

A SCENE IN THE SENATE. Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Star. I think I never witnessed a more amusing passage between two Senators, than that which took place to-day between Messrs. Clay and Hill. The unanimous Senator from New Hampshire had closed his discourse, which it is known he ever reads, as he would a sermon, and which oftentimes is nothing less than that, though frequently born of some bad text. He had been amplifying upon some revolutionary matter, a claim, or something of that nature, I cannot say exactly, as I entered just as he was seating himself. As he took his chair, Mr. Clay rose and said, that as both the honorable Senator from New Hampshire and himself were about to quit the Senate, he would take occasion to remark that he cordially agreed with him in the sentiments which he had just expressed, but that he was surprised that a gentleman of his sagacity, his talents, and his industry, should not have succeeded in detecting more corruption in his investigations, than the petty one which he had dwelt upon in his speech. He also hoped, as they were so soon about to part, that he might be allowed to indulge in a little parting advice. Inasmuch as he had expressed his concurrence with that gentleman's sentiments, and his determination to vote with him in this case, he would advise him to reconsider somewhat the notions he had indulged in reference to certain other important measures, and close his career in that chamber, by coming forward like a man, and recording his vote for the Land Bill. He advised the Senator to consider in view of the place he was so soon to fill, as governor, what use might be made, under his auspices, of the monies which would fall to the lot of New Hampshire, by virtue of the Distributive Land Bill. How much better than to have it lie here, to be preyed upon by the rats of the Treasury.

Mr. Hill rose to reply. But, alas! he had no notes, and his failure was too signal not to elevate to the very summit of amusement his best friends, as well as his best enemies, if he has any. The galleries were bent over to enjoy the comedy. Every handkerchief was put in requisition, and a general suppressed titter pervaded the chamber. To follow the Senator would be impossible. He merely said, with every conceivable parenthesis, that he was ready to vote for any bill which his conscience would allow; and that he would say many other things connected with this subject, and in answer to the Senator from Kentucky, but it was well known the disadvantage under which he labored as a public speaker—and—and—and he refrained.

Mr. Clay gently rose, and waving his hand gracefully, and glancing his eye knowingly towards the confounding Senator, merely said that that gentleman was really doing himself great injustice. For his own part, he must say, and he said it with pleasure, he had much rather hear him at an extemporaneous effort, than hear him read all the written speeches in the world!

This was enough. The climax was reached. The Senate Chamber was in a convulsion, and Mr. Van Buren, shaking himself, was obliged to knock with his little ivory hammer, to call order.

From the Nashville Republican. What a picture of change and inconsistency does Mr. Ritchie of the Richmond Enquirer, (he of the seven principles) present! A short time ago Judge White, in his estimation, was all that a statesman ought to be—a man without fear and without reproach—one of the purest politicians of the day—a Jeffersonian republican—a lofty, high-minded gentleman, and one who deserved the proud distinction of being no man's man. Now he is the very reverse of all these things. He is no statesman; he is corrupt, and the truth is not in him; he is mediocre in point of talents; his speeches are weak and evince no research or information, and the reasons which he gives for his votes on some of the nominations of the president, are the "subterfuges of a cunning, not a candid mind. They are mean, disingenuous, untrue. His objections to one of these nominations are termed "false, hasty, futile, unworthy of a just Judge." And why has this change "come over the spirit" of the venerable Non-Verrona? Judge White is as wise and has exhibited as much talent in his speeches, as he did when the Richmond Enquirer was so eulogistic. The secret of the matter is that Mr. Ritchie now affects to despise the Judge for the very quality for which he once praised him—because he is no man's man. Had he been a Van Buren man, and yielded to the solicitations, the wheedling, or the threats of "the party," and withdrawn his name from the Presidential contest, there is no person in the United States who would have been more ready to bespatter him with fulsome epithets of praise than this same Mr. Ritchie of the seven principles. What an old weathercock he is!

Judge White has introduced a resolution into the Senate for "revesting, rescinding and annulling" the resolution of censure passed relative to the removal of the Deposites.

A Quaker gentleman in a New York paper proposes that Mr. Benton's "expunction" should be performed with a "lead pencil"—so that, if necessary hereafter, the "expunction" may be "expunged." Good!

A little negro boy in Virginia, it is said, the other day was observed very busily engaged in "drawing black lines" with a piece of charcoal over a grease spot on the carpet. He had received orders from his mistress to "expunge" the grease.—[Alex. Gaz.]

The Hon. Mr. MANNING, a member of the present Congress from North Carolina, died on the 20th inst. in Philadelphia, whither he had just returned.

Deaths from the 15th of April received at the Washington. The despatch of the battle has sharp affairs has parties of India almost every spot in danger of movements of the various operations killed and 35 soldiers killed, and many broods of birds state of 20 and indifferent (mumps) has co force. The fe with hammock almost impossible serious of campaign in I assess constitutionally Indians, 4 four-monthly.

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downwards which a royal person might have envied. Dacres calling on him almost every day, and showing him about like a lion.—This was magnanimous and worthy of a British heart and gallant officer.

Fatal Accident.—On Wednesday the 29th ult. Col. JOHN BAKER, of this county, was unfortunately killed by a young Mr. Ashcraft. The circumstances of this melancholy occurrence are briefly stated to us as these:—Col. Baker, at about the dawn of day, was in pursuit of wild turkeys, and having just discovered a flock, took a position behind a temporary blind, and was deceiving them within shot by imitating the voice of a turkey, when Ashcraft, who was in the pursuit of the same flock, mistook the noise made by Col. Baker, for that of a real turkey, and approached to shoot. He reached within twenty-five yards and fired. The ball struck Baker, who instantly expired.—[Wayville (Ky.) Monitor.]

MEADVILLE, Pa. April 26. Filial Affection.—We have been informed that a young lady, about eighteen years of age, whose name is not mentioned, passed through this place a few days since. She had travelled on foot from Vermont to Newcastle, in Mercer county. Her object was to visit an uncle in Pittsburgh, who was formerly wealthy, to obtain assistance for her aged father, who had been in easy circumstances, but owing to the kindness of his heart in bailing a friend, is now confined in jail. When the lady arrived at Newcastle, she was informed that her uncle had become nearly as poor as her father, and was utterly unable to render him any assistance. Disappointed and discouraged, she turned homeward. Her purse being exhausted, a rapacious landlord seized part of her clothing as pay for a night's lodging. While here she put up at the hotel of Mr. J. E. Smith, whose family discovering her sex, kindly furnished her with other clothing, as well as the means of prosecuting her journey home.

