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Virginia Free Press.

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

VOL. 30. THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1837. NO. 38.

Wm. B. Thompson,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING opened his Office at Harpers-Ferry, is now prepared and determined to devote himself exclusively to his profession.

He will practice in the Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, and Frederick; and all business with which he may be entrusted, will be attended to with the utmost strictness and expedition. Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 12, 1837.

CARD.
DR. DAVID H. TUCKER

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jefferson. He can always be found at his Father's residence.
Aug. 17, 1837.—tf

TAILORING.
HUGH McKEE

BEGS leave to remind his friends and fellow-citizens, that the season has arrived for doffing the habiliments of Summer and for putting on the garments of Autumn and Winter. Our merchants are now receiving supplies of beautiful and excellent cloths, &c., and he takes this method to inform all who may want

Coats, Pantaloons, Vests,

Or any work in his line, that he is prepared to accommodate them at a short notice, and upon terms as liberal as good work can be executed any where. He receives, quarterly,

The Fashions

Of the Eastern and Northern cities—and he pledges himself that for style, fit, &c., his work shall not be surpassed by that of any other establishment in this section. He returns thanks to those who have patronised him, and assures all who may favor him with their custom, that no exertions shall be spared to give them entire satisfaction.
Charlestown, Oct. 5, 1837.

CHARLESTOWN ACADEMY.

The Female Department
Of the Charlestown Academy,

UNDER the superintendence of Mrs. TRAWIN, will resume its operations on Monday, September 4th.

This Institution has the advantage of daily instruction by the Principal of the male academy, and is furnished with Globes and Maps; also, an extensive Philosophical, Astronomical, and Chemical Apparatus.

A full course of CLASSICAL STUDIES will be pursued if required, as well as the branches usually taught in a valuable and accomplished English Education. The liberal patronage received during the past year, will prove a stimulus to still more sedulous exertions.

Terms, per Session of 5 months:

Board, including washing, fuel, and light,	$50
Tuition—English Branches,	10
Languages, each,	5
Music, per quarter,	15
Drawing and Painting do	5
Wax-Work, in figures and fruit,	5
Flowers do	5

☞REFERENCES:—The Trustees of the Male Academy, and the most respectable inhabitants either in Charlestown or Winchester; also, the Rev. Dr. Hill, Alexandria, and Rev. D. H. Riddle, Pittsburgh.
CHARLESTOWN, Aug. 31, 1837.—tf

PAY YOUR TAXES!

THE subscribers respectfully notify the citizens of Jefferson County that the Taxes, Fee-Bills, and Militia Fines, collectable in the present year, are due, and that they are prepared to receive payment for the same.

NOTE.—*It will be understood that the law requires the payer to furnish change.*

G. W. SAPPINGTON,
J. H. McENDREE,
J. R. FLAGG,
Aug. 3, 1837. *Dept. Sheriffs.*

Cash for Negroes.

I WILL at all times give the highest prices in cash for likely young NEGROES, of both sexes, from ten to twenty-five years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will do well to call on me at my residence in Charlestown; and any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. WM. CROW, Jr.
July 28, 1836.—tf.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH to purchase as soon as possible FIFTY NEGROES, for which number I will pay higher prices in cash than any purchaser in this market. Persons who may have negroes for sale, are invited to call and see me in Winchester—or if inconvenient to do so, are requested to address me a line, to which I will give immediate attention.
H. G. DANIEL.
Winchester, Sept. 27, 1837.—tf.

THE OPEQUON
WOOLLEN FACTORY

HAVING been repaired, is again ready for action.

☞ WOOL for carding and Cloth to be fulled, will be received at the Rail-Road Depot, Charlestown, and returned when finished.
GRANTHAM & BARNS.
Sept. 14, 1837.

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman and 3 Children.

THE woman is an excellent seamstress, cook, washer, and ironer. There are few more valuable servants than she is. She is not offered for sale for any fault, and will not be sold to any who will not pledge themselves that she shall not be removed from Virginia. Apply at
THE FREE PRESS OFFICE.
Oct. 5, 1837.—3t

Wagons and Ploughs

OF all kinds Made and Repaired in the best manner at the subscriber's Shops. Ploughs warranted to perform.

I wish to take two Apprentices to the Blacksmith business.
THOMAS RAWLINS.
Charlestown, June 22, 1837.

SHELLS!
A Collection of Beautiful Shells,
FOR SHELL WORK,
FOR SALE at
J. J. H. Straith's Drug Store.
☞ The Ladies are invited to examine them. Aug. 10, 1837.

BROWN'S *HONEY DEW TOBACCO,* For sale by
J. J. MILLER.
July 13, 1837.

THE INDIAN SUMMER.

It comes, it comes with golden sheaf
In the time of the sere and yellow leaf,
And it flings the fruit from the beaded true,
And scatters it round in its reckless glee,
It plays on the brow of the maiden fair,
And parts, with its fingers, her raven hair.

It comes, it comes, and its minstrel's wing
O'er the glassy lake is quivering,
With music, soft as the mellow strain
Of zephyrs over the swelling main,
It gladdens the vales as it floats along,
And stream and mountain re-echo the song.

It comes, it comes like a fairy sprite
Arrayed in robes of gossamer white,
And the carpet of leaves on the ground is spread,
And the flowers yield 'neath its conquering tread,
For it strides along in its kingly way
Like shadows that flit at the close of day.

It comes, it comes, and the ripened grain
Is wreathing crowns for its golden reign,
And the bright eye sparkles with liquid light
Like the star enthroned on the brow of night,
And the teeming fields their offering bring
At the sainted shrine of the autumn king.

M. W. B.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The Intelligencer states that this great work is in rapid progress, and that the labor on it has greatly increased, there being at this time nearly *four thousand* persons employed on it.

In addition to the inexhaustible sources of wealth to be brought into action on the completion of the canal to Cumberland by the transportation of the iron and bituminous coal of that vast mineral region, new resources of incalculable value are being developed by the discovery of probably the most extensive deposite of anthracite coal yet known in this country. It is situated, we understand, on Sleepy creek, Morgan county, Virginia, and is within five or six miles of the canal, to which there may be easy access by a railroad, which we learn is already in progress.—Sleepy creek is about fifteen miles below the Cacapon, to which point the canal will be completed during the next spring—thus offering every facility for the transportation of this coal to market, and a vast accession to the trade and revenue of the canal.

A Company, with half a million of dollars, has been incorporated by the State of Virginia, and have commenced operations with great spirit.

been slow, owing to the many difficulties it has encountered, yet its completion is rendered certain by the liberal subscription of the State of Maryland of $3,000,000. Her commissioners are now in Europe, for the purpose of negotiating the sale of her stocks;—and from recent accounts of the money market and the reduced rate of interest, there is reason to hope that they will succeed.

Melancholy Occurrence.—We learn that a few days since, Mr. SAMUEL COOKE, one of the Sheriffs of Warren county, was very seriously, perhaps mortally wounded, by the discharge of a gun supposed to have been fired at him by a female. The only circumstances which we have heard mentioned in connection with the affair, are that Mr. Cooke rode up to a house with a view of collecting taxes, and that before he had dismounted from his horse the gun was fired at him by a person whom he did not see. The female suspected has been arrested, and is now in jail at Front Royal.
[*Winchester Virg'n, Oct. 12.*

From the Lexington (Va.) Gazette, Oct. 6.

The Synod of Virginia, agreeably to adjournment, assembled at this place yesterday at 12 o'clock, M. The opening sermon, a very appropriate one, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Morrison of this county.

The Synod was then organized by the election of the Rev. Wm. Atkinson as Moderator, and of Messrs.——as Secretaries.

An unusually large number of Ministers and Elders are present, and our village is quite thronged with strangers.

Important Decisions.—At the late term of the Circuit Superior Court for this county, Judge Thompson decided that the entry of a fictitious credit on a claim, for the purpose of reducing it within a magistrate's jurisdiction, is illegal, and that Writs of Prohibition will be granted in all such cases on application to a superior court. His Honor also decided that it is illegal to cut up a large claim into smaller ones, for the same purpose.

As these decisions are no doubt sound law, our magistrates are bound by their official oaths to dismiss all cases to which they apply, for want of jurisdiction.—*Lex. (Va.) Gaz., Oct. 6.*

WHEAT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Springfield Gazette gives the following notice of the success of a farmer in that vicinity in raising wheat:

Encouragement to Wheat Growers.—Mr. Chauncey Chapin, of this town, raised on a piece of five acres of new land, the present season, *one hundred and twenty-five* bushels of wheat, being 25 bushels to the acre. The wheat is of the first quality, fit to be used as *seed* wheat, and most of it has been sold for this purpose, at $2 50 per bushel. At this rate, the whole value of the crop amounts to $312,50, or $62 50 for each acre. The expense of the labor in raising, gathering, and threshing the wheat, Mr. Chapin estimates at $10 per acre—expense of the seed $4—making the whole expense per acre $14. This, deducted from the above sum of $62 50, leaves a clear profit per acre of $48 50, and on the whole crop showing a profit of $242 50. Mr. Chapin estimates the value of the land at $30 per acre—so that he cleared not only the value of his land, but in addition thereto, $18 50 per acre, or on the whole $92 50.

A Good Price for a Calf.—Mr. George Beltzhoover, of Baltimore, sold his beautiful improved short horn Durham bull calf Hampton, a few days since, for $250. Hampton was got by Mr. Rezin D. Shepherd's imported bull Orozimbo, and is out of a cow also imported by that gentleman. He was turned of 4 months old, and high as the price may appear, will be found to be cheap at that price, as, besides being an animal of surpassing beauty and size, he proceeds from the best stock in Britain, being of the George Colling strain.—*Farm. & Gard.*

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 3.

Murder.—A murder was committed in this place on Sunday last, by a German named Sheislan. It appears that he had been engaged to be married to the victim of his vengeance in Germany, but that some time since she came to this country. He followed her, first to New York, then to Pittsburg, then to Cincinnati, and last week arrived in this city, in search of his "lady love." He found her, but she had changed her mind in regard to marrying him. On Sunday he asked her to walk with him, and after walking to the outskirts of the town, he deliberately stabbed her with a knife, and continued cutting her until life was extinct, and then gave himself up to the authorities.—[*Public Adv.*

Uncommon Trial.—At the Goshen (N. Y.) Circuit Court, last week, the following trial took place.

James Decker was tried on an indictment for enticing from her parents without their consent, and marrying her, a girl under fourteen years of age, named Margaret Relyea.

This offence is punishable by imprisonment in the State's Prison for a term not exceeding three years, or confinement in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both of the latter. The pri- [illegible] years of age, and probably was not aware of the nature of the offence and the punishment prescribed for it in the statute. He appeared very much affected and wept freely while the jury were out deliberating upon his case.—The parties reside in the village of Warwick, and from the testimony it appeared that the young bride was a willing victim. On the morning of the elopement she proceeded on foot with her intended and his sister, from Warwick to Edenville, a distance of several miles, with a view of having the marriage solemnized before Esquire Houston. That gentleman being absent from home, the bride suggested the propriety of going on to Amity, declaring '*if it was not fixed now it never would be fixed.*' The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

VINCENNES, Indiana, Sept. 23.

The numerous public works now in operation in Vincennes and its neighborhood, are progressing slowly, from the scarcity of hands alone. Two hundred laborers would find employment by visiting this place. The canal for draining the pond, which is about 7 miles in length, the graduation of the Streets, and the turnpike road to St. Louis, are now under contract. Must these works be retarded for the want of working hands? Will our brethren at the east please note this?—It will be an act of humanity to many human beings who are unemployed and are willing to work. One dollar per day is the wages of a common hand.—*Gazette.*

The Richmond Enquirer states that the vineyards in the vicinity of that city have yielded large crops of grapes this year. One gentleman will make a thousand, and another upwards of six hundred gallons of wine.

More troops for Florida.—Brigadier General Atkinson has been instructed to receive into the United States service six hundred volunteers, in addition to the three hundred from the Platte District, making nine hundred from the State of Missouri.

We learn that Thomas Dunlap, Esq. was yesterday elected Second Assistant Cashier of the Bank of the United States, in place of J. Cowperthwait, Esq. elected principal Cashier.
[*Phila. Inquirer.*

We learn that our distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. Sully, the artist, is about to visit Europe. He has been called thither to paint several portraits of eminent men.—*Phalad. Enq.*

The Hon. Jos. M. White, late delegate in Congress from Florida, has been admitted to practice at the bar of New York, and will make that city his future residence.

Messrs. Joseph's of New York.—It appears by a statement of these bankers, that the amount of indebtedness is, in round numbers, six and a half millions,—their property seven millions and over, leaving a surplus of over half a million.

Pittsburgh, according to a late census, embracing the adjoining towns, contains a population of 44,000.

The officers of the Tennessee Legislature, just elected, are all Whigs.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The latest London Gazette contains the quarterly statement of the Bank of England, from May 30th to August 22d.

Liabilities.		
Circulation	£18,462,000	
Deposites	11,005,000	
		29,467,000
Assets.		
Securities	£28,717,000	
Bullion	5,754,000	
		34,471,000

PETITIONS TO CONGRESS.

During the session, a large number of petitions have been presented from females in the Northern States, in opposition to the annexation of Texas.—This singular interference of the gentle sex, with matters not exactly within their province, has called forth the following rebuke from the South. On Friday, "Mr. Wise presented a memorial of ladies and gentlemen of Halifax county, in the State of Virginia, praying Congress to furnish husbands, at public expense, to all female petitioners upon subjects relating to slavery; thereby giving a direction to their minds calculated to make them good matrons, and averting the evils with which the priestcraft and fanaticism of the Eastern States threaten the people of the South.—*Rich. Whig.*

INTEMPERANCE.—At a recent meeting at St. Louis, nine gentlemen, among the number Major Gen. Gaines, pledged themselves to raise one thousand dollars, to procure a public lecturer on intemperance. A committee was also appointed to wait on the captains and owners of steamboats, in order to get them to discontinue the bars on the boats.

The Speaker presented, a short time since, a letter from a Philadelphia Temperance meeting, enclosing resolutions approbatory of the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in the Capitol and on the public grounds. They express their great joy at the rule adopted, and their "admiration of that high sense of duty which prompted our representatives, upon the threshold of important public duties, to commence their discharge by purifying the public atmosphere of, and setting the seal of legislative disapprobation upon a measure so prolific of misery, degradation and wretchedness—the effects of which has been to lay waste the most fertile and splendid minds in every age and land, and consign millions to disgrace and death."

MAMMOTH CUCUMBER.—We have rarely seen a greater curiosity of the vegetable kingdom than was exhibited yesterday at the Suffolk Insurance Office. It was a cucumber of the enormous length of 7 feet 10 inches, and 8 inches in circumference in the largest part. It is familiarly termed the snake cucumber, and bears the exact proportion and resemblance of an enormous serpent. Towards the "head" part, say about one-third of its length, it is rather straight, and reclines in a natural position on the ground; but the rest of the body forms two or three involutions, or coils in serpentine attitude, and any one who should see it in the grass would at once mistake it for a frightful green serpent. It was grown in the garden of Mr. Boot, in Lowell, where there is another of still larger dimensions. The species is said to partake of the very best flavor of the ordinary cucumber.—*Bos. Gaz.*

POLITICAL.

