson County Savings Institution,*
Jan. 4, 1836.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the six months ending 31st December, 1835. Depositors and Stockholders can receive their dividends, by calling at the office of the institution on or after the 15th inst.

RICH'D WILLIAMS, Treas'r.

Jan 14 1836.

*Trustee's Sale,*

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust, bearing date the 18th of November, 1833, duly recorded in the Clerk's office of the county court of Jefferson, executed by Thomas Cockrell to the subscriber, trustee, to secure payments to Thomas Griggs, will be sold on *Monday the 21st day of March* (court day) all that lot or parcel of land lying on the Shenandoah River, opposite the Shannondale Springs—the same which was sold by Wm. B. Magruder to said Cockrell at public sale, under a deed of trust by Henry Robinson to said Magruder, and the same which was conveyed by Thomas Ragland to said Robinson, containing about five acres, with all the buildings, appurtenances, &c.

There are two Houses thereon, which will rent for $25 or $30 each. There is also a mill seat, which is said to be equal to any on the river, having full command of the water of the river, and two excellent never-failing springs near the mill seat, and abundance of rock hard by for building.

A credit of six months will be allowed with good security, and such title made as is vested in the trustee, which is undoubted.

JNO. J. BROWN, *Trustee.*

Jan. 14, 1836.

*Trust Sale,*

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber, by Jacob Myers, for the benefit of Daniel Snyder, Samuel Strider, and Henry D. Gardnhart, and which deed bears date the 4th day of August, 1834, and is now of record in the county court of Jefferson, he will proceed, on *Saturday the 20th of February*, 1836, at the house of Mrs. Mary Myers, in the county of Jefferson, and on the land in which said Jacob's interest lies, to sell all the remaining interest of the said Jacob Myers in and to the said tract of land. Besides other interests, already sold the said Jacob was entitled to one sixth part of said tract, containing 238½ of this sixth part 11½ acres, also, has been sold, so that his sale remaining interest will be the balance of the said undivided sixth part of the said 238, after deducting 11½ as aforesaid. The sale will take place at 12 o'clock. Terms cash.

JNO. A. THOMPSON, *Trustee.*

Jan. 14, 1836.

PUBLIC SALE
*Of Valuable Lands*
*IN BERKELEY COUNTY, VIRGINIA.*

PURSUANT to a decree of the Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Berkeley county, pronounced 6th of October, 1835, in a suit in chancery, in which David Hensel and Nancy his wife, late Nancy C. Miller, and Samuel Chenowith and Mary his wife, late Mary Miller, are plaintiffs, across Smith Miller and Harrison Wade, *Administrators de bonis non* of George Miller, dec'd, of Hester Miller, dec'd, and of James Miller, dec'd, Sarah Miller, and others, defendants,—the undersigned Commissioners, named by said decree, will, on the 8th day of February, 1836, being the first day of February Court, for the county of Berkeley, expose to sale, at the Court House, in the town of Martinsburg, the several tracts or parcels of land, referred to in the proceedings in said suit and herein described. The land to be sold according to said decree, for one third cash, the balance in two equal payments of one and two years, with interest from the day of sale, until payment—the purchaser or purchasers, to give bond and security and a deed of trust on the land to secure the deferred payments.

1. The place called the HOME PLACE, containing about

*Three Hundred & Thirty-three Acres of Land.* This is the tract of land on which Smith Miller now lives, adjoining the lands of Robert W. Lyle, Philip C. Chenowith's heirs, and others. There is on this land a comfortable Dwelling House, a good Barn, and other Out Buildings.

2. The place called the [illegible] PLACE, containing about

*Two hundred and seventy-four Acres.* Mrs. Sarah Miller, the widow of William D. Miller, dec'd, now lives on this land. It adjoins the lands of William Campbell, and on the head waters of Middle Creek.—There is on this place a comfortable Dwelling House, a good Barn, &c.

3. The place called the *THORNBURG PLACE*, containing about

*Twenty-five Acres,* on the waters of Mill Creek, adjoining the lands of Robert Daniel, McKown, Rees, &c.

5. The place called the *MILL PLACE*, containing about

*Fifty Acres.* This land lies on the Opequon, about three miles from Martinsburg, on which there was former

VIRGINIA, to wit:
In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County,
January 11th, 1836.

Ammishadai Moore, acting and only qualified executor of Francis Moore, dec'd, and Ammishadai Moore, Sally C. Moore, (widow,) Jesse H. Moore, William Strider and Lydia his wife, Robert Duke and Ann his wife, Margaret Moore, Cornelia Moore and Sarah C. Moler, the said Ammishadai Moore, Sally C. Moore, Jesse H. Moore, Lydia Strider, Ann Duke, Margaret Moore, Cornelia Moore and Sarah C. Moler being devisees of Francis Moore, dec'd. [illegible]

AGAINST

Lewis Neill, administrator *de bonis non* with the will annexed of Walter Baker dec'd, Lewis Neill and Corbina his wife, John L. Hinkle and Ellen his wife, Cyrus F. McWilliams and Magdalen his wife, Ursula Baker, Harriet Francis Baker, Washington Baker and Jacobina Baker, Def'ts,

IN CHANCERY.