Such an example of filial affection is seldom exhibited. A delicate young female, well educated, and possessing all the acquirements that would render her an ornament to society, performing a journey of about 600 miles, animated by the bare hope of liberating a father from prison, could not be too much admired.

Fantastical.—The militia parades were admirably burlesqued yesterday afternoon, by a company, dressed with all the oddity and humour of fantastic taste. The parade would have done honor to the famous Col. Pluck's Regiment. In front marched the Captain or Colonel, (for we were unable to ascertain his precise grade) with a dashing pair of gold epaulettes, an *outré* dress, with stockings gartered with all the colours of the rainbow. The musicians were unique in appearance, and the fife flourished a nose fully as long as the instrument upon which he played. The whole company presented a most novel and amusing spectacle, and attracted a large crowd to witness the exhibition. Their equipments were as various as

At the back of one was a knapsack bearing the label, as we read it, "Fresh burned Coffee"—whilst others were provided with truncheons of enormous length and bulk. We believe there was one musket in the company—but to compensate for the lack of small arms, they were provided with one real *buster*, in the shape of a chimney to a steam boiler, laid horizontally on wheels. But unfortunately, in case of attack, this great gun was open at both ends.—[Balt. Chron.]

Franklin Railroad Company.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania has granted an act of incorporation to a company, under the above title, the object of which is to construct a Railroad extending from the Cumberland Valley Railroad, to intersect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the great national road from Baltimore to Wheeling, at or near Hagerstown, Md.

Tribute to Mr. Clay.—A correspondent of the New York Daily Advertiser thus writes from the Capitol at Washington: "I went down the steps again. There, leaning against the wall, was a sailor with a tarpaulin. He asked if Clay was going to speak—I gave him the affirmative answer. Then I'll stand here and see him go by before I go into the galleries. I was struck with the tribute of admiration; it spoke in the very voice of fame—it proved that the reputation of our orator had marines on the deck—it was indeed cheering, and I hope that Clay himself will know this fact, for while the beauty of this thronged city were crowding the galleries, while men of all parties had lined the hall, there, by himself, watchful as in a storm, stood the patient Sailor, to catch a look at that illustrious man. There was a picture in the scene which won upon me—and stripped of all other occasions, for none other it had, save the occasion and the place, was peculiarly interesting.—I saw the same Sailor afterwards in the rotunda, after the speech, and he told me that "Clay was the greatest man except Washington in the United States."

The Very Latest.—"Grandman," said an urchin to his father's mother, the other day, living somewhere in Worcester County, "Grandman" the rail-road is coming through our town. "Is it, Sir," said the venerable dame, "Well, I hope it will come through by daylight, for I long to see one terribly."

A leveler seeing two crows flying by side, exclaimed, "Ay, that is just as it should be; I hate to see one cross over another."

fury of devils, and, in less than an hour, every man in the garrison was murdered. The carnage among the convicts was dreadful. Out of the fifteen hundred, all but three or four hundred were either killed or mortally wounded.

At a meeting recently held in Jackson (Tenn.) a part of Col. Crockett's late Congressional district, resolutions were passed denouncing Santa Anna, and his exterminating mode of warfare; highly complimentary to Col. C. whose untimely fate is feelingly deplored; and calling upon the American government to acknowledge the independence of Texas. In Cincinnati, New York, &c., the recognition of the independence of Texas has been warmly recommended.

The French Indemnity.—The Paris dates received at New York are to the 25th March. It is said that on the 10th of March, Messrs. Rothschild had applied to the agents of the Havre packet for the freight of specie, being the first two instalments under the French Indemnity Treaty.

According to the New York Times, a letter has been received from the house of Rothschild, our financial agents in France, stating that they had been informed by the Minister of France that all the instalments now due under the Treaty of Indemnification would be paid over in twenty days from that time.

The Paris Messenger of the 23d says, "It was yesterday reported on 'Change,' says a Journal, that the Treasury had already paid the instalments of the indemnity to the United States, which are already due."—[Balt. Amer.]

LATER FROM ENGLAND. THE INDEMNITY PAID.—By the arrival of the packet ship Columbus, from Liverpool, the editors of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser have their London files to the 3d of April, and Liverpool to the 4th.

The principal item of news we find in these papers, is that of the payment of eighteen millions, four hundred and sixty thousand, six hundred and sixty-six francs, fifty-two centimes, by the French Government to Messrs. Rothschild, on account of the American indemnification. Two instalments yet remain to be paid, which will be due, the first February 2d, 1837, and the other on February 2d, 1838.

Internal Improvement.—A large and very respectable internal improvement convention assembled in Baltimore on the 1st instant, and continued in session two days. After the discussion of various questions, the convention adopted resolutions—Urging the legislature of the State immediately to furnish such aid to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company as to enable it to prosecute that improvement to Cumberland; and to take it to Baltimore by the most eligible route; making it as much as possible the property of the State, and insuring the legislature, as far as practicable, the future government and control of the improvement.—And urging the immediate supply of means for extending the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to the western waters. A

fit and proper for the legislature to require that the road be made in and through the State of Maryland, provided it can be done upon equal or nearly equal terms, both as to distance and expense as through an adjoining State."—[Winchester Virg.]

Stock promptly taken.—The books of subscription for stock in the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road Company last, at Lynch's Coffee House, were closed on Saturday evening. The amount allotted to Richmond was only 3000 shares, and instead of this going off heavily, four thousand two hundred and thirty-five shares were taken. We presume Petersburg has also exceeded the amount allotted to it.

Amongst the cheering indications of the times, it may be noticed, that the people of the country now vie with those of the city in matters of this sort. Hitherto, they viewed money laid out in stocks as absolutely thrown away—now they consider it safely and profitably invested, when applied to objects of internal improvement.

Races.—Yesterday the four mile heats for \$5000 a side, between Heath's Margaret Armistead and Tillotson's Admiral—both four years old—came off at the Union Course. The first heat, beautifully run in 8 minutes and 5 seconds, was won by Admiral—the second by Margaret Armistead, in 8 minutes and 50 seconds—it being ascertained that Admiral was lame—the third heat, which in the third heat, they kept together, when the lameness of Admiral became so apparent that he gave up, and Margaret galloped round the course and took the purse of ten thousand dollars. The course was thin.

Among the passengers in the ship St. James, at New York, from London, are HENRY CLAY, jr., lady, son, and servants, of Kentucky.