From the New York Star.

MR. CALHOUN'S POSITION.

In consequence of the many rumours of Mr. Calhoun having joined the administration, that gentleman has deemed it expedient to state in the Senate what his position really is, and we must confess that we see no evidence of his going over to Van Buren. We rather think, on the contrary, that he intends to hold the President to the principles and doctrines of his message, which, if he succeeds in doing, will leave Mr. Van Buren precisely in the predicament where Mr. Calhoun believes he ought to be, and that will not be an enviable one. Mr. Van Buren knows how to shuffle the cards but he cannot play the game, and may cut in with a partner who in the sequel will cause him to be *loo'd*. We have in our time seen many political coalitions and alliances, and have known great sacrifices to be made from principle or from policy, but there are certain feelings implanted in the human breast sometimes so deeply seated that no considerations of policy have weight enough to overpower them.—To our knowledge Mr. Van Buren has been for *fifteen* years engaged in intrigues to overthrow Calhoun, and has partly succeeded, because Mr. Calhoun, who scorned to use his arts, never met him on his own ground or foiled him with his own weapons; but Mr. Van Buren has got himself into a position now, where, with the aid of Mr. Calhoun, he can soon be used up.—Who does not remember the intrigues of Mr. Van Buren to drive Calhoun out of Jackson's favour, and occupy his ground.

He succeeded with the ungrateful, weak old man, because Calhoun would not condescend to rebut calumny nor surrender his principles to the policy of the times. Had Mr. Calhoun, instead of writing pamphlets and entering into a controversy which was conducted by Mr. Van Buren and his friends much to Mr. Calhoun's personal injury, yielded to the wishes of General Jackson on certain points, many things that have occurred would not have happened. As Mr. Calhoun preferred relinquishing the friendship of General Jackson to surrendering his own independence, we cannot now credit a rumor that he has joined Mr. Van Buren, his old personal enemy, from motives of ambition. How often has General Jackson said in presence of Mr. Van Buren, "why sir he is the greatest scoundrel in the country, John C. Calhoun always excepted." Still the position of Mr. Calhoun is not a very agreeable one, though there is no doubt of the honesty of his intentions. He subjects himself to the suspicion of aiding the administration, when in fact, he is using the administration to carry out certain long entertained views in relation to the Commerce and Exchanges between the North and South.—Mr. Calhoun believes that the North has lived too long on the South, that the South in its produce, its funds, its credit, its interest, has not been fairly dealt with, and he hopes through the mismanagement of the Government and its projects, to throw the balance of trade to the South.

As a Southern man, he is right; but his views are impracticable. Here are the consumers—the capital—the facilities—the industry—the population—the country trade—the expeditious and economical egress and ingress to the sea, and here must the trade and commerce of this country centre. You cannot change the natural order of things. Mr. Van Buren has been persuaded that the Loco Foco party will become strong in this country, and, of course, has joined it, and it is said because Mr. Calhoun is in favor of separating the Government from all banks, that he also is a *Loco Foco*. In what part of the Southern soil can *Loco Focoism* or *Agrarianism* flourish? Hereditary owners and occupants of rich domains and slaves, they are aristocratic by nature and purely democratic in principle and practice. [illegible] like to see the loafer, radical and ragged equality and division of property doctrine broached at the South!! But let Mr. Calhoun speak for himself.

POSITION OF MR. CALHOUN.

Mr. Calhoun rose, and referring to some remarks of Mr. Preston, said, to prevent misapprehension, inasmuch as it had been alluded to, he would define his position. "I am not an administration man, nor any other man; but my own man. I look far ahead, and make my calculations accordingly. I know my position well. I am in favor of the same principles now that I have always advocated."

I understand the administration party too.—Their reckoning is run out: and now they have no hope but to fall back on the state rights principle.

The Jackson party is no more—he is gone who was their head and patron—their influence and patronage are gone, and he now declared that in that party were a great many who maintained the principles he supported.

He would use these old friends as allies against Congressional usurpation, which he was more opposed to than even to Executive usurpation, on the old republican ground of 1827. He declared this to be his object.—He was neither a Van Buren nor an Anti-Van Buren man—but a plain, honest nullifier.

If there must be *usurpation*, we prefer it in Congress and not in the hands of *one man*. Let the people govern through their representatives—no other government can be sustained in this country.

Something New under the Sun.—The Globe, the organ of the Loco Foco Administration, contains the six column speech of Mr. Calhoun, on the 10th of September, on the Sub-Treasury scheme recommended by Mr. Van Buren. This may be deemed a sign of the times. Not less, but even more remarkable, is the amiable manner in which the Globe refers to this speech. After paying a deserved compliment to Mr. Calhoun's powers of condensation and practical knowledge, in reference to the principles of finance, the Globe says: "Some passages of his speech will be found tinged with the relics of prejudices engendered in the political conflicts through which Mr. C. has passed. This is to be regretted." How exceedingly mild and amiable the Kitchen oracle has become, in speaking of an opponent, upon whose head the choicest vials of its wrath used to be poured out. What will the old Roman say to this change of style?
[*Balt. Pat.*

"THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL."

From the Washington Globe.

"We present to our readers, in this day's Globe, the speeches of Messrs. Calhoun and Niles, in relation to the leading topic of discussion—the separation of the Government from the Banks."

When was Mr. Calhoun (says the Baltimore Patriot) ever found in such company before? Hear what his eloquent friend and colleague, Preston, said in his speech in the Senate on Saturday, in alluding to the course Mr. C. had adopted:

"Would to God that I could have had the aid of his giant arm (Mr. Calhoun's) in hurling a spear against the side of this wooden horse, for which we are now busily engaged in throwing down the barriers of the constitution that he may be admitted into the citadel of liberty as an offering to the good of the people. Before Heaven I do express my fears, that this wooden horse is crowded with armed men; and that when they shall have been fairly received within our walls they will march out and trample in the dust both him and myself. I WARN HIM OF THE FUTURE!"

MISCELLANY.

ON BEING IN DEBT.

To be out of debt is accounted a part of happiness. Debt haunts the mind; a conversation about justice troubles it; the sight of a creditor fills it with confusion; even the sanctuary is not a place of refuge. The borrower is a servant to the lender. A life at another man's table is not to be accounted for a life.—It is mean to flatter the rich. It is humiliating to be the object of pity.—To be the slave of unattainable desires is to be despicable and wretched. Independence, so essential to the virtues and pleasures of a man—independence can only be maintained by setting bounds to your desires, and owing no man any thing. A habit of boundless expense undermines and destroys the virtues in a mind where they seemed to dwell. It becomes difficult, and at last impossible to pay punctually.

When a man of sensibility thinks of the low rate at which his word must henceforth pass, he is little in his own eyes; but difficulties prompt him to wrong his creditors without a blush.—How desolate and woful does the mind appear, now that the fence of truth is broken down! Friendship is next dissolved.

He felt it once; he now insinuates himself by means of sentiments and professions which were once sincere. He seizes the moment of unsuspecting affection to ensnare the friends of his youth, borrowing money which they must hereafter answer for. At this rate he sells the virtuous pleasures of loving and being loved. He swallows up the provisions of aged parents, and the portion of sisters and brethren. The loss of truth is followed by the loss of humanity. His calls are still importunate, he proceeds to fraud, and walks on precipices. Ingenuity, which, in a better cause, might have illustrated his name, is exerted to evade the law, to deceive the world, to cover poverty with the appearance of wealth—to sow [illegible] the seeds of fraud.
[*Dr. Chalmers.*

Reverse of Fortune.—When Amet, who had conquered Persia and Tartary, was defeated and taken prisoner by Ismail, he sat on the ground, and a soldier prepared a coarse meal to appease his hunger. As this was boiled in one of the pots used to keep the food of the horses, a dog put his head into it, but the mouth of the vessel being too small, he could not draw it out again, and he ran away with the pot and the meat. The captive monarch burst into a fit of laughter, and on his guards demanding what on earth could induce a monarch in his situation to be mirthful, replied—"It was but this morning that the steward of my household complained that three hundred camels were not enough to carry my kitchen furniture, but how easily is it now borne by that dog, which carries away both my cooking instrument and my dinner."

American Servants.—A young man from Vermont was hired by a family, who were in extreme want of a footman. He was a most friendly personage, as willing as he was free and easy; but he knew nothing of life out of a small farm-house. An evening or two after his arrival, there was a large party at the house. His mistress strove to impress upon him that all he had to do at tea-time was to follow, with the sugar and cream, the waiter who carried the tea—to see that every one had cream and sugar, and to hold his tongue. He did his part with an earnest face, stepping industriously from guest to guest. When he made the circuit and reached the door, a doubt struck him, whether a group in the farthest part of the room had the benefit of his attentions. He raised himself on his tiptoes, with, "I'll ask," and shouted over the heads of the company, "I say, how are ye all for sweetnin' in that ere corner?"

Good Humor, is the blue sky of the soul, on which every star of talent will shine more clearly, and the sun of genius encounter no vapors in his passage. 'Tis the most exquisite beauty of a fine face; a redeeming grace in a homely one. It is like the green in the landscape, harmonising with every color, mellowing the glories of the bright, and softening the hue of the dark; or like a flute in a full concert of instruments, a sound, not at first discovered by the ear, yet filling up the breaks in the concord with its deep melody.

ANECDOTE.—The late Dr. West having married a very tall lady, whose name was Experience, was asked his opinion of matrimony: to which he replied, that by *long* Experience he found it a very comfortable thing."

Test of Intoxication.—A native of the Emerald Isle was asked the other day how he could tell that a man was drunk. "Faith," answered Pat, "I'd never be after saying that a man was drunk at all without I saw him try to light his pipe at a pump."

"Who goes there?" said an Irish sentry of the British legion, at St. Sebastian. "A friend," was the prompt reply. "Then stand where you are," cried Pat, "for, by the powers, you're the first I've met with in this southern country."

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—
EXTRA SESSION.

NATIONAL BANK.—The following are the yeas and nays in the House of Representatives, on the resolution reported by the committee of Ways and Means, declaring that it is inexpedient to charter a National Bank.

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Atherton, Beatty, Beltne, Bicknell, Birdsall, Boulding, Brodhead, Bruh, Buchanan, Bynum, Cambreleng, T. J. Carter, Casey, Chapman, Cilley, Claiborne, Clarke, Cleveland, Clowney, Coles, Conner, Craig, Crary, Cushman, Dawson, Davee, Deangoole, Dunkin, Edwards, Elmore, Fairfield, Isaac Fletcher, Fry, Gallup, Gholson, Glascock, Granland, Gray, Griffin, Haley, Hammond, Hamer, Harrison, Hawkins, Haynes, Holsey, Holt, Hopkins, Howard, Hubley, W. H. Hunter, Robert M. T. Hunter, Ingham, T. B. Jackson, J. Jackson, J. Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, J. W. Jones, Kilgore, Klingensmith, Legare, Leadbetter, Lewis, Logan, A. Loomis, Lyon, Mallory, J. M. Mason, Martin, McKay, A. McClellan, McClure, McKim, Miller, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, M. Morris, Samuel W. Morris, Muhlenberg, Noble, Ogle, Owens, Palmer, Parmenter, Patton, Paynter, Pennybaker, Petrikep, Phelps, Pickens, Plumer, Potter, Pratt, Prentiss, Reily, Rhett, Rives, Robertson, Sheffer, Shields, Sheplor, Smith, Snyder, Spencer, Stewart, Taliaferro, Taylor, Thomas, Thompson, Titus, Toucey, Towns, Turney, Vanderveer, Wagoner, Webster, Thomas T. Whittlesey, J. W. Williams, Worthington; Yell—123.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, H. Allen, J. W. Allen, Ayerigg, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Borden, Calhoun, Calhoon, W. B. Campbell, Chambers, Cheatham, Childs, Colwin, Cranston, Crockett, Curtis, Cushing, Darlington, Davies, Deberry, Dennis, Dunn, Everett, Ewing, R. Fletcher, Fillmore, Rice Garland, Goode, J. Graham, W. Graham, Graves, Grennell, Hall, Halstead, Harlan, Harper, Howes, Henry, Herod, Jenifer, Henry, Johnson, W. C. Johnson, Lawler, Lincoln, A. W. Loomis, Marvin, S. Mason, Maury, May, Maxwell, McKennan, Menifee, Mercer, Milligan, C. Morris, Naylor, Patterson, Pearce, Peck, Phillips, Pope, Potts, Rariden, Randolph, Reed, Rencher, Ridgway, Ramsey, Russell, Sergeant, A. H. Sheppard, C. Shepard, Sibly, Slade, Southgate, Stanly, Stratton, Tillinghast, Toland, Underwood, A. S. White, J. White, E. Whittlesey, L. Williams, Sherrod Williams, C. H. Williams, Wise, Yorke.—91.

There were 28 members absent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9th, 1837.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL HAS PASSED THE HOUSE.—

EVENING SESSION.—Mr. Gholson, who had the floor when the House took a recess, proceeded in his remarks in support of the measure.

Mr. Curtis of N. York, followed with quite an animated speech. He is opposed to the bill, as it now stands, embracing the provision requiring interest:—but would support it, as it was introduced to the House. He spoke in favor of the amendment of Mr. Underwood, and entered into a lucid explanation of the manner in which the government bonds held by the U. States Bank might be rendered available and sold in London.

The question was then taken on Mr. Underwood's amendment, and it was rejected—Ayes 95, Nays 109.

The question then recurred on Mr. Robertson's amendment that not more than seven millions of dollars shall be issued; and negatived. Ayes 86. Nays 131.

The same gentleman offered another amendment, that no notes shall be issued as long as there are sufficient available funds in the Treasury. Negatived.—Ayes 102. Nays 120.

Mr. Southgate, one of that gallant band whom Kentucky has sent hither to maintain her principles, the principles of the Whigs—on the floor of Congress, proposed a provision that no notes shall be re-issued by the Secretary of the Treasury; but that when the notes shall be returned to the Treasury they shall be forthwith cancelled. Mr. Cambreleng expressed his concurrence in this amendment, and the faithful *therefore* "toed the mark"—and it was adopted.

Mr. Southgate offered another amendment, limiting the denomination of notes to be issued to $50 instead of $100. Mr. Legare of S. C. requested Mr. Southgate to say $25.

Mr. Jones of Va. demanded the ayes and nays. He said he wished to know who the men were that would add these small notes of the Government to the already redundant circulation of the country.

Mr. Wise rose instantly and told his colleague that *he* was the man to do it! He would go as low in the scale as five dollars or even one dollar! He called upon the Democracy to unite with him in giving the benefit of the Government credit to the bone and sinew of the country!