IT is suggested to the Court this 11th day of January, 1836, by the plaintiffs, that John L. Hinkle, husband of Ellen Hinkle, one of the heirs and devisees of Walter Baker, is dead, which is accordingly entered as a fact in the case. It is further suggested by Archibald Bowen, that he hath intermarried with Margaret Moore, a plaintiff in this cause; and on motion of said Archibald Bowen, he is made plaintiff with his wife. It is further suggested that Robert Duke, a plaintiff in this cause, is dead, which is ordered to be entered as a fact in the case; and on motion of Ann Duke, his executrix, she is made a plaintiff in this cause in his place. And on motion of plaintiffs, Robert T. Brown Esquire is appointed guardian *ad litem* for Washington Baker, an infant defendant in this cause, who thereupon filed the answer of said Washington Baker; and then this cause came on regularly to be heard, on evidence of due service of the process, on all the other defendants, more than four months before this cause was set for hearing, and was argued by counsel, and all the defendants, except the infant Washington Baker, having failed to answer, the Court doth take the bill for confessed, as to those so failing to answer; and proceeding to give the relief sought in the bill, doth adjudge, order and decree, that Robert Worthington, a Commissioner of this court, do report to the court whether there are any personal assets of the estate of Walter Baker, dec'd, wherewith to satisfy the claim of the plaintiffs; and do moreover take an account of, and report to the court, the damages sustained by the plaintiffs, by reason of their eviction from the land in the bill mentioned, sold by Walter Baker, and belonging to his wife Magdalen, of which Francis Moore died seized and possessed; and by reason of the recovery of the mesne profits of Francis Moore's representatives including, besides the value of the land at the time of the eviction, all costs and damages recovered against said representatives, and all costs incurred by said representatives in defending the action of ejectment, and the actions for mesne profits in the bill mentioned; and the commissioner is also directed to report specially all such matters as he may deem pertinent, or either party may require to be stated, and report his proceedings in the premises to this court at its next term.

A true extract—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clk.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Charlestown, January 14, 1836.

The parties to the above mentioned suit are hereby notified, that I shall attend at my office, in Charlestown, over the Market-house, on *Wednesday the* [illegible] *of next month, February*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of carrying the above recited order of court into effect, when and where they will please attend with such evidence, papers, &c., connected with said suit, as they may think proper to produce.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com.*
*Cir. Sup. C. L. & Ch. Jeff. Co.*
Jan. 14, 1836.

VIRGINIA, to wit:
In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County,
January 8th, 1836.

James W. Fulton, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Robert Fulton, administrator of James Fulton, dec'd, Daniel Kable, William Clark and Robert T. Brown, his securities, as administrator aforesaid, and Lee M. Fulton a distributee of said James Fulton, Def'ts,

IN CHANCERY.

ON the motion of the defendant Robert Fulton, leave is given him to file his answer, and the said answer is thereupon filed, to which the plaintiff replied generally, and by consent of parties, this cause came on to be heard this 6th day of January, 1836, on the bill, exhibits and the said answer; and by like consent it is adjudged, ordered and decreed, that the accounts between the parties in the bill mentioned, be referred to Master Commissioner Worthington, to be by him examined, stated and settled; and the said Commissioner is ordered to state specially all matters deemed pertinent by himself, or which the parties may require to be so stated.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clk.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Charlestown, January 14, 1836.

The parties interested in the above recited order of Court, are hereby notified that I shall attend at my office, in Charlestown, over the Market-House, on *Thursday the 18th day of next month, (February,)* at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of executing the aforesaid order of Court—when and where they are requested to attend with such evidence, papers, &c., as they may think proper to produce, connected with said suit.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com.*
*Cir. Sup. C. L. & Ch. Jeff. Co.*
Jan. 14, 1836.

*JOSEPH T. DAUGHERTY AND JOHN O. YATES,*

ATTORNEYS and COUNSELLORS, have united in the practice of the law, and will attend jointly to business in the Courts of Jefferson.

J. T. Daugherty will continue to attend the Superior and Quarterly Courts of Frederick county, and the Superior Court of Berkeley.

Office in the east end of the building above the Market House, next door to the printing office.

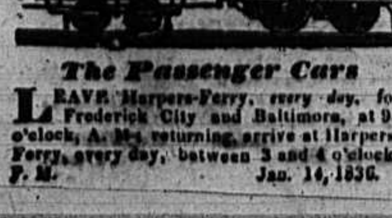
J. T. Daugherty will continue to keep, also, his present office in the basement of Mrs. Griggs's dwelling.

Charlestown, Dec. 31, 1835.

*JUST RECEIVED,*

A FEW barrels No. 1, Northern Herrings, of superior quality. Also, a lot of very superior Wire Fenders, which will be sold very low. Also, Glass Plates and Dishes of every description.

JOHN G. WILSON.
Dec. 3, 1835.