General Macomb and Capt. Cooper leave this evening for New Orleans, in the Steamboat Merchant, on their way to Washington City, via Mississippi.—[Florida paper.]

Captain Hull.—This commander, the pioneer of our glory, is on furlough, making a tour to the Mediterranean with his family.—At Malta, where he arrived in February last, a few days after his proud ship "Old Ironsides" had touched there, he was treated by the British officers in the fleet and garrison—among whom, by a singular coincidence, was Capt. Dacres, in command of a 74—with a degree of courtesy and ceremony from the Admiral

could not fail to bring us such facts as would, in a great measure, quiet the public apprehension. He had risen, however for the sole purpose of saying that when a final vote was expected on the Land bill to-day, he was unwilling to have that measure put aside, as it had been repeatedly, and that, too, in a very unusual and unparliamentary manner. He hoped the Senate would proceed to its consideration.

Mr. DUCHANAN said that he had no doubt the Government would be guided in its course towards Mexico by that principle which had been established in the commencement of our political history, which had grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength, which always had been, and he trusted always would be, strictly adhered to, viz. never to interfere with the domestic concerns of foreign nations.

General Washington had asserted and maintained that principle in his celebrated proclamation of neutrality; it had met, in theory and practice, with the approbation of the whole world; it regarded other nations as friends in peace, and as enemies in war, and should never, in any contingency, be departed from.

In his eyes, and he trusted in the eyes of all mankind, Santa Anna was a tyrant and a usurper. He had violated the federal compact which had been entered into by the Mexican States; he had overturned that constitutional system of Government to which they had looked for the preservation of their peace and prosperity; and Texas, as one of the States of that Confederacy, therefore, was justified in her rebellion. Whether her citizens had consulted a wise policy in declaring themselves independent, was not for him to decide; but as a man, and an American, he wished they might acquire and maintain their independence; and he trusted in God they would be able to do so. He would leave them, however, most unwillingly, to their own bravery and exertions, with an ardent hope for their ultimate success.

What (continued Mr. B.) was the state of our frontier? If this Mexican leader was rousing the Indians within our territories into action; if he was exciting and stimulating their brutal passions; if our defenceless women and children were to be murdered in cold blood, then he would hold him responsible. Should this prove to be true, he has violated our treaty with Mexico, and has clearly made himself the aggressor.

In any event, there was a necessity for sending troops at once—for making ourselves strong in that quarter; for we knew not to what excesses the feelings of Santa Anna might impel him. In the policy of sending a sufficient force of dragoons to the Western frontier, as proposed by the Senator from Missouri, he entirely coincided; but he was opposed to departing in any, the slightest degree from the settled policy of this Government, even for the purpose of supporting the cause of the Texans. Thus much in regard to the general subject.

If it were left for him to decide whether the measure now before the Senate or the land bill should now be acted upon, he should, other things being equal, give the preference to the latter.

But he had been instructed, by an authority which he was bound to respect, to support the latter; and he should vote with its warmest friends till it passed or was defeated. He was willing, therefore, to proceed and dispose of the land bill, which had already been ordered to be engrossed for its third reading, until it should be finally disposed of, which he thought might be done to-day, or at the latest, to-morrow. It would embarrass all our proceedings. We might then take up and pass the important measures of defence now before the Senate, without further delay.

Texas.—The information from Texas is calculated to excite apprehensions that the forces of the United States on the frontiers may be involved in the contest. It seems that the Mexican emissaries alluded to in Gen. Gaines' despatch to the Governor of Louisiana, has succeeded in arousing to action the Indians within our western limits; and according to the General's construction of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, as given in that despatch, he feels himself called upon to interpose to prevent these Indians from taking part in the war.

General Gaines states that his orders from the President require him to remain entirely neutral, and to cause that neutrality to be respected. But if, to effect this object, he deems it a duty to oppose the employment of the Indians within our frontiers, and has marched to the Sabine, as the letter from Fort Jessup to the editor of the Bulletin indicates, to arrest the progress of the Indians in that quarter, there is great likelihood that a war in our western border has been already commenced, the close of which cannot be certainly divined. We trust that, however strong sympathies in favor of our countrymen who are emigrants in Texas—may be, nothing will be done by an American officer to tarnish the high character of the United States for national probity and good faith.—[Washington Globe.]

A very intelligent gentleman, just arrived from Texas, has given us an interesting account of the manner in which Santa Anna stormed the fortress of San Antonio. The tyrant brought with him 1500 convicts from the Mexican prisons. On arriving at San Antonio, he placed the whole body of them as a forlorn hope, in advance of the rest of the army; half encompassing them in the rear with 3,000 infantry, and placing still further in the rear 2,200 cavalry, with orders that each convict, who attempted to retreat, should be instantly shot or cut down. He then ordered the convicts to storm the fortress, setting before them liberty and promotion if they succeeded, and immediate death in the event of their failure. They rushed forward with the

I have very recently learned from several intelligent persons in Texas, and others who have lately been there, that many of our Indians have gone over to the Texas side of the line.

These facts add circumstances, present to me the important question, whether I am to sit still and suffer these movements to be so far matured as to place the white settlements on both sides of the line wholly within the power of the savages, or whether I ought not instantly to prepare the means for protecting the frontier settlements; and if necessary, compelling the Indians to return to their own homes and hunting grounds?

I cannot but decide in favor of the latter alternative, which is the only one, for nothing can be more evident than that an Indian war, commencing on either side of the line, will as surely extend to both sides, as that a lighted quick match thrown into one side of a powder magazine would extend the explosion to both sides.

But I am without mounted men, the only description of force which enables me to interpose an efficient check to the daily increasing danger which every intelligent citizen will whom I have conversed upon the subject apprehend. And apprehending, as I do, that the loss of a month, which would require to submit the case to the President of the United States, might prove fatal to a large portion of the frontier inhabitants, I have determined to solicit of your Excellency a brigade, to consist of two or three battalions of volunteers—as many to be mounted as practicable—to repair to this place as soon as may be convenient, by companies or battalions, to receive their arms and camp equipage at New Orleans and the Baton Rouge. There may be eight or ten companies to a battalion.

Should the war in Texas be brought to a close without the apprehended Indian hostilities, the volunteers will be discharged forthwith.

With perfect respect, &c. EDMUND P. GAINES, Major-General Commanding.