Mr. Cambreleng said he would resist to the utmost the issuing of any notes under $100. He protested against making the credits of the Government a *common* currency.

Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, told Cambreleng that if he would go to the West, and tell the industrious and enterprising poor man that he should not have the benefit of these notes, but must buy his land with gold and silver, he would receive such an argument in return as would make him change his mind! (Loud laughter.) Mr. Southgate accepted Mr. Legare's modification.

The question was then taken on the modified amendment; and negatived. Ayes 88. Nays 130.

Mr. Southgate then proposed his original amendment, limiting the denomination to $50. Agreed to. Yeas 141. N[illegible]

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out "Ten millions of Dollars" and insert "Seven millions of Dollars" as the amount to be issued. Negatived. Ayes 102. Nays 121.

Mr. Legare moved to reduce the interest to 2 per cent. instead of 6 per cent. per annum. Rejected. Ayes 99, Nays 127.

Mr. Rhett moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report a bill incorporating his amendments. Rejected without a division.

The question was then taken on concurring with the Committee of the Whole on their amendments as amended, and carried in the affirmative.—Yeas 123, Nays 99.

The question then being on ordering the Bill to be engrossed and read a third time, it was carried in the affirmative. Ayes 127, Nays 98.

The Bill was then read a third time and Passed.

The House adjourned at a quarter before 9. D.

TUESDAY, Sept. 10.

TRASURY NOTE BILL.

The Treasury Note Bill has passed the House, by a vote of 127 to 98, and subsequently in the Senate by a vote of 25 to 6. It therefore only requires the signature of the President to become a law, and this it has doubtless received already.

The amount authorised to be issued is ten millions of dollars, in sums not less than fifty dollars, the notes to bear such rate of interest, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to be redeemable in one year after the date of their issue.

When the Bill was before the Senate on Tuesday,

Mr. Benton moved to amend the bill by striking out *fifty* and inserting *one hundred*. Mr. B. was entirely opposed to the issue of Government money, or to the issue of continental money, or to the issue of assignats on the national domain, or to any thing bearing the shape, form, or appearance, of such currencies. Nothing but the immediate pressure of time, and the wants of the Treasury, could have induced him to vote for the issue of Treasury notes at all.

He must oppose the reduction of the denomination from $100 notes to $50 notes. He feared this diminution might go on, and the result would be to drive gold and silver out of the country. The Bank of England had begun in this manner, first issuing for a large denomination, and then gradually coming down to small notes. Mr. B. concluded by asking for the yeas

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, had been all along opposed to this measure, and he saw nothing now to change that opinion. Mr. C. would have been glad to aid the wants of the Treasury, but thought it might have been done better by suspending the action of many appropriations not so indispensably necessary, rather than by resorting to a loan. Reduction, economy, retrenchment, had been recommended by the President, and why not then pursued? Mr. C.'s chief objection, however, was, that these notes were mere post notes, only differing from bank notes of that kind, in giving the Secretary a power of fixing the interest as he pleases.—It is, said Mr. C., a Government Bank, issuing Government bank notes; an experiment to set up a Government Bank. It is, in point of fact, an incipient bank. Now, if Government has the power to issue bank notes, and so to form indirectly and covertly A BANK, how is it that it has not the power to establish a national bank? What difference is there between a great Government Bank, with Mr. Woodbury as the great cashier, and a bank composed of a corporation of private citizens? What difference is there, except that the latter is better and safer, and more stable, and more free from political influences, and more rational and more republican?—An attack is made at Washington upon all the banks of the country, when we have at least one hundred millions of bank paper in circulation. At such a time, a time too of peace, instead of aid, we denounce them, decry them, seek to ruin them, and begin to issue paper in opposition to them! You resort to paper, which you profess to put down; you resort to a bank, which you pretend to decry and to denounce; you resort to a Government paper currency, after having exclaimed against every currency except that of gold and silver! Mr. C. said he should vote for Mr. Benton's amendment, as far as it went to prevent the creation of a Government Bank and a Government currency.

Mr. Webster would not be unwilling to give his support to the bill, as a loan, and that only a temporary loan. He was, however, utterly opposed to every modification of the measure which went to stamp upon it the character of a Government currency. All past experience showed that such a currency would depreciate; that it will and must depreciate. He should vote for the amendment, inasmuch as 100 dollar bills were less likely to get into common circulation than 50 dollar bills.—His objection was against the old Continental money in any shape or in any disguise, and he would therefore vote for the amendment.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Benton, and decided in the negative as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Kent, King, of Georgia, McKean, Pierce, Rives, Robbins, Smith, of Connecticut, Southard, Spence, Tipton, Webster, White—16.

Nays—Messrs. Buchanan, Clay, of Alabama, Crittenden, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Knight, Linn, Lyon, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Indiana, Strange, Swift, Tallmadge, Walker, Williams, Wall, Wright, Young—25.

The bill was then read a third time by general consent, and Mr. White having asked for the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill, they were taken, and the bill was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Clayton, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Alabama, King of Georgia, Knight, Linn, Lyon, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith, of Connecticut, Smith, of Indiana, Strange, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Webster, Williams, Wright, Young—25.

Nays—Messrs. Clay, of Kentucky, Crittenden, Robbins, Southard, Spence, White—6.

So the bill was passed, and only awaits the concurrence of the Executive to become a law.

In the Senate on Wednesday, after additional discussion of the warehousing bill, and further postponing it until Friday, the remainder of the public session was consumed by a discussion of the bill "to revoke the charters of such banks in the District of Columbia as shall not resume specie payments within a limited time, and to suppress the circulation of small notes therein." The bill was finally amended by striking out all that relates to the enforcement of specie payments by the banks, and leaving only the section which prohibits, after 30 days, any corporation, company, or individual, in the District, from issuing or passing "any note, check, draft, bank bill or other paper currency of a less denomination than five dollars," under heavy penalties. In this shape the bill was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, the morning hour was chiefly occupied in a further debate upon Mr. Wise's inquiry into the abuses and mismanagement of the Florida War.

After which, the bill from the Senate to regulate the fees of Attorneys of the United States in certain cases, was read a first, second, and third time, and passed, and requires only the assent of the President to become a law. [*Nat. Intel.*

On Friday, the bill from the Senate conceding certain rights to Mrs. Madison, concerning her late husband's papers, was read three several times, and finally passed.

The bill from the Senate concerning the District of Columbia banks was twice read, and, after some discussion, *ordered to lie on the table.*

The Texas Question.—We learn, from good authority, that at the regular session of Congress Mr. Calhoun will bring forward a distinct proposition for

States, and that his views on this subject will be made to assume such a form as to involve the union of the States in a decision of the question.—It is very evident from the debates on incidental subjects, that this question will engross a great portion of the time of next Congress, and that the debate on it will be deeply exciting. In the House on Tuesday ten thousand copies of the documents lately communicated to Congress by the President, relating to the negociation with Mexico concerning the cession of Texas, were ordered to be printed.

On the motion to print, a debate arose, in the course of which it was intimated by Mr. Howard of Md. that the proposed publication was intended as a virtual appeal to the people of the United States from the decision of the President.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

Among the petitions presented to the House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. Adams presented one from more than 3,000 women of the city of Boston, against the annexation of Texas to the United States, which he asked to be printed with the petition offered some days since by Mr. Wise, from certain women in Halifax, in the State of Virginia, praying Congress to furnish husbands for Northern Females—Ordered, accordingly.

The Speaker presented the memorial of James H. Causton, of the District of Columbia, declaring that he had *commenced proceedings* against the Bank of the Metropolis, in the city of Washington, for non-payment of its notes in specie; that an injunction had been laid by the District Court on the proceedings; and that, in his opinion, the bank had forfeited its charter.—Wherefore, the petitioner prays that the charter be declared forfeited. The momorial was laid on the table.

The documents, which Mr. Ellmore moved to have printed on Monday, in reference to Mexico and Texas, are said to place the venerable sage of Quincy in rather an awkward attitude. He has been the most conspicuous and busy actor it getting up excitement on the subject of Texas and abolition, and inundating the Hall of Representatives with memorials and petitions, protesting against the annexation of Texas and praying the abolition of Slavery. It appears, nevertheless, that while he was President, he directed our Minister at Mexico, Mr. Poinsett, to purchase Texas for the United States! If he had succeeded, it would have been a feather in his cap, and his name would have been enrolled along side of Jefferson's for the acquisition of Louisiana. But he failed, and now he would rather dissolve the Union than admit Texas!

Consistency, thou art a jewel.

[*Richmond Whig.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John McKinley, to be one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Henry D. Gilpin, to be Solicitor of the Treasury.

John P. Duval, to be Secretary for the Territory of Florida.

Samuel H. Duval, to be Marshal for the Middle District of Florida.

Theodore S. Fay, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States at the Court of His Majesty the King of Prussia.

Benjamin Rush, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States near Her Britanic Majesty.

James Maxwall, to be melter and refiner of the branch Mint at New Orleans.

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1837.

CONGRESS.—This body closed its extra session on Monday last. The Bill to separate the Government from the Banks, alias the Sub-Treasury Bill, was laid on the table, in the House, on Saturday, by a vote of 120 to 107—nearly the whole of the Whig members voting in the affirmative. A motion was made to re-consider, but the House refused to do so—yeas 106, nays 119. If the question to lay on the table had not prevailed, says the Globe, the bill would have been carried by a majority of *three* votes. The substitute offered by Mr. Garland, to continue the use of the State Banks, was lost by a vote of 73 to 90.

On Wednesday, of last week, Mr. HUNTER of Va., made his debut with a "very earnest and animated speech," in favor of the Sub-Treasury scheme. A correspondent of the Richmond Whig says he has "heard several judges remark that it was the most *sensible* speech made during the session." He is the only Whig member from Virginia who supports the measure. He was followed by Mr. MASON of Va. (the Representative of this District) *who spoke "at great length" against* the Sub-Treasury scheme, "as calculated to blast the hopes which had inspired the course of the late Administration, that the country would enjoy the advantages of a sound currency," &c. &c.

In our next, we will sum up the acts of the *extraordinary* session, and let our readers see at a glance what has and what has not been done.

It will be seen by our Congressional reports that the Bill authorising the Treasury Department to issue its notes to the amount of Ten Millions of Dollars, has become a law. In seven months after Van Buren's inauguration, the Washington Globe promised that Gold and Silver should be the 'common currency.' The 'seven months' have 'come and gone,' but instead of gold and silver, we have ten millions of Government rags! This is the promised era of gold and silver!

"The New York Times has it that in Virginia but one press supports the Sub-Treasury *scheme!* The fact is, that but two of the democratic papers in Virginia—the Richmond Enquirer and Charlottesville Jeffersonian—sustain the Banks in their struggle against the Government."—[*Winchester Virginian.*

While the Virginian congratulates itself on the above fact, it should remember not to forget that one of these two papers (the Enquirer) is equal to a host of the others.

The Winchester Virginian has read out of the Democratic church, the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and others of the "Conservative" party, because they "sustain the Banks in their struggle against the Government," &c.—has denounced all as Whigs and as enemies and traitors to the Democratic party, who voted for Allen, as public printer—and seems to think it vile heresy in all who oppose the financial schemes of the President. What will the Virginian say in relation to the course of the Hon. JAMES M. MASON? He is a Conservative—he "sustains the Banks, in their struggle against the Government,"—and it is believed, supported Allen, for public printer, in opposition to the editors of the Globe. Does he come within the range of the Virginian's denunciations? Is he too a Whig?—Or is he still "all that original fancy painted him"—a pure, unalloyed Van Buren Democrat?

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIVES.—The Baltimore Merchant of Tuesday last says: "Two gentlemen who were saved from the wreck and arrived in this city yesterday in the steamboat Columbus, from Norfolk, brought intelligence of the loss of the Steam Packet HONE, while on her passage from New York to Charleston. She sailed from New York on Saturday, the 7th instant,—and at half past ten o'clock on the evening of Monday following, sprung a leak when off Hatteras, and was run on shore six miles North of Ocracocke in order to save the lives of those on board—but went to pieces in a few minutes after she struck. Out of ninety passengers seventy perished, and of a crew consisting of forty-five, twenty only were saved."

ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The returns are not yet complete, but so far as received, they show a very great change in public sentiment against the Van Buren party, since the election last fall. The last House of Representatives of Pennsylvania consisted of 72 Van Buren, and only 28 Whig members. The Van Buren majority in the next Legislature, it is ascertained, will not exceed 10 or 12! This is the best evidence that one year more will effect a complete political regeneration of Pennsylvania.

In Philadelphia the Whig ticket was elected by the unprecedented majority of 2,700 votes. Last year, the majority was 1700. A gain of 1,000 in that city alone, in one year.

In Philadelphia county, one Whig member is elected and 7 Van Burenites—the average Van Buren majority being about 150—last year, nearly 1,600.

In Adams county, the Whig candidates are elected by about 400 majority.

Lancaster, Whig majority about 18,000.

Bucks—two Whigs and two Van Burenites elected.

Dauphin—Whig majority 350.

In Franklin, Delaware, Chester, Allegheny, Somerset & Cambria, Lebanon, Erie, Mercer, Beaver, and Huntingdon counties, the Whig candidates were elected.

In Berks, Fayette, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Washington, York, and Bedford counties, the V. B. candidates were successful.

Adams, Franklin, and Cumberland have elected two Whig Senators; Beaver, Butler, and Mercer, 1; Crawford and Erie 1.

P. S. The latest accounts from Pennsylvania make it highly probable that the Whigs will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature of the State. It is ascertained to a certainty that they will have a majority in the Senate, and the returns for the House, as far as received, give 50 Whigs to 41 Van Buren.

GEORGIA.—Returns from 73 counties make it quite certain that Gilmer, the Whig candidate, has been elected Governor, over Schley, the present Van Buren incumbent.—Seventy-three counties give Gilmer a majority of 1,000 votes—17 counties still to be heard from. The political complexion of the Legislature is doubtful. Senator King knew what he was about when he made his late speech against the Administration.

NEW JERSEY.—The returns from this State are also incomplete. Enough is known, however, to make it certain that the election has terminated in favor of the Whigs, and that they will have a majority of at least 15 on joint ballot in the Legislature. Here is another political revolution. At the last October election, the strength of parties stood:

VAN BUREN.		WHIG.	
Council.	*Assembly.*	*Council.*	*Assembly.*
7	30	7	20

This year the Whigs have no doubt carried 11 of the 15 counties in the State. In Somerset, Passaic, Middlesex, Essex, and Burlington counties, the Whig candidates are elected, and it is reported that the Whig ticket has been successful in Monmouth county. In Bergen county, the Van Buren majority is 40—Last year it was 270.

P. S. *Since the above was in type, we learn* that the Whigs will have a majority of 21 in the next Legislature of New Jersey.