**The Passenger Cars**

LEAVE Harpers-Ferry, every day, for Frederick City and Baltimore, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., returning, arrive at Harpers-Ferry, every day, between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

Jan. 14, 1836.

VIRGINIA, to wit:
In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county,
January 19th, 1836.

Bunbury Bennett, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Richard Williams, administrator *de bonis non* with the will annexed of Smith Slaughter dec'd, and Richard Williams, administrator *de bonis non* of Hamilton Jefferson, dec'd, who was the executor of Smith Slaughter, dec'd, who was the administrator *de bonis non* of Mason Bennett, dec'd, and Nancy Daniels, executrix, and John H. Daniels, executor of John Daniels, [illegible] Slaughter, and John Bennett and Mason Bennett, children and devisees of said Mason Bennett, and William Bennett, only son and heir of William Bennett, a deceased child and devisee of said, also executor of said Mason Bennett, Def'ts,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Mason Bennett and Wm. Bennett, who are out of this country, and against whom the plaintiff appears to have proceeded in the mode prescribed by law against absent defendants, still failing to appear and answer, on motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, the court doth take his bill for confessed, as to these defendants, and the cause coming on to be heard, on the bill, exhibits and evidence in the cause, and the answer of Richard Williams, late sheriff of Jefferson county, and as such administrator *de bonis non* of Smith Slaughter dec'd, who was administrator *de bonis non* with the [illegible] and the said Richard Williams, as administrator *de bonis non* of Hamilton Jefferson, who was executor of said Smith Slaughter dec'd, and John Bennett, a legatee of Mason Bennett, and Nancy Daniels, executrix, and John H. Daniels, executor of John Daniels, dec'd, upon whom the subpœna appears to have been duly served, more than four months, and they still failing to appear and answer, and as to whom the bill is taken for confessed, was argued by counsel: on consideration whereof the court doth adjudge and order, that the said Richard Williams do render an account of the testator Smith Slaughter's administration of the estate of his testator Mason Bennett deceased, and also of the said Hamilton Jefferson's (executorial) administration of the estate of Smith Slaughter, and of his own administration, and of his own administration as administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of Smith Slaughter before Master Commissioner Worthington, who is directed to examine, state and settle the said accounts, as well as an account of the real estate of the said Slaughter and said Jefferson, and the distribution thereof, and of the amount and dignity of the debts due from the said estates, if these last mentioned accounts of the real estate and the dignity of the debts shall be deemed proper to be so settled and stated by either party; the court reserving the question of the costs thereof,—and make report thereof to the court, with any matters specially stated, deemed pertinent by himself, or the parties to be so stated, in order to a final decree.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clk.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
*Charlestown, Jan. 21st, 1836.*

The parties to the abovementioned suit are hereby notified, that I shall attend at my office in Charlestown, over the Market House, on Tuesday the 23d day of next month, (February,) [illegible] of carrying the above recited order of Court into effect—when and where they are requested to attend with their papers and testimony.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com.*
Jan. 21, 1836

VIRGINIA, to wit:
In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County,
January 11th, 1836.

George Randall and Mary his wife, late Mary Wynkoop, an heir and distributee of Garrett Wynkoop dec'd, Pl'ffs,

AGAINST

Conrad Billmyre, administrator of Garrett Wynkoop dec'd, and Adrian Wynkoop, Wm. Wynkoop, John Wynkoop and Garrett Wynkoop, heirs and distributees of the said Garrett Wynkoop dec'd, and Nathan Hendricks, husband, and Garrett W. Hendricks, only son and heir of Margaret Hendricks, dec'd, late Margaret Wynkoop and a daughter of the said intestate Garrett Wynkoop dec'd, Def'ts,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Adrian, William, and John Wynkoop, who are out of this country, and against whom the plaintiffs appear to have proceeded in the mode prescribed by law against absent defendants, and they still failing to appear and answer, on motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, the court doth take the bill for confessed as to these defendants, and the cause coming on this 11th day of January, 1836, to be heard, upon the bill, the answer of Robert T. Brown, the guardian *ad litem* of the infant defendants Garret Wynkoop and Garrett W. Hendricks, and as to the defendant Conrad Billmire, the administrator of Garrett Wynkoop dec'd, on the decretal order, taking the bill for confessed as to him, which appears to have been duly executed, was argued by counsel; on consideration whereof the court doth order, that the defendant Conrad Billmire do render an account of his administration of the estate of the said Garrett Wynkoop dec'd, and of the hires of the slaves [illegible] by the said intestate, before Master Commissioner Worthington, who is directed to examine, state and settle the same, and make report thereof to the court, with any matters specially stated, deemed pertinent by himself, or which may be required by the parties to be so stated, in order to a final decree.

A copy—Teste,
ROB'T T. BROWN, c. c.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
*Charlestown, Jan. 21st, 1836.*

The parties interested in the abovementioned suit, will please take notice, that I shall attend at my office in Charlestown, (over the Market-House,) on *Monday the 22d of next month*, (February,) at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of carrying the above recited order of court into effect—when and where they will attend with the necessary proofs and documents, to enable me to perform the duties required.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com.*
*Cir. Sup. C. L. & Ch. Jeff. Co.*
Jan. 21, 1836.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Mylius & Houck has been dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm will please to call and settle with either of the subscribers, by making payment or giving their notes.