To His Excellency E. D. WHITE, Gov. of Louisiana, N. Orleans.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, under date of May 3d, 8 o'clock, says: "An express despatch has been received to-day by the President, from Gen. Gaines, who calls for three Brigades of Troops, to enable him to be prepared for an attack from the Comanche Indians, who, he says, are preparing to attack him under the auspices of Gen. Santa Anna.

Santa Anna claims the Post of Nacogdoches as a part of the Mexican domain. Gen. Jackson says he shall not have it whilst his name is Andrew Jackson. Many gentlemen here are of opinion that we shall have a blow-up with Mexico before many months can elapse. Yours, &c.

U. S. SENATE, MAY 4.—TEXAS. Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, with amendments, a bill from the House to authorize the President to accept the services of volunteers, &c., and asked the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill and amendments.

[One of these amendments provides that] Mr. CLAY said, the proposition, if he understood it, was to take up a military bill from the House, passed this morning, providing for an increase of the army, and authorizing the calling out of ten thousand volunteers. Every Senator here was undoubtedly as willing as the gentleman from South Carolina, to do whatever the honor, interest, and tranquillity of the country required to be done. But he must see a very different state of things from any that had as yet presented itself, before he should be willing to interrupt the pacific relations of the Government, and precipitating it into a war with Mexico.

If there was for such a just and righteous cause, for such a step, he trusted we should act promptly and manfully; but, as yet, we had but rumors of the inhuman scenes which were said to have been enacted. As yet, so far as respected this country, there was no ground for engaging in hostilities with any foreign power.

It was not yet the proper time to go into the consideration of this subject. It should be taken up deliberately, and with all the information that could possibly be obtained. It was proposed to augment the military force of the country; and it was proper to consider by how large a number of men, and of officers capable of commanding them, perhaps an increase of both was necessary; but without a great and controlling necessity, there should be an increase of neither.

He came into the Senate this morning under the fullest expectation that a final disposition would be made of the land bill, before proceeding to the consideration of any other subject.—There was time enough to look into this measure. There was no particular urgency for considering it at this moment. He had been told that we had lately at Tampa Bay 7,000 men, engaged in a contest with 10 or 200 miserable Indians; that we had neither conquered nor found, and unless we could show a somewhat better capacity for war, we had better refrain from engaging in one.

If Santa Anna should commence hostilities with us—if he should invade our frontier—and he had, as yet shown no such intention—what was to prevent our transporting this force from Tampa Bay to the Sabine, to prevent any violation of neutrality and of existing treaties in that quarter? But unless there was an actual or threatened invasion, we were not called upon for any active measures. As any rate we wanted information. Has no communication been made to our Government from that of Mexico? No assurances been giving that existing treaties would be respected? If so, let us have them. A call, in his opinion

that the information received before our departure is confirmed. They encamped at the Sabine night before last. They have been piloted by the Cadajos. Their combined force is formidable, we cannot ascertain their exact number. You know our condition—comment is useless. Many women and children must fall victims to the merciless enemy. We all leave here to-day, with a view of concentrating at Autauga or St. Augustine.

Signed K. A. IRVIN, Acting Com. of Municipality.

IN THE SENATE.

er witnessed a more a- between two Senators, took place to-day be- Clay and Hill. The ator from New Hamp- his discourse, which it ver ready, as he would, which oftentimes is not, though frequently ad text. He had been on some revolutionary or something of that ay exactly, as I en- was seating himself. -Mr. Clay rose and h the honorable Sena- Hampshire and himself quit that body, he would remark that he cordial- him in the sentiments ut expressed, but that ed that a gentleman of a talents, and his indus- have succeeded in de- corruption in his invest- the petty one which he in his speech. He they were on soon about might be allowed to in- parting advice. In- ad expressed his concen- opinion on the subject, and in reference to certain measures, and close that chamber, by coming man, and recording his Land Bill. He viewed a consider—in view of as so soon to fill, as go- might be made, under the monies which would of New Hampshire, by Distributive Land Bill, ter than to have it re- yed upon by the rate- se to reply. But, alas! and his failure was no- to the various usement his best friends, best enemies, if he has lleries were bent over to study. Every handker- in requisition, and a gen- eral titter pervaded the follow the Senator would He merely said, with able parenthesis, that he te for any bill which he ould allow and that he y other things connect- ed, and in answer to om Kentucky, but it was the disadvantage under ed—a public speaker— ad—he refrained. gently rose, and waving efully, and glancing his y, towards the confesing ly said that that gentle- ying himself great in- his own part, he must aid it with pleasure, he hear him at an ex- ert, than hear him written speeches in the ough. The climax was a Senate Chamber was -and Mr. Van Buren, he was obliged to know to order.

Nashville Republican. ture of change and incon- Mr. Ritchie of the Rich- r, (he of the seven prin- t. A short time ago in his estimation, was man ought to be—a man and without reproach— rest politicians of the day ith republicans—a lofty, gentleman, and one who proud distinction of being . Now he is the very these things. He is no is corrupt, and the truth e is mediocre in point speeches are weak and iven of information, and hich he gives for his votes the nominations of the e the subterfuges of a candid mind. They insinuous, untrue.”— to one of these nominat- ed “false, hasty, futile, just Judge.” And why y come over the spirit” le Nons Verrona? Judge le has exhibited as his speeches, as he did thmond Enquirer was the secret of the matter is he now affects to despise the very quality for which ed him—because he is no Had he been a Van Bu- yielded to the solicita- ed, and withdrawn his name identical contest, there is the United States who been more ready to be- with fulsome epithets of e same Mr. Ritchie of the ca. What an old wea-

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THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1836.

VERNONIA MEMORIALS.

The returns are nearly all in, and exhibit a result differing but little, if any, from that of last year. The Whigs, however, throughout the whole State, are in the best spirits. They are buckling on their armor in good earnest for the Fall campaign—confident that a glorious victory awaits them in November. It is believed that there is scarcely a county in the State, in which Mr. Van Buren's vote will equal that of his friends this Spring. Many of the candidates elected under false names, and who were not on the Administration, but not of Mr. Van Buren, &c. &c. The naked question, “Van or No Van,” will present the true and quite a different issue, and it is all that is wanting to insure the most triumphant success of the opponents of Van Buren in Virginia in November next.

The able and sagacious Editor of the Lynchburg Virginian, in summing up the causes of our defeat this Spring, closes his remarks with the following emphatic declaration: “Of one thing, however, we assure our readers in perfect candor, and with the fullest conviction that the result of the Presidential election in November next will witness our assertion, and that is, that many persons who voted for the Van Buren candidates this Spring, will not vote for Van Buren himself next Fall—and that the Anti-Van Buren Electoral Ticket will succeed in Virginia by a handsome, if not a triumphant majority.”

