Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

...n R. Hayden,
...for the present, mov-...west, offers his servi-...e different branches of ...pes by his skill, care ...committed to his care, ...ublic patronage. He ...not professionally en-...ce of residence in Bo-...e of injurious reports ...especting his high char-...f to charge as low as ...f respectable standing, ...nd henceforward, for ...d prompt payment, he ...t. from the usual char-...dance.

...otel and Vir-... House.
...s taken the large and ...TEL on Pratt Street, ...Mr. Peacock,) and is ...his friends and the pub-...s determined to spare ...all those who may see ...with a call. He thinks ...use agreeable to travel-...the Union. From his ...pot of the Rail Road, ...Landings, he offers fa-...nents to Travellers, to

...R. BRYARLY, Formerly of Virginia. ...1836.

...ELLING ...THE ...AND POTOMAC ...ROAD.
...he Depot at Winchester ...he morning— ...n's at half past 7, where ...ken up or set down— ...at 15 min. past 8— ...half past 8— ...9—and ...9: ...Ferry in time for passen-...ing cars to Baltimore. ...URNING, ...rs-Ferry at 4 o'clock in ...n at half past 4— ...bout 5— ...utes past 5— ...half past 5— ...6 o'clock—and, ...about 7 oclock in the ...JOHN BRUCE. ...h 31, 1836.—tf

...PORTATION ...THE ...and Potomac ...ROAD.
...d Directors of the Com-...tablished the following ...transportation between ...rpers-Ferry: ...a reasonable allowance ...ssengers set down or ta-...pot, or at the Island of ...e Potomac, $1.50 ...e distance per mile, 6 ...ARD TRADE. ...tion from the Depot at ...delivery at the end of ...n the Maryland side of ...Flour per bbl., 18 ...5 ...l, Rye and Rye-meal, per ...41 ...3 ...ig Iron and Castings, per ...$1.80 ...ies, per ton per mile, 6 ...nd from any intermediate ...proportionate rates with...

...ING TRADE. ...the place on the Mary ...otomac above mentioned ...$1.75 ...8 ...30 ...l other commodities, per ...11 ...ny intermediate Depots, ...portionate rates. ...include all charges inci-...tion, to and from other ...will be a small addition ...the different Depots, for ...rding—about 2 cents on ...d a similar rate for other

...he Board, ...N BRUCE, President ...h 3, 1836.—4t.

...senger Cars ...-Ferry, every day, for ...y and Baltimore, at 10½ ...rning, arrive at Harpers-...etween 3 and 4 o'clock, ...Feb. 25, 1836.

...ad Notice. ...otice, the PASSENGER ...ave Winchester at half ...M.

...G GOODS. ...V. AISQUITH are now ...r SPRING AND SUM-... invite the attention of ...the public generally. ...il 7, 1836.

...g Goods. ...now receiving and open-...seasonable GOODS. ...HUMPHREY KEYES.

...H, &c. ...H, 30 tons lump PLAS-...lved. ...YAGER & O'BYRNE.

...OOL. ...AISQUITH will take in ...r Goods, all kinds of ...st market price. ...y 12, 1836.

...rain. ...possession of Mr. John ...near Harpers-Ferry, and ...Rail Road. We will ...es for grain. ...S SHEPHERD & Co.

...PRESS. ...D, WEEKLY, AT ...RS & FIFTY CTS. ...ANNUM. ...rly; but Two Dollars ...payment in full, if paid ...Whenever payment is ...expiration of the year, ...rged. ...for six months, $1 25, to ...advance. ...RTISING. ...tising, are for a square ...insertions—larger ones ...ion. Each continuance

Virginia Free Press.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY J. S. & H. N. GALLAHER.

VOL. 29. THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1836. NO. 23.

THE HEART.

The human heart ... [illegible]
Hath seen its springs laid bare;
A beauty and a mystery
Is all that resteth there:
In Love, how silently 'twill brood
O'er feelings not confessed!
A bird that feeds in solitude
The younglings of its nest.

Its Hate is like volcanic fire!
We reck not of its wrath,
Till bursts the lava of its ire
Around our scorching path.
Its Friendship! Oh! the blessed seeds
It strews in Time's dark bowers,—
That spring thro' Misery's bitter weeds,
To crown Life's cup with flowers!

The heart's Despair—what similie
Portrays its gloom aright?
It is the Hell of Memory,—
Unutterable night.
Its Holiness!—a tree whose bloom,
Eternity supplies,
And flocking to whose branches, come
The birds of Paradise.

In every human change, the heart
Is but a living lyre,
Where each fierce passion plays its part
Upon a separate wire;
But harsh and wild the tones will be
While passion round them cling—
It never breathes true melody
Till God hath touched its strings!

MISCELLANY.

THE POOR DEBTOR.

BY ROBERT WALSH.

Some years ago I obtained a judgment for a sum not very large, nor yet inconsiderable, against a fellow-citizen, the father of a numerous family, who lived with them in a decent and apparently comfortable style. He pleaded present inability to pay; my lawyer told me that his household was well provided—that his children were placed in a good school, and in short persuaded me that if I pushed things to extremities, the money would be forthcoming. I consented, or directed that this should be done, and in due time was informed, not that my debtor had discharged my demand, but that he had been lodged in jail and his business broken up. The intelligence startled and chagrined me—I complained and remonstrated—but was urged to try the effect of the new situation upon my man. A fortnight elapsed; my heart and imagination were at work in the interval in favor of the prisoner; I determined to relieve my disturbed conscience by visiting him and ascertaining directly his case.

My attorney accompanied me to the jail, which I entered for the first time. As we traversed the passage, we saw numbers of squalid beings collected in some of the rooms; these were the very poor debtors; some of them confined for a dollar, and saddled with cost of suits to thrice the amount. Their labours were lost to society for months or years, on account of debts, the amount of which they could earn in a day or week. "How do they spend their time here?" "In listless idleness or gross conversation, or moping and desponding. It does them no good to be here, and it is enough to make one sorry to see their wives and children when they come after them." So said our grisly conductor. He led us to the apartment of my debtor and prisoner—he would not practice the ceremony of announcing us, but opened the door abruptly and retired at once. I stopped at the threshold and contemplated the group within.

There were two small children, a girl and boy, neatly dressed, playfully hugging each other near a cot, of which I noticed two, in opposite corners.—Near the fire-place, in which a few sticks were burning, sat a female of the middle age, and a genteel exterior, making up linen; by her side a girl of about thirteen or fourteen years of age, with a graceful air and intelligent countenance, also working; a little further, a man—a gentleman, of about 45 years of age, of a sedate but mournful eye, a pale, thin visage, a negligent attire, resting his hand fondly on the head of an infant who slumbered in his lap. The room had a gloomy and damp aspect, and the trampling of feet, the creaking of hinges, and the clamor of rude voices without, did not weaken the general impression of discomfort. I entered singly; the mother and daughter rose from their hard chairs—the father alone knew my person—he immediately but tenderly placed the infant in the mother's arms, and then pronounced my name.

I shall never forget the glance which I got from the two females—it was one of mingled reproach, resentment, and piteousness; subdued, however, according to the habits of good breeding and the softness of the sex; the two sportive children turned suddenly from their play, and stood gazing as if they had heard a sound with which they connected fear and dislike. The debtor, with a steadfast but not offensive look, though with a quivering lip and trembling hand, bro't forward a chair, and requested me to be seated, and asked me my pleasure. As he did so, the wife and daughter withdrew towards the cots, endeavouring to restrain the younger folks from exclamations and close surveys, which could not have enlivened my mood.

I stammered something to the father about my uneasiness in recollecting what had happened; my regret at his situation; my title to complain of his conduct; the duty which I owed to myself and family, &c. He listened to me without embarrassment, observed when I appeared to have done, that I had exercised a legal right, and that he was not disposed to upbraid me or expostulate, and he then proceeded to give me explanations, which he said might relieve him from the suspicion of dishonesty, or extreme levity in contracting debts, upon which suspicion I might have acted. He soon made me sensible that when he formed engagements with me he had a reasonable confidence, from the condition of his affairs, of being able to execute them punctually; and that his disappointment and mine were owing to the delinquency of persons he was warranted in trusting and to the operation of those general causes which had produced so much distress and embarrassment throughout the country. "Your lawyer saw my parlours neatly furnished, and myself, wife, and children well clad; he knew that our domestic wants were gratified, and that I educated the children at the usual expense:—he concluded that I might have a surplus or could contrive to pay you by close retrenchments.

"But it was indispensable to the success of my plans in business that I should keep up the appearance of some prosperity—my wife and myself had been accustomed even to luxuries.—In endeavoring to have our offspring liberally instructed and trained, we gave way only to the most powerful impulses of the heart, and to the consideration that they would be more able and eager to discharge the obligations which their parents might not be competent to meet. We practised all the thrift which situation and sentiment would admit; all that was compatible with our purpose of finally doing justice to you. To destroy my credit, was to incapacitate me in every way. You were under wrong impressions, and I understand that you would not listen to the real history of my case. I assume fortitude and resignation here, to sustain the spirits of my excellent wife, who will not be separated from me; but my heart and hers are still rung with grief at the ruin of our prospects for the little ones. But these are in good health and of fine disposition; we can work together and procure a subsistence when we shall be extricated from this place.

"My eldest boy, and all the others, except the youngest darling, sleep at the house of a kind sister-in-law. We have friends who would come to our relief, but we did not wish merely to transfer a debt, and in so doing, possibly injure those for whom we were bound to feel the most regard."

I desired to hear no more. With a choked utterance, I made this worthy man understand that I would remove at once all impediment to his egress. His eyes brightened—the wife and the children advanced, having distinguished my emotion and intention almost intuitively.—I was saved from a scene of gratitude, which would have been more irksome than that of sorrow, by the entrance of a female, and a smart lad, who proved to be the sister-in-law and the eldest son. The former carried a basket in her hand, covered with a white towel, and the children seemed to be well acquainted with the nature of its contents. Benevolence and notableness shown in her face.

When my name struck the ear of the ingenuous and spirited lad, his looks were such as his father thought it necessary to repress at once by a similar mien, directed to him. I could have felt no resentment if they had all railed at me, so deeply contrite was I for having blasted the happiness and fortunes of such a family, by a really improvident attempt to recover what was not necessary to my own support and credit. My vexation and repentance were heightened as I examined the room, and observed the family bible on the rough table, and some volumes of the English classics collected by the brother for the use of the sister. The general conversation which ensued impressed me with respect for the good sense and sentiment, and liberal improvement of my new friends—I say friends, for such they were at once inclined to be, notwithstanding my agency in their new fate.

You will think me tedious, Mr. Editor, but I shall not trespass much longer on your patience. The sequel of my story is, that my debtor, very soon after he was released, was obliged to emigrate with his family to a village in the interior, as he could not be reinstated in his credit and former career.—They toil there in a more humble way; and hope to be still able to pay all their debts, and enjoy satisfaction which I may envy.

I shall detest forever the words 'imprisonment for debt,' and must beg of you, if you should hear of any instance of the arrest of dead bodies, to brand them with the infamy which they merit.

A Boy his own Grandfather.—There was a widow and her daughter-in-law, and a man and his son. The widow married the son, and the daughter the old man; the widow was, therefore, mother to her husband's father, consequently grandmother to her own husband. They had a son, to whom she was great grandmother. Now, as a son of a great grandmother must be either a grandfather or a great uncle, this boy was therefore his own grandfather. This was actually the case with a boy at a school in Norwich.

GENERAL HOUSTON.

The following sketch of the life of General Houston is from the Washington Correspondence of the Pennsylvania Enquirer:

The first time I ever saw Houston, was, I think, in the year 1820. As I was standing on College street, Nashville, Tennessee, with a friend, a fine looking man dashed by us, and I was induced to inquire his name.

"That, sir," said my friend, "is Major Houston, a young man of great promise—who is rapidly rising in public favor. He is brave, has fought gallantly with Gen. Jackson, and in the lapse of a few years, will be Governor of Tennessee."

I learned that Major Houston was originally a carpenter, but soon quitted the profession, and commenced the study of law, politics, and arms. To the latter science he was most enthusiastically devoted: but as war was now at an end, he confined himself to politics and law. Soon after, he was elected to Congress; and as a member of the House of Representatives, held a commanding position. His popularity was steady and rapid in the increase, and the year 1828 found him Governor of the State of Tennessee. In the wars of 1816–'17, with the Seminoles and Creeks, he distinguished himself as a gallant soldier; and at the celebrated battle of the Horse-Shoe, he was badly wounded in the arm, which disabled him. In 1825, having in debate animadverted with severity on the removal of Mr. Curry from the Post-Office at Nashville, and the appointment of Mr. J. P. Irwin, a near relative of Mr. Clay, he was challenged by that gentleman to mortal combat. The parties met in Kentucky—Irwin was shot and badly wounded; and though no exceptions were taken to the mode in which Houston conducted himself on the occasion, an indictment was obtained against him, for political effect, as he was at that time a candidate for the office of Governor of Tennessee.

On the 20th of February, 1828, whilst holding the office of Chief Magistrate of Tennessee, he challenged Chapman Johnson, of Virginia, to the field, and the invitation was declined. At the Virginia Convention of that year, Johnson reported an address to the people of Virginia, recommending the re-election of Mr. Clay, and in that address, those who had participated in the battle of the Horse-Shoe, as Gov. Houston understood it, were treated with great severity. As one of the battle, Gov. Houston demanded redress from Mr. Johnson; in reply to which that gentleman answered, that the address was the production of a Convention of two hundred, and he could not consider himself personally responsible for the acts of that body.

On the 10th day of April, 1828, Gov. Houston formally resigned the office of Gov. of Tennessee, and left the State. Assuming the garb of an Indian, he departed for the remote scenes of Arkansas, and resolved to spend his days in perpetual exile. His letter of resignation to Mr. Speaker Call, is one of the most beautiful productions of the kind now in existence. At the time he resigned the robes of office, he had but just been married to a beautiful woman, one of the most respectable ladies of Tennessee. They had been married but a few days, or weeks, at most, before the lady repudiated her allegiance to her lord, and claimed the protection of her parents. The causes that led to the separation have never been unravelled to the world, and in all probability will perish with the wife and husband. Popular clamour and suspicion, were warmly excited against Houston, and to avoid public opinion, as he himself said, he became an exile in Arkansas. Many allege that he was compelled, such was the excitement against him, to abandon Tennessee.—After having spent a year or two in Arkansas he became engaged in some army contracts, which once more introduced him to the walks of civilized life. In consequence of these contracts he was charged with fraud and speculation by Mr. Wm. Stansberry, a member of Congress from Ohio. As soon as they reached the ears of Houston, he made his appearance at Washington, and taking the law in his own hands, flogged Stansberry in Pennsylvania Avenue. For this breach of "the privilege," he was arrested and reprimanded at the Bar of the House, and another shade of darkness was added to his character. Although few could justify the course of Houston, fewer pitied poor Stansberry. He had most justly merited all he received: but for all this, from the moment of the outrage until the commencement of the Texian war, Houston was looked upon by the Amrican people as a base, a lost man. In 1833 he commenced the practice of law in Natchez; but soon abandoned that place for Texas. It is most probable that he had in view the conquest of that country, the moment he entered it. The rest need not be told.

Gen. Houston is now about forty-two years of age. He is a man of impetuous temperament, but always firm and sincere in his friendships. His conduct towards his young bride cannot be defended by any honourable man.

Texian Flag.—The Texian Flag is a plain red ground, with a single white star, of five points, and between the points the letters T E X A S.

POLICE OFFICE.

A Melancholy Fact.—It is a melancholy fact, that since the murder of Ellen Jewett, and the consequent publicity given to her dashing, expensive, and gay style of living, a number of young females have come from the country, enticed by the artificial blandishments and quick-fading pleasures of a prostitute's life—and thrown themselves upon the town, victims to vile profligates, mercenary, unprincipled brothel keepers, and their own depraved and licentious passions. Among the number of these deluded unfortunates, who have recently made their debut upon the pave, we saw yesterday, at the Police Office, an interesting, pretty looking girl, not more than fifteen years of age, named Sarah Denny, a native of Elizabethtown, N. J. who, as she stated, ran away from her parents on Sunday last, and immediately on her arrival here, made application at a notorious house of ill-fame in Church street, to become one of the inmates—a willing sacrifice to the worst, most debased, and ruinous of vices. To the honor of a woman who was in this polluted and iniquitous sink—herself a prostitute—when this little girl made known the object of her visit, she remonstrated with the latter upon the degradation of the course she was pursuing, and the certain wretchedness and misery which it would entail.—Finding, however, her warnings and her admonition of no avail, she, sternly bent upon rescuing from perdition and infamy one of her own sex, and thus making some atonement for her own transgressions, apprised one of the public officers, for whom she sent, of the circumstances above detailed; the consequence of which was the bringing of the delinquent fugitive to the bar of the Police Court. Here she underwent a rigid interrogation by Mr. Justice Lowndes, to whom she stated that her first impulse for leaving home, where she was well treated and happy, was on the receipt of a letter from a female residing in this city, who had once been her companion, describing, in glowing colors, the unalloyed pleasure and enjoyment of a life of wretched dissipation. All who are acquainted with the kind and amiable deportment of Mr. Lowndes, on all occasions, no matter whether addressing rich or poor, and the paternal and impressive manner in which it is his custom to admonish, advise, and reprimand the erring and inexperienced that are brought before him, will readily conceive the effect and character of his appeal to the better feeling and understanding of this misguided and hapless creature. It will suffice to say, that she made a solemn promise to return immediately to her duty and her home, and being furnished with the means of paying her passage, she left the office full of gratitude and tears.—*N. Y. Trans.*

We may state that the following interesting little reminiscence was furnished us by a gentleman who resided in New York at the time, and who further states that Mr. Williams has lately subscribed with great liberality in support of the Texian cause.—*Grand Gulph paper.*

Reward of Humanity.—At the great fire of Chatham street, N. York, in 1815, the wealthy Mr. S. had his dwelling house consumed. He had an only daughter, named Catharine, then about 3 years of age, who was in charge of a nurse in a corner room of the second story, at the time the flames had enveloped the house. But the nurse was so much terrified that, thinking only of her own safety, she escaped without the little girl, whose parents were consequently in great alarm. Mr. S. pointed to the chamber where his only child was, and cried out in great distress for a ladder.