JOHN P. MYLIUS,
FREDERICK HOUCK.
Dec. 31, 1835.

**TIME PIECES,**
***Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c.***

THE subscriber will carry on the business at the same old stand; and, having received a new supply of Jewellery, he is now prepared to supply those who may wish to purchase articles in his line.

He will repair clocks and watches, and, if necessary, go into the country on business of this nature.

He is ready to execute all kinds of Silver work, such as Filagree Combs, Slides, Ear-Bobs, &c.

*OLD GOLD* and *SILVER* received in payment for work, or bought for cash. Those who wish to serve their own interest will know where to call.

J. P. MYLIUS.
Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 31, 1835.

VIRGINIA, to wit:
In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county,
January 14th, 1836.

Jacob Hallman, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

James Moore, administrator of Andrew Rickart deceased, and Elizabeth Rickart, widow and relict of said deceased, and William Henry and John Andrew Rickart, children and heirs of said deceased, Def'ts,

IN CHANCERY.

ON motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, Robert T. Brown is appointed guardian [illegible] and Wm. H. Rickart, whereupon the said infant defendants, by their guardian, filed their answer; and the cause coming on this 14th day of January, 1836, to be heard, upon the bill, exhibits and depositions, and the answer of the said infant defendants; and as to the defendants James Moore, administrator of Andrew Rickart dec'd, and Elizabeth Rickart, on the decretal order, taking the bill for confessed as to them, which appears to have been duly executed, was argued by counsel: on consideration whereof, the court doth decree and order, that the defendant James Moore do render an account of his administration of the estate of Andrew Rickart, dec'd, before Master Commissioner Worthington, who is directed to examine, state, and settle the said account, as well as an account of the real estate, whereof the said Andrew Rickart died seized, and the amount and dignity of the debts due from the said estate (the right being given to all the creditors who shall choose to contribute to the costs of this suit, to prove their claims) and make report thereof to the court, with any matters deemed pertinent by himself, or which may be required by the parties to be stated.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clk.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
*Charlestown, Jan. 20th, 1836.*

The parties to the above suit are hereby notified, that I have appointed Wednesday the 24th of next month (February) for the purpose of performing the duties prescribed by the above decree of the court; upon which day at the office aforesaid, they are requested to attend. The creditors of the deceased Andrew Rickart, are also requested to attend at the same place upon the same day, and exhibit their claims against the deceased, and the evidence supporting them.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com.*
Jan. 21, 1836

***Winchester and Potomac***
**RAIL ROAD COMPANY.**
July 22, 1835.

THE WINCHESTER and Potomac Rail-road Company will contract for a large quantity of **PINE WOOD** to be delivered at their Depots at Cameron's Spring and Harpers-Ferry; the delivery to commence by the 1st of September next, or earlier if practicable. The wood [illegible] lengths of 4 feet, and to be corded up at the expense of the contractor.

Any person wishing to contract, will please furnish the subscriber with his proposition, on or before the 10th of August next, stating the whole amount he will furnish, the price per cord, and the quantity per month.

For further information apply, either personally to the subscriber on the line of the [illegible] Winchester.

W. H. MORELL,
Engineer W. & P. R. R.
July 30, 1835—tf.

***Money Notice.***

THE subscriber will feel himself under many obligations to any of his friends who are indebted to him, if they will, without delay, make a compliance with his former notice. I assure my friends that I want money or I would not ask for it; I do hope therefore that all those who wish me to do well would, without delay, comply with my wishes; and by thus doing they will confer a special favor, which favor I will at all times reciprocate. Respectfully your ob't

JOHN T. COOKUS.
Shepherdstown, Oct. 1, 1835.

***Fruit, &c.***

ORANGES, Prunes,
Raisins, Almonds,
Figs, &c.
Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Cream of Almonds,
Flesh Brushes,
Whisker Brushes and Bear's Oil,
For sale by
E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
Dec. 24, 1835.

***Notice.***

PURCHASERS at the sale of the personal estate of Dr. John Briscoe, dec'd, are hereby informed that their Notes were due on Wednesday the 11th inst. It is hardly 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 90 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, *Adm'r.*
Shepherdstown, Nov 19, 1835.

***Axes and Coffee Mills.***

I HAVE on hand, and shall constantly keep, Axes and Coffee Mills of a superior quality, manufactured in my own shop, which will be warranted to be equal to any in the United States.

All kinds of Axes Steeled and Ground at the shortest notice.

THOMAS RAWLINS.
Dec. 24, 1835.

***New Goods.***

I AM just receiving and opening a very general supply of New and

**CHEAP GOODS,**

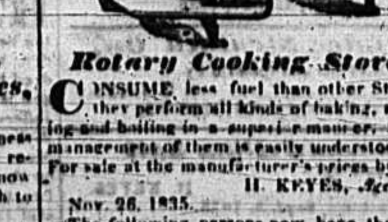
at my stores, at Elk Branch and Shepherdstown—*all of which will be offered on small profits, for cash*, or to *punctual customers on time*.