Table with 2 columns: Whigs and Van Buren. Lists names of candidates for various counties and their respective party affiliations.

Six counties remain to be heard from, viz: Braxton, Lee, and Randolph, which it is supposed will return 3 Van Buren delegates—and Westmoreland and Mason & Jackson, 2 Whigs. If so, parties in the next Legislature will stand: Van Buren 78 Whigs 56

TEXAS. The most disastrous accounts continue to be received from this apparently ill-fated country. The news of to-day possesses greater interest, from the fact that there is now a strong probability that the United States will become involved in the contest with Mexico. The subject begins to claim the attention of Congress and the President. See preceding columns for interesting extracts on the subject.

FLORIDA WAR. Despatches from Major General Scott, dated the 19th of April, at Tampa Bay, have been received at the Adjutant General's Office, Washington. The despatches state that although no general battle has been fought, many combats and sharp affairs have taken place. The small parties of Indians which have been met with, almost every where have fiercely resisted until put in danger of the bayonet. During recent movements of the federal columns, and the various operations of the troops, 13 were killed and 26 wounded. The number of Indians killed, supposed to be 24. The horse, draft, pack, and saddle, were much reduced—many broke down on the march, owing to the bad state of roads, hot weather, great loads, and indifferent grazing. Sickness (measles and mumps) has considerably reduced the effective force. The face of the country, interspersed with hammocks, cypress swamps and marshes, almost impenetrable to the white man, presents serious obstacles in the prosecution of a campaign in Florida; and while these fastidies constitute the natural defence of the wily Indians, they present difficulties almost insurmountable to their indefatigable pursuers. The latest accounts from Tampa Bay are to the 20th ult. The prevalent opinion now is, that the Indians have broken up and dispersed into small parties. Little more, it is stated, can be done this season. The health of the volunteers suffers, and the climate is a dreadful one. There are 400 sick at Tampa Bay, and out of Col. Brisbane's regiment that left St. Augustine, 700 strong, not 400 are fit for duty. It is also stated that Gen. Scott will discharge the volunteers, and send them home.

and selecting the most healthy points compatible with the service, establish posts of regular, of whom there are about 1,300, to keep the Indians in check until the season enables the army to resume operations. These accounts are confirmed by a letter received a few days ago, by a gentleman from this town, from his friend Mr. Tallahassee. The writer (formerly a resident of this town) had just returned from the seat of war. His letter is under date of the 20th ult., and the following is an extract: “I am happy to learn that you are all enjoying peace and quietness. With us, there is nothing but excitement, and that of a very disagreeable nature. You have heard, no doubt, of the late operations of the Indians, and I am sorry to believe that our troubles are far from being at an end. The Indians have out-generalled all of our superior United States' officers, and a great many inferior ones, and have set them at defiance. They have left the Withlacoochee, and have no doubt gone down on the Peninsula, amongst the Everglades, where it is impossible for the troops to follow them at this season of the year; and consequently the war must be brought to a close as soon as possible. The volunteers now in the field will in a few days be discharged. The Regulars will be placed on the coast and frontier, for their protection. I was in service more than two months, and had to undergo many privations and hardships, such as no one can imagine, only those who have been engaged in an Indian warfare. I was Lieutenant of the Tallahassee Guards, a volunteer company raised for the protection of this place; but when we were convinced our services were needed in the field, we immediately left for the seat of war. One of our company was shot through the body, though he is yet alive. I am fearful that the failure of bringing the war to a close this Spring, will so much encourage the Indians, that it will cost many a good man's life before it is finally brought to a close.”

generate into a species of child's play, as unprofitable and uninteresting, we think it advisable at this stage of the warfare, to recommend respectfully a cessation of hostilities. If, however, a Native of Jefferson, still desires the appearance of his communication, it shall have a place in our next.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle thus speaks of the late visit of a portion of the Members of Congress, to our country: “The Members of the House who accepted the invitation of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to visit Harpers-Ferry, by the Canal, during the brief recess, returned to the city on the 3d inst. Highly delighted with the extraordinary and hospitable reception which they had so favorably an opportunity of seeing, and the profuse and elegant hospitality of their entertainers. I assure you I have met to-day with more than one old gentleman of steady habits, whose eyes yet twinkled more merrily at the recollection of the excellent wine that flowed so freely; and by all accounts, those honorable fellows must have had a joyous time.”

Cal. Crockett.—The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louisiana, dated April 12th, to a Member of Congress: “Crockett was found (within the Alamo) in an angle made by two houses, lying on his back—a sword on his brow, a smile of scorn on his lips—his knife in his hand, a dead Mexican lying across his body, and twenty-two more lying pell-mell before him in the angle.”

The court of appeals adjourned on Tuesday last. On that day it pronounced its decision on John Randolph's Will of 1832. The case had been argued at great length before the court, by Messrs. Cooke of Winchester, Jones of Washington, C. Johnson, R. Stanard, and J. Robertson of this city. The following article from the Richmond Compiler of Wednesday, states the result: “JOHN RANDOLPH'S WILL.—Decision Reversed.—Judge CARR yesterday delivered the opinion of the court of appeals, in favor of the decision of the general court. The substance of the opinion is this: That on the first of January, 1832, John Randolph, of Roanoke, was of sound mind, and therefore the paper purporting to be his last will and testament, is void. The court, however, desired it to be distinctly understood that they express no opinion upon any other point. The court was unanimous. “The will of 1831 is before the general court, for probat, and it is presumed a contest will be made on that also. It will be remembered, that this Will provides for the emancipation of all the slaves belonging to Mr. Randolph's estate. It is probable the case will be taken up at the ensuing term in July.”

THE LAND BILL. We congratulate the country (says the Intelligencer) on the final passage through the Senate of this great, truly great, and beneficent measure. “Thrice has it received the deliberate sanction of that body. It is called for by many States of the Union, with the good key-stone in their centre. We sincerely hope that it may command the support of a meliorating and christian character. The moral and christian character. The resolutions were adopted upon the reading of the testimony in the case, without any dissent being made by Mr. Loder. Extract from the Minutes of the Winchester Presbytery, held at Warrenton, Equinox county, Va., April 30th, 1836: 1. Resolved, That two of the important witnesses who have testified against the moral character of the Rev. John Loder, have declared their willingness to destroy the credibility of their testimony. 2. Resolved, That no testimony from one or all of the witnesses, convicts the Rev. John Loder of crime or criminal intent. 3. Resolved, That this Presbytery have entire confidence in the moral and christian character of the Rev. John Loder. The above resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Presbytery. True copy of record, (Signed) WM. H. FOOTE, Moderator.