OHIO.—*Returns from only two or three* counties have been received. In Cincinnati the Whig majority is about one thousand.—In Muskingum and Pickaway counties, the Whig tickets are also elected by large majorities.—The St. Clairsville Gazette (V. B.) of Saturday last states that Belmont, Monroe, Guernsey, Morgan, Fairfield, and Harrison counties have elected the Van Buren candidates.—In Belmont, the vote for Senator was: For Thomas Shannon, (V. B.) 2250; *for Joseph A. Ramage* (W.) 1916.

MAINE.—The New York Courier says that "the late news from Portland confirms beyond a doubt the election of KENT, and the election of *a Whig majority in the House of Representatives of the State.* Returns show that the Whigs have now elected 97 members of the House—thus securing the Whig majority of NINE, if all the districts yet to be heard from should have elected Van Burenites. Kent's majority over all other candidates united, is 350."

CORN.—We invite the attention of farmers to the advertisement of B. C. Washington, Esq., in to-day's paper, in reference to "early corn." So rapid is the growth of this corn, we understand, that it may be planted on the first of June, and will be fully ripe and fit to gather on the 1st of September. The whole crop of a farmer of Cecil county, Md., planted on the 10th of June last, was sold in Baltimore about the middle of September. A specimen may be seen at this office. The ears are long, the grain hard and flinty, of a yellow complexion, and is said to yield and weigh equal to the ordinary corn. As the uncertainty of the seasons of late years has given the farmers much anxiety on account of early frosts, this corn is particularly worthy their attention.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—This Institution continues in the highest state of prosperity, notwithstanding the pressure of the times. A letter to the editors of the Richmond Whig, dated the 27th September, states that there were then 200 students—although not that number of matriculates—the latter amounting at that time to between 170 and 180. The law class is larger than usual at this early period of the session. It numbers above 50. Since that time (adds the Whig) we understand the number has increased largely, and is now as great as it was at this period of the last session.

One hundred Indian Warriors, of the Shawnee tribe, passed St. Louis, on the 3d instant, under the escort of Capt. Bean, by whom they have been received into service, destined to operate against the Seminoles of Florida. A party of Shawnees, amounting to about one hundred men, are also expected to engage in this campaign. The Indians, it is stated, are to be paid $45 per month, while the regular pay to citizen volunteers is but $8 per month!

The following gentlemen have been appointed School Commissioners for Jefferson county:

Joseph M. Brown,	Sebastian Eaty,
Geo. B. Stephenson,	John Yates,
Alexander Jones,	Geo. W. Turner,
Richard Williams,	William Jenkins,
Charles Harper,	Jacob Morgan,
Jacob Hess,	Isaac Henkle,
Robert Slemons,	William P. Flood.
William Grantham,	

The above Commissioners are required to meet in Charlestown on Friday next, (tomorrow.)

NEW ORLEANS.—The yellow fever appears to be rapidly on the decline in this ill-fated city. The Bee of that city, of the 5th inst. says:—"The number of interments on Tuesday is, as reported by the Commercial Herald, no more than 15, of which 13 were sent to Potters Field. This is the smallest daily amount of deaths yet recorded since the prevalence of Yellow Fever amongst us, and when we reflect, that if the disease prevailed with its former virulence, and that there are still very many strangers in N. Orleans, as yet unaffected by the malady, and in sufficient numbers to swell the catalogue of victims, we have reason to conclude that the Epidemic is decidedly on the wane."

The speech of the Hon. HENRY CLAY, delivered in the U. S. Senate, on the 25th ult., against the Sub-Treasury bill, has just appeared in print. We design giving it to our readers, if we can find space to do so at an early day. The following is a brief extract:

"We are told that it is necessary to separate,—divorce the Government from the Banks. Let us not be deluded by sounds.—Senators might as well talk of separating the Government from the States, or from the People, or from the country. We are all—People—States—Union—Banks, bound up and interwoven together,—united in fortune and in destiny, and all, all entitled to the protecting care of a parental Government. You may as well attempt to make the Government breathe a different air, drink a different water, be lit and warmed by a different sun from the People! A hard money Government and a paper money People! A Government, an official corps—the servants of the People—glittering in gold, and the People themselves, their masters, buried in ruin, and surrounded with rags."

The able speech of Mr. KING, of Georgia, has also appeared; but its great length will deny us, we fear, the pleasure of placing it before our readers.

Mr. John Hall, (son of Levi Hall, dec'd,) a workman in the Rifle Factory at Harpers-Ferry, was near losing his life, a few days since, by the explosion of a grindstone, produced by its rapid rotary motion. A fragment of the stone, as it burst, struck him in the face, mangling it, we understand, in a shocking manner, but not so as to exclude all hope of his recovery.

The Convention for revising the Constitution of Pennsylvania, re-assembled in Harrisburg, on the 10th inst.

A plain-speaking friend of ours, on reading at our table the doings of Congress, remarks, that the Northern ladies are becoming prolific even beyond the established order of nature. Last spring, by the aid of their scientific accoucher, Mr. Adams, they had a general delivery of Abolitionism—and now, by the help of the same great operator, they are producing Anti-Texians without number. Verily, granny A. has his hands full!

THE BEN SHERROD.—An article has gone the rounds of the newspapers, in which a Capt. Dougherty of the steamboat Alton is accused of inhumanly refusing to aid the drowning passengers of the Ben Sherrod; and we deem it an act of justice to state, (as we do upon the best authority,) that the Capt. Dougherty against whom this imputation is made (whether true or false) is not Capt. James Dougherty, *formerly of Virginia*, and now commander of the Astoria. The latter never was in command of the Alton, nor was he near the Ben Sherrod at the time of the catastrophe.

James L. Reed, Teller in the Erie Bank, N. Y., committed suicide on the morning of the 30th ult. by cutting his throat with a razor. No cause can be assigned for the act. He had been married but a few weeks before to an amiable young woman, and enjoyed in an eminent degree the confidence and good will of his acquaintances.

A Van Buren editor in Maryland says that pumpkins make better *apple*-butter than apples themselves. This is not to be wondered at, since he and his party have made the discovery that shin-plasters make a better "hard-money" currency than gold itself.

JOSEPH H. SUERARD, Esq., is announced in the Winchester papers as a candidate to represent the county of Frederick in the House of Delegates, at the special election to be held on Monday the 6th of November.

Truth is stranger than fiction.—There are two dogs in Montgomery county, N. C. of whom this fact is related. They had hunted together after deer, for several years; at length the elder got his hind leg caught in a steel-trap in the river, which caused him to lose it just below the hock joint. This did not prevent him from running, however, after it healed. But his young friend and pupil, from that time forth, ran upon three legs—holding up the hind leg, correspondingly with the injured leg of his companion.

[*Salisbury Watchman.*

The old dog crippled by his *experiments*, halting on three legs ever afterwards, and his faithful "follower" holding up his hind leg in humble imitation of his master! If there could be any thing (says the Petersburg Intelligencer) more completely emblematical of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, the "follower in the footsteps," we should be glad to know it.

The Enquirer of yesterday contained a letter from George Booker of Buckingham, addressed to the venerable editor, and reprobating his anti-democratic course in sustaining the Banks.

We copy the conclusion of the letter. The last paragraph is quite significant. The writer is not the only member of the Democracy, who will find that he has been betrayed, and regret having aided certain men to elevated stations.—[*Richmond Whig.*

"I write to you in much haste, but in sorrow to see that both yourself and others have found a hobby-horse in State banks. How much I regret having aided some men to elevated stations! I must atone for it by trying to unbank them. Some men are fine democrats in private life, where I hope soon to see them. Rest assured this county will oust them if she can. In esteem and friendship, yours,

GEO. BOOKER."

A Delegation of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, consisting of John Ross, Principal Chief of the Nation; Edward Gunter, a member of the Executive Council; Richard Taylor, President of the National Committee; Elijah Hicks and Sam'l Gunter, members of the National Committee; James Brown, one of the Judges of the Circuit Court; Sitewakee and White Path, members of the National Council, arrived in this city on Friday last. Their object is, we are informed, to endeavor to settle the difference between their nation and the Government of the United States; they disclaiming the treaty entered into between Mr. Schermerhorn and certain individuals whom they allege to have been unauthorized to make it.

[*Nat. Intel.*

COST OF THE FLORIDA WAR.—We made a rough estimate in last Tuesday's paper, of the probable cost of the Florida war, in which the estimate of its cost to this time, was set down at *only* fifteen millions of dollars. From the debates which have since occurred in Congress, it seems that J. Q. Adams, who is a careful calculator, has estimated the expenditures at twenty millions, whilst Mr. Wise has asserted that it will be found, on winding up accounts, to amount to *thirty millions.*

Our estimate went further, upon the presumption that the number of the Seminoles might amount to 15 hundred, all told. That we were too liberal in that estimate, we firmly believed at the time, and have been confirmed in the persuasion by the subsequent examination, that there never have been 1,000 Seminoles opposed to our army in Florida.

The Pensacola Gazette says, we expressed the opinion two years ago, that the Seminole warriors did not exceed six or seven hundred. We have seen nothing (except accounts of the men in buckram) to disturb this opinion. What a dance then, have these six hundred savages lead the chivalry of our country!

If the authorities we have just quoted, are to be relied upon, instead of the war having cost us $10,000 for each Indian warrior opposed to us therein, the cost has been actually between 30 and 40,000 dollars for each Indian enemy. And the war still undecided!!!!!!

OFFICIAL VIGILANCE.

The following instance of official vigilance is referred to by Mr. Bayard, in his late speech in the Senate:

There is one case among these which I cannot suffer to pass without more particular notice, exhibiting, as it does, a curious feature in the details of official vigilance. It is that of Francis P. Blair, the editor of the Globe, who was the surety of Samuel B. Crockett, of Frankfort, Kentucky. The balance due from Crockett on the 1st of April, 1822, was $1,395 54, and the following note is appended to the case:

"Suit ordered, and judgment obtained May, 1824, for $1,827 01; credited by $431 47, penalty remitted by Postmaster General, leaving balance as stated; application for relief refused by the Department, December 30, 1825, *fieri facias* issued and returned March, 1826; no estate found; information was sought by the Department relative to the parties, November 30, 1835; referred to the district attorney, December 30, 1835; also wrote to him February 13, 1837."

So that it seems, Mr. President, here is a case originating in 1822, more than fifteen years ago, in which judgment was obtained more than thirteen years ago, and we are gravely told that on the 30th of November, 1835, the Department was seeking information relative to the parties; when one of those parties, Francis P. Blair, the surety, was living under the very eyes of the Government, in habits of daily social and political intercourse with the President, and with the head of the Department, and receiving thousands of dollars as the printer of the House of Representatives; and yet the official eyes of the Department could not see him!

THE TRIED "EXPEDIENT."

The Sub-Treasury system is not an untried expedient. Its principles have been tested by the General Government and by one of the States, and found by both to be so defective, as to make it indispensably necessary to abandon it.

Under the administration of General Washington, the principle was adopted of allowing the public moneys, as they were collected, to remain in the hands of the individual collectors, and to be by them deposited in banks to their individual credit. During this period, many and large defalcations took place among the officers of Government.—The collector of the City of New York, a revolutionary officer of high and irreproachable character, became a defaulter to a large amount, not by fraudulently appropriating the Government money to his own use, but by a mistaken

borrowed it. The same result took place with the collector at Boston; and so fatally did this system work to the prejudice of the Government, and the ruin of individual character, that by an order from the head of the Treasury, the principle was changed, and the public money was ordered to be deposited in the banks to the credit of the Government, to be subject to the drafts of the Treasurer. Thus was the measure tried by the Government, and thus did it fail, and was abandoned.

In the State of Virginia the system was tried, and most signally did it fail. Two of the most distinguished gentlemen of that State were in succession appointed Treasurers of the State, and having custody of the whole revenue, they both proved to be defaulters to large amounts, and the sequel was as tragical as the event was mournful.—Virginia abandoned the measure, and ordered the public money to be deposited in the banks to the credit of the State; where it has always been safe, and where the trust has been performed with scrupulous fidelity, to the entire satisfaction of the Commonwealth.—All this is a practical commentary upon the Sub-Treasury scheme now so pertinaciously urged upon the country, which ought to be disregarded. The truth is, the system is demoralizing; the temptations are too many and too strong for the frailties of man, and we should be admonished by the divine principle which teaches us to ask, "lead us not into temptation."

The more we reflect upon this subject, and the more we learn, the more confirmed are we in the soundness of our opposition to it.—[*Madisonian.*

THE PUBLIC MONEY.—When the fact is considered, that during the whole of the time that the United States Bank was used as the depository of the public money, there never was one single cent lost to goverment, although its operations are supposed to have amounted to 400 millions of Dollars, and when it is considered that exchanges were never more equal, or the country more flourishing than during this period, it cannot but produce a feeling of sorrow and regret that the proposition should now be seriously entertained of placing the vast amount of this country's finances in the hands of irresponsible agents, sometimes perhaps as the reward of partizan services, and sometimes perhaps with a view to the approaching elections.

In the Post Office Department, where the postmasters act as sub-treasurers to a limited amount, the number of defaulting Postmasters prior to 1836 reported by the postmaster, and against whom claims exist, are Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-two. Compare the security of the two modes of keeping the public money.—[*Frederick Herald.*

Another Indian Deputation.—A deputation of Winnebago Indians, to the number of twenty-one, arrived here yesterday, on their way to Washington. They proceeded on their journey by the afternoon cars.

[*Balt. Pat. Oct. 13.*

The treaty of the Sioux Indians, gives the United States five million of acres of land for $1,000,000—20 cts. per acre.

The receipts of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Rail Road are about $5000 per week.

HALL'S PATENT RIFLE.

It seems, from an examination and report made by a Board of Officers, appointed for the purpose, that the fire arm invented and manufactured by Capt. John H. Hall, at the U. S. Armory, Harper's Ferry, has been allowed the merit of superiority over those of Hackett and Cochran, inventions which have lately made some noise in this country. All these arms are loaded at the breech, and the advantages and defects of each are described in the report. The Board is confirmed in the opinion that the arm of Hall is entitled to all the favorable consideration which has heretofore been bestowed upon it by previously constituted boards and commissions. The Report details the result of several experiments, and the character of each invention. We take a few extracts in reference to Mr. Hall's Guns:

"In constrained positions, such as are not uncommon to light troops, the experiments with Hall's Rifles, at Fort Monroe, in 1826, when in the hands of troops, fully prove that this arm is admirably adapted to this service and that of mounted corps, in consequence of the convenience in loading and facility of discharging when on horseback.

"The attainment of simplicity in the construction of fire-arms is unquestionably of the first importance, in order that those who are to use them may readily comprehend their principles and utility. In the examination of Hall's guns nothing appears complicated; on the contrary, one of their greatest merits consists in the simplicity of their component parts, and the absence of the various appendages [equipments] which are attendant upon, and indispensable to, the use and service of the arms of Colt and Cochran.

"The experiments with Hall's gun, in 1826, gave results satisfactory with regard to its character for resisting the effects of long firings, and there can be no doubt that the durability of all descriptions of arms will depend greatly upon simplicity and consequent strength of construction.