JOHN T. COOKUS.
Nov. 19, 1835.

N. B. I still wish to remind those who are indebted to me that I am in want of my money, and shall expect payment, in part at least, of all accounts due me, on or before the 1st of January next.

J. T. COOKUS.

**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. Daugherty,
Dr. Cordell,
R. T. Brown, Esq.
H. Keyes.

**Honey**

OF a very superior quality, for sale by H. KEYES.
Nov. 26, 1835.

VIRGINIA, to wit:
At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in December, 1835:

Jacob Hill, Levi Welsh, and Sally his wife, William Bowen and Catherine Bowen his wife, and John Hill, Plaintiffs,

AGAINST

Michael Hill, John B. Gorman, Thos. Crown, Wm. Mersham, and Wm. P. Craven, Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, John B. Gorman and Thos. Crown not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
*ROBERT T. BROWN, Clk.*
Jan. 7, 1836.

VIRGINIA, to wit:
At rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in January, 1836:

*John J. Laley,* Plaintiff,

AGAINST

*Amos Janney, Administrator of Geo. Rowles, dec'd, and also in his own right, William P. Rowles, Geo Rowles, Caroline Rowles, Minerva Rowles, John Rowles, Adeline Rowles* [illegible] *said George Rowles deceased John Quincy and Josephine Janney, children and infant heirs of Mary Ann Janney deceased, formerly Mary Ann Rowles and wife of the said Amos Janney,* Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Wm. P., Geo., Caroline, Minerva, John, Adeline, and Thos Rowles not having entered their appearance, and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
*ROBERT T. BROWN, Clk.*
Jan. 7, 1836.

VIRGINIA, to wit:
At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in December, 1835:

Michael Hiter, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Hugh McGee, John F. Smith, Jacob Ringer, and John Foreman, Def'ts,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Hugh McGee, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and [illegible] satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBT. T. BROWN, Clk.
Jan. 7, 1836.

VIRGINIA, to wit:
At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in December, 1835:

Eve Hunsicker, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Jacob Hunsicker, Gerard M. Cooper, Richard R. Byrd, and George Hunsicker, administrator of Peter Hunsicker dec'd, Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Jacob Hunsicker and Geo. Hunsicker not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence, that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clk.
Jan. 7, 1836

VIRGINIA, to wit:
At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in January 1836:

Johnson Garrett, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Amos Janney, administrator of Geo. Rowles, dec'd, and also in his own right, William P. Rowles, Geo. Rowles, Caroline Rowles, Minerva Rowles, John Rowles, Adeline Rowles and Thomas Rowles, children and heirs of the said George Rowles dec'd, John Quincy and Josephine Janney, children and heirs of Mary Ann Janney dec'd, formerly Mary Ann Rowles and wife of the said Amos Janney, Def'ts,

IN CHANCERY

THE defendants, Wm P., Geo., Caroline, Minerva, John, Adeline, & Thos. Rowles not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house, in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clk.
Jan. 7, 1836.

VIRGINIA, Sct:
At Rules holden at the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson, on the first Monday in December, in the year 1835:

William Anderson & Samuel B. Anderson, merchants and partners, under the name and firm of W. & S. B. Anderson, Plaintiffs,

AGAINST

Joseph L. Kuhn, William Lackey & ——— Eaby, partners in business under the name of Joseph L. Kuhn & Co., Joseph F. Thompson and John R. Hayden, Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Joseph L. Kuhn & Co., not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next March term of this Court, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the county of Jefferson, and posted at the front door of the court-house in this county, for two months successively.

A Copy—Teste,
SAMUEL J. CRAMER, c. c.
Dec. 24, 1835.

***Fresh Candy.***

SWAIM'S PANACEA and Swaim's VERMIFUGE, warranted genuine, just received and for sale at the Charlestown Apothecary and Book Store.

JAMES BROWN.
Nov. 12, 1835.

**STOVES!**

I HAVE on hand STOVES of almost every description, and of the latest patterns, such as Close Franklin and Cooking Stoves, which I will sell low for Cash.

THOS. RAWLINS.
Oct. 15, 1835.

**To the Public.**

**VALLEY HOTEL,**
*Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia*

IN January last, acting as agent for a joint stock company, I opened a **House of Entertainment**, the Valley Hotel, nearly in the centre of the town aforesaid; and having been patronized far beyond my expectations, I embrace this opportunity to return my grateful and very sincere acknowledgments to a generous public, and at the same time assure travellers and others, that I shall not relax in my exertions to make guests, who may favor me with a call, comfortable. The best viands and liquors the market affords 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 at this time, for all supplies in my line, is known to be very high. I shall, however, for the present, make no change in my usual low charges.

At the commencement, it was my intention to keep literally a "Temperance 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 there shall be no intemperance [illegible] have heretofore done business for ready money only, and by doing so, have found reciprocity of interest between my patrons and myself. I keep no book at my bar, at this time, nor shall I ever keep one. Of course no credit will be expected; certainly none will be given. 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, added to their former stock, makes their assortment complete.