Already were the flames rapidly progressing in the direction of the chamber, when a young sailor of about 19 years of age, sprung to the lightning rod, which, by a desperate effort, he ascended to the chamber window, where the child happened fortunately to be. He reached round his right hand, seized the little Catharine by her clothes, and gradually slipping down the rod with his left hand, safely reached the ground amid the bravos! of the now congregated thousands.

The gratitude of Mr. S. was unbounded. He took Frank Williams, (for this was the sailor's name,) into his counting-house, where he soon became head clerk, and in a few years after, a partner of Mr. S.

The sequel can be easily imagined by novel readers. Catharine grew, and every day added to her beauty;—she partook of the gratitude of her parents, and felt it with superior force.—At an early age she exhibited in Frank's presence an indefinable something which prevented him from ever thinking of any other of the sex, and at the early age of fifteen, arrayed in all the charms of beauty, and possessed of the most brilliant fascinations of intellect, she became the idolized, and idolizing bride of her saviour.

Terrible Punishment!—Jas. Gray has been tried at the Court of Sessions, New York, and found guilty of murder in the fourth degree. He caused the death of Mr. Matlack, by a violent blow or kick during a scuffle between them. He was sentenced to—pay a fine of TEN DOLLARS, and was discharged.—[*Balt. Gaz.*

HOME.....ABROAD.

Mr. Brooks, in one of his late letters from Europe, thus speaks:—

"Newspapers are precious and scarce. The postage is immense. A stray Galignani (an English newspaper printed in Paris) may now and then be seen, and the sight of one is a precious treasure; but almost all I learn from the United States is in the little journals of Italy, which are about as large as one-eighth part of the National Intelligencer of Washington. They tell me, the Union is breaking up; that riots and rows are desolating the whole land; that the slaves are rebelling, and that a servile war is threatened. And they rejoice loudly, as they hold up this admonition of the folly of men attempting to govern themselves. Nothing so much delights them as this last demonstration, as they call it, of the impossibility of a republic, even when founded under the most favorable circumstances. The Lynch laws particularly delight them. The Mississippi gamblers, Lynched as they were, are nevertheless compensated with an immortality in every despot's journal in Europe. The slave missionaries are wearing a crown of glory here, as martyrs of a mad democracy. How true all these things are, I have no means of telling; for all I see is in the little Italian journals, which are particularly occupied with such of our affairs as tend to discredit all republican institutions. And, perhaps, one of the greatest pleasures of travelling is to read the news of one's own country in a foreign land, particularly when it is probable that all is at least founded on fact. The Emperor of Austria, it is said, has seized this occasion to inspire his Italian subjects with a horror of all republican institutions, by making it optional with some State prisoners in Italy, whether they will choose the punishment of death at home, or banishment to the U. States!"

LOVE, LAW AND PHYSIC.

We once heard of a country wight who fell in love with the reigning belle of a neighboring village. This haughty fair one had discarded a host of admirers; and so completely had she awed the other sex, that they were afraid to come within a "forty foot pole" of her charms; for, like magic, they threw a spell around every one that came within their influence. Hodge frequently saw the beauty, and was also smitten. "Who's afraid," said he, one day, as he commenced, what he imagined, would be the ten years' siege of storming the adamant castle of her affections. Sometimes, however, love can see what nobody or nothing else can, and there *was something in Hodge*, that in spite of his awkwardness, sent love's rapture to the bosom of his fair enchantress.

Now, it happened that a Doctor and a Lawyer both had essayed to storm the aforesaid castle of adamant, and though the lawyer had promised that his sultana should repose under costly canopies of state, and feed on the brain of the Phenix; and the doctor, that his heart's idol should enjoy a divinity in his domicil,—yet Hodge, though he was careless in his person, and wore clumsy shoes, in one or two visits did more towards achieving his victory, than either of his competitors, who had tried for years, and with considerable expense, to win their way to the heart of the proud villager. The lawyer gave up the case as hopeless, and *Felo de se* destroyed the love of his own heart before it destroyed him. The doctor greased his heels and walked Spanish, that is to say, "never to return." Now, this case seems to be difficult to solve. The question is—what made Hodge more acceptable than his rivals? D'ye give it up? *He was rich*—had more money than both his learned compeers together. The damsel *loved* money better than she did law or physic.

[*Balt. Visitor.*

Coming out of the Ground.—As it commenced raining the other day, several farmers and their wives were standing in a store, when one of the matrons exclaimed, "What a fine shower this is! It will bring all things to *life*, and make them come out of the *ground* in fine style." "You don't say so! exclaimed a surly old fellow who had just entered. I would not have every thing come out of the ground for the world, for I have *two wives* there."

"What's to pay," said a young fellow who wanted us to insert his Marriage. "Nothing," said we, "Glad to get these important events. Without them, our paper would have no interest for the ladies." We beg of young folks, ☞ even if they have no Cake to spare, ☞ to send us their marriages.

[*Northampton Courier.*

"Mr. Tompkins," said one lady to another, "is one of the kindest of husbands. I know that he writes regularly to his lady by each packet." "Yes," replied the other, "he writes a parcel of flummery about the agony of absence; but he has never remitted her a shilling. Do you call that kindness?" "Decidedly!" replied the first, "*unremitting* kindness!"

In a city Price Current, we find the following notice of the Money market:

"*Cash.*—In this all-important and favorite article, the usual scarcity continues. The demand is tremendous—Holders very firm."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

AUDACIOUS CONSPIRACY.

It appears that the friends of Peter Dinges—the individual who was arraigned recently for selling counterfeit U. S. bank notes before the federal court at this place, and found guilty, but who got off on the ground that the laws under which he was prosecuted expired with the charter of the bank on the 3d of March last—had formed a conspiracy to put the principal witness against him, Mr. Francis Diven, out of the way, which, for bold and daring villainy, has scarcely a parallel. This plan was, under the pretext of some felonious act alleged to have been committed by Mr. Diven in Kentucky, which of course had to be sustained by perjury, to obtain a demand from the Governor of that State on the Governor of Virginia, for Mr. Diven, as a fugitive from justice—procure a warrant for his arrest, and thus, under cloak of law, carry him to the wilds of the west, whence we dare say, Mr. D. would never more have been heard of.

How far the plan succeeded, the late proclamation of the Lieut. Governor of Virginia will show. Why the friends of Dinges stopped short of its full accomplishment, or at least the attempt, is only to be explained by the fact that they must have become satisfied of his acquittal. No other consideration, we are sure, could have operated upon them. There is a letter now in this town, written by one of the same gang of villians to an associate in Tennessee, which plainly intimates that assassination was to be resorted to, if necessary, to save Dinges from the penitentiary? This letter was intercepted by a jailor in that State—the fellow to whom it was addressed having been caught at some of his tricks and caged, before its arrival.

Can it be that a gang of scoundrels like these shall be suffered not only to set the laws at defiance, but to use the executives of two States in their schemes of villainy? We trust not.—The governors of Virginia and Kentucky will be shamefully remiss in their duty if they do not adopt the most energetic measures to detect and bring to punishment all concerned in this nefarious conspiracy. Both ought to act spiritedly and promptly on the subject—and perhaps they may do much to break up and scatter the band of counterfeiters who now have a lodgement in portions of their respective States.—*Staunton Spectator.*

Emancipation.—*Condition of the Descendants of a number of emancipated slaves in Prince Edward county.*

Richmond, March 23d, 1836.

You expressed a wish (page—, vol. III,) to obtain information in relation to the history of the emancipated people of color in Prince Edward; I presume those emancipated by the late Richard Randolph more especially.

More than twenty-five years ago, I think, they were liberated, at which time they numbered about one hundred, and were settled upon small parcels of land of 10 to 25 acres to each family. As long as the habits of industry, which they had acquired while slaves, lasted, they continued to increase in numbers, and lived in some degree of comfort—but as soon as this was lost, and most of those who had been many years in slavery either died or became old and infirm, and a new race, raised in idleness and vice, sprang up, they began not only to be idle and vicious, but to diminish instead of increasing, and have continued to diminish in numbers very regularly every year—and that too, without emigration, for they have almost without exception, remained together in the same situation as at first placed, to this day.

Idleness, poverty, and dissipation, are the agents which continue to diminish their numbers, and to render them wretched in the extreme, as well as a great pest, and heavy tax upon the neighborhood in which they live. There is so little of industry, and so much dissipation amongst them, that it is impossible that the females can rear their families of children—and the consequence is, that they prostitute themselves, and consequently, have few children—and the operations of time, profligacy and disease, more than keep pace with any increase among them. Whilst they are a very great pest and heavy tax upon the community, it is most obvious, they themselves are infinitely worsted by the exchange from slavery to liberty—if, indeed, their condition deserve that name.

JAMES MADISON.

Flag of the Union.—On and after the fourth of July, 1836, the flag of the United States will be spangled with *twenty-six* stars, 2 being added in consequence of the admission of the States of Arkansas and Michigan into the Union. In 1818, the number of States then being 20, an Act was passed "that on the admission of every new State in the Union, one star be added to the Flag of the Union; and such addition shall take effect on the 4th day of July then succeeding such admission." The 13 stripes, denoting thirteen original States, were, on the admission of Vermont and Kentucky, increased to 15; but as the number of States was further enlarged, it was perceived that the Flag would not, eventually, admit of a stripe for each, and so an Act was passed fixing the number at 13, as before. The last star added to the Flag, was on the 4th of July, 1822, in honor of the State of Missouri, which was admitted into the Union on the 19th of August, 1821.—The star for Maine was added on the 4th July, 1820.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Canals in the United States.—A paragraph in a late number of the Buffalo Journal states the aggregate extent of the finished canals in the United States as equal to three thousand miles. The items going to make up this aggregate are thus furnished by the several States—from which it will be seen, that in the list of States, distinguished by canal improvements, Pennsylvania occupies the post of honor.—Of this aggregate there are in

Maine	50 miles.
Massachusetts	47 "
Massachusetts and R. Island	45 "
Connecticut	58 "
New York	678 "
New York and Pennsylvania	36 "
New Jersey	101 "
Pennsylvania	847 "
Delaware and Maryland	14 "
Maryland	10 "
Maryland and Pennsylvania	341 "
Ohio	561 "
Virginia	30 "
Virginia and N. Carolina	22 "
Georgia	66 "
Louisiana	100 "
Total	3006 "

The Journal supposes, what is very probably the case, that the account is somewhat defective, and that many miles of canal exist in the several States which do not enter into this aggregate. But certainly the amount, as stated, is highly creditable to the enterprize and spirit of this young confederacy. The extent of our improved ways—including canals and rail-roads—at the expiration of the next fifty years, will be "a caution" to the old world.

HORRID MURDER.

By a gentleman, passenger in the steamer Ione, from Manchester, arrived last evening, we have been furnished with the particulars of a revolting murder. On Saturday evening last, Mr. W. Green, a respectable citizen, residing within one mile of Grand Gulf, had retired to rest, but had not been in bed more than an hour when he was awakened by the screaming of one of his negro women in the yard; he immediately got up to ascertain what was the matter, when, to his astonishment, he beheld a negro man cutting and stabbing the poor wretch in a shocking manner, with a large Bowie knife. Mr. G. immediately ran to arrest his arm, but he had not approached within four yards of him when he drew forth a pistol and fired it at Green, but without effect.

The diabolical fiend perceiving his shot did not take effect, desisted from his horrid butchery of the woman, and rushed upon the defenceless Mr. G., inflicting no less than 17 wounds on the unfortunate man. Not yet glutted with blood, he cut out his heart and placed it in his hand! He was immediately arrested, and condemned to be burned to death over a slow fire, which was put into execution.

[*Louisiana Adv.*

MAJOR GATES.

Several officers of the South Carolina volunteers, upon hearing the unfavorable report of a Court of Inquiry upon the conduct of Major Gates, of the U. S. Army, (since stricken from the roll,) have made a publication, exonerating him from all blame in the matters alleged against him, and expressing their sense of injustice to him. It seems that this officer had command of a garrison for the protection of the sick, the wounded, and the public stores; and that while extending works, the Indians made an attack upon his force, and killed two men.—He seems to have been censured for not sallying forth to chastise the aggressors. Had he made the attempt, he would have left exposed two hundred sick and wounded men, for no greater object than the possibility of capturing a few Indians, and burying two of his men killed in the attack. The officers above spoken of, seem to have no doubt that justice will eventually be done to Major Gates, by his fellow officers, who "must, sooner or later, feel themselves utterly repentant at having inflicted" so deep an injury upon his character as a man of honor and a soldier.—*Rich. Courier.*

The sixty-first anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated at Charlestown, Massachusetts, on Friday last, the 17th instant, with great parade. Amongst other veterans of the Revolution present, there were ten who fought in the memorable battle whose anniversary they had assembled to celebrate.

In relation to the free remarks that are made by the papers upon Colonel Johnson, the Louisville Advertiser says: "His public acts are public property, but no man ought to meddle with his *domestic relations.*" We perfectly agree with him of the Advertiser. The less any one meddles with Col. Johnson's *domestic relations* the better, especially of a warm day.

[*Wheeling Times.*

The fashionable damsels in Philadelphia wear their dresses so [illegible] out [illegible] ders, that they are o[illegible] [illegible] them to sneeze.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, June 28.

RESCINDING RESOLUTION.

In Senate—On motion of Mr. White, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution offered by him, some time ago, *rescinding* the resolution of the Senate of March, 1834, declaring that the President had transcended his authority in reference to the removal of the deposites.

Mr. White addressed the Senate at length in explanation and support of his views, for nearly three hours, when he asked the yeas and nays on his resolution.

Mr. Walker then expressed the grounds on which he should vote against the resolution.

The yeas and nays being taken, the question was taken on the rescinding resolution, and decided as follows:

Yeas 2. Nays 28.

So the resolution was negatived.

Mr. Wright presented instructions he had received from the Legislature of New York on this subject; which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clay suggested the propriety of taking up the expunging resolution, so as to dispose of the whole business.

Mr. Clayton moved to take up the resolution, as he had received instructions to vote against it, and wished to record his vote.

After some conversation between Mr. Wright, Mr. Benton, and Mr. Clayton, it was fixed that the resolution should be taken up about 12 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, June 30.

In the Senate, the Vice President announced that he should not resume the Chair, during the present session, after this day.

EXPUNGING RESOLUTION.

Mr Benton, in reference to the cause which prevented him from calling up the expunging resolution yesterday, said he left it to the Senate to act in reference to it as they might think proper.

After a few remarks from Mr. Preston, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Benton, the subject was dropped.

The bill from the House to change the time for the annual meeting of Congress was taken up, and indefinitely postponed—yeas 24.

The resolution from the House to change the Joint Rules so as to continue all unfinished business in both Houses over to the next session, was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the Senate took up a bill to establish a foundry, an armory in the West, and one in the South, &c.

Some of the items contained in this bill being also in the fortification bill, which had been recommitted,

Mr. Benton moved to strike out these items, but the motion requiring, on the passage of a bill, unanimous consent, and objection being made, it was not persevered in.

A debate ensued on this bill, in which Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Walker, Mr. Benton, Mr. King, of Geo. and Mr. Calhoun, participated, when the question was taken on the passage of the bill, and decided as follows:

Yeas 24—Nays 15.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Evening Session.—On the Speaker's resuming the chair, at 4 o'clock, he announced the following Message from the President of the United States:

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1836.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It becomes my painful duty to announce to you the melancholy intelligence of the death of James Madison, Ex-President of the United States.—He departed this life at half past six o'clock, on the morning of the 28th instant, full of years and of honor.

I hasten this communication, in order that Congress may adopt such measures as may be proper to testify their sense of the respect which is due to the memory of one whose life has contributed so essentially to the happiness and glory of his country, and to the good of mankind.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr. Patton and Mr. Adams spoke very feelingly upon the occasion in the House, and Mr. Rives in the Senate.—A joint resolution was adopted, raising committees to consult on the best mode of expressing the deep sensibility of the nation upon the reception of intelligence so interesting to the republic.

A *message* was received from the Senate, announcing the adoption of the following resolution by that body:

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, June 30, 1836.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of the Senate, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the House, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the event of the decease of Mr. Madison, just announced by the President of the United States.

Ordered, That Mr. Rives, Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Grundy, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Leigh, and Mr. Tallmadge, be the committee.

Attest: WALTER LOWRIE, *Sec'y.*

The House concurred in the resolution, and, according to a previous order of the House, the committee was ordered to consist of one from each State in the Union.