COMMUNICATED. TEMPERANCE MEETING. The Annual Meeting of the Harpers-Ferry Temperance Society was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the evening of Monday the 2d inst. The election of Officers for Monday the 2d inst. of the Society for the ensuing year, resulted as follows, viz:—Capt. J. H. Hill's declining to be considered a candidate for the office of President, having served in that capacity from the time of the institution of the Society, William Chambers was chosen President, Adam Rhulman, Vice President, James B. Dodd, Secretary, Dr. Joseph G. Hays, Treasurer, William A. Hall, Richard Johnson, Charles G. Wintermuth, Charles W. Stephenson, Edmund Chambers. On motion, it was Resolved, That the society effectually to promote the objects of the society, quarterly meetings shall be held in future; at which addresses shall be delivered on the subject of Temperance, and the obligation of every good citizen to co-operate in the Temperance reformation. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Pres't. JAMES B. DODD, Secy.

THE MARKETS. BALTIMORE, May 7. FLOUR.—Howard street Flour.—The regular price is 67 1/2, and this rate prevailed throughout the week. The sales from stores have been confined to moderate parcels for coastwise markets. The wagon price on Tuesday declined to 66 1/2, at which it has since remained. WHEAT.—Yesterday, Susquehanna wheat was in great request, and sales of red wheat made at \$1.39 and \$1.40. To-day good reds would sell for \$1.39 and \$1.40 cents. RICE.—Herrings have declined a little since our last. Sales from the wharf have been very freely during the week at \$3 50 per barrel. This market is in great request, and the price for large parcels, and the article is now freely held. A few bbls. had been received from the Potomac, and sold at 95 per bbl. for No. 1.

MARRIED. In Georgetown, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Lucas, Mr. JOHN N. CROCKETT, of Winchester, to Miss CATHERINE JONES, of the former place.

DIED. On Saturday the 23d ult., in the 6th year of her age, MARTHA, daughter of Mr. John Green of this town.

the reproach of the service and the opprobrium of the frontier line of detachments. As friends of the Army ourselves, we acknowledge our obligations to the worthy Delegates for his motion, and to all those members of the House who voted in favor of it.—Nat. Int.

Business on the Rail-Road.—We learn from the Baltimore Gazette that the transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road has so greatly increased since the opening of the Winchester and Potomac Rail-Road, particularly in the westerly direction, that it has not been in the power of the company to furnish a sufficient number of burden cars suited for the transportation of agricultural produce, to meet the demand. This condition of things, and the great and constantly increasing trade and travel upon the Rail-Road, which it indicates, is certainly encouraging to the friends of that great work, and of the city, which must so largely benefit by this growing traffic and increased intercourse with the West.

The lively and talented Editor of the Staunton Spectator (who, by the way, has lately been elected a member of the Legislature) thus beautifully discourses upon the season, in his last number: “Spring, like a renovating spirit, has come over the earth, to beautify the face of nature. The fields are clothed in green—the orchards with bloom—the forests with leaves—and the balmy air is filled with the perfume of flowers and blossoms. The very flocks and herds, as if flushed by the spirit of the season, show signs of joy—and the birds carrol their merry songs beneath the green boughs, or flap their wings in ecstasy, nested amid the rich bloom of the trees. A ride into the country, at this season, is most refreshing to the spirits of a townman. There is a charm in rural scenery which is felt by every heart, however dull, and fills it with delight.

We never go out into the country indeed, that we do not feel as if our hearts were made for the country. The town, were of unnatural constraint. Its very atmosphere breathes of freedom, peace and joy. Then, too, we think of Cowper's expression, and realize its force—“God made the country, and man made the town.” We philosophize about it—think of the folly of wasting our existence in toils for which we have so little relish, and determine to go to the country right off. But anon we fall in with a rustic friend, who gives the shady side of the picture—who talks of the troubles and vexations incident to managing a farm—and we find there is something more to be done than sentimentalize, or listen to the singing of the birds, and enjoy the smiling landscape. In short, that there is hard work, and plenty of it. Again we are thrown all aback, and wisely conclude that perhaps it is “better to bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of.” To be serious, however, the appearance of the country at this season is delightful—and we advise all our town friends to go forth and enjoy it.

FOR THE FREE PRESS. The Editors of the Free Press are respectfully requested to publish the following extract from the minutes of the Winchester Presbytery. At a previous meeting, Mr. Loder, a member of the same church, and a moral and christian character. The resolutions were adopted upon the reading of the testimony in the case, without any dissent being made by Mr. Loder. Extract from the Minutes of the Winchester Presbytery, held at Warrenton, Equinox county, Va., April 30th, 1836: 1. Resolved, That two of the important witnesses who have testified against the moral character of the Rev. John Loder, have declared their willingness to destroy the credibility of their testimony. 2. Resolved, That no testimony from one or all of the witnesses, convicts the Rev. John Loder of crime or criminal intent. 3. Resolved, That this Presbytery have entire confidence in the moral and christian character of the Rev. John Loder. The above resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Presbytery. True copy of record, (Signed) WM. H. FOOTE, Moderator.

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CHEMICAL CLASS. Lecture on Light at the Academy, on next Saturday at 4 o'clock, P. M.

INDEPENDENT ODD FELLOWS. THE Virginia Lodge, No. 1, will celebrate the third anniversary of Odd Fellowship at Harpers-Ferry, Virginia, on Wednesday the 18th May, 1836, at which time and place there will be an Oration delivered. All Brethren of Regular standing are cordially invited to attend. By order of the committee of arrangements. F. W. DREW, G. W. CUTSHAW, P. ENGLE, T. HOOPER, J. F. FRICKE, B. BRYSOR, WM. SMITH.

THE Annual Meeting of the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson County, will be held at the tavern of Mr. Samuel Stone, in Charlestown, on a first Monday in June next, being the 8th day of the month. All persons having claims will present them on that day. By order, JOHN F. BROWN, Clerk.

Honey 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 settling upon him, as soon as convenient, and settling the same by payment or by note. JOS. G. HAYS, Harpers-Ferry, May 19, 1836.