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

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Flannels of all colors and prices,
Sattinetts and Domestic Goods, of almost every description,
Merinoes, Bombazines, Bombazetts, Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.
A variety of Fancy Goods,
Queensware, Glass, and China,
Hardware and Cutlery,
*GROCERIES, MEDICINES,*
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Fur and Hair Caps, &c. [illegible]

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. LOCK & CO.
Oct. 1, 1835.

**George W. Hammond**

IS now opening a very large and general assortment of **GOODS**, particularly adapted to the approaching season, consisting in part, as follows:

30 pieces fine and super-fine **CLOTHS**, all shades and colors,
10 do sup. super LONDON CASSIMERES,
5 do fashionable Striped do.,
30 do Sattinetts,
50 pair Rose, Duffil, Whitney, and Mackinaw Blankets,
10 pieces Point do.,
Forest and Pilot Cloths, excellent articles for over coats,
40 pieces, 6-4 and 4 English Merinos,
5 do 10-4 Flanders Sheeting,
30 do super 6-4 Plaid Cambrics,
50 do Rich Dark Prints,
A large stock of FLANNELS,
Fulled and Plaid LINSEY,
Bleached and Unbleached Domestics,
FUR CAPS, HATS and SHOES,
Groceries, Hardware and Queensware.
Nov. 12, 1835.

SHEPHERDSTOWN
***Apothecary Store.***

THE undersigned, having purchased the above establishment from Dr. R. P. Magruder, respectfully invites public attention to it. He is prepared to offer to purchasers a large and general assortment of

**DRUGS, MEDICINES,**
*Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Fruits, Confectionary,*

And, in short, whatever else is usually found in Apothecary Stores.

He has employed a steady and accommodating young man, who is well acquainted with the business, and who may constantly be found in the Store, ready to attend to any orders connected with the concern.

☞ Physicians may rely on having their prescriptions put up in the most accurate and prompt manner.

JOSEPH G. HAYS.
Shepherdstown, Nov. 26, 1835.

**Fall and Winter Goods.**

THE subscribers are now opening their new supply of GOODS, which is unusually large, and being anxious to sell, will offer great inducements. They particularly invite the attention of purchasers to their supply of

**Cloths and Cassimeres,**

amongst which will be found some of rare colours and quality. Also, Blue and Black

**STOCKINETT,**

a famous article for TIGHTS; and almost every article in the way of trade.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
Oct. 8, 1835.

**New Firm.**

THE undersigned respectfully announce to the public, that they are now receiving and opening in the store room lately occupied by Richard Williams, next door to Mr. Andrew Woods' Cabinet Shop, a handsome assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

suitable for the present and approaching season. They call the attention of the public to their assortment of Cloths and Sattinetts, which will be sold very cheap.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Shoes, Flaxseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Gum Copal, Salt Petre, **PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO**, Cigars, Rifle and Rock Powder, &c. &c. &c.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.
Dec. 3, 1835.

***Cash in Market.***

I WISH to purchase a number of likely Negroes; for which I will pay the highest market price, in cash.

Those having Negroes to dispose of, will please to give me a call. Letters, addressed to me, on this subject, will be promptly attended to.

WM. CROW, jr.
Charlestown, April 30, 1835—1y.

***Valuable Tan-Yard***
**FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the west, offers his TAN-YARD, DWELLING HOUSE, &c., situated on the Main Street in Charlestown, for sale. The terms will be accommodating.

DAVID HOWELL.
Nov. 26, 1835.—tf.

☞ I shall continue to give the market price for all kinds of Hides and Skins.

D. H.

**GARLEGANT'S BALSAM OF HEALTH,**

PREPARED only by JOHN S. MILLER opposite the Market House, Frederick Town, Md.

The above valuable BALSAM OF HEALTH is now extensively known and used in many cities and towns in the states of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Kentucky, Missouri and South Carolina, and has performed wonderful cures in Dispepsia, Cholics, Nervous Tremors, lowness of the spirits and palpitation of the heart; it is also a sovereign remedy for all kinds of worms, &c.

It is not recommended, like most patent medicines, as a cure-all, but he recommends it for what he has full confidence it will and has cured, which he can substantiate by the testimony of hundreds of persons who have experienced its salutary effects.

The proprietor has a great number of certificates in his possession of cures performed by this valuable Medicine, which would fill several columns of a newspaper, but has thought proper to give only a few of the most prominent, which the reader will find below this advertisement.

It is neatly put up in square half pint Bottles, with the name of the Medicine blown on the glass and the proprietor's signature on a label pasted on the outside wrapper of each bottle, to prevent it from being counterfeited. Each bottle is accompanied with extensive directions for its use, which can at all times be had at one dollar per bottle, and by the quantity at a liberal discount, at his Drug and Medicine Store, and of his agents in the above named states.

[illegible] by the above Balsam of Health.