TEXAS.—Amongst the business in the Senate, yesterday, was the discussion and unanimous adoption of the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the subject of the recognition of the Independence of Texas. The sentiment expressed by this vote of the Senate is in substance this and no more, viz: that the United States will, in regard to Texas, act upon the principle established by the action of this Government in all cases of civil war among foreign People. That is, it will recognize the actual Government, whenever it is satisfied of its being entitled to the character of an independent Power; and it will readily recognize the independence of Texas when it shall be made apparent that it is an independence in fact, as well as in name.

[*Nat. Int. July* 1.

CONGRESS.—Within the last two days, several important bills, whose fate was considered to be doubtful, have passed, among the enactments of which are the following measures:

The great Cherokee Treaty Appropriation;

The Delaware Breakwater;

The Port and Harbor Improvements;

The new Patent Law;

The erection of a new Patent Office;

The erection of a Treasury building;

The continuation of the Cumberland Road;

Reorganization of the Land Office;

Supplementary public deposite bill, with divers others of lesser consequence.

Among the measures which have not ripened into laws are the following: the increase of the Army; the reorganization of the Navy; the extension of the Judicial System, for the benefit of the West, with a host of other bills.

It is barely possible that a quorum of both Houses may be rallied this morning, and, by suspending the joint rules, pass a few more bills.

[*Nat. Int. July* 4.

TEXAS.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, June 16.

The Texian Commissioners, Messrs. P. W. Grayson and James Collingsworth, of whose arrival by the Independence we have already given notice, left this city for Washington yesterday evening in the steamboat Southerner. The object of their mission is generally understood to be for the purpose of negotiating the acknowledgment of Texas as an independent nation by the United States. We will, we trust, have ere long to announce the complete success of their patriotic and high minded endeavors.

We are authorized to state, on the authority of the Texian Commissioners just arrived from Velasco, the present seat of government in Texas, that on the day of last month an agreement in the nature of armistice was entered into between the government of Texas and Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna; the substantial stipulations of which, on the part of the latter were, that all the Mexican forces then in Texas should forthwith evacuate the country, passing beyond the Rio Bravo del Norte; that all property owned by any portion of the Mexican army from the Texian citizens, at any time since the commencement of the late invasion, should be forthwith restored; that all Texian prisoners in the hands of the enemy should be immediately set at liberty: for and in consideration of a corresponding number of Mexican prisoners in the hands of the Texians—and finally, that there should be for the present a cessation of all hostilities both by land and sea.

Among the minor stipulations of the agreement was one given by Gen. Santa Anna personally, that he would not himself take up arms, or cause them to be taken up against the people of Texas, during their struggle for independence.

Gen. SANTA ANNA has published a document, in which he endeavors to exculpate himself from the odium justly attached to the murderers of Fannin and his troops, by ascribing the act to the orders of his government. This argument might have some force, if it could be forgotton that *he* himself was in fact the government. The effort to escape is a puerile one. No doubt he feels like Macbeth, when the ghost of Banquo appeared. In vain he cries "Thou canst not say I did it." He cowers beneath the reproaches of his own conscience; but he cannot wash his skirts of the blood of his victims.

[*Richmond Courier.*

Colonels Crockett and Bowie.—The following facts, characteristic of these brave and lamented men, which are well authenticated, are extracted from a letter recently received from a friend residing in Nachitoches, Louisiana:

"During the siege of the Alamo, the Mexicans planted a piece of ordnance within gunshot of the Fort, with the intention of commencing a brisk cannonade. Five men successively stepped forth to fire the gun, and were each marked down by the unerring rifle of Crockett. The consequence was that the gun was abandoned.

"A characteristic fact is also related of Col. Bowie, who formed one of that ill-fated garrison. When the fort was carried he was sick in bed. He had also one of the murderous butcher knives which bears his name. Lying in bed he discharged his pistol and gun, and with each discharge brought down an enemy. So intimidated were the Mexicans by this act of desperate and cool bravery, that they dared not approach him, but shot him from the door—and as the cowards approached his bed over the dead bodies of their companions, the dying Bowie, nerving himself for a last blow, plunged his knife into the heart of his nearest foe at the same instant that he expired. Such are a few of the facts I have learned connected with the fall of San Antonio."

[*Xenia (Ohio) Gazette.*

Conspiracy of Santa Anna to Escape.—Extract from a letter received this morning from New Orleans, which may be fully relied on.

[*N. Y. Star.*

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 16.

"The Independence, Com. Hawkins, arrived a few days since, and brings intelligence which has not been made public as yet. It appears that the cunning Santa Anna had or was about deceiving the credulous Texian cabinet. He had made a solemn treaty to acknowledge the Independence of Texas, and to use all his influence on his arrival in Mexico to recognize it. A Texian cutter was to convey him to Vera Cruz instantly.

He told them his object in going to Mexico was to get it recognized, and he could accomplish more by his presence than by writing. Com. Hawkins of the Independence was commissioned to take him to Vera Cruz; he refused to comply: then he was put on board the Invincible, Captain Brown. Upon Brown's learning it, he threatened to blow up the vessel, and upon the people hearing of the resolutions of the Cabinet, they became so enraged that the Cabinet were obliged to tear up the treaty, and convey him (Santa Anna) to Velasco, and put him in irons. The indignation of the people was so great that had they not complied with their request, they would, no doubt, have massacred Santa Anna and the Cabinet; and we sincerely hope Texas will be annexed to the U. States. The farmers are all busy on their plantations, endeavoring to make up lost time. They will make about one half a crop of cotton, but most of them are planting corn."

Col. Fanning still alive.—The Pensacola Gazette of the 18th ult. states, on the authority of Capt. Tresuvan, of the Texian army, that Colonel Fanning was not among the slain, but, with a physician of his own force, was preserved and is still a prisoner with the Mexicans.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CREEK WAR OVER.

Intelligence from Major Gen. Scott's Head Quarters in the Creek nation, received by the last mails, justifies the belief that the Indian campaign in that quarter must have terminated, if not finally closed, before this day. One thousand hostile Indians have surrendered; and, if they are prisoners of war without the discharge of a musket, or the loss of one brave soldier, the bloodless triumph is not less acceptable to a Christian community. The number of hostile warriors which yet remains to be taken is variously estimated at from eight hundred to twelve hundred; and if they should hold out, contrary to what may be reasonably calculated, the judicious and efficient measures adopted by the distinguished and gallant Scott, as we see by his recent General Orders, must ensure their speedy capture by force of arms, either in action, or (hemmed in as they must be by the plan of operations) by unavoidable surrender. All the passes are said to be effectually guarded by the troops, and their escape to Florida, heretofore asserted as probable, is deemed to be impracticable."

[*Nat. Int., July* 4.

THE DEPOSITE BILL.—The subjoined extract from the Globe, is sufficient to show what use the Government designs to make of the Deposite Bill.—It is to be handled as a weapon of offence against the currency of the country, and the Globe is already giving out predictions of its effects, which we have no doubt the Government will use all its means to fulfil.—*Balt. Chron.*

"The late act of Congress which is hailed as "*good news from Washington*," and the passage of which, it is said, is to be celebrated by the *whig* merchants of New York, in a public way, is *imperative*. It leaves no discretion to the head of the Treasury Department. In the execution of that act, twelve millions of the public money will have to be transferred from the present to other depositories; and of the twelve millions now in the deposite banks in the city of New York, seven millions and a half must be transferred to other institutions as soon as they can be selected. The act itself will prevent the deposite banks from directing their "*operations in order to prevent hasty and inexpedient curtailments.*"

"We fear that in the first step necessary to execute the law, the New York merchants will find any thing else but that which generally succeeds "good news," and in the second step, next January, when all but five millions of dollars must be taken from the Treasury, and the city of New York is left with but its proportion of that sum, we apprehend that the consequences will be such as to lead to any thing else than *public rejoicings*. If inconvenience should accompany the execution of the law, it will be the fault of the authors of the law, deposite banks, or the Treasury Department."

From the Baltimore Gazette of Thursday last.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL-ROAD.—Yesterday afternoon, the resignation of PHILIP E. THOMAS, Esq. as President of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road Company, which had been presented to the Board of Directors early in June, was very reluctantly accepted.

We learn also that Mr. Woodville, the Superintendent of Transportation, and Mr. Wever, Superintendent of Construction, have retired from the Rail-road.—Mr. Woodville having sent in his resignation to the Board in *March last*, to take effect this day.—Each of these gentlemen has performed the duties of his office with distinguished ability—and has deserved the esteem and gratitude of every friend of the Rail-road.

A PRESIDENT AT LAST.—The New York Board of Aldermen have, at last, succeeded in electing a presiding officer. On Friday evening, Alderman Varian was chosen President, by a vote of 7 to 9, one of the Whig members voting for him. Alderman Varian is a Van Burenite.

From the Williamsport (Md.) Banner, June 23.

PACKET BOATS.—A company has been formed in this place, to establish a line of packet boats, to connect with the line now running from the District to Harpers-Ferry and Shepherdstown. Two boats, well adapted to the purpose, are now fitting up to be placed on the line, and it is expected that they will, in the course of a few days, be ready to transport passengers. They will be connected with the national road by two stages, one running to Clear Spring, the other to Hagerstown, thus affording every convenience and accommodation to travellers eastward and westward. The enterprising individuals who have shown their public spirit by embarking in this business, deserve, and will no doubt receive adequate encouragement.

The people of Vicksburg, Mississippi, have subscribed $22,000 to build a Theatre, and $10,000 to build a Church.

LIEUTENANT SHERBURNE.

We do not know that we can better comply with the wish of the writer of the annexed note, than by publishing it entire. The erroneous statement was taken, by us, from the Washington correspondence of some eastern print—the United States Gazette, we think.—[*Balt. Chron.*

WASHINGTON, JULY 2, 1836.

Gentlemen—Yesterday a notice appeared in the Baltimore Chronicle, (which I regret to observe copied into other papers,) stating that the, "President had stricken the name of Midshipman SHERBURNE from the rolls of the Navy, for having killed Midshipman KEY in a duel."

On reading the notice, I immediately called on the President and stated to him, the remark in the Chronicle. He replied, that it was *not true*, and that I had his authority for saying so; and also that no complaint had been made to him on the painful subject.—I will also take the liberty to remark, that *my son* (*who is of mature age*) was the challenged party, and endeavoured, as far as an officer and gentleman of honor could do, to avoid the painful meeting which proved so unfortunate to his opponent, and so truly afflicting to his bereaved parents. You will greatly oblige me by stating the above facts *in your next paper*, and request those who have copied the notice to make the correction; which, in justice to my son, (who is now absent on duty) I hope will not be denied.

I am, gentlemen, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. SHERBURNE.

Editors Baltimore Chronicle.

Mr. EATON, Minister of the United States to Spain, (late Governor of the Territory of Florida,) has arrived in this city, on his way to his European destination.—[*Nat. Int.*

Brigadier General J. E. WOOL has been appointed to the command of the regular, volunteer, and militia force that may be called into service in the Cherokee nation, and has left Washington for Tennessee to enter on the discharge of his duties.—[*Ib.*

In reference to the reported matrimonial infidelity of the great English Poetess, Mrs. Norton, a New York paper observes: It is a little singular that one of the best of Mrs. Norton's productions, a tale entitled the "Deserted Child"—is upon the subject of a wife abandoning her husband and child for the arms of a seducer. She will now bitterly realize the miseries so forcibly portrayed in that affecting story.

City of Lowell.—The Lowell Courier gives the result of a census just taken by order of the city government, from which it appears that the population of the city is 17,633, of whom 6,345 are males, and 11,388 females. The number of aliens is 2661, and colored persons 44! The number of school children between the ages of 4 and 16, 2577.

The monument raised in honor of the Emperor Alexander, at Warsaw, is an obelisk, and bears on one of its sides this incription:—"To Alexander I., Emperor of all the Russias, the conqueror and benefactor of Poland!" We have heard of lying tomb-stones before, but don't believe that ever a stone lied like this.—[*Boston Post.*

From the New York Star.

Accident on the Providence Rail-road.—We have received the following letter, briefly relating a most distressing accident:

"At half past 12 o'clock on Wednesday, about three miles and a half South of Briston, a most serious accident happened to the train of cars going on.—We had 115 passengers in the forward cars. The two trains, one proceeding towards Providence and the other towards Boston, both going at the rate of twenty miles per hour, came in contact, and such destruction ensued as was never before seen. There are from fifteen to twenty legs broken, and many persons dreadfully injured. I can hardly hold my pen in thinking of the accident."

VALUABLE MACHINE.—We were invited on Saturday last, by Mr. James Luckey, in company with others, to inspect the operations of an ingenious machine, at work under his charge, at the Nail Factory of the Messrs. Haxall in this city. This machine is for the purpose of sawing, jointing and smoothing the staves of flour barrels, and preparing them for the hands of the cooper—and most admirably does it perform its task. It gives the exact bulge and bevel desired by the workman, and brings into use all sorts of stuff—oak, pine, or hickory, straight or crooked. Even the "possum up his gum tree" is no longer safe—as we learn the latter tree, hitherto of little value, is converted by this machine into excellent staves. It brings into service such portions of the tree as cannot be worked by hand, and therefore greatly enhances the value of timber land. Those who feel an interest in mechanical ingenuity, will be gratified with an examination of this improvement.—*Rich. Com., June* 27.

Mr. Randolph's Will of 1821, will be before the General Court this day. It is understood, we believe, that such of the written testimony taken in the former case as will be applicable to this, will be admitted without a new examination of the witnesses. Messrs. Jones, Cooke, Taylor, Johnson, Stanard, and Robertson, are counsel in the case.

[*Richmond Com. July* 2.

Extract of a letter from the Receiver of Public Moneys at Fort Wayne, Indiana, to the postmaster at Lawrenceburg:

"I am receiving from $20,000 to $25,000 per day, and have been for the last 30 days in my office as "Receiver of public moneys. I am worn out attending it. $500,000 has been received since the 7th of March last, and it is said that the Eastern folks have only begun to come. I believe that this office will take $1,500,000 during the year.

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1836.

DEATH OF MR. MADISON.

From the National Intelligencer, July 1st.

James Madison is no more!

The last of the great lights of the Revolution, the brightest of those great minds, which, like the pillar of fire of old, conducted the American Israel through the trials of the scarcely less important era following the Revolution, and gave to his country the repose, security, and happiness of a wise, regular, stable, and consolidated Government; this pure and beautiful and benign light has at last sunk below the horizon, and is quenched forever in this world. Glorious indeed has been its long course, and though no more to be seen, it has left a radiance in the firmament at which his country will long gaze with admiration and gratitude.

For more than thirty years, the name of JAMES MADISON has, more than that of any other living man, been associated, in the mind of United America, with the principles and the fabric of our Government. He was the principal architect in its construction if he did not lay its corner-stone. He lived to see it endure many trials, survive great dangers, and to promise endurance for ages.

He died on the morning of Tuesday, the 28th of June. He was born on the 16th of March, in the year 1751; and was, of course, when he died, of the patriarchal age of more than eighty-five years.

His end, visibly approaching for some days before, was such as that of a good and great man ought to be.—His faculties undimmed till his latest hours, he expired without a struggle, free from pain, free from regret, and from cause of reproach.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY passed here, in the Rail-Road Cars from Harpers-Ferry to Winchester, on Monday last, bound for his residence in Kentucky.

CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned sine die, on Monday last, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Col. LUCAS, our Representative, reached home yesterday, by the Rail-Road Cars from Baltimore.

MEXICO.

The latest news from Mexico states that Gen. Urrea had been appointed generalissimo of the Mexican army against Texas; and that an expedition under Gen. Cortoza, consisting of 5000 men, had arrived at Saltillo, and another of 3000 under Gen. Valencia, was to have embarked at Vera Cruz for Copano, early in June, but had delayed in consequence of 400 Texians having taken possession of the latter place.

Gen. Filisola had received positive orders from the Mexican government, to cease retreating, to recruit his forces, and again oppose the Texians in conjunction with Urrea.

RECALL OF GEN. SCOTT.—The Washington papers state that the President has recalled Major General Scott from the command of the army in the South. The measure, it is intimated, "was rendered necessary by the unfortunate acerbity of feeling, operating to an extent prejudicial to the public interest, existing between this distinguished officer and several other branches in the service."

The command of course devolves upon General JESUP, who at the last dates, occupied a post in Alabama, near Fort Mitchell.

Governor CASS, at present Secretary of War, has been appointed Minister to France. His nomination to the Senate was unanimously confirmed by that body. The Metropolitan states that "immediately after the adjournment of Congress the Secretary will proceed to Detroit for the arrangement of his private affairs,—but will probably remain in charge of the Department until October, as it is understood that the nomination is prospective.—This arrangement will enable the President to fill the office under the provisions of the act of February 13th, 1795, which provides for any vacancy that may occur in the executive departments, not exceeding six months. With respect to the appointment of Gov. Cass, his own reputation renders a single word of comment unnecessary. It will be received throughout the country with that general and entire satisfaction which is the surest indication of the public feeling and confidence that the national interests will be faithfully guarded, and the national character and dignity most worthily represented in this important and delicate station."