WANTED. A active young man, competent to take charge of an Apothecary and Drug Store. One acquainted with the business, will find a desirable situation, with JOS. G. HAYS, Harpers-Ferry, May 19, 1836.

A HOUSE SERVANT. THE subscriber is desirous of purchasing a good Girl, of about fourteen years of age, to serve in his family, for which he will pay cash. JOHN H. HALL, Harpers-Ferry, May 19, 1836.

BAKER TAPSCOTT HAS lately received a general assortment of SPICING AND KIMBER GOODS, and invites the attention of those who wish to purchase, to his stock of Cloths, Summer Cloths and Cassimeres. He has also lately received P. P. Madeira, Port, Pale and Brown Sherry, Old Port, L. P. Tenerife, Bottled Claret, Superior Old Pale Brandy, &c. &c. He cordially recommends the Wines and Liquors to those who may wish to get them low and pure. Shepherdstown, May 12, 1836.—6w

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 24 day of June, 1836, A GOOD 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 most profitable business. The above property is to be sold, 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. May 12, 1836. WM. A. STONE, Trustee.

ESTRAY. WAS TAKEN UP, trespassing upon April, 1836, A GREY BULLDOG, 144 hands high, supposed to be 5 years old, lame in his left fore foot. The owner is desired to come forward and prove property—and by paying the necessary expenses, he can have him again. JOHN BOWERS, Near Shepherdstown, May 12, 1836.

WOOL. E. M. & C. W. AISQUITTH will take in exchange for Good and a kind of WOOL, at the highest market price. Charlestown, May 12, 1836.

CHINA, Glass and Earthen Ware. HUGH SMITH & Co. have just received per ship John Marshall, direct from Liverpool— 169 Crates and Hhds. of Earthen Ware and China. Per ship Charles, via James River; 25 Crates and Hhds. And daily expected, per ship Potomac, from Liverpool, a still further supply. These, with their previous large stock on hand, enables them to offer a full and complete assortment. These Goods having been bought by them in England, at the lowest cash rates, will be sold as low as at any regular establishment in the United States. GLASS—cut, plain, and moulded, Pipes in boxes, Window Glass of every size and quality, Stone Ware of an excellent quality, Shoe Thread direct from England. Merchants visiting the District, are invited to call and examine the Ware patterns and prices. Orders by letter carefully attended to. Goods can be forwarded to Harpers-Ferry, or any point on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at low rates. ALEXANDRIA, D. C., May 5, 1836.—4t

EARTHEN-WARE. China and Glass Ware. R. H. MILLER has just received per ship John Marshall, Capt. Crandall, from Liverpool, 120 Crates & hogheads of Earthen-Ware & China. Concerning a complete assortment, which he will sell upon accommodating terms, and at prices lower than can be found elsewhere: Blue and green-edged Plates, C. C. and Iron-Stone Wash-Basins and Pitchers, colored and printed Chinas, Urns, Basins, &c. in the original package, can be furnished by him at prices which will compete with any of the Northern markets. Goods packed by him will compare favorably as to packing, quality, or price, with any that can be purchased in the Union. A very handsome assortment of Pic Cut Glass: plain, moulded, and pressed Glass Ware: English and French Tea China, plain and gilt, always on hand for retailing. Pipes in boxes, Window-Glass of the ordinary sizes: Pressed and Cut Glass Bureaux Knobs, (for the supply of Cabinet-Makers and for retail), always on hand. Orders will be received for any sizes of Window Glass, or any description of Glass-Ware, and forwarded to Manufacturers with which he corresponds. ALEXANDRIA, 5th mo. 5, 1836.

New Spring Goods. NOW receiving and opening a large and general assortment of seasonable Goods. G. W. HAMMOND, April 14, 1836.

BY virtue of the authority vested in me by a deed of trust, executed by Walter S. Sully, for the benefit of John W. Young, dated December 30th, 1826, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of Jefferson county, I shall expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the door of Daniel Entler's tavern, in Shepherdstown, on Saturday the 13th day of June next, A Lot or parcel of Land, Containing 28 acres, 2 rods, and 171 poles, being part of the tract colored as above. This land adjoins the land of Adams Kaskelder, Moler, and others, within one mile and a half of Shepherdstown. LEWIS B. WYSONG, Trustee. May 5, 1836.—4t

\$100 Dollars Reward. THE subscriber wishes to reward the person who will give information, leading to the apprehension and conviction of the thief who stole from the subscriber, on the night of the 25th April, a negro man named NED, about 15 feet high, dark copper color, high cheek bones, the left eye conspicuously darker than the other—has a scar on the right side of his head, and another on the left shin, from the cut of an axe; his body is short for his other proportions; walks with his toes turned out; speaks quick generally, sometimes a little confused in his articulation, is four or five, and twenty years of age; is a good wagoner, and first-rate farm hand. Took with him nothing but a drab great coat, a pair of blue trousers, which consisted of a dark cassinet short coat, domestic pantaloons, an old-fashioned vest, and a pair of shoes. He will give fifty dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said negro to me, if taken in Virginia or within the District of Columbia, or one hundred dollars if taken beyond those limits, and secured so that I get him again. THOS. A. C. JONES, Near Prospect Hill, Fairfax county, Va. May 5, 1836.

Disolution. THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the firm of Richard A. 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.

Cash in Market. I WISH to purchase a number of likely Negroes, for which I will pay the highest market price, in cash. Those having Negroes to dispose of, will please to give me a call. Letters, addressed to me on this subject, will be promptly attended to. RICHARD JOHNSON, Jr., Charlestown, April 30, 1836.—1t

Garden Seeds. A LARGE assortment of the usual kinds of Garden Seeds, raised in this country, for sale by R. A. JOHNSON, Camp Hill, March 10, 1836.

The Rocks Mills for Rent. THE Grist Mill and Saw Mill in Jefferson county on the Shenandoah River, belonging to the heirs of Dr. John H. Lewis, will be rented from the 10th day of July next. The terms are as follows:—BY LEWIS, March 10, 1836.—1t

For Rent. THE subscriber wishes to rent two large Rooms in the East end of his dwelling house, and will give possession immediately. The rooms being acceptable from the street, are well adapted for offices for professional gentlemen, or for rooms for a small family, boarding at either of the principal streets. G. W. SAPPINGTON, Charlestown, Feb. 11, 1836.—4t

Also, the neat and commodious Brick Office, In the rear of the Market-House, lately occupied by Carey Selden Page, Esq. April 7, 1836. G. W. B.