"In sustaining an attack from cavalry, arms have an advantage in proportion to their capability of keeping up a continuous fire, preserving at the same time their position of defence with the bayonet; the muskets of Hall and Hackett possess this advantage in an eminent degree, being, even during the process of loading, in readiness for

with the many-chambered guns, in consequence of the necessity that exists for disconnecting their parts for the purpose of charging them.

The advantage is believed to be altogether in favor of arms that load at the breech, and with receivers that contain only one charge; such arms being conveniently handled and loaded on horseback, are peculiarly adapted to the cavalry service; and the ball, being larger than the diameter of the barrel, *it is not changed from its position* in the receiver by the movement of the horse.

"The board is confirmed in the opinion, that the arm of Hall is entitled to all the favorable consideration which has heretofore been bestowed upon it by previously constituted boards and commissions.

Finally, it is the unanimous opinion of the undersigned that the standard arms now in use in the service of the United States, regular and militia, viz: United States musket and rifle, and Hall's musket, rifle, and carbine, with such improvement in *construction* as the latter are susceptible of, combine, in a higher degree, all the requisites of convenience, durability, simplicity, and effect, than any that have been suggested for the general armament.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN R. FENWICK, *Brig. Gen.*, *President of the Board.*

N. TOWSON, *Brig. Gen.*
W. J. WORTH, *Lt. Col.*
R. D. WAINWRIGHT, *Lt. Col. M. C.*
H. S. BAKER, *Maj. U. S. Army.*
BENJ. HUGER, *Capt. Ordnance.*
ROB'T ANDERSON, *1st Lt. 3d Art'y.*
J. N. MACOMB, *1st Lt. 4th Art'y.*
Secretary of the Board.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

MERCERSBURG, Franklin Co. Pa. 8th October, 1837.

Having passed the last by gone hour in conversation with two of the persons who attempted the capture of the runaways, (an outline of which I wrote from Clearspring,) I am enabled to give you the particulars of this tragic affair in the following words: The three slaves absconded from their masters in Frederick County, Va. on the night of the 30th ult.; passed within two miles of Clearspring on the 3rd instant, where two persons of that neighborhood, judging them to be runaways, agreed to take different courses in the mountain in quest of them. One of the pursuers overtook and collared the hindmost negro, upon which the others got in the rear of the captor and felled him to the earth with bludgeons—leaving him for dead (as the wounded negro informs me.) I am happy to add that the man was sufficiently recovered to tell the tale and shew his bruised head in Clearspring, yesterday. The runaways reached the vicinity of Mercersburg on Wednesday, and were housed by a decoy negro, who, the same afternoon, apprised some constables of the town, of the fact. The Messrs. *Hawker, Weiser, Maxwell* and *Swygart*, repaired to the hut at the mouth of Skinner's Gap—found the negroes in a dark garret, and summoned them to surrender. In reply one of the slaves, a bright mulatto, swore that he would die sooner than do so!—and moreover, that no four men could take him alive! At this moment, finding that the constable was edging closer to pounce upon him, he grasped a scythe that was handy, and commenced the work of death, for he killed poor *Swygart* by a most dreadful cut, which exposed abdominal viscera to view. He laid bare *Hawker's* ribs, besides g

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Harpers Ferry
National Historical Pa
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him a severe cut in the back. Maxwell likewise had his clothes cut, and one side of his nose slit up: And by some mishap this mulatto desperado slashed a gaping wound nearly a foot long into the thigh of his brother runaway, Dan, as well as severing the deltoid muscle of the same negro's right arm, thereby exposing the shoulder bone, six inches long. As poor Swygart was dying, a cessation of hostilities took place, and he was carried into the open air. In the meantime, the two negroes who were not disabled, passed down stairs. After the lapse of a few moments the mulatto returned to the garret for his hat—had some converse with the disabled negro—bade him 'good bye,' and departed—since which period no trace of the two negroes has been obtained!

The master of one of them arrived at Mercersburg just as poor Swygart's body was being lowered into its last tenement. It is to be deplored that the negroes have escaped justice, inasmuch as other runaways will be emboldened to offer resistance. S.

On Saturday night last, the jail of Hanover county, Va. was consumed by fire. The prisoners had been permitted to use fire for one or two days in consequence of the change of the weather; and they attempted to burn the sewer with a view to escape, by which they ignited the middle wall, composed of wood, with a brick wall on either side; and thus communicated the fire to the whole building. The cost of the jail was about ten or twelve hundred dollars. None of the prisoners escaped. [*Richmond Compiler.*

It has been suggested that the Banks in this State might fortify themselves somewhat with specie, by making an allowance of from four to five per cent. to every debtor who should pay their obligations in hard money. By this means, their coffers would receive a gradual accession, and they would be prepared to resume at a much earlier day than seems now to be apprehended. This course would not be derogating from their own notes, because it often happens that debtors present the notes of other Banks in payment of loans. It would evince, moreover, a disposition on the part of the Banks to make some sacrifice for the public good; and although it might lessen in a slight degree the dividends to the stockholders, yet the sacrifice would be so small, compared with the object to be attained, as to render it a matter of but little moment.

So much depends on the restoration of public confidence, that every expedient should be used, not inconsistent with the principles of justice and morality, to lessen the prejudices which the last few months have engendered. [*Richmond Whig.*

Intelligence has been received at St. Louis, (brought by American traders to Mexico,) of the occurrence of a revolutionary movement in the State of Santa Fee, New Mexico, which resulted in the murder of the Governor and all his officers, and the installation of the leader of the revolutionists as Governor of the State.

The Governor, Don Alvino Perez, and all his principal officers, had been murdered by the conspirators. Jose Gonzales, the rebel chief, was declared and installed Governor of New Mexico! About 15 men of distinction had been massacred, including Santiago Abreau, the friend of the stranger and the poor. At the date of these advices, the Americans in the Provinces had not been molested, although there was no security whatever for property, and the Revolutionists, it was said, had marked one of the Americans for sacrifice. This individual, it was observed, would be known when his head was seen upon a pole!

The New York Courier of Tuesday says:—"Among the passengers in the *Europe* for Liverpool, which sailed yesterday morning, are S. Jaudon, Esq., the late Cashier of the Bank of the U. States, and James G. King, Esq. of the House of *Prime, Ward and King*, of this city. Both of these gentlemen visit *London* for the purpose of establishing agencies of the concern with which they are connected, and there can be but little doubt that in a commercial point of view this arrangement will be highly beneficial to the country.

"The establishment of an agency of the Bank of the United States in *London*, is one of the most important movements which has been made in connection with the monetary and commercial affairs of the country, since the removal of the public Deposites from the Bank."

BREAD STUFFS.—The abstract from the report made by the Treasury Department, published on Tuesday, showed that for the nine months ending on the 1st July last, there were imported into this country from Europe 3,495,000 bushels of Wheat, the declared value of which was $3,604,000. The imports into Boston and Philadelphia during the second quarter of the above period are not included, so that taking these into the account, and adding the imports which may have been received during the last quarter, we may set down the imports of the year at about *four millions of bushels of Wheat*. The invoice valuation, it will have been remarked, is little over one dollar per bushel, being the cost to the importer exclusive of freight and other charges. In this market,—where a large portion of these wheats are sold,—the average price paid by the miller was about one dollar and seventy cents per bushel; and presuming that the same average was paid elsewhere, we find that the people of the United States have paid to foreign countries for *bread* alone, during the past year, the enormous sum of nearly *seven millions of dollars!* At the rate of five bushels of wheat to the barrel of flour, the quantity of flour manufactured from this mass of foreign wheat is shown to be *eight hundred thousand barrels!* We may here state, in connection with this fact, that the greatest export of breadstuffs made from the United States was in the year 1817, when 1,479,000 barrels were shipped to foreign ports. Since 1822, the average export has been 850,000 barrels—an amount about equal to that imported during the past year in wheat.—[*Balt. Amer.*

SUICIDE.—*Benjamin C. Russell*, a shoemaker by trade, aged about 40 years, a citizen of this place, committed suicide by cutting his throat, a few days ago.—*Leesburg Wash., Oct. 14.*

Sporting Intelligence.

WASHINGTON RACES.

First Day.—The sweepstakes for three year olds, was won by T. R. S Boyce's b. f. by Apparition, beating Gen. Gibson's b. f. Oscar, and Mr. Kendall's Henry A. Wise.

Second Day.—A large company attended the Race Course to-day, amongst whom were a great number of ladies. The sport to-day was considered superior to that of yesterday. Col. Wm. Wynn's Bay Colt won the race, beating in the first and second heats, with apparent ease, Col. Jenifer's Black Colt, and Mr. Merritt's Sorrel Filly.

Third Day.—The sports of the turf yesterday were superior to those of the preceding days. There was a larger company on the course and in the public stand than was noticed on Tuesday and Wednesday. The race was won by Mr. Wm. R. Johnson's sorrel horse Boston, which beat Leesburg, Stockton, Caroline, Prince George's, Mary Selden, and Virginia.

Fourth Day.—The course was very well attended yesterday, although the rain in the morning seemed to be unfavorable. About 1 o'clock, however, when the race commenced, the weather was fine. The sport was very good. Mr. W. R. Johnson's sorrel mare, Mary Blunt, won the race in two heats, beating Mr. Garrison's black horse Cippus with ease. The rider of Cippus pulled up his horse by mistake at the third mile in the second heat. It did not, however, seem possible that Cippus could have beaten Mary Blunt. [*Nat. Int.*

KENDALL COURSE RACES.

First Day.—There were two sweepstakes up for to-day. The first $300 entrance, $100 forfeit, two mile heats, 4 subscribers, was forfeited to Col. Wynn's fine colt Pictou, by Luzborough—none other appearing at the stand. Pictou was the winner of the great sweepstakes at the Central last fall, and is one of the most promising colts in the country. He is entered for five other stakes, and could not be purchased for a very high figure.

SECOND RACE—Sweepstakes for three year olds, $200 entrance, h. f., six subscribers—four started.

L. Townes', of N. C., ch. f. Eloize, by Luzborough, dam Mary Washington, 83 lbs.	1 1
Col. Wynn's (Wyatt's) b. f. by Luzborough, dam by Director, 83 lbs.	2 2
Col. W. R. Johnson's br. f. full sister to Collier, 83 lbs.	4 3
T. R. S. Boyce's b. f. Testimony, by Apparition, dam by Tuckahoe, 83 lbs.	3 dis.

Time—3m 49s.—3m. 50s.

Second Day.—Three mile heats $400. Colt's and fillies, Mr. Kendall's ch. c. Modena, 4 years old, by Sussex, dam by Rat Ray, wt. 97 lbs. 1 1
James B. Kendall's br. m. Kamsidel, 6 years old, by Industry, dam Arethusa, by Sir Hal, wt. 115 lbs. 2 2
Col. E. Towne's br. m. Black Bird, by Arab, dam by Virginia, wt. 107 lbs. 3 3

Time.5m. 50s.—5m. 57s. The last mile of the second heat was run in 1m. 51s.

Third Day.—The first race was for a silver plate, value $350.

Col. Francis Thompson's ch. f. Rowena, 3 years old, by Timoleon, dam by Rob Roy, 1 1
Jas. B. Kendall's ch. m. Mary Granville, 4 years old, by Sir Charles, dam by Roanoke, 97 lbs. 3 2
George L. Stockett's g. c. 3 years old, by Medley, out of the dam of Glovena, 2 3

Time 4m. 1s.—3m. 59s.

SECOND RACE—Purse $200—free only for Maryland bred and District of Columbia.

George L. Stockett's b. f. Mary Selden, 4 years old, by Sussex, out of the dam of Glovena, 4 1 1
Francis Thompson's Mediator, 4 yrs. old, by Sir Charles, dam by Napoleon, 100 lbs. 1 2 2
James B. Kendall's g. m. Molinera, 4rs. old by Medley, dam by Jones' Arabian, 97 lbs. 3 3 3
E. J. Wilson's b. m. Virginia Graves, 5 yrs. old, by Sir Charles, dam by Napoleon, wt 107 lbs. 2 4 dis

Fourth Day.—Jockey Club purse of $1000, four mile heats.

Col. W. R. Johnson's ch. f. Mary Blunt, four years old, by Sir Charles, dam by Sir Alfred—97 lbs. 1 1
Francis Thompson's gr. c. Isaac of York, four years old, by Sir Charles, dam by Ratler—100 lbs. 2 2
John C. Stevens' bl. f. Bonny Black, 4 yrs. old, by Imp. Valentine—97 lbs. 3 2
E. J. Wilson's ch. m. Eliza Ann, 5 yrs. old, by Jackson, dam Lottery's Rider, 4 dr.
H. Landis' ch. c. Howard, four years old, by Sir Charles, dam Sally Walker—100 lbs. dis.
James B. Kendall's br. f. Medora, 4 years old, by John Richards, dam by imported Valentine. dis.

Time—7m. 55s.—8m. 14s.

Col. W. R. Johnson's ch. m. Atalanta won the 4 mile day at Tree Hill last week, beating easily Experiment and two others. Margaret Armistead won the two mile purse, beating Somerville and three others.

LONG ISLAND RACES.—The four mile purse of $1000, run for on Thursday, was won by Mingo beating *Bonny Black*, who was drawn after the first heat. Time 7m. 52½s. Gipsey was entered but did not start.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET,

For the week ending Friday evening, Oct. 13.

CATTLE.—In the early part of the week there was a fair supply of Beef on the hoof in the market and the price ranged from $6 to $7. Since then the supply has fallen off, and prices have advanced. We quote to-day at $6,50 a $7,50; as good cattle would readily command the latter rate, live Hogs continue to arrive in limited lots. We quote them as before at $7.

FLOUR.—*Howard st. Flour.*—The store price continues steady at $8,50. The wagon price remains at $8,25.

City Mills Flour.—At the beginning of the week a parcel, for export, was sold at $8,25, but holders generally have since refused to sell at that price, and ask $8,50.

GRAIN.—*Wheat.*—To-day two parcels of prime Virginia red, about 2500 bushels, were sold at $1,76 per bushel, and one parcel of red of extraordinarily prime quality, was taken at $1,79. A sale of foreign wheat was made at $1,60; of this latter description there is little or none in market.

Corn.—The price of white has been steady throughout the week at 92 a 93 cts., and of yellow at 98 cents.

Rye.—Sales of Maryland at 86 a 88 cents. Foreign, in store, is held at $1.

Oats.—We quote at 32a34 cts.

BACON.—We quote good and very superior parcels at 10a10½ cts. and common at 9a9½ cents. A lot of superior Ohio Hams was sold this week at 13½ cts.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., at the Eagle Hotel, Frederick, Md., by the Rev. Mr. Brison, Mr. DANIEL S. BOYLE to Miss LOUISA BEALLE, both of Harpers-Ferry, Va.

DIED,

At the residence of her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Coleman, in Cumberland County, Virginia, on Friday the 6th inst., Mrs. MARTHA MARGARET BAILEY, consort of Aminadab M. Bailey, Printer, of Richmond, Virginia.