The appointment of Gov. WOLF as First Comptroller of the Treasury, vice Anderson, resigned, is announced in the Globe. In view of Pennsylvania politics, this a strange appointment, and it is rather humiliating to see one who had presided over the destinies of a great State, sink into a Bureau at Washington.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—The steamboat Rob Roy burst her boiler on the 9th ult. a few miles above Columbia, on the Mississippi, killing seventeen persons, and wounding ten others. The cabin passengers escaped without exception.

RAIL ROADS.—The rail road from Richmond to Petersburg is about to be commenced. Provision for the line between Fredericksburg and Alexandria will follow in due course, and thus complete the entire chain from Baltimore to Roanoke.

LIBERALITY.—The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, received an anonymous donation last week of 15,000 dollars, with the direction to expend two thirds in the valley of the Mississippi, and one third in Foreign Countries.

THE CROPS.

There is no doubt, says the last Staunton Spectator, that the Wheat crops in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia generally, will be very light; but all who remember the gloomy forebodings last year in this Valley, and know any thing of the quantity of Flour still in the country, notwithstanding the good prices it has borne in the markets, cannot reasonably indulge the apprehension of a *famine*, as some of the newspapers predict. Last year the crops in Maryland and Pennsylvania were generally excellent, particularly in the latter—while in the Valley of Virginia they were quite the reverse.—This year we believe there will be a full average crop in Augusta. It would be singular indeed, if in a country so extensive, so sparsely populated, and so generally agricultural, we should ever [illegible] mend,) to resort to England for a supply of bread stuffs.

The Alexandria Gazette notices a rumor "that some intimations have been given out that the PRESIDENT intends, after the adjournment of Congress, to proceed to the Southern frontier and direct, in person, the operations against the Indians in that quarter."

Forty-two acres of land in the outskirts of the village of Syracuse, in the western part of New York, sold lately for $12,000. Seven rail roads terminate in this village.

In Cleveland, Ohio, possessing a population of 6000 persons only, there are no less than three daily and five weekly papers.

☞ "A READER" has been received, and shall receive due attention.

Of the eight Senators elected this spring, but one of the former Senators—Maj. Opie—is re-elected. Of the 134 members of the next House of Delegates, 64 are new members.

A Patent has been taken out in England, by a celebrated tanner, for tanning with blackberry bushes in lieu of oak bark.

The company of volunteers from this city, under command of Captain Robinson, arrived in Augusta, (Georgia,) on the 23d June, from Charleston, and passed on to the Creek country.—*Nat. Int.*

From the Norfolk Herald.

POLITICS OF VIRGINIA.

The following facts and statements respecting the late elections in Virginia were prepared by a highly intelligent gentleman, whose leisure and opportunities have enabled him to pursue the investigation with critical accuracy.

RESULTS OF THE LATE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

There were eight shires in 1634, and out of them have grown the present counties of the State. Of these eight shires there is only one which has given its vote in favor of the expungers, and the Missouri restrictionists, and that is the county of Isle of Wight; the remaining seven, viz. Northampton, Elizabeth City, Warwick, York, James City, Charles City, and Henrico, have gone the other way, the first six with almost unexampled unanimity; the seventh, the county of Henrico, by a large majority.

Every town having the right of seperate election has gone with the shires. Thirty-two out of the sixty-six counties below the Blue Ridge of Mountains, and the boroughs [illegible] all have done so, while the remaining thirty-four counties have sustained the expungers, and submitted to Executive dictation.* The thirty-six boroughs and counties return to the Legislature forty members; the thirty-four expunging counties return thirty-eight—thus giving a majority of two members to the Whigs. But while their majority is thus small in the Legislature, the popular majority is large and decided.—According to the lowest estimate exhibited by the returns, the Whig majority is 1,383, which estimate is founded on erroneous details operating greatly to the injury of the Whigs. The result of one believed to be much more accurate, is the following:

Whig majorities,	6,291
Van Buren do.	3,834
Whig majority below the Blue Ridge,	2,457

Let it also be remarked, that in many of the Whig counties there was no contest. That Loudoun, able to vote a majority of 1,000, and Accomack one of similar magnitude, recorded about one-third of their aggregate vote. It is, therefore, entirely obvious, that Eastern Virginia is sound to the core.—The majorities, both legislative and popular, are thrown against the Whigs on the west of the mountains. We hope our fellow-citizens of that region will amend their ways by the fall.—We have a confident belief that Virginia will give a large majority against Mr. Van Buren and R. M. Johnson, in November next.

SINGULAR.—There have been many circumstances relating to our revolution and the great men who projected and carried it through, which, were they not so well attested, would almost induce a suspicion of their truth; but the following striking coincidence is one of which we do not recollect ever before having seen a notice of.

Washington, born Feb. 22, 1732, inaugurated 1789; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

John Adams, born October 19, 1735, inaugurated 1797; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

Jefferson, born April 2, 1743, inaugurated 1801; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

Madison, born March 16, 1751, inaugurated 1809; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

Monroe, born April 2, 1759, inaugurated 1819; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

The above is a list of five of the Presidents of the United States, (all men of the Revolution,) who ended their term of service in the 66th year of their ages!

J. Q. Adams's term of service, had he been elected a second time, would have also expired in the 66th year of his age.—[*North Alabamian.*

FOURTH OF JULY.

CELEBRATION AT CHARLESTOWN.

In compliance with arrangements previously made, the Fourth of July was celebrated by the citizens of our town and neighborhood in a style which did honor to themselves as well as to the Day. No longer can any doubts be entertained of the Patriotism and public virtues of the people of this community. They have now shown, beyond a doubt, that although for the last ten years no practical proof had been exhibited of their regard for the day, yet that they possessed, innately, all the virtue and patriotism which constitute the surest guarantee for the perpetuity of the blessings bequeathed to us by our Forefathers—blessings purchased at the risk of "lives, fortunes," and "sacred honor." If we do not boast, and make as frequent displays of our chivalrous and patriotic virtues, as our neighbors do, we are now persuaded that it arises more from [illegible] a brave and generous people, than from any other cause. But to a brief notice of the incidents of the Day:

The day was ushered in by a national salute at sun-rise, of 13 guns. At about 9 o'clock the Harpers-Ferry Band of Musicians, who had been specially invited to participate in the festivities of the occasion, arrived by the Rail-Road, and at once, by a few enlivening airs, gave a fresh impulse to the preparatory steps then in progress towards doing honors to the day. At half past 10, Capt. Sappington's company of Artillery paraded in front of Carter's hotel, marched to the frontiers of town, performed a few evolutions, and returned to their head quarters, to receive the Orator of the Day, the Reader of the Declaration of Independence, &c. This being done, a procession was formed, headed by the Artillery and the Band, when the whole, under the direction of the Marshal of the Day, Maj. Briscoe, marched to the Presbyterian Church, which had been politely thrown open to receive them. Here were found seated a large number of ladies, waiting to witness the most interesting portion of the ceremonies of the Day, which were then commenced and performed, according to previous arrangement, in the following order:

First, an appropriate tune by the Band—then an anthem by the whole congregation, which was followed by a solemn and impressive prayer by the Rev. S. Tuston—Music again by the Band. The Reading of the Declaration of Independence was then commenced by Dr. John J. H. Straith—at the conclusion of which, Carey Selden Page, Esq., rose and enchained the undivided attention of the audience for about three quarters of an hour, by the delivery of a very appropriate and interesting Oration, in which he depicted, in glowing colors, the gallantry, the sacrifices, and sufferings of the noble band of Patriots of the Revolution in their struggle for the freedom and independence of their oppressed country. He exhibited in bold relief the prominent events of the days of '76, and showed a mind well stored with classic lore and historical facts of the present age. Around him were seated three Relics of the "times which tried men's souls," (Messieurs Gilpin, Haines, and Phelan,) and his allusions to them occasionally, were well-timed and peculiarly touching. He concluded amidst the plaudits of the company.

The Committee of Arrangements, we understand, will wait upon Mr. Page, and solicit a copy of his Oration, for publication. So it is probable our readers may have the pleasure of seeing it.

The services at the Church were interesting in the highest degree, and such as could not fail to improve the morals of the heart and enkindle patriotic emotions in the bosoms of all who witnessed them.

The procession was then re-formed in front of the Church, in the following order, the Band playing "Hail Columbia," during the time of formation:

1st. The Military.

2d. The National Guard and Grand [illegible]

3d. The Band of Music.

4th. Revolutionary Soldiers.

5th. Orator of the Day and Reader of the Declaration of Independence.

6th. Civil Authorities.

7th. Citizens and Strangers.

The procession then moved off, conducted by the Marshal, Major Briscoe, and his Assistant, John Davenport, Esq., through the main street to a grove half a mile east of town, where the Dinner, &c. for the occasion had been prepared by F. N. Carter, Esq., one of our best connoisseurs in the eating and drinking line. After a few moments spent in social enjoyment, the company, at about 2 o'clock, was seated at the dinner table; and after partaking plentifully of the luxuries thereof, the cloth was removed and the drinking of the toasts commenced—Andrew Hunter, Esq. President, Maj. T. Briscoe, Vice President, and Andrew Kennedy and Wm. H. Morell, Esqrs. 2d and 3d Vice Presidents. The Regular toasts were drunk, and responded to by the company and the roar of cannon, and the Volunteers commenced; but unfortunately, before proceeding far with the latter, a heavy shower of rain came on, and caused a suspension of this interesting part of the enjoyments of the day. This, for a time, threw a damper upon the spirits of the company, yet they heroically and philosophically maintained their ground till the storm passed over, when they again rallied, formed into procession, and returned to town in the order in which they had been conducted out—and then and there were dismissed.

To the politeness of the Harpers-Ferry Band, we are indebted for a very essential accompaniment to the festivities of the Fourth. The people of our town will long remember their kindness and owe them a debt of gratitude for contributing so much to the enjoyments of that day.

Every thing was conducted in admirable style; the greatest harmony and good feeling predominated throughout the whole of the celebration; and but for the inopportune rain, the annals of celebrations in this vicinity would in vain be searched for a parallel to it. Many a fine and patriotic sentiment was washed off by that *intruder*. All the Toasts that were given, we present to our readers—the number being curtailed, no doubt, at least one half by that unpatriotic shower.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The Day we Celebrate.
2. The Memory of Washington.
3. The surviving Soldiers of the Revolution—Expiring embers of the fire kindled at the altar of Liberty.
4. James Madison—The principal Architect in the construction of our Constitution: Glorious indeed has been his long course. It has left a radiance in the firmament at which his country will long gaze with admiration and gratitude.
5. John Marshall—"His talents illustrated the Laws, his virtues adorned the Bench; and his Judgments have, it is hoped, established the perpetuity of the Constitution of his country."—*Judge Story.*
6. The Old Thirteen—Good stock; whether we judge them by their own performances, or the astonishing strides of their produce, the *thirteen new States*.
7. The Congress of the United States—The passage of the Deposite Bill we hail as an evidence of the triumph of Patriotism over the dictation of Party leaders.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

OF JULY.

T CHARLESTOWN.

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LAR TOASTS.
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of the United States—The
osite Bill we hail as an evi-
ph of Patriotism over the
leaders."

8. The Army and Navy—Our Nation's Safeguard in emergencies.

9. The Militia—We do not ridicule their efforts in the Revolution, nor should we now, if we reflect how soon they would fly to their country's rescue, if a crisis demanded it.

10. Texas—Engaged in a noble struggle against despotic power, our sympathies are with her, and if necessary we are ready to offer her more substantial evidence of our approbation of her cause.

11. Abolition—"We of the South have a most unalterable purpose to do three things: The first is, to mind our own business; the second is, to let other people mind theirs; and the third is, to see that none mind Southern business, but Southern men."—*Speech of Rev. Mr. Plumer, at New York.*

12. The Crops—

"Hoot away despair,
Never yield to sorrow,
The darkest sky may wear
A brighter hue to-morrow."

13. Our Country Women—

Adorned with modesty, love and grace
Unspeakable, their face is like
The light, most welcome to the eye of man."

VOLUNTEERS.

By Charles W. Aisquith. The Orator of the Day—Distinguished alike for his talents and his modesty: May his modesty never prevent his attaining the eminence to which his talents entitle him.

By Lieut. J. Reed, of the Artillery. The Reader of the Declaration of Independence.

By Geo. W. Hammond. Messrs. Gilpin, Haines, and Phelan, the three surviving Soldiers of the Revolution, who celebrate this day with us: Peace and comfort to their declining years.

By Lieut. Reed, of the Artillery. The Harpers-Ferry Band—Composed of gentlemen, distinguished not less for their politeness and gentlemanly deportment, than for their proficiency as Musicians.

By Ambrose W. Cramer. James Madison: It may be justly said of this great man, whose recent death this nation will long and deeply deplore, that he distinguished his country, as much as he was distinguished by it.

By Geo. W. Gibbs. Democratic Republicans! Where are ye? Are ye yet standing firm upon the foundation which your Fathers laid—or have ye apostatised, and lost the name they honorably bore? No! never, whilst the patriotic blood of our Fathers circulates thro' our veins, can this be. The star which arose on the memorable 4th July, '76, can never be obscured; but, it will float higher and higher, and shoot forth such vivid rays of light, as will inspire the sons of America to press forward zealously to attain the zenith of renown, placed within our reach by the foundation laid by our Forefathers.

By John J. Watkins. May our next Constitution be a better one—and may the sons of Columbia flock round her Colors and her Fair Sex, and the arm of him be palsied who refuses to protect them.

By Adam Whip. May all mankind rise to the full perception of the great Truth: that Governments are instituted to secure the rights of the people, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

By C. B. Harding, Esq. The Right of Suffrage—Every thing depends on the free exercise of the Elective right; it is the lever which will never fail to throw incapacity and corruption from the centre.

By Dr. John J. H. Straith. The Revolutionary Soldiers present—Here with us to-day, perhaps gone to-morrow to "that bourne whence no traveller returns." May the bright sun of their remembrance never set in the hearts of this company.

By Conrad R. Starry. The Presidential Election—In our choice, let us not descend to the inquiry,—Is he a Democrat, is he a Federalist, a Northern man, or a Southern man? But, is he honest, is he capable, is he a friend to the Constitution?

By Capt. John Moler. Henry Clay—The favorite of the American People, and would be our next President, if party discipline would permit the honest impulses of our natures to have their legitimate influence.

By a Stranger. The Orator of the Day—Eloquent without effort, and chaste without design.

By Capt. Francis Yates. The Union of the States—It will remain the bulwark of American Independence, so long as a strict construction of the Constitution shall mark the progress of future legislation.

By John J. Johnson. Martin Van Buren. The *juste milieu* politician, avoiding all extremes; no sectionist, but the friend alike of the North and the South, the East and the West. His merits, unlike those of his rivals, consist not merely in blind devotion to one section of the Union, and hatred to another, but in his talents, his virtues, and sound republican principles. He is "honest," he is "capable," and "a friend to the Constitution." Let those who deny it, produce evidence to the contrary.

By Doct. S. J. Cramer. All distinctions should yield to the hallowing influences of this day. Never suffer it to be desecrated, by mingling with the reverence due it, the angry contests of Party or the glorification of political idols.

By John O. Yates. Party Spirit—Like *spirit* of another kind; a little may be healthy and invigorating; too much inflames to madness.

By Aaron H. Snyder. The Constitution of the United States and the Civil Laws of our Government—May the first be supported, and the second strictly regarded by every citizen of the U. States.

By Joseph O. Coyle. Let us call to mind the brilliant achievements of the illustrious Lafayette.

By Capt. Sappington, of the Artillery. The United States—In spite of Monarchal hatred, opposition, and prophecy, they have gloriously consummated the sixtieth anniversary of their Independence, rejoicing with renewed ardor at their prosperity and accessions of strength, and anticipating increased renown and enduring happiness.

By a little Grand-son of a Revolutionary Officer. The Veterans of the Revolution—May we, their sons and grand-sons, never disgrace their Memory, by flinching from a like duty, when called on by a like voice.

By J. N. Nolen. James Madison—Too great and good ever to be forgotten.

Sent by a Lady. Texas and the U. States:

Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Tho' baffled oft is ever won.

By Capt. John Moler. The Hon. H. Wise—Bold, fearless, and independent: With such sentinels on the watchtowers, we may expect to have the earliest warning of the approach of the enemy.

By John Packett. James Madison—"Recorded honors shall gather round his monument and thicken o'er him.—A solid fabric; it will support the laurels that adorn it."

By John Davenport, Esq. The Army of the South, and its gallant Commander—The soldier who repulsed the best legions of England should not be condemned because he cannot *find* his Enemy.

By John O. Yates, Esq. The Right of Instruction, where we have the right to instruct—The use of a thing, and not its abuse.

By Wm. L. Terrill. Texas—May a government, based upon the will of the people, be the happy consummation of her glorious struggle in the cause of human rights.

By Maj. Thomas Briscoe, Marshal of the Day. The Union of the States, and the States of the Union—May the one last as long as the other.

By A. L. Smith. Gen. Washington—The Polar Star of American glory.

By James E. Gibbons. The American Fair—As rich in the beauties of the Mind, as in the charms of Person: May their approving smiles fan the flame of Patriotism which this day animates our bosoms.

By Capt. J. Moler. The Officers and Soldiers of the Charlestown Artillery—With such materials, we may expect they will give a good account of themselves when the tug of war comes on.

By the Officers of the Artillery. Capt. John Moler—The approbation of such an officer, is well calculated to stimulate us to bold and daring efforts, when the "tugs of war come on."