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. AISQUITTH, April 21, 1836.

Valuable Mill Property. I WILL sell, on moderate terms, that valuable Mill Property, near the Shenandoah river, called “The Blomquist Mill,” and 10 acres of land attached thereto. The Mill is situated on a never-failing stream of water, in a first-rate section of country for wheat, only three miles from the Winchester and Potomac Rail-Road, and the same distance from the county seat, Charlestown. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as the property is so well known. For further particulars, call on the subscriber, at the Flowing Spring, near Charlestown, Va. AARON H. SNIDER, April 7, 1836.—1t

TRAVELLING ON THE WINCHESTER AND POTOMAC RAIL ROAD. THE early leave the Depot at Winchester at 7 o'clock in the morning—and will pass Shepsonton at half past 7, where passengers can be taken up or set down—Thompson's depot at 15 min. past 8—Camerson's do. at half past 8—Charlestown about 9—Hallowell 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 Hallowell at half past 4—At Charlestown about 5—Camerson's 15 minutes past 5—Thompson's about half past 5—Golden's about 6 o'clock—and reach Winchester about 7 o'clock in the evening. JOHN BRUCE, Winchester, March 31, 1836.—1t

The Passenger Cars. E. M. & C. W. AISQUITTH, every day, for Frederick City and Baltimore, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; returning, arrive at Harpers-Ferry, every day, between 3 and 4 o'clock. Feb. 25, 1836.

BROWN'S BEST TOBACCO.—A very superior article—just received and for sale by G. W. HAMMOND, March 24, 1836.

FOR RENT. A renter seeks FOR RENT, a lot or parcel of land, for the purpose of building a house, and for the highest bidder. Application at public sale, and see the property and terms on the day of sale. THE HEIRS, March 24, 1836.

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE. At Harpers-Ferry, Virginia. The first day of June next the undersigned as special commissioner, appointed by a decree of the Court of Chancery, will expose, at public sale, to the highest bidder, the following highly valuable LOTS in the town of Harpers-Ferry, in the County of Jefferson and State of Virginia, part of the real estate of James B. Wager, Esq. viz: No. 1. A vacant lot 60 feet front and binding about 60 feet in depth on the abutment of the viaduct connecting the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road with the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road. No. 2. A lot with an old frame warehouse on it, fronting on and fronting on the same street as No. 1, 29 feet with a present depth of about 90 feet. No. 3. A lot on the same street 43 1/2 feet front, and same depth as a lot 9, with a good dwelling house of 8 rooms, containing about 2000 feet of further extension indefinitely in depth by walling into the Potomac river. No. 4. A lot fronting the U. S. Arsenal, 90 feet by about 150 feet, binding on a cross street. On this lot are erected the masonry frame buildings, occupied and known as a Hotel for the last 30 years. No. 5. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, vacant lots on the above-mentioned cross street, varying in front from 23 feet to 37 1/2 feet, and running back 120 to 200 feet to alley. No. 12. The new manor house, with a large garden about 120 by 140 feet. No. 13 & 14. Vacant lots on Shenandoah street, 38 1/2 feet and 40 feet by 70 feet. No. 15 & 16. Two lots 48 by 24 and 54 by 20, with 2 comfortable dwelling houses of frame. The town of Harpers-Ferry is situated at the confluence of the Potomac & Shenandoah rivers, and at the easternmost outlet of the Shenandoah Valley, contains about 2000 inhabitants, is the seat of the U. S. Army, and enjoys a water power on the two rivers almost without limit. In addition to its natural advantages, its importance as a place of trade, will be immensely augmented by the great public works now contemplated in the City of Baltimore and the District of Columbia on the one hand, and the fertile valleys of the Potomac and Shenandoah, and the Coal region of Cumberland on the other, viz: the two Rail Roads above mentioned and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Some of the lots now to be sold, are in immediate connection with these works, and the others in and near to the centre of business. It is rarely that capitalists have so desirable an opportunity for investment and speculation as that now presented to them. The sale will be made on the premises on the day above named, and will be continued from day to day until completed. The terms are cash, or in hand—the remaining two thirds in two equal payments in 9 and 18 months, the purchaser to give bonds for the deferred payments, to be secured by withholding the title until all the purchase money shall have been paid in full. ANDREW KENNEDY, JOS. T. DAUGHTERY, Commissioners. Charlestown, Jeff. Co. Va. March 24, 1836.

Splendid Schemes! VIRGINIA STATE (NORFOLK) LOTTERY, No. 2, for 1836, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, 21st of May, 1836. CAPITAL PRIZE 30,000 Dollars. 1,017 dollars. 100 prizes of 1,000 dollars! &c. &c. Tickets \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2 50. \$50,000, 20,000, \$10,000. VIRGINIA STATE (PETERSBURG) LOTTERY, No. 2, for 1836, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, 25th of May, 1836. CAPITAL PRIZE 30,000 Dollars. 1,017 dollars. 100 prizes of 1,000 dollars! &c. &c. Tickets \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2 50. \$50,000, 20,000, \$10,000. VIRGINIA STATE (MEMPHIS) LOTTERY, No. 2, for 1836, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, 28th of May, 1836. CAPITAL PRIZE 30,000 Dollars. 1,017 dollars. 100 prizes of 1,000 dollars! &c. &c. Tickets \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2 50. \$50,000, 20,000, \$10,000. VIRGINIA STATE (WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.) LOTTERY, No. 2, for 1836, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, 31st of May, 1836. CAPITAL PRIZE 30,000 Dollars. 1,017 dollars. 100 prizes of 1,000 dollars! &c. &c. Tickets \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2 50. \$50,000, 20,000, \$10,000.

Opewon Woolen 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 & BARNES. We take this opportunity to return our thanks to the public, for the encouragement which we have received in our Milling concerns. 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. U. & B. April 21, 1836.—1t

For Rent. THAT commodious STORE-HOUSE in Charlestown, formerly owned and occupied by the late-Honorable Jefferson. JOS. T. DAUGHTERY, Attorney for creditors of J. H. Jefferson.

GRAIN. WE have taken possession of Mr. John Strider's Mill near Harpers-Ferry, and immediately on the Rail Road. We will give the market price for grain. JAMES SHEPHERD & Co. March 31, 1836.

FOR SALE. A COMPLETE and first-rate set of BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS. A credit until the 4th of December next will be given, upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security. ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTERS. March 31, 1836.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