At Oakly, near Lexington, Va., on Friday the 29th of September, JAMES LYLE, Esq., of Wetumpka, Alabama, aged about 35 years.

Notices.

☞ The third *Quarterly Meeting* for Jefferson circuit, for 1837, will commence in Smithfield on Friday evening next, (20th inst.,) and continue for several days.

☞ Divine service may be expected in the Presbyterian Church in Charlestown, on next Sunday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Oct. 19.

☞ On Sunday next, the 22d instant, by leave of Providence, the Rev. Mr. DOUGLASS will preach in Smithfield, and by request his discourse will be in opposition to the Universalist doctrine.

Samuel D. Baker,
Attorney at Law,
SHEPHERDSTOWN, VIRG'A.
October 19, 1837.—3t.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber finding it impossible to sustain himself in business by giving the credits required by his customers, is compelled, very reluctantly, to decline giving any credits upon his work in future.—He feels assured that every one will see the propriety as well as the necessity of the course he has taken, when they are apprized that no materials he uses can be purchased at this time without the cash in hand. He is therefore compelled to say, that he will sell as low as possible for *Cash*, and Cash only, or for such articles of PRODUCE as will be convertible into cash—all such articles will be received as cash.

SAMUEL H. ALLEMONG.

P. S.—He returns his sincere thanks for the encouragement he has received from a liberal public, and hopes those who are indebted to him will relieve his circumstances by paying him at as early a period as possible. He is aware of the extreme scarcity of money, and is disposed to give all the indulgence he reasonably can.

S. H. ALLEMONG.

Charlestown, Oct. 19, 1837.—3t.

Public Sale of LAND.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by John F. Strider, for the use of Jacob Shriver, executor of James Neer, deceased, dated 23d day of March, 1836, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Loudoun, in deed book 4 H's, folio 339, I will offer for sale, *on the 15th day of November next*, about 12 o'clock, M. on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, the

Two Tracts or parcels of Land

in said deed mentioned, which lie adjoining, adjoin the lands of John Conard and others. One tract contains upwards of **58 Acres**, and the other upwards of **43 Acres.**—They will be sold together. There is on the land a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and other out houses—and its fertility and convenience to market, render it valuable. It is deemed unnecessary to speak of it more particularly, taking it for granted that those desirous of purchasing will view it for themselves before the day of sale. Such title as is vested in me will be made the purchaser, which is believed to be good.

Capt. Peter Derry, residing near the land, will show it to persons wishing to view it.

F. LITTLETON, *Trustee.*

Oct. 19, 1837.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be offered, at public sale, *on Thursday the 2d of November*, (*next month*,) at the late residence of David Staley, deceased, five miles below Shepherdstown, on the Potomac river, near Reynolds's Little Mill, the whole of the

Personal Property

of said estate, consisting, in part, of Five head of Horses—nine head of Cattle, Forty head of Hogs—a few Sheep, One Wagon, Ploughs, Harrows, &c. &c. Wagon and Plough Gears, one Wind Mill,

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

BEDS, BEDDING, &c.

ALSO,

800 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Potatoes, About 300 bushels of prime Wheat, About 100 bushels of Rye, &c.

With many other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of $5 and upwards, bond and good security being required. Under that sum, cash. Terms to be complied with before the removal of the goods.

The Wheat and Rye will be sold for cash.

JACOB STALEY, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 19, 1837.

☞ All persons having claims against said estate will please present them, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement; and those owing the estate will make payment forthwith. J. S. *Adm'r.*

PUBLIC SALE.

HAVING sold my farm, and intending to emigrate to the West, I will sell at public auction, *on Tuesday the 31st of this month*, (*October*,) at my residence, known by the name of Shannon-hill, on Shenandoah river, about five miles South of Charlestown, my personal property, consisting of

6 head of Horses, one Colt,
Milch Cows and Heifers,
4 brood Sows, and 44 fat Hogs,
18 head of Sheep, half breed;
Gears, Wagons, Wood and Hay Ladders,
Wheat Fan, Cutting Box,
Wheat Screen, and

Farming Implements,

complete.

Also, Household and Kitchen FURNITURE,

One set of Mill Scales,
One set of Black-smiths Tools—complete,
One set of Coopers Tools, &c. &c.

ALSO,

From 3 to 4 hundred barrels of CORN by the barrel, to be delivered at the heap;
From one to two hundred bushels of Potatoes, by the bushel;
From five to six hundred Locust Posts;
Several parcels of Cooper Stuff, double and single; Plank, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

No property will be sold until the day of sale.

Terms.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of $5 and upwards, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security; for all sums under $5, the cash will be required. No property to be removed until the terms of sale be complied with.

☞ Sale to commence early in the day.

HUGH McDONALD.

October 19, 1837.

Salt and Plaster.

6000 bushels of Salt,
200 tons Plaster, just received and for sale. WAGER & CO.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 19, 1837.—3t.

EMANUEL THOMAS, TAILOR.

TAKES this method of informing the public generally, that he has commenced the above business at Halltown, where he is ready to serve all those who may give him a call, at a short notice, and hopes by paying strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of custom. He pledges himself that his work shall be done in a neat and workmanlike manner.

☞ *The Fashions are received regularly every three months.*

Halltown, Oct. 19, 1837.

Dutton Corn for Sale.

THIS Corn ripens about forty days earlier than any other Corn planted to the North, where great efforts have been made to procure the best and earliest seed grain. In this climate it ripens about fifty or sixty days sooner than our ordinary crop corn.—My small crop of Dutton Corn, was housed on the 26th of September, and might have been the first of the month, but I was otherwise engaged.

Those persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity to procure seed of this valuable Corn, are requested to make immediate application, as the subscriber has already been applied to from a distance for seed. This corn produces from sixty to one hundred and twenty bushels to the acre, according to strength of soil and tillage. For full and ample information in regard to this corn, I refer the inquirer to the Cultivator, March, 1837, No. 1, vol. 4, page 8, 9, and 15. Also, same paper, April No. page 1st.

I got my seed from Albany, New York, last April, and gave there for it $2 50 per bushel. I only ask $1 a bushel for mine at the corn house. I have left some at the Free Press Office for inspection.

BUSHROD C. WASHINGTON.

Oct 19, 1837.

WOOL WANTED.

I WISH to purchase common WOOL, for which I will give a liberal price.

JAMES J. MILLER.

Charlestown, Oct. 19, 1837.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by Joseph L. Russell, and of record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson County, I will offer for sale, before Fitzsimmons's Hotel, Harpers-Ferry, *on Saturday the 4th day of November next*, all the INTEREST of said Russell in the **REAL ESTATE** of Jacob Allstadt, dec'd, being his life estate in an undivided half of two-thirds of 202 acres of LAND, adjoining the lands of Jacob Moler's heirs and others. Terms of sale, cash.

WM. C. WORTHINGTON, *Trustee.*

Oct. 19, 1837.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES FOR OCTOBER.

Capital Prize—$40,000.
150 Prizes $1,000.
Virginia State Lottery.

For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Association of Norfolk.

Class No. 8, for 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, Oct. 21st, 1837.

1 prize of	$40,000	5 prizes of	$1,300
1 do	10,000	5 do	1,200
1 do	5,000	5 do	1,100
1 do	3,000	64 do	100
1 do	1,940	64 do	90

Whole tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, $140
Do do 25 half do 70
Do do 25 quar. do 35

Virginia State Lottery;

For the benefit of the town of Wellsburg.

Class No. 7, for 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, October 28, 1837.

SCHEME:

$30,000, 10,000, 7,000, 5,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,165, 25 of 1,000, 50 of 500, 50 of 200, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

Certificates of Packages of 25 whole tickets $130
Do do 25 half do 65
Do do 25 quar. do 32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Schemes, address

D. S. GREGORY & CO.
Managers,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

☞ Orders from a distance by mail promptly attended to, and the drawings invariably sent as soon as over.

Oct. 19, 1837.

Attention, Cavalry!

YOU are ordered to parade on Saturday next the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, in front of the Valley Hotel, Charlestown.

J. F. ABELL, *Capt.*

Oct. 19, 1837.

Company Orders.

THE company under my command will meet at the usual place for parade on the last Saturday in this month, at 11 o'clock.

J. W. REYNOLDS, *Capt.*

Oct. 19, 1837.

Company Orders.

THE company under my command are ordered to parade at Halltown on Saturday next the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock.

COLIN PETER, *Capt.*

Oct. 19 1837.

Company Orders.

THE Company under my command is ordered to parade in front of Jacob Sheetz's tavern, in Shepherdstown, the last Saturday in this month, at the usual hour.

SAMUEL LICKLIDER, *Capt.*

Oct. 5, 1837—3t.

Smithfield Company.

YOU are ordered to parade on Saturday the 21st day of October, before Henry Smith's Hotel in Smithfield, at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Captain,

JOSEPH G. PACKETT.

Oct. 12, 1837.

Company Orders.

THE legal parade of the Leetown Company will be on the 3d Saturday of the present month, at the usual place, Leetown.

By order the Captain.

Oct. 12, 1837.

Company Orders.

THE Company under my command is hereby notified, that a lawful muster will be held, in front of the Market-House, in Charlestown, on the third Saturday in the present month, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

FRANCIS YATES, *Capt.*

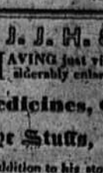
Oct. 5, 1837.

Blank Deeds of Trust

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

J. J. H. STRAITH,

HAVING just visited Baltimore, has considerably enlarged his Stock of

Medicines,  **Paints,**
Dye Stuffs, **&c. &c.**

In addition to his stock of LIQUORS, the following have been received:

Excellent Old Rye Whiskey
Jamaica Spirits
French Brandy
Best Holland Gin
Lisbon, and another supply of Madeira
French Madeira, genuine Port, } WINE.
Teneriffe and Claret

His Stock of DYE-STUFFS, embrace:

Ground and Chipped Logwood
Chipped Fustic
Ground Nicaragua,—Madder
Ground Camwood, &c.

Among his PAINTS, are:

Chrome Green, ditto Yellow
Spanish Brown,—Venitian Red
Yellow Ochre,
Red Lead, Black Lead
Ivory Black,—Lamp Black
White Lead (dry and ground in oil)
Whiting, &c.

Also, a fresh supply of

Fruits, Confectionary, &c.

INCLUDING:

Oranges, Lemons, Pennes
Soft Shell and Paper Shell Almonds
Filberts; English Walnuts; Pecan Nuts
Best Bunch Raisins
Candies of every kind
French Cordial Drops
Do. Jelly Cakes
Do. Gum Drops
Citron; West-India Preserved Pine-Apple
Ginger; Hiscocs, and Limes
French Brandy Fruits, in glass jars
Cranberries
Saltana Raisins; Zante Currants, &c.
Water, Sugar, Soda, and Butter Crackers.

He has also received a beautiful assortment of

Stationary and Fancy Articles!

Lead Pencils of every color
Motto Seals, in great variety
Ever-points, for pencils
Glass & other Ink stands
Indian Ink
Letter & writing Paper
Superfine Letter Paper, assorted colors
Note Paper, plain and watered, assorted colours
United States Government Pens
Commercial do
Imperial do
Perfectum do
Ladies' Pens
Pocket Inkstands
Gold Ink, the trace of which resembles gold leaf laid on the paper
Transparent Wafers
Red and Blue Writing Sand
Black Lines
Visiting Cards, plain and fancy
Card Cases
Pink, Blue, and Lilac Saucers, for painting and dyeing
Gold and Morocco Paper, for fancy work
Richly embossed and stamped Cards, for making centre-table Baskets and Card Racks, of great variety in pattern and colour

Fancy Books,

INCLUDING:

Splendid ALBUMS, with embossed binding
Bulwer's, Cooper's, Marryat's, } NOVELS
and Kennedy's
Flora's Dictionary
Language of Flowers
Hemans's, Bryant's, and other POEMS,
The PARLOUR SCRAP BOOK, a splendid work for the centre table

ALSO,

Prepared Indian Rubber, for removing pencil mark
Pocket-Books and Wallets
Coarse and fine Paint Brushes
Paints in boxes
Percussion Primers; Percussion Caps
SOAPS—
Honey
Bears Oil; Antique Oil; Pomatum
Cold Cream, in neat jars
Hair Dye
Erasive Salts, for removing stains of fruit, ink, &c. from linen and cotton goods
A fine assortment of Penknives—and
Delicate Scissors
Red Leads, for Joiners and Cabinet-Makers' use,
Horse, Floor, Shoe, Crumb, Hair, and Comb Brushes, &c. &c.

CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 12, 1837.

Fashionable Goods.

I AM now receiving a handsome supply of NEW FANCY GOODS, comprising the latest style and fashions, among which the following articles may be found:

A handsome assortment 6-4 Thibet Merinos,
do. do. do. 6-4 and 3-4 English do.
do. do. do. 6-4 Venitian Cloths,
do. do. Figured and plain Challeys,
do. do. Moslens Delaines,
do. Rich, figured, and plain colored } SILKS,
do. 3-4, 4-4, & 6-4 Thibet and Highland } SHAWLS,
do. French, British, and Am. PRINTS,
Satin Lavambaline (new article,)
Black figured Hernans,
Black Italian Lustring,
Bombazines; Satins,
Thibet, Challey, and Gauze Scarfs,
French Worked and Tamb'd Collars and Capes,
Fig'd and plain Star Nett and Thuelle,
Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery,
Silk, Kid, Thuelle, and Hoskin Gloves,
Thread, Bobinet, and Lisle Edgings,
Cambric & Bobinet Edgings & Insertings,
Bobinet and Thuelle Edgings & Quillings,
Plain bordered and Damask Linen, Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs,
Swiss, Mull, and Jaconet, plain, figured, and Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Splendid Bonnet and Cap Ribbands, (new style,)
Lustring, Gauze, and Satin do.

Also, a handsome assortment of BONNETS, SHOES, and many other articles in my line—to which I would politely invite the attention of the Ladies.

JAMES J. MILLER.

Charlestown, Oct. 19, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just returned from Philadelphia, with a NEW & SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of the latest and most fashionable

DRY GOODS.

Persons wishing good bargains will do well to call and examine my Stock. Among it will be found:

Plain assorted colored Gro-de-Naps,
Striped do do. (latest fashions)
Assorted col'd French & English Merinos,
do. do. Cassimets,
do. do. Linseys,
do. do. Fulled do.
Ladies' Merino Shawls,
do. Thibet do.
do. Worked Collars,
Cassimeres, (most fashionable patterns,)
Assorted Silk Velvet Vestings, &c. &c.

RICHARD D. DORAN.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 12, 1837.—3t

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,

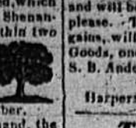
N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets under the Museum.

May 19, 1836.