By the Orator of the Day, Carey Selden Page, Esq. The Day we celebrate—Let it not go uncelebrated: "The spirit of our Fathers still burns in our bosoms."

By Lieut. Reed, of the Artillery. The Day we celebrate—

"As onward we journey, how pleasant
To pause and inhabit awhile,
Those few sunny spots like the present,
That mid the dull wilderness smile!"

By William E. Barnes. O, may the Eagle of Liberty fly over every nation, and pluck the Crown from the Tyrant's head.

By John P. Mylius. The favored and happy People of the United States—May they never have less cause for joy on each returning Fourth, nor a less disposition to manifest their joy.

By Franklin Rawlins. Washington—A man [illegible]

By John H. Shropshire. Woman—

"Woman, O, Woman! whose form and whose soul
Are the spell and the light of each path we pursue,
Whether sunn'd in the tropics, or chilled at the pole,
If Woman be there, there is happiness too!

By Wm. Rollins. Gen. Lafayette—Sunk below the horizon of human frailty, but still alive in the heart of every American.

By Major Thomas Briscoe. Gen. Wm. H. Harrison: A patriot and soldier, worthy of the highest gift of a free people.

Sent by a sick Republican. The Hon. Martin Van Buren—"*Glory enough for him* to have served under his *beloved chief.*" May the *People* of the United States, also sensible of his claims upon *their* indulgence, speedily allow him to enter into the joys of that *retiracy* so grateful to the wishes of an old, faithful, and *patriotic public servant.*

By William E. Barnes. The Ladies of Charlestown and its vicinity—Justly celebrated for their beauty, amiableness, and intelligence—

We would have each minute,
Each hour, a golden holliday,
And should a cloud o'ercast them,
Be it light as gossamer.

By one of the Company. Martin Van Buren—It was once "glory enough" for a corrupt and factious Senate to attempt to disgrace him in the eyes of his countrymen—but the trick failed, and overwhelmed the authors of it with shame and confusion—a nation of virtuous freemen thought it "glory enough" to rebuke his accusers, by promptly calling him to occupy the highest seat in, and to preside over, that very Senate—and it will be "glory enough" for the same people to raise him still higher on the 4th of March, 1837. "Cease, vipers, you bite a file."

By James W. Moore. The Signers of the *Declaration of Independence*—They have all departed, but their Memory will be honored and respected while Tyrants have a foe, or Freedom a votary.

By one of the Artillery. Capt. John Moler—The applause of such an officer is "glory enough for us" on the 4th of July.

By H. N. Gallaher. Washington—"The Defender of his country—the Founder of Liberty.—History and Tradition are explored in vain for a parallel to his Character. Born the benefactor of mankind, he united all the qualities necessary to an illustrious career.—*He lived*—*the ornament of the 18th Century.* He died—regretted by a Mourning World."

By one of the Company. The Dinner—

O, here in this lone little wood I exclaimed,
With our Host, who is skilful to roast and to fry,
Whose dinners should always be praised, never blamed,
How blest could I live, and how sorrowful die!

CELEBRATION AT SHEPHERDSTOWN.

At an early hour on the morning of the 4th, our citizens were saluted with the roar of the Anniversary gun, which, for the last 60 years, has announced the dawn of the anniversary of the Nation's birth. In pursuance of hasty arrangements of the Saturday evening previous, the line of citizens was formed at 11 o'clock by Mr. T. G. Harris, Marshal, and by Mr. W. [illegible] Assistant Marshal's of the day. It proceeded, accompanied by our excellent Band of Music, to the ground set apart by Col. Joseph Swearingen sixty years ago for that purpose.

The proceedings on the ground were opened with a very appropriate prayer by the Rev. Robert Douglass, of the German Reformed Church. At 12 o'clock, the Declaration of Independence was read by David Snively, Esq., after which an address suitable to the occasion was delivered by Dr. J. B. Waugh. After dinner the following toasts were drunk, alternated with music performed by the Band:

1. The 4th of July, 1836—Sixty years have doubled the Stars of our beautiful constellation, and her light not only beams upon us but is pervading every region of our Globe.
2. The Constitution of the United States.
3. The President of the United States.
4. The principles of the Declaration of Independence—While their illustrious author moulders with his kindred dust, millions yet unborn will number him with the world's benefactors.
5. The Illustrious Washington—"We ne'er shall see his like again."
6. The Revolution in Texas—A new development of the principles, and a re-enactment of the scenes of '76.
7. The struggle for great fundamental principles in government and religion now in progress throughout the civilized world—Before its approach despotism quails in the very citadel of its power.
8. The surviving soldiers of the Revolution—Their country neglected the claims of sheer justice for half a century: she is now pouring upon them her thousands to show her gratitude—Better first be just and then grateful.
9. The Signers of the Declaration of Independence—May their memory never perish.
10. The members of the different political parties assembled upon the present occasion—We differ but in the means of promoting the same end: the glory and welfare of our common country—"Let there be no strife betwixt us, for we be brethren."
11. The perpetuity of our free institutions: secured only by intelligence and public virtue.
12. The memory of Lafayette.
13. The Fair Sex—Though, planting themselves upon *their reserved rights,* they may nullify the unconstitutional acts of bad husbands, still we number them among the steady friends of the Union.

VOLUNTEERS.

By John Wysong. The Orator of the Day.

By A. Humrickhouse. The gentleman who read the Declaration of Independence.

By Dr. Quigley. Rev. Robert Douglass—The countryman of the martyred Tone and Emmet: a christian and a gentleman.

By Phineas Massey. The event we celebrate—May it be remembered while time and freedom last.

By Joseph Welshans. The day we celebrate: May its annual return ever find us a grateful, free and united people.

By W. L. Baker. May a monument more durable than brass, be erected to commemorate the virtues and services of the deceased patriot, James Madison.

By M. J. Brown. Our country first our wives and children afterwards.

By J. P. A. Entler. The Marshal of the Day: May he long live to serve his fellow citizens on similar occasions.

By Jacob Sheetz. May the proceedings of this day, like one of the landmarks upon the pathway of time, never be forgotten.

By G. T. Powell. Let reason keep her throne, even if the bowl do circulate.

By Michael Malot. The Ladies of Shepherdstown: They may rightfully nullify the union with cowards or traitors.

By Daniel Connor. General Samuel Houston: the champion of Liberty: May his name ever be held in remembrance by every friend of Freedom.

By Jesse Randell. George Washington: In him were united the sternness of the Lion with the meekness and gentleness of the Lamb.

By James Armstrong. The craft who convert old shirts into new sheets; night caps into fools' caps; and convert what is discarded by the body into food for the mind: Let us beware, lest they also convert booksellers into bankrupts.

By Jesse Randell, (Tailor.) The American Fair: The finest fabric to be found in the general assortment of mortality: He that would *press* her too hard, or *scorch* her, should be *burnt* with his own *goose.*

By Jacob Sheetz, jr.

Success to every mechanic, we hope they'll never fail
While they sing the merry song, sitting on the rail!

By Fleming Wright. May those we love be honest, and our country ever free.

By Wm. Staley. May the blossoms of friendship never be nipt by the frosts of disappointment.

By Joseph Finney. The farmers and mechanics: The keystone of our Federal Union.

By A. Harris.—

Here's to tag-rag and bob-tail, all in a ring,
As they're assembled to-day at Swearingen's spring!

By James Fouke. The mechanics of Shepherdstown: Resolute, generous and persevering. They'll ever go ahead in their country's cause; but on this day we have no parties: we are known only as American citizens.

By Eli Moth, (a worthy old Bachelor.) The young mechanics and their sweet-hearts: May they all be united in the holy bands of matrimony, and a murrain upon all old bachelors.

By John N. Shell. May this hallowed spot, now rendered sacred by a usage of sixty years, and bequeathed by a hero and sire of the Revolution, never be profaned by common use; and palsied be the puny arm that dares to thwart the purpose of its venerated donor.

By Thomas G. Harris. The memory of James S. Lane: The honest man; the poor man's friend.

By Samuel Humrickhouse. The memory of Col. Joseph Swearingen.

By James White. The Swearingen Spring: Long as its waters flow, and long as liberty lasts, may it be set apart for the commemoration of its triumphs.

By George P. Entler. Down with mushroom aristocracy; but, let it alone! the scorn of a high-minded people will reduce it to its proper dimensions.

By Peter Keyes.—

Here's to all parties, tag-rag and bob-tail,
A barbecue we'll have, but not upon a rail!

By Dr. J. B. Waugh. The day we celebrate: May it ever be dedicated to the remembrance of the loftiest and most sacred sentiments; to the perpetuation of the sound, vigorous and wholesome doctrines of Republicanism.

By William M. Sheetz. The memory of Washington and Lafayette.

By Martin Yontz. American Citizens: May they ever regard their liberties as a sacred trust.

By Wm. Bowen. General Jackson: In war a soldier; in peace a statesman.

By John Wise. The mechanics of Shepherdstown want no distinctions on this memorable day: 'twas on this day that all men were declared to be free and equal.

By the company. The Shepherdstown Band: We owe them much for their contribution to the festivities of the day.

Never within our recollection of these celebrations have we witnessed such perfect cordiality and kind feeling among all parties.—Every maligne emotion seemed to be merged in those glorious recollections and associations which ought ever to mark the recurring anniversary of that freedom and those institutions which will be dear to millions born and unborn—which have shed their blessings over the West, and are now shedding their genial rays back upon the darkness and despotism of the East. Neither did we ever witness more perfect decorum. The religious services with which they were commenced, seem to have had a most salutary influence in restraining from every kind of excess and tendency to riot, too common on such occasions.

At 3 o'clock the line was again formed, when a few appropriate, seasonable, and well-timed remarks were made by D. Snively, Esq.; after which it took up its line of march to town, and in half an hour the streets had become perfectly quiet. A stranger, in passing, would have supposed that we had either forgotten the day, or were unworthy the blessings which it commemorates, by totally neglecting it.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET,

For the week ending Friday evening, July 1.

CATTLE.—We have no change to notice. The supply of Beef on the hoof has been fair during the week, at our last rates, viz: $7 50 to 8 75.

FISH.—Large sales of Herrings were made this week at $3 50 per bbl. which is a little under former rates.

FEATHERS.—Good Western continue to be held at 50 a 52 cents per lb.

FLOUR—The market for all descriptions has been unsettled for the last ten days or a fortnight, with a continually upward tendency. *The advance in prices* is owing to the very limited receipts which arrive at market, to the trifling stocks on hand, and lastly to the now universally received opinion that the crops of wheat will be very materially short of an average yield.

Howard street Flour.—Prices continue unsettled, and we find it out of our power to make positive quotations. In the early part of the week the store quotation was $7 37½ a 7 50. To-day the store price is generally reported at 7 50, with sales; some holders ask more. We hear of no transactions of moment, the demand being for limited lots only, and parcels of any magnitude could not be readily made up. The wagon price in the early part of the week was $7, and dealers are settling for stored flour at that price. The receipts are very light, and 7 25 would be given for fresh ground.

Inspections for the week ending on Thursday evening, comprise the following kinds and quantities.

quantities.	*bbls.*	*half bbls.*
Howard street Flour	559	00
City Mills Flour	1090	00
Susquehanna	1955	00
Total,	3604	00

Besides 590 bbls. Rye Flour and 147 bbls. Corn Meal.

GRAIN.—*Wheat.*—The only parcel of Wheat at market was one of prime red yesterday, which was taken on terms not transpired, but believed to be something more than $1 60. The accounts of the shortness of the crop receive daily confirmation.

Corn.—Sales of yellow in the early part of the week at 78 a 79 cents, and to-day at 81 cents. White corn is dull to-day at 75 cents.

Rye.—None afloat. A sale of 6000 to 7000 bushels Susquehanna, from store, has been made for milling, at 95 cents.

Oats.—Sales of Susquehanna, in the early part of the week, at 46 a 47 cents.

SPIRITS.—Apple Brandy is worth 35 a 36 cents in bbls.

GEORGETOWN, JULY 2.

FLOUR.—We continue our quotation at $7 25 to $7 37½; the only sale of consequence was made yesterday of 500 barrels from boats at $7 35. Some few other sales of stored flour have been made at $7 25. The receipts are light, demand fair.

Grain.—Wheat $1 45 to $1 50.—Rye 80 cents—Corn 78 to 80 cents—Oats 50 cents. [*Metropolitan.*

LOCAL MEMORANDUM.

Sale of House and Lot in Shepherdstown, by H. Bedinger, trustee, on Saturday next.

MARRIED,

On Sunday afternoon, 3d inst., by the Rev. C. A. Davis, Mr. James W. Steadman, of Harpers-Ferry, to Miss Adeline S. Drew, of Baltimore.

Another Revolutionary Hero gone!—Married, in Georgia, by John M'Gehee, Esq. Mr. David Honds, aged *one hundred and two years and two months,* to Miss Elizabeth Raily, aged forty years, both of Columbia county, State of Georgia. Mr. Hodge was at Braddock's defeat, and served throughout the whole period of the Revolutionary War.—[*Washington News.*

NOTICES.

☞ Rev. S. Tuston will preach at Elk Branch on Sunday next at 11 o'clock, and at Harpers-Ferry at candle light.

☞ The Rev. Erasmus Manford will preach in the Court House in Charlestown, on Sunday next at 9 o'clock.

JEFFERSON JOCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING of the members is requested at Stone's Hotel, on Court day (July,) at 2 o'clock, P. M. July 7, 1836.

Music Tuition.

N. CARUSI is now ready to take scholars for the Piano-Forte, Guitar, and other instruments. He will also tune Piano-Fortes, and put them in the best order.

Charlestown, July 7, 1836.

A Nurse Wanted.

A YOUNG WOMAN of unexceptionable moral and religious character, accustomed to the care and management of children, can find a situation in my family, and I will pay for her services from $5 to $10 per month, according to her recommendation. CHA'S J. FAULKNER.

Martinsburg, July 7, 1836.—3t

Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution,
July 1, 1836.

WE, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Directors of said Institution, to investigate the affairs of said Institution, from the 1st Jan., 1836, to the 1st July, 1836, (last six 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 amount received from monthly depositors		$1961 68½
ditto special do.		3005 45
ditto for interest on loans		370 36½
ditto for fines assessed		72 27½
		$5409 77½

Cr.

By cash paid special depositors	$3164 57½	
Do. for interest	92 62½	
Do. monthly depositors	160 00	
Do. J. S. Gallaher, for printing	8 00	
Do. Treasurer's salary,	37 50	
Do. loaned to individuals	311 64½	
Do. in Treasurer's hands	1635 43½	$5409 77½

ABRIDGED STATEMENT
Of the Affairs of the Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution, on the 1st July, 1836.

Promissory notes on hand and in suit		$9945 35
Cash in Treasurer's hands		1635 43½
		$11580 78½

LIABILITIES.

Due special depositors	$3358 86½	
Due monthly depositors	7917 40	
Due special depositors for interest up to 30th June, 1836	41 50½	$11317 77½
		$263 01½

Leaving the sum of $263 01½ as the clear profits, to be divided amongst the depositors, as a dividend. GEORGE MAUZY, THOMAS HUGHES, GEO. W. CUTSHAW.

Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution,
JULY 1, 1836.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the last six months, ending 30th of June. Depositors can receive their dividends, by calling at the office of this Institution.

JOSEPH G. HAYS, *Treasurer.*

☞ 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.*

July 7, 1836.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Shepherdstown, on the 30th day of June, 1836, which, if not called for before the 1st day of October, 1836, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.

☞ Persons calling for letters in this list, will please say they are advertised, or they may not receive them.

A B
Atkinson, Joseph
Butts, Mrs. Ellen
Brown, M. J.
Bennett, Alfred
Byers, Newland
Billmyer, Solomon
Barnhart, Mary
Bridgman, John
Bishop, Joel
Briscoe, Doct. John
Butler, O.
Boteler, Henry
Boteler, Doct. Henry
C D
Collins, Andrew
Cook, Samuel
Cummings, Mary G.
Cameron, Archibald
Cameron, Mrs. Ann
Clymer, Isaac
Chapline, Isaac W.
Duke, John
E F
Entler, Joseph
Eversole, David
Ernst, Martin
Entler, George R.
Fulk, Jacob
G H
Howel, Rev. John
Howard, Ann
Hendrick's Daniel
Hite, James
Hawn, Elizabeth 2
Hudgel, Thomas
Hargrave, Rev. J. T.
Hudgel, Elizabeth
Harris, Ann & Mary
J K
Jones, Matthew
Kable, Wm. R.
Kennedy, Robert F.
L M
Lemon, Ara. M.
Lafferty, Catharine
McQuilkin, Thomas
Moler, Charles
Myers, Samuel
McClure, James
Miller, Susan
Mount Nebo Lodge
N O
Newman, John C.
North, William D.
O'Neal, Margaret
P Q
Piper, George
Price & Entler
Pendleton, Wm. H.
Prather, James
R S
Rickstine, Jacob 2
Ruckheart, Elijah
Ramsburg, Henry
Snively, David 3
Snively, C. S.
Shew, Ann C. M.
Sulcer, Raleigh
Swearingen, Misses
Snider, sr., John
Shutt, Philip
Stephen, John A.
T U V
Turner, Ehud
Thompson, Cary
Tapscott, Baker
Towner, B. T.
Vanmetre, Robert T.
W X
Weber, John D.
Williamson, Leonard
Welsh, Jacob
Walker, James
Wright, Charles
Y Z
Younce, Joseph

JOHN T. COOKUS, P. M.