JOHN S. MILLER,

Dear Sir, I had been troubled with a constant sickness and pain in my stomach, which also occasioned a tremor and weakness and pain across my back, for which I used a great deal of Medicine without any relief. I was prevailed on by a friend to try your Balsam of Health, which I procured from your Agent in Hagerstown, and, to my great astonishment, before I had used the contents of one bottle, was able to eat my daily meals with as much appetite and satisfaction as ever, and can now attend to my daily work as much as ever I could before.

JOSEPH C. COXSON.
Washington County, February 10, 1835.

About two years ago I was severely afflicted with Dyspepsia, which I had for the last fifteen years previous to the above named time, which was very much increased by my having a blood vessel ruptured upon my lungs, occasioned by lifting—which increased my complaint, Dyspepsia and general debility and weakness, to such a degree, that two or three years previous to my using the Garlegant Balsam, I never ate a meal but my stomach became so painful that I had immediately to throw it up. Seeing Garlegant's Balsam of Health advertised, I was induced to try a bottle. After taking the very first dose it appeared to strengthen my stomach, and every dose of the first bottle helped me so much that in the course of a few days my stomach began to retain and digest every thing I ate. I continued to use the Balsam until I used seven bottles, which cured me entirely, and restored me to perfect health, which I have enjoyed ever since, and not before for fifteen years. I cheerfully recommend it to all persons who are afflicted with Dyspepsia or debility of stomach. Given under my hand this 11th day of January, 1834.

HENRY LOUTHAN,
Frederick Co., Va.

Leesburg, Va.

Dear Sir—I have used the Balsam of Health which I procured from you, with great benefit, if not with entire relief. When I procured it, I was sorely afflicted with Dyspepsia, attended by all its distressing symptoms, head ache, giddiness, heart- [illegible] such was the debility occasioned, that I was bed ridden. I think I can say that the first relief, if not the entire cure, was produced by the use of the Balsam.

CHAS. W. BINNS.

The above Medicine is for sale by
*JAMES BROWN, Charlestown;*
*JOSEPH G. HAYS, Harpers-Ferry;*
*CHARLES HARPER, Shepherdstown.*
October 22, 1835.—6m.

**HEALTH SECURED**
BY THE USE OF THE
*Hygeian Vegetable Universal Medicines*
Of the British College of Health, London.

WHICH have obtained the approbation and recommendation of thousands, who have been cured in Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, internally or externally, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Ague, Indigestion, Bilious or Nervous Affections; and all diseases of the Liver, Yellow Fever, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tic Doloreux, Dropsy, St. Vitus's Dance, Epilepsy, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Palsey, Green Sickness, and all obstructions 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, Piles, Strictures, Ruptures, and Syphilis in all its stages; Constipated Bowels, Worms, Scurvy, Itchings of the skin, King's Evil, and all Cutaneous Disorders; in short, every complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject under all their varied forms and names; as the Hygeian conviction is, that

Man is subject to only
**ONE REAL DISEASE,**
THAT IS,
**The Impurity of the Blood;**

from whence springs every complaint that can possibly assail his complicated frame, and that it is the perpetual struggle of this vital, pure stream of life, (the gift of Almighty power,) to disencumber itself of its viscous, acrid humors, with which it has become commixed, through the negligence of parents, or the vicious; or gormandizing propensities of us all.

This valuable medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongenial to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasant and benign in its operation, and, at the same time, the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of pills, with the least possible sensation of pain, exhaustion of bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress or diet, in any way different from their accustomed habits.

The above for sale by
GEORGE HUMPHREYS, *Charlestown,*
JOHN T. COOKUS, *Shepherdstown,*
R. LEVERING, *Harpers-Ferry,*
WM. LONG, *Martinsburg,*
HENRY P. WARD, *Winchester,*
R. G. SAUNDERS, *Leesburg*
WEEKS & LITTLETON, *Middleburg*
SHIELDS & DIXON, *Salem,*
JAS. W. PAYNE, *Warrenton.*
Nov. 6, 1834.

*CLOTHS, &c.*

JUST received a good assortment of super. Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts—Shoes and Boots, which will be sold low. Also, Family Flour. JOHN G. WILSON.
Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1835.

***Plaister, &c.***

WE have 500 tons Plaister, 2000 bushels of SALT, which we will sell low for cash, or will exchange upon liberal terms, for Corn, Wheat, and Oats. WAGER & O'BYRNE.
Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 15, 1835.

MORE SALT.

WE have just received 3000 bushels of Salt in sacks and in bulks, which we will sell low if applied for immediately.

WAGER & O'BYRNE.
Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 26, 1835.

***Morison's Pills,***
**AND THE HYGEIAN SYSTEM.**
*From the Millennial Harbinger, Vol. 6, No. 6, edited by the Rev. Alexander Campbell.*

"In this age of theory and experiment in all departments of society—in politics, mechanics, agriculture, law, physic, and theology, nothing seems destined to stand, that can be shaken. In the theory and practice of medicine, as in every thing else, all things are afloat. One school cures every thing by calomel and the lancet—another, by steaming and sweating—a third, by purging in a long list of cathartics—a fourth, in [illegible] Doctor Nature, [illegible] seem to require—

Non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites.