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Loudoun county, rendered at the September Term, 1837, in the case of Samuel Clendening against Samuel W. Young's Administrator, and the heirs of the said Samuel W. Young, will be sold, to the highest bidder, *on the 8th day of November next*, the

TRACT OF LAND



in the bill and proceedings mentioned, which lies in Jefferson county, between the Shenandoah river and the Blue Ridge, within two and a half miles of Harpers-Ferry, adjoining the lands of the United States, and others. Said farm contains about **269 ACRES,** of which a fair proportion is in Timber.

Terms.—One-third to be paid in hand, the residue in two equal annual payments, without interest till due; the purchaser to execute his bonds for the deferred payments.

The Sale will take place in front of Fitzsimmons' Tavern, in the Town of Harpers-Ferry, about 12 o'clock, M.

T. ROGERS,
Commissioner.

Oct. 5, 1837.—5t

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by John Davenport and Catharine E. his wife, and now of record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson County, the undersigned will offer for sale before the Court House of Jefferson, *on Wednesday the 8th day of November next*, the interest of said Davenport and wife, in the real estate of the late Benjamin Davenport, dec'd, adjoining the lands of Lock's heirs, and W. W. Throckmorton, and others,—the tract contains 381½ acres—the interest to be sold, being the one undivided fifth of the fee simple of two-thirds of said tract, and the one undivided fifth of the reversion in one third of the tract—or in other words, 50 *ACRES* 37 1-5 *PERCHES* in fee simple—and the reversion after the expiration of the life estate of the widow of Benjamin Davenport in 25 *ACRES* 18 3-5 *PERCHES*. Possession given of the fee simple immediately. The land is too well known to require any description.

Terms.—So much of the purchase money as is necessary to defray the expences of the sale, CASH—For the balance, a credit until the first day of *September next*, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond and personal security, and a deed of trust to secure the payment.

GEO. W. SAPPINGTON,
WM. C. WORTHINGTON,
Trustees.

Oct. 5, 1837.

Public Sale.

BY authority of a decree of the County Court of Jefferson, sitting as a Court of Chancery, pronounced on the 22d day of August, 1837, in the case of John R. White against Sarah Elizabeth Williams, and others, I will sell, at public auction, *on Wednesday the 8th day of November next*, (being the first day of the next term of the Superior Court,) in front of the Court-House of said county, all that beautiful farm lying on the Shenandoah river in the said county, known as "Keyes' Ferry tract," containing about

One Hundred & Sixty-five ACRES,

together with Keyes' Ferry. Also another tract of land, of which Gershom Keyes died seized, lying on the Blue Ridge Mountain in

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY NINE ACRES,

about one mile from the Shenandoah river, adjoining lands of Daniel Bedinger's heirs and lands of Peter Dillow. The Alexandria road passes through this tract.

Terms.—One third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in two equal annual instalments—the purchaser to give bond with approved security, and the title to be retained as a further security for the deferred payments.

J. T. DAUGHERTY, *Trustee and Special Commissioner.*

☞ I am authorised to say that the purchaser of the Keyes' Ferry tract, can buy on accommodating terms, a tract of about FIFTY ACRES, adjoining the same.

J. T. DAUGHERTY.

Sept. 21, 1837.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT *HARPERS-FERRY.*

THE undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Superior Court of Jefferson county, will proceed to sell, *on Saturday 28th day of October*, 1837, at Fitzsimmons' Hotel in Harpers-Ferry, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the terms hereinafter mentioned, a part of the real estate of James B. Wager, remaining unsold from former sales, viz:

THE TAVERN LOT,

fronting the Arsenal Yard, binding on the Shenandoah street 90 feet, and running back about 150 feet. This lot will be divided into four beautiful building lots, three of which each 30 feet front on Shenandoah street—the other, of 30 feet by about 120 feet, on High street, to be sold separately.

ONE OTHER LOT,

(vacant,) on the hill, behind the old Wager mansion.

Terms of Sale.—One third in hand, the remaining two-thirds in two equal payments, at 9 and 18 months. The title to be withheld until the whole purchase money shall have been paid.

ANDREW KENNEDY,
JOS. T. DAUGHERTY,
Commissioners.

Sept. 7, 1837.—8t.

Public Sale.

BY authority of a decree, pronounced on the 28th day of August, 1837, by the Judge of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson county, in the case of Jacob Albert, &c. against Fontaine Beckham, &c., and in pursuance of a deed of trust executed by said Beckham to Edward Wager and Armstead Beckham, bearing date on the 29th December, 1834, the undersigned, trustees appointed by said decree, will sell at public auction, on *Saturday the 28th day of October next*, in front of Gibson's Hotel at Harpers-Ferry,

All that valuable
MILL PROPERTY,

On the Island of Virginius, conveyed by the said deed of trust, and therein particularly described; being the same which is now in the occupancy of Rowland, Hedlebower & Co.

Three thousand and one hundred dollars will be required to be paid in hand—the balance of the purchase money to be divided into five equal annual instalments, the first of which to be paid on the first day of July next, and the other four on the first day of July in each of the years 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842; bonds to be given for the deferred payments, to be secured by a deed of trust on the property.

JOS. T. DAUGHERTY,
ANDREW HUNTER,
PROVINCE M'CORMICK,
Trustees.

August 31, 1837.

CHEAP GOODS.

I AM now receiving a *LARGE and general supply of*

New Fall & Winter Goods,

Which I am determined to offer at *unusually low, for cash* or to punctual dealers on short time. My customers and the public generally are invited to call, as great bargains may be had.

JAMES J. MILLER.

Charlestown, Oct. 12, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving and opening his

Fall & Winter Assortment OF GOODS,

Embracing almost every variety suited to the present and approaching season—the whole selected and purchased with care, at the lowest rates, and many at sacrifice prices, and will be disposed of at such prices as must please. Those wishing to obtain good bargains, will do well to call and examine the Goods, one door West of Messrs. William & S. B. Anderson, Shenandoah Street.

THOMAS HUGHES.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 12, 1837.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE NOTES given at the sale of the late STEPHEN DALGARN, will become due on the 19th of this month (October,) I hope every person will be ready at that time to lift their notes, as no indulgence can or will be given. JOHN DALGARN, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 12, 1837.—3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of the late DANIEL MORGAN, are requested to present them, authenticated for settlement—and all those who know themselves to be indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and make payment. MARY W. MORGAN, *Executrix of Daniel Morgan, dec'd.*

Near Shepherdstown, } 3t
Oct. 12, 1837. }

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having removed his Store from Potomac Street, to the stand on Shenandoah Street, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Staley, next Store West of Messrs. Wm. & S. B. Anderson, invites his customers and the public to continue their patronage at his new situation. He returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal support he has received, and assures the public that in future, nothing shall be omitted on his part to deserve a continuance of their favours. A part of his **FALL STOCK** is received, and in a short time the assortment will be completed.

THOMAS HUGHES.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 14, 1837—6t.

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscriber once more, *and for the last time*, gives this notice to all those who are owing him by note or on account for balances due at Elk Branch and at Watpert's Cross-Roads, that unless payment be made on or before the 15th day of October, (NEXT MONTH,) all accounts and notes over twenty dollars, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney, for collection—and all notes and accounts under twenty dollars, will be placed in the hands of a Constable, for collection, &c. JOHN T. COOKUS.

P. S. All those who are owing me for Merchandise at Shepherdstown, will confer a favor by paying the whole or a part of their respective accounts, by the 15th of next month (October.) J. T. C.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 7, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing in the Store at Lee Town, between the undersigned, J. Baker & Brothers, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of T. C. Bock, who designs leaving this for the West—the undersigned finding it inconvenient to superintend the said business himself, or continue it without the aid of another partner, takes this method of informing any and every Capitalist, who may feel disposed to embark in business of this kind, that there is now a vacancy presented for them at this place, which a person well qualified, and with good character, &c. could not fail to do a good and safe business. Any person with the above qualifications, who may desire to engage in this business, will do well to make early application to me at Lee Town, or at my farm near that place.

M. HELM.

September, 21, 1837—tf.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next Legislature of Virginia, praying that an Act may be passed, authorising the erection of a Bridge across the Shenandoah River, from the Loudoun side to the Island, at or near Harpers-Fer

FREE PRESS.

PUBLISHED, WEEKLY, AT
TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CTS,
PER ANNUM.

Payable half yearly: but Two Dollars will be received as payment in full, if paid entirely in advance. Whenever payment is deferred beyond the expiration of the year, interest will be charged.

☞ Subscriptions for six months, $1 25, to be paid invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING.

The terms of advertising are for a square or less, $1, for three insertions—larger ones in the same proportion. Each continuance 25 cents per square.

☞ All advertisements not ordered for a specific time, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

QUARRELING.

The reason people quarrel about religion is, because they really have so little of it, and the more they quarrel, the more abundantly do they prove it. A man has a right to stand by his religious faith—a right to insist upon it—a right to present it respectfully, on all proper occasions, to the consideration of others, but he has no right to quarrel, and any man that will quarrel about these things, in my opinion, has not much to quarrel about.

Politicians need not quarrel. Whoever quarrels with a man for his political opinions denies the first principles of freedom—freedom of thought—moral liberty—without which there is nothing in politics worth a groat; it is therefore wrong upon principle. You have on this subject a right to your own opinions, so have others: you have a right to convince *them if you can*, they have the *same right*. Exercise your rights, but again I say—don't quarrel.

In nine cases out of ten the wisest policy is, if a man cheats you, to quit dealing with him, if he is abusive, quit his company, if he slanders you, take care so to live that nobody will believe him; no matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is, generally, just to let him alone. There is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the wrong we meet.—*Trenton Emporium.*

A good one.—A gentleman recently lodged at a hotel somewhere in the Middle States, and in the morning was observed looking among a quantity of newly cleaned boots, in search of his own.

"What kind of boots was your boots, sir?" inquired Billy.

"Quite new ones, have you seen them?"

"New ones! why lor bless you sir, the new boots be all gone an hour ago."

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE, *Georgetown, D. C.*

HAVING a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE & WHARF, adjoining the steam-boat Wharf, two doors above Mr. Walter Smoots, I will transact *a general Commission business*, in the sale and forwarding of

Flour, Whiskey, Grain, Pork, Bacon,

And other COUNTRY PRODUCE—and attend to the purchase of Plaster, Fish, Groceries, &c.—and shall be pleased to attend to business in my line, for any person who may wish to command my services. As my success must depend upon industry and the satisfaction I may be able to render to those who entrust me with their business, it is scarcely necessary to assure the public that I will endeavor to merit their patronage.

CONRAD HOGMIRE.

Georgetown, Sept. 28, 1837.—2m.

☞ *Winchester Republican and Romney Intelligencer, 2 months, and forward accounts and one No. of paper, to* C. H.

THOMAS FINLEY, *No. 8, Spear's Wharf,* Baltimore, Md.

CONTINUES the COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will devote particular attention to the sale of

FLOUR, GRAIN,
TOBACCO, CLOVERSEED, and other articles of
COUNTRY PRODUCE,

And for which his charge is very moderate. The Warehouse he occupies has the Rail-Road in the rear, and a free Wharf in front; hence, property consigned to him may be shipped to any part of the globe without the expense of drayage.

To such of his correspondents as desire it, he will from time to time communicate the state of the Market.

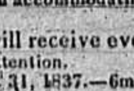
Baltimore, Aug. 31, 1837.—8w

Cotton Yarn, Nails, &c.

A. C. CAZENOVE & CO. Of Alexandria,

KEEP on hand a large stock of YARNS and OSNABURGS, manufactured by the *Petersburg Manufacturing Company*, warranted equal to any made in the U. States.

Cut Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fencing ***NAILS, (all sizes,)***
From the WAREHAM Works—very superior.
WINES of every description, *warranted pure,*
Muscovado & Refined Sugars,
Dupont's Powder, Sparks' Shot,



Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Salt, &c. &c.

For sale on accommodating terms.

☞ Orders by mail will receive every possible despatch and attention.

ALEXANDRIA, D. C., Aug. 31, 1837.—6m.

For Sale,

FAMILY FLOUR, Superfine Flour, Rye Flour, prime sifted and unsifted Corn Meal, Oats, Offall of different kinds, Buckwheat Flour, whole Corn, Potatoes, Dried Apples and Peaches, Bacon and Lard, and a number of other articles in their line of business. JOHN SCOTT,

For Rowland, Heffebower & Co.

Opposite the Island Mill, Harpers-Ferry, June 15, 1837.

N. B.—In view of keeping up a supply, those having the above articles to dispose of will find ready sale for them at fair prices, by calling on me, at the above establishment, or any of the firm. JOHN SCOTT.

June 15, 1837.

PRESERVED GINGER.

I HAVE a case of very superior Preserved Ginger, for sale low.

August 31, 1837. J. J. MILLER.

Georgetown White Ale,

OF first quality, (a very superior article,) this day received and for sale at the Drug Store of *J. J. H. STRAITH.*

August 31, 1837.

MORISON'S PILLS.

The genuine Hygean Vegetable
UNIVERSAL MEDICINES
OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Hygeiasm is the Tribute which Life has ever paid to Virtue.

THE excellence and universal efficacy of these Medicines, in relieving and removing all the maladies of mankind, and the beauty and value of the simple theory on which they are founded, could not, perhaps, be more strongly proved than by the unexampled chicanery, and bold but unfounded assumptions of those who so perseveringly, and at a vast expense, endeavor to impose on the public, feeble and unworthy imitations.

Since the legal decisions which have established the claim of the Genuine Hygeian Medicines to protection from direct counterfeiters, numberless are the schemes of unprincipled innovators to evade the just penalties of the law; and scarcely a newspaper can be taken up that does not teem with whole columns of garbled extracts from Mr. Morison's many publications; and by thus unblushingly assuming his ideas, and even his very words, vainly strive to rob him of his original discovery, by which he rescued himself from a series of suffering of 35 years' continuance, and led to the foundation of the sound but simple system of the Hygeian physiology; whereas, had not Mr. Morison propounded this system to the English community, and had not its lovely truths spread with a rapidity commensurate with its importance, through Great Britain, the continent of Europe, the nations of the East, and the United States of America, and, in fact, having agencies and advocates established in every civilized nation of the earth, neither their names, nor their ignorant pretensions, would ever have been heard of.

The publications of Mr. Morison and his coadjutors are comprised in sixteen volumes, a reference to which will readily satisfy any enquirer of the correctness of this statement.

H. SHEPHEARD MOAT,
General Agent for the United States.

The following Agents are appointed in the State of Virginia, of whom may be obtained the Pills and Powders; also the various Publications and Lists of Agents, as appointed in every town in the Union.

D. HENDERSON & SON,
Fredericksburg,
General Agents for the State of Virginia,
To whom applications for agencies must be made:

SUB-AGENTS.