Shepherdstown, July 7, 1836.

MY HORSE LEOPARD,

BY the distinguished Horse, Dr. Thornton's Rattler, will stand at my stable the fall season, and be let to mares on the following terms, viz: six dollars by the season; eight dollars insurance. The season has commenced, and will expire on the last day of September, 1836. All persons that put mares to my horse Leopard, the spring season, that did not stand, are welcome to send their mares the fall season free of charge. Leopard is a dapple chesnut sorrel, sixteen hands one inch in height, finely proportioned, of great power, and commanding appearance. WM. Z. SINCLAIR.

July 7, 1836.—4t.

NOTICE.

THOSE who gave notes at the sale of the personal estate of Christian Allemong, dec'd, are hereby notified, that their notes will fall due on the 4th of August next. As the Executor lives at a distance, and will not find it convenient to wait on the different purchasers at their houses, he will attend at Mr. Boley's, (the late residence of said C. Allemong, dec'd,) on the 4th of August, and at James P. Hughes's, on the 5th of August—at which places he requests all concerned to meet him on those days, to make payment.

All persons having claims against said estate, will please present them, at that time, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN ALLEMONG, *Ex'or of Christian Allemong, dec'd.*

July 7, 1836—3t.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office, Charlestown, June 30th, 1836.

A
George H. Adams
Frederick Ages
B
Frederick Boaks
Thomas N. Beall
John Brown
Thomas Beals
Abram Buckles
James M. Brown
James Brooks
Mrs. Bryan
Miles S. Bryan
Miss C. Blackburn
Dr. R. S. Blackburn
Jerry Baker
John Brown
James Burr, jr.
Vanoren Butt
James Brandon
C
Hiram Craig 2
George W. Caton
Amanda Crutcher
James Cowles
William Crow, jr.
Silas A. Cabb 2
Robert R. Conrad
Peter Clunk
Ann Jane Carr
Grafton F. Cookerly 2
Samuel W. Brantner
Jos. T. Daugherty 2
Richard Duffield
John Dunavin
Commandant of 55th Regiment
I. R. Douglass
William Dorsey
Nancy Daniels
John Duke
E F
William Evans
Wm. G. Ferguson
John R. Flagg
Thornton F. Fusley,
Mary C. Funk
Charles Edmonston & Co.
James C. Ford
Phil. Frayser
H. L. Eby
G
Thomas Griggs, Esq.
Hugh Galliber
Col. J. C. Gibson
Sarah Garnhart
John Griffin
Sarah K. Gardner
H
George Hoke
Alfred G. Hite
Andrew Hunter
Isaac Harris
Margaret Healy
M. E. Holliday
Maj. E. J. Haskill
Walter Hunter
Wm. C. House
John S. Hockersmith
Levi Hicks
Frances Hains
Elizabeth E. Hunter
J K
Nicodemus Jackson
William Jenkins
John Knaggs
L
John Lorence
Walter Lamb
John H. Likens
Wm. H. Lee
Mary E. Lott
Wm. F. Ledbetter
Mrs. Mary Lowery
John Lake
M
Gerrard D. Moore
Mrs. S. Maury & Co.
John McCormick
Jonathan Murphey
Richard McEndree
Tho's S. A. Mathews
William Miles
William Morgan
James O. Mallony
Tuley McKinney
Patsey P. Manning
Thomas Martin
Henry Myers
Lear Murphy
Isaac Mann
Robert Melton
Eveline Morgan
N
Nathaniel G. North
Lewis Neill
Nordheimer Doctor Professieur
Mr. Newcomer
John E. Norrill, Esq.
Henry Nixon
O P
Lewis Ott
Miss Sarah Perry
William Painter
Joel Peragoy 2
F. O'Bannon, Esq.
Miss Susan J. O'Neall
Lucy A. Parret
R
Robert Ridenour 2
John Ronemus
Daniel Ruffner
George Randall
David Reed
Henry Forman
Tho. E. Ridley
S
Albert Silman
Joseph Starry
Isaac Shewalter,
Mrss. Smith & Craik
Moore Seely
Charles Shrewsbury
Daniel Snyder
Leonard Sadler
Isaac Strider
Daniel Snyder & Son
Rolly Sulcer
Henry Shepherd
Walter Shirley
T
Percillia Thornton
Emanuel Timary
Mathewis Thomas 2
Thomas Thompson
W Y
J. Beverly Waugh
Luke Willcox
Louisa Washington
John A. Washington
Randell Merix
John Whitson
Ann C. Wimmer
Susan Wilkerson
Michael Wysong
John Yates

H. KEYES, P. M.

Charlestown, July 7, 1836.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Harpers-Ferry, Va., on the 1st of July, 1836.

A
Allstodt, Jacob
Anderson, A. B.
Amnon, Yelverton
Alddy, John
B
Bosenton, Nancy B.
Beall, Edward N.
Burhans, K. E.
Burk, John
Brien, Jno. M'Pherson
Bennet, George
Brien, B.
Bridgman, Nancy
Brittain, Joseph
Beckham, Fontaine
Blanchard, Mahala A.
Baker, Samuel
C
Castle, Noah
Cole, M.
Crawford, James 2
Crueit, Mr.
Crumpton, George
Callan, James
Clark, Mrs. Effy
Conard, John
Carlise, Mrs.
D
Duckett, Thomas
Darling, Stephen
Dunham, George
Deems, James M.
E F
Earl, Jesse C.
Foley, Miss Ann
Fisk, Charles B.
G
Goens, Maria
Goss, Capt. Wm.
Glessoire, Charles
Garrett, Johnson
H
Hagely, George 2
Hall, Hannah I. 2
Hughes, James
Hagans, Joseph
Hall, Lrtitia
Hawley, George
J
Jackson, William
Johnson, John R.
Jinkins, Samuel
K
Kelly, Eleanor
Kelly, Lawery
Kelly, Edward
Knode, Oliver B.
L
Lamb, Walter
Lafferty, George
Lambaugh, John 2
Labey, Terrence
Littleton, Lorenzo D.
Letherbury, Mary
Lenox, William
Lang, James
Lukins, Clement L. 3
Leinsay, John 2
Lynes, Thomas H.
Lee, Esther
Lynes, Mathew
Luise, William J.
Lucas, Col.
Lafferty, John
M
McMahon, John
McDonnell, Daniel
McKew, Elizabeth
Boggess & Morrow
McManus, Philip
McClelland, William
McClellan, Mrs. Jane
Morgan, John
McKimie, Louis
McGee, Angus
Merriel, John A.
McGurg, Patrick
Mead, Abraham
Montgomery, Leo
McCardle, James
Mobley, John
Mitchell, Samuel
Miller, Capt. Jacob
McAlister, John C.
Moler, Adam
McCoy, William
McClure, Margaret
Miller, George
N
Nicewanner, Ann
Noben, Charles L.
O
Orme, William
O'Byrn, Mary
P
Peacher, Harriet
Plant, J. & M.
Plant, Michael
Payne, Miss Mary
Parsons, S. C.
Percival, Charles F.
R
Ramsay, William
Reed, W. W.
Robinson, Geo. W. 2
Root, Benjamin
Riebold, John
Ropp, Nicholas
Runey, Bartlett
S
Scanlon, Patrick 2
Serple, Richard
Spicknell, Richard
Smith, H. P.
Smith, Susan
Smith, Jacob
Scoggins, Alexander
Slawn, Laughlin
Shope, Augustus
Sellers, John
Strickland, William
Stypes, Henry 2
Sandford, James
Shotts, Joseph
Strider, John 2
T
Turk, William
Taylor, Charles
Tucker, B. F.
Thompson, William
Tierstone, Michael
Thorp, A. C.
W
Wright, John W.
Weed, E.
Wood, James H.
White, Josiah
Wilson, Robert
Wheatly, John
Y
Yeamans, Catharine L
Yantis, George
Young, Joshua

THOMAS W. KEYES, P. M.

Harpers-Ferry, July 7, 1836.

PARASOLS, for sale by H. KEYES.

July 7, 1836.

Public Sale OF VALUABLE LAND IN BERKELEY COUNTY, VA.

PURSUANT to decrees of the Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Berkeley county, pronounced on the 6th of October, 1835, and the 7th of May, 1836, in a suit in Chancery, in which David Hensel, and Nancy G. his wife, late Nancy C. Miller, and Samuel Chenoweth and Mary his wife, late Mary Miller, are plaintiffs, against Smith Miller and Harrison Waite, Adm'rs de bonis non, of George Miller, dec'd, of Hester Miller, dec'd, Sarah Miller and others, defendants,—the undersigned, Commissioners, named in said decrees, will, on

Monday, the 8th day of August, 1836,

being the first day of August Court, for the County of Berkeley, expose to sale at the Court House, in the town of Martinsburg, THE TRACT OF LAND, referred to in said proceedings in said suit, called the Faulkner Tract, on which Mrs. Sarah Miller, the widow of Wm. D. Miller, now resides, containing, of a late survey [illegible],

300 ACRES 4 POLES.

This land adjoins the land of Wm. Campbell, &c., on the head waters of Mill Creek. There is on said land a comfortable Dwelling House, a Good Barn, Spring House, &c. 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 to give bond and security, and a deed of trust on the land to secure the deferred payments.

ELISHA BOYD,
CHA'S JAS. FAULKNER,
D. H. CONRAD,
July 7, 1836—ts *Commissioners*

Notice to Farmers.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MILL and Farmers generally, that they have entered into partnership in the

MILLING BUSINESS

at the Ford Mills on the Shenandoah River, near Keyes's Ferry, in the name and under the firm of FORD & SNYDER, commencing on the first day of the present month, (July,) and assure all those who are disposed to do business with them, that they are determined to pay the highest market prices for WHEAT and other kinds of GRAIN, delivered in their Mills, or delivered at any receiving point on the Rail Road, or at any convenient point on the River. From their experience as Millers, they can say with confidence to all those who have Wheat to dispose of, that it will be greatly to their interest to give them a call before they make a *disposition* of the same; and they earnestly request their former customers not to make any disposition of their Wheat without first seeing them, as they are well satisfied that no millers west of the Blue Ridge can afford to pay better prices than themselves. To any of their customers that may prefer grinding, liberal advances will be made, and strict attention paid to their instructions. The Bullskin Mills, formerly belonging to John Haines, dec'd, and Mr. John Myers, will still be carried on by the undersigned, and one of said Mills kept expressly for the reception of Rye and Corn; for which kinds of grain the highest market price will at all times be paid. Fish, Salt, and Plaster, will be kept at the mills, for the accommodation of their customers and those disposed to deal with them.

In closing this brief notice, they should be acting ungrateful to their feelings were they not to offer their sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement they have heretofore received, and hope, by promptness, and a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of similar favor.

BENJAMIN FORD,
DANIEL SNYDER.

July 7, 1836.—tf.

In appearing before the public in the new firm of Ford & Snyder, it becomes indispensably necessary that the unsettled business of Daniel Snyder, and Daniel Snyder & Son, should be speedily closed; and I earnestly request all those who have unsettled accounts with either, to call as soon as possible and close the same. The Books are at the Ford Mills, and will be ready for settlement. Those complying with this request will greatly oblige their friend and humble servant, DANIEL SNYDER.

July 7, 1836.

MILLING FIRM.

HAVING located ourselves in the Milling Business, at Harpers-Ferry, one of the best situations in Virginia, (having the advantages of both Rail-Road and Canal at the spot, and unlimited water power, and the Mills undergoing a general repair, to make 200 barrels of flour per day, if required,) we can say to farmers, with confidence, that we can afford to give more for Wheat delivered in our Mills, than any other Mills west of the Blue-Ridge. Having information every day from both markets, enables us to take choice, by Rail-Road to Baltimore, or the Canal to the District. Those disposed to favor us, either in grinding or selling their wheat, will find it to their advantage.

Wheat can be delivered to us at the different depots from Harpers-Ferry to Winchester, as well as by wagons to the Mills, and also conveyed down the Shenandoah and Potomac. We will also buy Rye and Corn, pay cash, and make reasonable advances, if required.

Ground Plaster will be kept at the Mills, for sale, and delivered at the different depots and at our Warehouse in Winchester.

ROWLAND, HEFLEBOWER & CO.

June 23, 1836.—tf

MRS. STALEY

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Harpers-Ferry and its vicinity, that she has opened a

Millinery and Fancy Store,

In the room recently occupied by Mr. Mylius, as a Jeweller's shop, and solicits a share of their patronage, assuring them that she will spare no exertion to please. Mrs. S. has just returned from Baltimore, and is prepared to accommodate them with the

Latest Fashions and most Elegant Articles.

Her assortment is very complete—comprising, in part—

English Straw, Leghorn and Tuscan Gipsy, Cottage, and Grecian Cottage BONNETS,
Leghorn Plait (a new and handsome article,)
Elegant Fancy Handkerchiefs, Blond, Gauze, Crape, &c.
Belting, all colours and new patterns,
Splendid Veils—Dress Caps, all patterns,
Superior French-worked Capes and Collars,
Muslin and Bobinett,
A large assortment of French, English, and American Flowers,
Bonnet Ribbons, (new style,)
Gloves, (Pic-nit, Kid, &c.)
Embroidered Silk Hose, (black and white,)
False Curls, Puffs, and Braids, (every color,) and Everlasting Puffs, (a new article,) &c.

SPLENDID JEWELLERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ear-Rings, Breast-Pins, Rings, Chains, and Guards—Buckles, Watches, Thimbles, &c.
And a great variety of other Fancy Articles.

Harpers-Ferry, June 30, 1836.—tf

THE
Washington Lime Kilns,

ON THE CANAL, near Georgetown, having recently changed owners, are now in full operation, and a constant supply of the best Lime will be kept for sale, at lower prices than any in the District.

Apply to ROB'T. SPEIDEN,
On the premises.

June 9, 1836—1m.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS.

THIS BEAUTIFUL ESTABLISHMENT, situated in Jefferson County, Virginia, about 10 miles south-west of Harpers-Ferry, and five miles from the county seat, (Charlestown,) is again open for the reception of visitors.

The valuable qualities of the water are universally known and acknowledged; and the facilities now afforded for reaching this pleasant retreat, by the Rail Road and Canal, will render it a jaunt of pleasure and healthful recreation. The health of the neighborhood has been most excellent for many years.

The Cars run daily from Harpers-Ferry through Charlestown, and accommodation carriages to the Springs can be had at any time.

The subscribers will endeavour to requite, in the most satisfactory manner, all those who may sojourn with them.

THOMAS COCKRELL,
JOHN G. COCKRELL.

June 9, 1836—tf.

CONTENTS

Of Shannondale water, according to the analysis of the late Dr. DE BUTTS, *of Baltimore.*

Selenite, or, Sulphate of Lime,
Carbonate of Lime,
Sulphate of Magnesia, (Epsom Salt.)
Muriate of Magnesia,
Muriate of Soda,
Sulphate of Iron,
Carbonate of Iron,
Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas,
Carbonic Acid Gas.

Temperature,—about fifty-five degrees of Fahrenheit.

Properties—actively purgative, or gently laxative, in proportion to the quantity taken into the stomach, or condition of the system—Tonic—Diuretic—Diaphoretic.

James Brown,

(At the Charlestown Apothecary and Book Store,)

Informs the public that his assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c. &c.

is now very complete, and will enable him to meet every demand during the present and approaching season.

HE has also within a few days past received a large assortment of School Books, Paper, Slates, Ink, (in small bottles,) Ink-Stands, Quills, black and red Wafers and Sealing-Wax—Blank Books of many descriptions, including a variety of Pocket Memorandum Books.

Among the School Books, are Olney's Geography and Atlas, Comly's Spelling Book, and several other kinds which he has been recently out of.

June 23, 1836.

Capital Prize
100,000 DOLLARS.

THE most brilliant scheme ever drawn in the United States. Containing only 7,140 tickets. 36 No. Lottery, 5 drawn ballots.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class A, for 1836, to be drawn in Washington City, D. C., on Thursday, July 21st, 1836.

Mammoth Scheme:

1	splendid prize of		$100,000
1	do		25,000
1	do		10,000
1	do		7,500
1	do		5,000
1	do		4,000
1	do		2,930
1	do		2,000
2	prizes of		1,500
31	do		500
31	do		300
31	do		200
31	do		100
31	do		90
31	do		80
31	do		70
93	do		60
465	1st drawn No.		50
465	2d	do	40
465	3d	do	30
930	4th or 5th drawn No.		25

2,645 prizes, amounting to $285,600!

Price of tickets $50. No shares. Certificates of packages of 12 tickets $450.

☞ As there are so few tickets in this splendid scheme, those who desire a chance in it had better send their orders at an early day. For tickets, address

D. S. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
(Successors to Yates & M'Intyre,)
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and the drawing sent as soon as over.

June 16, 1836.

Clark's Old Established
LUCKY OFFICE,

N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets,
(Under the Museum,)

Where have been sold, Prizes! Prizes!! Prizes!!! in Dollars, Millions of Millions!

BALTIMORE CITY, MD.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the Union, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in the authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily, Tickets from ONE to TEN DOLLARS, shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing CASH or PRIZE TICKETS, which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given when requested, immediately after the drawings.

Please address

JOHN CLARK,
N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets, under the Museum.