"Who can decide, when Doctors disagree?" But as our maxim has been, 'Bring all things to the test, and hold fast that which is good,' we have tried in our own household and amongst our friends and neighbors, with great pleasure and success, the Hygeian system, sometimes called 'Morisoniana,' or 'the Morison Pills.' Such have been our experience and observation of the innocence, mildness, and efficacy of this compound, that from the most disinterested principles of benevolence we must recommend them to the afflicted who have tried many things in vain. So many obdurate diseases of the stomach and bowels and of the whole system have been relieved, or perfectly cured by them, that they are worthy of trial, especially in all those cases in which other remedies have failed. Being a vegetable compound [illegible] great deal in this guilty age; and being a very happy combination, they can injure no constitution when used according to the printed directions.

EDITOR.

☞ The subscribers having been appointed sole agents for vending the celebrated *Hygeian Universal Medicines*, in the State of Virginia, beg leave to notify the public, that the genuine Medicines can only be procured directly from them, or sub-agents duly authorised by them, and that as a further security against counterfeits, *each packet of the genuine medicines* is signed D. Henderson & Son, State agents for Virginia, and also, by the sub-agent for the respective town or county where it may be offered for sale.

D. HENDERSON & SON.
Fredericksburg, Nov. 3, 1834.

N. B. Persons wishing to obtain the agency for the sale of the above Medicine for any town or county in the State, will please address (post paid) to D. Henderson & Son, Fredericksburg. D. H. & S.

Authorised Agents are
George Humphreys, *Charlestown.*
Elisha Shepperson, *Richmond.*
J. C. Swan, *Petersburg.*
C. Hall, *Norfolk.*
Williams & Victor, *Lynchburg.*
Geo. P. Knauff, *Farmville.*
Bragg & Kells, *Charlottesville.*
John B. Breckinridge, *Staunton.*
Henry P. Ward, *Winchester.*
John T. Cookus, *Shepherdstown.*
Wm Long, *Martinsburg.*
R. Levering, *Harpers-Ferry.*
R. G. Saunders, *Leesburg.*
Weeks & Littleton, *Middleburg.*
Shields & Dixon, *Salem.*
Jas. W. Payne, *Warrenton.*
James M. Nalle, *Culpeper Co.*
Wm. T. Jesse, *Lancaster County.*

**AGENCY**
FOR THE SALE OF
*J. Weller's Vegetable Anti-Rheumatic*
**COMPOUND,**

AN infallible cure for *Rheumatism*, either chronic or inflammatory, and for *Gravel* and *Difficulty of Making Water.*

—ALSO,—

*J. Weller's celebrated Indian Panacea,*
For the prevention and cure of Consumption, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Mercurial Diseases and all complaints arising from an impure state of the blood. ☞ Warranted not to contain the least mineral substance, being solely prepared from vegetable matter, and may be taken by all with perfect safety. Warranted to effect a cure where it is strictly rheumatic. *N. B.—None are genuine except with the proprietor's name in German.*

CERTIFICATE.—I hereby certify that I have seen the above Medicine administered in a number of cases of Rheumatism, chronic and inflammatory, of the most aggravated character, and have never known it to fail in any case that came under my observation, always effecting a thorough cure in a few days, without producing any particular inconvenience to the patient, being perfectly mild and easy to take.

JOS. W. BIGGS, M. D.
Graceham, Md., Oct. 10, 1834.

N. B.—Hundreds of certificates, equally respectable, might be procured from different sections of the country, but I will leave it to the public to make a trial and satisfy themselves.

J. WELLER.
Mechanicstown, Frederick county, Maryland, April, 1835.

☞ The above Medicines may be had at
*James Brown's*, Charlestown,
*J. G. Hays's*, Harpers-Ferry,
*T. Timberlake's*, Smithfield,
*R. P. Magruder's*, Shepherdstown,
*R. McSherry's* Martinsburg.
Oct. 15, 1835.—1y.

***Cash for Flour.***

THE subscribers have made arrangements for the purchase of any Flour that may be delivered to them at their Ware House at Shepherdstown, for which they will at all times give a fair price in CASH. They will be governed in the offers for Flour, by the latest Georgetown prices. They will also purchase Wheat, Rye and Corn, as well as the produce of the country generally, at fair prices.

SHORTT & HARRIS.
Sept. 24, 1835.

***Polishing Powder.***

BUMP'S 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.

***Welsh Flannel,***

A VERY fine and durable article, and warranted superior to Rogers's patent in every respect, for sale by

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
Oct. 22, 1835.

***Clover Mill.***

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the farmers that he has his Clover Mill in order for receiving, shelling, and cleaning Clover Seed. Farmers will find it much to their interest to bring their seed dry to the mill.

GEO. EICHELBERGER.
Jan. 14, 1836—*

FINE sweet-scented Chewing Tobacco, and Segars of the first quality, just received and for sale at the Shepherdstown Apothecary Store.

JOSEPH G. HAYS.
Shepherdstown, Nov. 26, 1835.

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