May 19, 1836.

GOODS.

I HAVE a large and well-selected Stock of GOODS on hand, which will be disposed of very low. My friends and customers are invited to call.

J. L. RUSSELL.

Harpers-Ferry, June 30, 1836.

To Marksmen and others.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, Bolivar, and the surrounding country, that he has opened a Shop in South Bolivar, for the manufacture of

Rifles, Shot-Guns, Pistols,

And all other articles in the Gunsmithing line. He will do all kinds of REPAIRING in his line, at a short notice, and on reasonable terms, and his charges generally shall be at the lowest possible rates.

He respectfully solicits a call from those who may want any thing in the line of his profession, being determined to spare no exertions to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

JACOB SHEETZ.

Bolivar, June 23.—3m

Shenandoah Bridge
COMPANY.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Shenandoah Bridge Company will be held on Monday the 1st day of August next, at the National Hotel, Harpers-Ferry, for the purpose of organizing the said Company and choosing its officers to manage the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year. It is desirable that all the Stockholders should attend either by proxy or in person.

Harpers-Ferry

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

VARIETY.

(COMMUNICATED.

A DIALOGUE.

Between a Lady and Gentleman, on the LANGUAGE OF THE EYES—*taken from the manuscripts of "Peasant."*

GENTLEMAN:
As Heart readeth Heart in the Eyes,
That tell what's unerringly true,
Be candid, the fact ne'er disguise,
Do not yours read in mine—I love you?

LADY:
Eyes are the heart-mirrors of sex,
Ours tell what our hearts really feel—
Yours are uncandid, bewitcher, perplex,
On the watch, our hearts ever ductile to steal.

GENTLEMAN:
Heart stealing's not felony now,
If the theft be but handsomely done;
The Ladies, with pleasure, heart-stealing allow,
Protesting when lookers they've won.

LADY:
This paradox pr'ithee explain,
'Tis one which I cannot see through—
A sceptic how loss can be gain,
Unless I'm instructed by you.

GENTLEMAN:
Instruction will be a sweet task,
When the pupil's both sprightly and smart;
But remember, the boon which I ask,
Is nought but your own priceless heart.

LADY:
'Tis given for yours in return,
(Choice pearls for their valueace sought,)
What costs us most labor to earn,
Will never be absent from thought.

Frederick County, Dec., 1835. H.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

ON EDUCATION.

Men's thoughts, says Lord Bacon, are much according to their inclination; their discourses and speeches according to their learning and infused opinions; but their deeds are after as they have been accustomed. Hence the necessity of keeping a child at good customs until the habit is formed, and he will then, as a matter of choice, continue in the right. Choose that, says Addison, which is best, and custom will soon make it the most agreeable. Machiavel observes that there is no trusting to the force of nature, nor to the bravery of words; except they are strengthened by custom. The predominancy of custom is every where visible. The youth who learns deceit, boasting, and lying, will, a hundred to one, continue to be a boaster, a liar, and a hypocrite. You may hear a man give great words, make declarations of violence, swear that he would walk ten miles to chastise men for offences, brave the storms and encounter the savage wilderness of Texas, and then do just as he had done before. In Hindoostan, the inhabitants lay themselves on piles of wood, and are consumed by fire; wives voluntarily commit themselves to the flames, to be burned with the dead bodies of their husbands. In this country the doctrine of christianity prevails; consequently, widows have a better custom. Generally, they get married as soon as they can find an opportunity.

Many examples might be given of the force of custom, both upon the mind and body. Therefore, says the wisest, who has also been called the basest of men, since custom is the principle magistrate of man's life, let men by all means endeavor to obtain good customs. Certainly custom is most perfect when it beginneth in young years. This we call Education, which is in effect but an early custom.

So we see, in languages, the tongue is more pliant to all expressions and sounds, the joints are more supple to all feats of activity and motions, in youth, than afterwards.

But if the force of custom, simple and separate, be great, the force of custom, copulate and conjoined, and collegiate, is far greater. For the example, teacheth, company comforteth, emulation quickeneth, glory raiseth; so as, in such places, the force of custom is in its exaltation. Certainly the great multiplication of human nature resteth upon societies well ordained and disciplined; for commonwealths and governments do nourish virtue grown, but not much mend the seed. But the misery is, that the most effectual means are now applied to the ends least to be desired. Therefore, if we wish our children to gain the *good custom* of attention to their books, we must be careful that they do not become *accustomed* to roaming at night, to violating the Sabbath, and keeping bad company. S.

THE SUM OF HUMAN HAPPINESS.—"Were I offered my choice," said Lord Byron, "either to live my life over again, or to live as many years more onward, I should prefer the first; yet my young days have been vastly more unhappy than I believe those of other men commonly are. I once attempted to enumerate the days I had lived which might, according to the common use of language, be called happy; I could never make them amount to more than eleven, and I believe I have a very distinct remembrance of every one. I often ask myself whether, between the present time and the day of my death, I shall be able to make up the round dozen." Such is the sum total of human happiness. Gibbon tells the story after him, and boasts that he had exceeded the commander of the faithful—he does not state by how much, perhaps by double. Were I to choose my lot in life I would not be a poet, though it is possible for a poet to get through life tolerably easy; yet the chance is against him. After all, a bustling man of business, one who has not leisure to think of the ills of life, nor any great acuteness of sensibility, to expose him to their attacks, such a man has the best chance of happiness. Some Frenchman, I forget who, has stated that, to enjoy this world, one must have a good stomach and a bad heart. I think a man may have both and be very miserable."

A Receipt for curing Corns.—Dip a small tuft of cotton in lamp or whale oil, apply it to the corn and wrap a bandage round it; repeat this for six or eight days, and the corn becomes soft, and is easily removed. The experiment has been tried with success.

Sick Headache.—A tea-spoonful of finely powdered charcoal, drank in half a tumbler of water, will in less than fifteen minutes give relief to the sick headache, when caused by a superabundance of acid on the stomach.

(*Newburyport Herald.*

The Washington Mirror,

A WEEKLY MISCELLANY of Science, Art, Literature, and News, has been published only twenty months, and has at present a circulation, considering this short period, unparalleled in the history of the periodical press.—RUFUS DAWES, *Editor, assisted by many of the first scholars and writers of the country.*

The Editor and Proprietor being determined to spare no expense in giving additional interest to the WASHINGTON MIRROR, has engaged the correspondence of a gentleman now in Europe, whose letters from Paris have been favorably received. He has also engaged the correspondence of an officer in the service of the United States, to furnish accounts of the *Creek War*, during the present campaign. This novel feature of the paper will alone give important interest to its columns. Correspondents will also be engaged at Cincinnati and Boston, in order to furnish a greater variety of the latest intelligence.

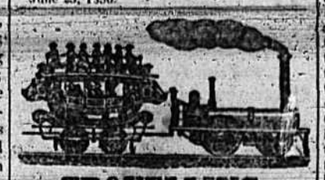
To encourage native writers, and to procure interesting matter for the Mirror, the Editor offers the following *Prizes*:

One hundred dollars for the best TALE;
One hundred dollars for the best POEM;

To be furnished for the Washington Mirror by the 1st of January, 1837. None but American writers can be considered. Manuscripts to be sent, before that time, free of postage, directed to the Editor; the award to be made by a Literary Committee on the month following. The name of the writer should be in a sealed note, with same mark corresponding with a mark on the article, or containing the name of the article. No papers will be opened but those accompanying the prize article: all others will be destroyed. All the articles to be at the disposition of the Editor.

The Washington Mirror is published every Saturday, at the Seat of the General Government. *Terms*—Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

June 23, 1836.



TRAVELLING
ON THE
WINCHESTER AND POTOMAC RAIL ROAD.

THE cars leave the Depot at Winchester at 7 o'clock in the morning—

Will pass Stevenson's at half past 7, where passengers can be taken up or set down—
Thompson's depot at 15 min. past 8—
Cameron's do. at half past 8—
Charlestown about 9—and
Halltown half past 9:
Arriving at Harpers-Ferry in time for passengers to take the morning cars to Baltimore.

RETURNING,

They leave Harpers-Ferry at 4 o'clock in the afternoon;
Arrive at Halltown at half past 4—
At Charlestown about 5—
Cameron's 15 minutes past 5—
Thompson's about half past 5—
Stevenson's about 6 o'clock—and
Reach Winchester about 7 o'clock in the evening. JOHN BRUCE.

Winchester, March 31, 1836—tf

TRANSPORTATION
ON THE
Winchester and Potomac RAIL ROAD.

THE President and Directors of the Company have established the following rates of travel and transportation between Winchester and Harpers-Ferry:

Fare through, with a reasonable allowance of baggage for passengers set down or taken up at the Depot, or at the Island of Virginius, near the Potomac,	$1.50
For any intermediate distance per mile,	6

DOWNWARD TRADE.

Toll for transportation from the Depot at Winchester, and delivery at the end of Wager's Bridge on the Maryland side of the Potomac, for Flour per bbl.,	18
Wheat per bushel,	5
Corn and Corn-meal, Rye and Rye-meal, per bushel,	4½
Oats,	3
Bar Iron, Blooms, Pig Iron and Castings, per ton	$1.50
All other commodities, per ton per mile,	6

Transportation to and from any intermediate Depots, the same proportional rates with the above.

ASCENDING—TO DEPOT.

Transportation from the place on the Maryland side of the Potomac above mentioned to Winchester.	
For Plaister, per ton,	$1.75
Salt, per bushel,	8
Fish, per barrel,	30
Merchandize, and all other commodities, per hundred-pounds,	11

And to and from any intermediate Depots, the above proportionate rates.

The above rates include all charges incident to transportation, to and from other companies. There will be a small additional charge made at the different Depots, for receiving and forwarding—about 2 cents on a barrel of Flour, and a similar rate for other commodities.

By order of the Board,
JOHN BRUCE, *President.*

Winchester, March 3, 1836.—4t.

The Passenger Cars

LEAVE Harpers-Ferry, every day, for Frederick City and Baltimore, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.; returning, arrive at Harpers-Ferry, every day, between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M. Feb. 25, 1836.

Rail-Road Notice.

UNTIL further notice, the PASSENGER CARS will leave Winchester at half past 7 o'clock, A. M.

June 2, 1836.

Winchester and Potomac RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

July 29, 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 is to be cut in 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 Railroad, or by letter addressed to him at Winchester.

W. H. MORELL,
Engineer W. & P. R. R.

July 30, 1835—tf.

American Hotel and Virginia House.

THE subscriber has taken the large and convenient HOTEL on Pratt Street, (lately occupied by Mr. Peacock,) and is now ready to receive his friends and the public generally. He is determined to spare no efforts to please all those who may see proper to favor him with a call. He thinks he can render his house agreeable to travellers from any part of the Union. From his proximity to the Depot of the Rail Road, and the Steam Boat Landings, he offers facilities and inducements to Travellers, to put up at his House.

D. BRYARLY,
Formerly of Virginia.

Baltimore, May 19, 1836.

For Rent,

THAT commodious STORE-HOUSE in Charlestown, formerly owned and occupied by the late Hamilton Jefferson.

JOS. T. DAUGHERTY,
Attorney for creditors of H. Jefferson.

NOW IS THE TIME!

FROM the flattering encouragement the proprietors have met with, in the sale of their tickets, they have some assurances that they may have it in their power to draw their Lottery,

On the 15th of August next.

Real & Personal Property
BY LOTTERY.

To be disposed of under the superintendence of the Trustees appointed by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1834—to authorize *Henry Shafer, George Shafer & H. I. Shafer, To Distribute their Estate by Lot.*

THIS property is situated in the village of *Funkstown* in Washington County, on the National Turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Wheeling and distant two miles from Hagerstown, being in the centre of one of the most populous, wealthy and thriving counties in the State of Maryland.

The Mills are upon the waters of the Antietam, and driven by said stream (with ample water power) and which is very constant and never-failing.

The advantages attached to those mills are numerous, being in one of the most productive counties in the state for wheat and all kinds of grain, wool, &c. being distant only 6 miles from Williamsport on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and near Hagerstown, (with a Turnpike leading to both places,) one of the best wheat markets in the state, where large quantities of grain finds its market from Pennsylvania, &c. The proposed Rail Road contemplated from Chambersburg and passing through Hagerstown, to intersect the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road at Weverton on the Potomac, will pass very near to this place. There is not much doubt but that the Antietam will be made navigable, so as to intersect the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at the Antietam Iron Works—as there is now a lock at this place, built by the Potomac Company, which will pass a boat from the waters of the dam to the water below it.

The Lots of Ground are situated in and adjoining Funkstown, being many of them valuable building lots, and in a very high state of cultivation.

The Mansion House is a large and commodious dwelling house, celebrated for the flower and fruit garden attached to it.

This Property was valued by Commissioners appointed by the Legislature. The prizes in this lottery are subject to no discount—the prizes that may be drawn will be delivered after forty days subsequent to the drawing, if demanded within twelve months from its date.

The title to this property is unquestionable. A plat of the real estate is deposited with the Trustees.

PRICE OF A TICKET—10 DOLLARS.

SCHEME:

Arranged and Valued by the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Maryland.

1 prize valued at			$33,333
1 do	do		16,800
1 do	do		6,667
1 do	do		2,667
1 do	do		1,067
2 do	do	667 each	1,334
1 do	do		600
1 do	do		400
6 do	do	300 each	1,800
1 do	do		336
3 do	do	267 each	801
1 do	do		250
1 do	do		234
1 do	do		187
1 do	do		157
13 do	do	134 each	1,742
1 do	do		113
2 do	do	100 each	200

With other prizes, making together 408 prizes amounting to $50,310.

This Lottery will be drawn upon the plan of the old Maryland Lotteries, under the direction of the Trustees appointed by the Legislature.

In this Lottery any one disposed to risk the small sum of $10—may venture without any scruples. It is not a scheme of speculation, but simply to relieve the proprietors of the late Antietam Woollen Factory which was destroyed by fire—and the chances are as good, if not better, than the monied Lotteries.

Who would not risk the sum of $10 for such valuable property. Nothing venture, nothing win, and if you do not rush in all the rush and you shall have the prizes.

For tickets, address

GEORGE SHAFER, *Agent,*
Funkstown, Md.

March 3, 1836.—td.

Opequon Woollen Factory.

THE undersigned having rented the above establishment, one mile from Smithfield, are now ready to receive **WOOL**, to be carded or manufactured into any kind of Stuff that may be ordered by customers.

Wool may be left at Mr H. Keyes' Store, Charlestown, where the Rolls will be returned once a week. They have in their employ a first-rate hand, and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of patronage.—They will pay the market price, in cash, for Wool. GRANTHAM & BARNS.

☞ We take this opportunity to return our thanks to the public, for the encouragement which we have received in our Milling concern. We will continue to grind Wheat at the usual rates of toll—and when desired, send off and make returns to our customers. We will also purchase Wheat, for which we will pay cash. G. & B.

April 21, 1836.—tf

Estray Mare.

WE, the undersigned, being first duly sworn, have viewed an estray mare, shown to us by Jacob Robey, and do find her to be of a bay colour, about three years old, her right fore foot white, and some white on the left, has a white ring around the neck, (supposed to have been done by a halter,) is near fifteen hands high, has a shoe on one of her fore feet, and a very small star in the forehead—supposed to be half blooded—And we do apprahse said mare at the sum of seventy-five dollars. Given under our hands this 20th day of June, 1836.

JAMES FLORE,
S. W. LACKLAND,
HUMPHREY KEYES.

☞ The owner of the above estray is requested to come forward, comply with the terms of the law, and take her away.

JACOB ROBEY.

June 23, 1836.—*

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living about 4 miles north of Charlestown, on the night of the 15th inst, an old negro woman, named SARAH, formerly the property of James T. Coyle, of whom I bought her. She is tall, stout, and very black, and is pretty well known in Charlestown, having once belonged to Capt. Samuel Holl, of that place, who now owns two of her children. The above reward will be given, either for her delivery to me, or her confinement in jail, so that I obtain possession of her. PETER SMITH.

June 23, 1836.—tf

STRAY MULE.

STRAYED from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, at Harpers-Ferry, sometime in May last, a brown MULE. When last seen she was passing up the Turnpike towards Charlestown. A reasonable reward will be given for her recovery, or for any information given to F. Beckham, Harpers-Ferry, so that she may be had.

DENNIS FERRY, *Agent.*

June 30, 1836.—3t.

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE subscribers are just receiving and opening, a general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of our customers and public generally, as we are determined to sell low, for cash and credit, to good and punctual customers.

HEFLEBOWER & SLIFER.

Kabletown, April 14, 1836.

N. B. We have on hand, an assortment of Harness, such as Blind Bridles, Riding Bridles, Martingals, Collars, &c. H. & S.

SPRING GOODS.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH are now opening their *SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS*, and invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.

Charlestown, April 7, 1836.

BAKER TAPSCOTT

HAS lately received a general assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. He invites the attention of those who wish to purchase, to his stock of Cloths, Summer Cloths and Cassimeres. He has also lately received

L. P. Madeira, Pure, Pale, and Brown Sherry, Old Port, L. P. Teneriffe, Bottled Claret,	WINES.
Superior Old Pale Brandy, Charante, do.	

He confidently recommends the Wines and Liquors to those who may wish to get them fine and pure.

Shepherdstown, May 12, 1836.—6w

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening a supply of seasonable GOODS.

HUMPHREY KEYES.

April 14, 1836.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is receiving at his Store, Shepherdstown, and at his Store at Elk Branch a general supply of New and Cheap **GOODS**, to which he invites the attention of his friends, customers and the public.

JOHN T. COOKUS.

Shepherdstown, June 2, 1836.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Richard & Joseph Johnson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted will see the necessity of making immediate settlement, in order to a final adjustment of the firm. Settlement may be made with either of the subscribers. RICHARD JOHNSON.
JOSEPH JOHNSON.

May 5, 1836.

The business will in future be conducted by the undersigned, who will alwas keep on hand, a large and extensive assortment of Seasonable Goods.

RICHARD JOHNSON.

May 5, 1836.

Medicines, Patent Medicines, &c.

SWAIM'S Panacea, Houck's Panacea, Hygean Syrup, Laroque's Syrup, Extract Buchu, Extract Sarsaparilla, Cubebs—Copaivi and Sarsaparilla, Henry's Magnesia, Apothecary's Hall Magnesia, Butler's Aperient Magnesia, Lee's Essence Mustard, Hay's Pile Linnament, Balm of Columbia, Macassar Oil, Essence of Tyre, Ward's Hair Oil, Digestive Elixer, Indian Specific, Syrup of Liverwort, Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Oil Cubebs, Harlaem Oil, Barbadoes Tar, Fresh Sallad Oil, Aqua Amonia, Indelible Ink, Cold Pressed Castor Oil, Sulphate Quinine, Whitehead's Essence of Mustard, Genuine Acoustic Oil, Oil Origanium, Oil of Tansey, Thompson's Eye Water, Transparent Varnish, with a large and full supply of all articles belonging to a Drug Store, such as Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. received and for sale at YOUNG'S Drug & Medicine Store.

Harpers-Ferry, May 19, 1836.

WARNER'S

Celebrated Milk of Roses.

THIS celebrated Perfume is wholly free from the injurious effects of minerals n most cosmetics. It preserves and beautifies the skin, rendering it soft and delicate. It has become a fashionable article for the ladies' toilet. Offered for sale at

YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, March 31, 1836.

DOCTOR SPOHN'S

Sick Headach Remedy,

A CERTAIN cure for Sick Headach, which has been used in families, every member of which has had sick headach from infancy, as a constitutional family complaint, and has cured effectually in every instance yet known. It is so perfectly satisfactory, that the proprietor has given directions for his agents to refund the price to any one who is not pleased with it. Received from the agent at New York, and offered for sale at YOUNG'S Drug Store, Harpers-Ferry.

March 31, 1836.

Tincture of Pearls.

TINCTURE of Pearls, a new and valuable discovery for the immediate removal of all scorbutic eruptions, pimples, freckles, and all roughness on the face and skin, improving the beauty of the cheek and adding a bloom to the complexion. Received from the Agent in New York, and for sale at

YOUNG'S
Drug & Medicine Store.

Harpers-Ferry, March 31, 1836.

Preserves and Fruit.

PRESERVED GINGER,
do. Limes,
do. Pine Apples,
do. Oranges,
do. Citrons,
Raisins, Almonds, Dates, English Walnuts, Oranges, Lemons, &c., for sale by

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

April 21, 1836.

HAVANNA CIGARS.

3000 prime Havanna Cigars,
5000 Spanish, Cadiue's brand,
Received at YOUNG'S Confectionary Store.

May 19 1836.

FRESH FRUIT.

20 BOXES prime Sicily Oranges,
5 " Lemons,
500 lbs. soft shell'd Almonds,
15 boxes Bunch Raisins,
12 drums fresh Figs,
Received at YOUNG'S Fruit Store.

Harpers-Ferry, May 19, 1836.

SODA WATER! SODA WATER!

SODA WATER, in fine order, with a choice assortment of delicious Syrups, such as Pine Apple, Ginger, Lemon, Strawberry, &c. constantly on hand at

YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, May 19, 1836.

WINES, CRACKERS, NUTS, &c.

MUSCAT, Madeira, Port, and Champagne Wine, in bottles, Cordials, assorted,—Dates, Citron, Soda, Sugar, Water and Butter Crackers, Ginger, Cocoa, and Palm Nuts, English Walnuts, and fresh Filberts, For sale at the Harpers-Ferry Fruit Store.

May 19, 1836.

New Mercantile Concern.

THE undersigned have this day entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS

in Charlestown, in the name and firm of HAMMOND & SHROPSHIRE. Their Store is the one heretofore occupied by George W. Hammond. They sincerely hope that the liberal patronage always received by their senior partner, whilst conducting business under his individual name, will be extended to their firm. The Stock of Goods on hand at present is large and well assorted.

G. W. HAMMOND,
JOHN H. SHROPSHIRE.

June 1, 1836.—[June 9.]

Money Matters.

THE subscriber sincerely tenders his thanks to his friends and the public for the encouraging support he has received since his residence here—but begs leave to say to those who have standing accounts with him, that they will very much oblige him by calling upon him, as soon as convenient, and settling the same, either by payment or by note. JOS. G. HAYS.

Harpers-Ferry, May 12, 1836.

Doctor John R. Hayden

HAVING declined, for the present, moving to the South-west, offers his services to the public in the different branches of his profession, and hopes by his skill, care and attention to those committed to his care, to merit a share of public patronage. He may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his usual place of residence in Bolivar. In consequence of injurious reports having gone abroad, respecting his high charges, he pledges himself to charge as low as any other Physician, of respectable standing, in the community; and henceforward, for services rendered, and prompt payment, he will deduct 10 per cent. from the usual charges for medical attendance.

March 10, 1836.—tf.

A CARD.

THE public are assured that Doctor Griffith's VEGETABLE BALSAMIC GUM, or PLASTER, has given the most complete and perfect satisfaction, as a remedy for pains, lameness, and weakness in the side, breast, and back, or any part of the system wherever it has been introduced, and has superseded the use of every other strengthening Plaster, wherever its virtues have become known.

It has likewise proved itself to be an excellent and effectual remedy for Rheumatism and Corns upon the feet. In proof of which, nothing further need be adduced than the fact that upwards of 50,000 rolls of this Plaster have been sold during the past season, upon the sea-board in the middle and northern States.

The afflicted cannot hesitate to give it a trial, when they are informed that the manufacturer pledges himself, in every case, to take back the Plaster, and refund the money, if it should not be found to answer its recommendations.

Just received, and for sale by

JOSEPH G. HAYS, *Harpers-Ferry,*
AND
HAYS & HIGGINS, *Shepherdstown.*

June 2, 1836.

Cash for Negroes.

THOSE having Negroes to dispose of will please to give me a call, as I will give the highest market prices in cash. Applications by letter or otherwise will be promptly attended to. WILLIAM H. GRIGGS.

Charlestown, March 31, 1836.

WOOL.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase Wool, for which he will give the highest market price, in Goods. He will exchange Linsey and Carpeting, for Wool.

H. KEYES.

Charlestown, May 26, 1836.

WOOL.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH will take in exchange for Goods, all kinds of WOOL, at the highest market price.

Charlestown, May 12, 1836.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

JUST received, a large supply of BOLTING CLOTHS of a very superior quality, which, added to my former stock, enables me to offer a better assortment of the article than has before been in this market, and at reduced prices. All orders from millers and others will be particularly attended to. JON. JANNEY.

Alexandria, 5 mo. 19, 1836.—3m.

IRON, &c.

15 TONS IRON, well assorted,
Anvils and Vices, best make,
Mill and Cross Cut Saws,
Nail Rods, and Sheet Iron assorted,
for sale by BAKER TAPSCOTT.

Shepherdstown, May 19, 1836—8t.

TAR,

BY the barrel or half barrel, at
E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH'S.

Charlestown, May 26, 1836.

FISH, &c.

300 barrels FISH, 30 tons lump PLASTER, just received.

WAGER & O'BYRNE.

May 19, 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.

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 Urine.*

—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. RIGGS, M. D.

Gracham, 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.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Valuable Factory Property
AT HARPERS-FERRY.

BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust from Joseph L. Smith, Esq., to the subscriber, executed on the 16th of July ult., and duly recorded in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Jefferson County, Virginia, I will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder,

On Thursday the 4th day of August next,

at 12 o'clock, M., before the door of Fitzsimmons' Hotel, Harpers-Ferry, all the right, title and estate of said Joseph L. Smith, in and to

The Island of Virginius.

It may be confidently affirmed that this is one of the most valuable pieces of property for manufacturing purposes in the United States. Situated in the falls of the Shenandoah, it is above the reach of inundation; and, without a dam, commands nearly the whole force of that river, by means of a canal which has been cut through the centre of the Island.

Two bridges connect the Island with Harpers-Ferry on the main land, and two more are in progress of construction by the Winchester and Potomac rail road company, whose road passes over it. This work, together with the Chesapeake and Ohio canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, (distant not more than 250 yards,) afford to this property unrivalled advantages.

The improvements are several Dwelling Houses, extensive work shops, and one of the largest and most valuable SAW MILLS in the country.

The property will be sold entire, or in lots as may be found expedient on the day of sale.

Terms.—One third of the purchase money, cash, on the day of sale, the balance in two equal payments at 9 and 18 months, with interest—the latter payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the trustee.

B. PRICE, *Trustee.*

June 9, 1836—ts.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, given by Solomon Entler, dec'd, to the undersigned, Trustee for the benefit of John H. McEndree, bearing date on the 25th day of January, 1836, and now of record in the county court of Jefferson county, and under and in pursuance of a decree of the circuit superior court of law and chancery for Jefferson county, pronounced on the 8th day of June, 1836, in a suit therein depending, between Mary Entler, widow of Solomon Entler, plaintiff, and John H. McEndree, Henry Bedinger, and the heirs of Solomon Entler, defendants, I will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 8th day of July next, in front of Mr. Daniel Entler's tavern, in Shepherdstown, that

House and Lot,

With all its appurtenances, situated upon New Street in said town, formerly the residence of the late Solomon Entler.

Terms—Eight hundred dollars of the purchase money in cash, and the residue in equal instalments of six, twelve, and eighteen months—to be secured by bonds with good personal security, and a deed of trust upon the premises.

H. BEDINGER, *Trustee.*

June 16, 1836.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Myers & Cleveland to the undersigned, for the benefit of John B. Watts, which deed is of record in the Clerk's Office of Berkeley county, I shall proceed to sell, for cash, on the premises, on Thursday the 2d day of June, **3 HOUSES AND A LOT OF LAND**, situated at Bunkers-Hill, Berkeley county; one of the houses is a substantial two story stone building, and has been heretofore occupied as a store, and is an excellent stand for the Mercantile business.

The above property is again offered for sale, in consequence of a former purchaser not having complied with the terms. Such title as is vested in the undersigned as trustee, will be made to the purchaser.

SAM'L. STONE, *Trustee.*

May 12, 1836.

Postponement.

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 7th July.

June 23, 1836. S. STONE.

Commissioner's Sale.

IN pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, made at the June Term, 1836, in the suit of John Miller against John Dalrymple and wife, I will, on Saturday the 23d of July, 1836, offer, at public sale, before the tavern of Daniel Entler in Shepherdstown, the **LOT** in said town, formerly owned by Bernard Miller, dec'd, and now occupied by John Miller in Cookus's addition to the town of Shepherdstown.

Terms—One-third cash—one-third in six, and the residue in twelve months from the day of sale. The decree requires bonds with good personal security to be taken for the deferred payments, and the title to be withheld as further security until the purchase money is all paid.

E. I. LEE, Jr., *Comm'r.*

June 30, 1836.—4t.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Wednesday the 27th of July next, at the late residence of Henry Heans, dec'd, upon a credit of nine months, all his personal property in town, consisting of a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Such as Beds and Bedding, Mahogany Side-Board and Tables, One good eight-day Clock, One large Copper Kettle, holding 40 or 50 gallons,

ALSO,

A second-hand Harouche, with harness for one horse,
A quantity of Bacon and Lard,
And from 2 to 300 bushels of Oats,

With a variety of other articles, too numerous to particularize.—All of which will be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder.

All sums above $5 will be entitled to the credit above mentioned, by the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Sums of and under five dollars, must be cash. No property to be taken away until the conditions of the sale shall have been complied with.

☞ As it is desirable that the affairs of the estate be settled as soon as possible, I request all persons having claims against it, to present them properly authenticated for settlement; and those indebted, are requested to make immediate settlement, either in money or by giving their notes.

CHARLES G. STEWART,
Executor.

June 23, 1836.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the Farm on which I reside, formerly owned by Mrs. Bennett. It lies on the Potomac river, one and a half miles above Shepherdstown. It contains

163 ACRES

Of first-rate limestone Land, about 20 acres of which is in timber. The improvements are, a new log dwelling, a kitchen, and all other necessary out-buildings.

H. T. M. BRISCOE.

June 16, 1836.—tf

For Sale,

TWO handsomely built CARRIAGES, one an elliptic spring standing top, suitable for one or two horses. The other is a modern styled two-horse vehicle. The above two carriages are strong, elegant, and in every way first-rate articles, and have been but little used. Apply at

Feb. 25, 1836.—tf THIS OFFICE.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at private sale, his FARM in the vicinity of Leetown, Jefferson county, Va., containing about **300 ACRES**—one-third of which is in good wood Land. The improvements consist of a comfortable Dwelling House, and all other houses necessary for farming operations.—Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the premises.

GILES P. COOKE.

May 19, 1836.—tf.

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DAVID H. SNYDER, dec'd, or the firm of SNYDER & CLEVELAND, by bond, note, or book account, which are now due, are informed that if settlements be not made before August Court, suits will be brought to that Court, in all cases, without respect to persons. The situation of the estate is such that demands a speedy settlement.

HENRY D. GARNHART, *Adm'r.*

June 16, 1836.—6t

NOTICE.

AS the co-partnership of the firm of "SHEPHERD & Co." will be dissolved on the first of July next, we request all persons indebted, and all persons having claims against the firm, to call and make settlement on or before that day.

JAMES SHEPHERD,
CARTER WILLIAMSON.

Kabletown, June 23, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE NOTES given at the sale of the personal property belonging to the estate of Mr. JAMES HURST, dec'd, became due on the 27th day of May, 1836. The situation of the Estate is such as will require prompt payment. Indulgence cannot be given. ROBERT SLEMONS,

June 16, 1836. *Adm'r.*

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, for the election of Directors, and for other purposes, will be held at the Banking House in Winchester, on Wednesday the 20th day of July next. H. M. BRENT, Cash'r.

Winchester, June 30, 1836.—3t

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having administered upon the estate of MALACHI STALEY, dec'd, requests all persons indebted to make payment as soon as possible; and those having claims, will please present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB STALEY,
STEPHEN STALEY,

June 23, 1836.—3t *Adm'rs.*

NOTICE.

IT is necessary that I should close all my outstanding debts with as little delay as possible—therefore, I hope my friends and customers will see the propriety of calling at once and complying with my request. It perhaps may be necessary to state, that all long standing debts, if not immediately settled, will be placed, after the 15th July, in a train for collection. It is to be hoped, to save trouble and expense, that all who know themselves to be indebted as mentioned, will save me the unpleasant duty of compelling them to pay.

JOSEPH L. RUSSELL.

Harpers-Ferry, June 30, 1836.—3t.

Caution.

ALL persons are cautioned against hiring or in any manner employing TONEY, a negro man belonging to the heirs of John Buckmaster, dec'd, without first applying to me. He has never had any license or permission from me to go at large and hire himself. RICHARD WILLIAMS.

June 23, 1836.—3t

The Thorough-bred Race Horse,

TYRANT.

IS A DARK CHESNUT, 7 years old this Spring, 16 hands high, of fine form and beautiful action. He is one of the largest sized Race Horses.

Tyrant will stand the ensuing season, commencing on the 20th March, and terminating on the 10th July, at Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, at the moderate price of $30, which may be discharged by the payment of $25 within the season, and the $30 if not paid before the end of the season.

PEDIGREE.

Tyrant was by Gohanna, his dam by Tom Tough; grand dam by the imported horse Traveller, (Strange's,) his great grand dam by Waldair—from the best information as yet obtained, believed to be the imported Windair. [By referecee to the Turf Register, Tom Tough's pedigree may be seen.] Charlemont, imported b. c. (afterwards called Big Ben, in which name he ran many races in England, and afterwards in this country, called Traveller) was by O'Kelley's Eclipse; his dam by King Herod, Blank, Snip, Panton's Lady Thigh, &c. foaled 1786. Signed,

JAMES STRANGE.

Manchester, Va., 1798.

The above pedigree of Traveller was taken from the Stud Book in the possession of Mr. Peter Cottom, of the City of Richmond. Given from under my hand, this 1st day of April, 1833.

WILLIAM BURTON.

PERFORMANCES.

Tyrant has run nineteen races, winning ten heats, run at different distances from one to four mile heats, he has displayed remarkable speed as well as enduring bottom. He won, at 3 years old, a sweepstake, Oct. 2d, 1832, at Middleburg, 2 mile heats, beating Betsey Baker and others; in two heats with ease—Time, 3m. 53s.—3m. 55s. Course said to be eighty yards over a mile. He at 4 years old won, Oct. 11, 1833, the Jockey Club purse of $500, at Washington City, D. C. four miles and repeat: in two heats beating the noted gelding Bachelor, by Tuckahoe, and Reform by Marylander,