Mr. Elisha Shepperson, Richmond.
J. C. Swan, Petersburg.
C. Hall, Norfolk.
Messrs. Williams & Victor, Lynchburg.
Mr. Henry P. Ward, Winchester.
JAMES J. MILLER, } CHARLESTOWN.
THOMAS TIMBERLAKE, *Smithfield.*
JOHN T. COOKUS, Shepherdstown.
WM. LONG & SON, Martinsburg.
GIBSON & ARMSTRONG, Romney.
R. G. Saunders, Leesburg.
Solomon King, Wheeling.
F. L. B. Shaver, Abingdon.
Messrs. Stevens & Taylor, Lexington.
Matthews Paxton & Co., Lewisburg.
Patrick, Rand & Co., Charleston, Ka.
Mr. Robert F. Ferguson, Woodstock.
Gabriel Jordan, Luray.
Samuel Shacklett, Harrisonburg.
George P. Knauff, Farmville.
James A. English, Warrenton.
John J. Brown, Buckingham C. H.
Hardin Perkins, Lovingston, Nelson Co.
William T. Jessee, Lancaster county.
David M. Hunter, Louisa county.
Henry Stadler, Graham's Station, Mason.
John D. Howe, Montgomery county.
T. & T. Hill, Culpeper C. House.
Morgan & Newby, Salem.
Green & Ashby, Paris.

Certificates of Cure.

ABINGDON, Va., April 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—Below I send you a certificate, voluntarily offered by an M. D., who has been practising for twenty years. I retain the original, sending you a faithful copy.

MULBERRY GAP, Tennessee, } 18th March, 1836.

Rev. F. L. B. SHAVER:

SIR—A few weeks since I procured a $1 packet of Morison's Hygean Pills, of our mutual friend, Capt. John Dunn, of Abingdon, with a view of testing their efficacy by a fair experiment. On my return home, I called to see a Mr. Thomas Lanimore, in Lee county, Va., who had been attacked with Fever and Chills, in the State of Illinois, whither he had moved several years since. After several months of severe illness, his physician advised him to leave the country for the benefit of his health. After his return to Lee county, the chills grew much worse; he became very much debilitated, suffering at the same time from pain in the chest, sore throat, hoarseness, severe cough, difficulty of breathing, burning in the palms of his hands and soles of his feet, hectic fever, dysentery, and, as a necessary consequence of such a complication of disease, great prostration of muscular power. I prescribed the Hygeian Pills, to be used according to the printed directions accompanying each packet. In a few days a most violent fever arose: In an anticipation of such a result, I had directed him to take *twenty Pills of No. 2* to continue until the fever began to yield. In a few days all the unfavorable symptoms began to abate, his health and strength have gradually returned, and he stated to me a few days ago *he felt quite well.* This cure was performed in the space of about three weeks.

I am so well satisfied of the efficiency of Morison's Pills, that I have purchased seven packets to-day, which I intend to use in two cases that have hitherto baffled the tact of the physician, and resisted the potency of his drugs—one a case of partial insanity, the other of apoplexy. Should success attend the use of that valuable medicine, you shall have all the particulars.

Yours, with much respect,
GEORGE STUBBLEFIELD.

LOUISA COUNTY, Va., May 13, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: Agreeably to promise, I proceed to give you some of the cures effected in this part of the country, by means of Morison's Pills. The limits of a letter, however, will not allow me to furnish you with but few cases, and shall therefore confine myself to such only as came under my own observation; and first, I shall state my own case. I had been laboring under Dyspepsia for years, had consulted many Physicians, without receiving any benefit from their prescriptions, and had despaired of enjoying any health again. I experienced all the horrid sensations attending most diseases, such as vomiting, loss of appetite, head-ache, swimming in the head, stiffness in the joints, burning of the hands and feet, swelling of the body, &c. &c.; such, and worse, was my state when I first obtained Morison's Pills. I took them reluctantly, and with much persuasion. After taking them about two weeks, I found myself altogether a new man; and by taking them occasionally since, I have continued in good health. It is now about three years since. I have used no other medicine.

Mr. A. G——, a neighbor of mine, had a fit of apoplexy, and was threatened with a second attack. I gave him brisk doses of No. 2 Pills for a few days, when he said his health was better than it had been for years. This occurred two years ago, and he is still in good health.

I recommended the Pills to a lady who was extremely low with spitting of blood; sometimes so weak as not to be able to speak. I met her sometime afterwards, walking a mile from home. She told me she had taken nothing but the Pills.

A remarkable case, however, was that of a slave, who had been deranged three years, so that it was necessary to confine her. By the use of Morison's Pills, her health was soon restored, and she has been well ever since.

An extreme case of bilious fever occurred in my own family, so that life was despaired of. By a prompt and judicious use of the medicine, this individual was speedily recovered.

Many other cases have come within my own knowledge, in which the Pills have had the most happy effects. We have found them admirably adapted to the various complaints of children, even from a month old and upwards; and not a single case of sickness has occurred in my family for three years, or since I first got the medicine, in which it has not proved salutary.

The above are facts, and you are at perfect liberty to make what use you please of them, and to hold me responsible for all that is herein communicated. Yours, respectfully,

URIAH HIGGASON.

NEWTOWN, King & Queen, } October 12, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: Morison's Pills I consider a most invaluable medicine, having fairly tested them in my own case, the particulars of which I take occasion to state, for the benefit of such as may be in like circumstances. In January, 1834, I was taken with the measles, and before I had entirely recovered ... my lungs and bowels. I had frequent fevers, a bad cough, and continued diarrhoea. I continued in this state of health about six months, sometimes unable to walk across the room—made use of various remedies, but without benefit. I then procured a packet of Morison's Pills, and took them about one week, when I began to mend, and got entirely well, to the astonishment of myself and friends. Your ob'dt serv't,

ALFRED EUBANK.

[June 15, 1837.—6m.]

TRAVELLING, ON THE RAIL-ROAD.

ON and after Monday next, the 9th inst., the passenger cars will leave Winchester at 6 o'clock, A. M., and will pass the different stopping places half an hour sooner than heretofore advertised—Returning they leave Harpers Ferry at half past 3, P. M.

Winchester, Oct. 7, 1837.

Rail Road Notice.

ON and after 8th instant (Sept.) the Passenger Cars for Frederick, Baltimore, and Washington, will leave the Ticket Office at Harpers-Ferry, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Baltimore and Washington same day in good time.

F. BECKHAM, *Agent,*
Balt. & O. R. R. Co.

Sept. 1, 1836.

TRANSPORTATION ON THE *Winchester and Potomac* RAIL ROAD.

WINCHESTER & POTOMAC R. ROAD OFFICE, } April 20, 1837.

THE President and Directors of the Company have established the following rates of toll for transportation to be hereafter charged upon this road, viz:

DESCENDING TRADE.

Flour per barrel,	18cts.
Bar Iron, Blooms, Pig Iron, Castings, and Lead, per ton,	$1 80
Wheat, Rye, Rye-meal, Corn, Corn-meal, Oats, Buckwheat-meal, and all other commodities, per hundred pounds,	8cts.

ASCENDING TRADE.

For Plaster, per ton,	$1 75.
Salt and Salted Fish, per 100 pounds,	10cts.
Merchandize, and all other commodities, per hundred pounds,	11cts.

An additional charge of 2 cents per barrel on flour, and 1½ cents per one hundred pounds, on all other articles, will be made at the Winchester Depot for receiving and forwarding. By order of the Board,

JOHN BRUCE, *President.*

Winchester, April 27, 1837.

Pine Wood Wanted.

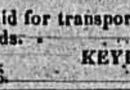
PROPOSALS will be received for furnishing several Hundred Cords of Pine Wood, for the Winchester and Potomac Rail-road Company, to be delivered at Winchester, Cains' Depot, Camerons' or Harpers-Ferry ... scriber, will be attended to, or in person, by the agent at Winchester or Harpers-Ferry.

JOHN BRUCE, *President.*

Winchester, May 11, 1837.

TRANSPORTATION ON THE *RAIL ROAD.*

THE subscribers, agents for the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road Company, are now ready to attend to receiving and delivering of Merchandise at the Charlestown Depot, and to the reception of Country Produce and other commodities, to be forwarded to Baltimore or Georgetown.



Cash to be paid for transportation, on the delivery of Goods. KEYES & EBY.

Dec. 22, 1836.

GROCERIES.

THE undersigned has on hand a good assortment of

GROCERIES,

which he will sell cheap for CASH or exchange for COUNTRY PRODUCE at the market price.

He is compelled, at this time, to decline selling on the usual credits. By the course he has adopted, he will be enabled to supply his customers on better terms than he could on *long credits.* HUMPHREY KEYES.

Charlestown, June 1, 1837.

GROCERIES, CHEAP FOR CASH.

I HAVE a supply of superior GROCERIES which I will sell LOW FOR CASH AND CASH ONLY. JAMES J. MILLER.

Aug. 31, 1837.

Bacon Wanted.

I WILL take Bacon in exchange for Goods at the market price. J. J. MILLER.

N. B. I have for sale a supply of *FRESH LARD.* August 31, 1837.

FALL GOODS.

I RESPECTFULLY announce to my customers and the public generally, that I am now receiving and opening *a general assortment of*

Fall and Winter Goods,

which will be sold to suit the times.

JOSEPH M. BROWN.

Sept. 28, 1837.

LARD.

I HAVE a small quantity of **LARD** for sale. JOSEPH M. BROWN.

Sept. 28, 1837.

Liquors! Liquors!!

THIS day received a full assortment of Liquors, all of the best quality, which I will sell at unusually low prices; among them are:

Madeira Wine, warranted superior, Teneriffe do., Old Port, do. Champagne and Claret Wines.

Best French Brandy and Old Rye Whiskey.

At my Drug Store.

Sept. 14, 1837. J. J. H. STRAITH.

Iron! Iron! Iron!

THE subscribers have, and will receive, an assortment of prime

Pennsylvania hammered Iron,

to which they invite the attention of Blacksmiths and Farmers. It will be sold for current Bank notes, or on a short credit for notes negotiable and payable at the Charlestown Branch of the Bank of the Valley in Va.

WILLIAM S. LOCK & CO.

Aug. 10, 1837.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a RED COW—marks (if any) not recollected. She was purchased in the neighborhood of Bunkers-Hill, Berkeley county. A liberal reward will be given for information where she can be found.

JOHN STEPHENSON.

Charlestown, Sept. 28, 1837.

PLASTER.

WE are now receiving about 100 tons of PLASTER, which we will sell low for cash. WAGER & CO.

Harpers-Ferry, April 27, 1837.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, Charlestown, September 30th, 1837.

A
Wm. Avis
John Aitkinson
H. C. Anderson 2
J. H. Allstadt
Aaron Ashbrook
James Aitkinson

B
John Bowman
Bumbary Bennet 2
Chas. Barret
G. G. Baggs
Mary Ball
Mrs. Ann Brown
John Bridgman
James Burwell
Peter Beals
James Bowie
Jacob Bellig (dutch)
Will. Boggs
G. H. Burton
Chas. Burwall
D. G. Bourne

C
Richard Cauthorn
Susan C. Cromwell
Elizabeth Crow
Dr. Ed. Cromwell
David Conner
Joseph Cromwell
R. R. Conrad
Wm. Cameron

D
Washington Dearing
David Dillow
Geminis Dixon 2
Geo. W. Dearing
P. Dandridge

F
F. W. Friend
Geo. W. Fairfax

G
H. Garnhart 2
W. Gibbs
J. J. H. Gunnell
Mary Gunnell
J. H. Gibbons
Ann B. Grubb
Philip Gordon
Ellzen E. Gordon

H
Will or Jas. Hewell
Joseph E. W. Howell
Wm. Hurst
Adam Hammond
Jacob Hiedwhol
B. B. Hussey
John Hill
Sarah W. Hurst

J
Sam'l Jackson
Wm. Jenkins
Elizabeth Jenkins
F. H. Jenkins
John James
Mathew Jones

K
Thomas Kirk
Kable & Johnson
George Knight

L
Richard Lambeth
Eliza BeLucas
John Lewis
Zachariah Lock
Mary Lucas
Geo. Lyttle
Wm. Lyle

M
Hamilton Moody
Richard A. Morris
Joseph Morris
Anderson Merchan
Daniel Main
Daniel McPherson
Tully McKinney
Samuel Mathews 2
Mr. McGrudy
Jonas Mathews
Arthur Mosly
Joseph A. Morrison
Richard McEntree
William Moore
Attwell Merril
Dr. R. Magruder

N
Mary L. Nicholls

P
William Pile
Juliet E. O'Bannon
A. M. Pelts
John Parks 2
William Pyle 2

R
Rachael Ross 2
J. or Wm. Roderick
John Reynolds 2
Mrs. Jane Randolph
Wm. Russell
Jas. L. Ranson

S
Joseph Hart Seetow
Daniel Snyder 2
Benj. H. Smith
Captain of Charlestown Artillery
Wm. Sanford
Wm. Sweany
James Shirly
John Simmonds

T
Edwin Turpin
Rev. F. Thornton
J. J. Turner
Courtney Kercheval, care of Lee Thomas

W
Dr. Rob't Waters
M. E. D. Waugh 2
Elizabeth Whiting
Elizabeth Waugh
Washington Walgamott
Richard Williams
George W. Walgamott
Wm. White
Warth & English

Y
Margaret Young
John James Young

Oct. 5, 1837. H. KEYES, P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Shepherdstown on the 1st Oct 1837, which, if not taken out before the 1st January, 1838, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A B
Anders Daniel
Atkinson Joseph
Atkinson Mary
Byers Jacob
Byers Newlen
Barton Richard C.
Burns John S.
Brisco H. T. M.
Byser Mrs. Jeremiah
Boteler A. R.

C D
Climer Isaac

E F
Entler Daniel 2
Entler Philip jr.
Fouke Mrs. Margaret
Friend Jacob

G H
Huffman Abraham
Humrickhouse Sam'l
Honesty William
Herbert B. W. 5

I K
Jackson Allen

L M
Lincomson George R.
Licklider Henry
Lafferty Margaret
McKaniee Thomas
Moyer John
Musgrove James
Moler Charles 2
McGregor Wm.
McMurren Joseph
McCoffry John
McEndree John H.
Moore William
Morgan Mary W.
Michael Gotlieb

N O
Nourse Mrs. Catharine
Niccly Mrs. Mary
Osborn Thomas

P Q
Price George 2
Perry George 2
Perry Mary
Perry Mary E.

R S
Rice James
Russel Lucinda M.
Randall Joseph
Sheetz Catharine
Shepherd Abraham
Snively David
Snyder John
Stevens James
Stevens John
Slemmons Mrs. M.
Staley John
Staub Henry

T U V
Turner Joseph
Turner Ninian E.
Vandoran Jacob 2

W X Y Z
Weis Mary Ann
Womaldorf John
White James K.
White John K.
Wright Eli

JOHN T. COOKUS, P. M.

P. S. Persons calling for Letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

Oct. 5, 1837.

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 price 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.

Notice.

IN July last I gave notice to all those having unsettled business with Daniel Snyder, and Daniel Snyder & Son, to call with a view of closing the same. Many not having complied with that request, I am again compelled to ask of those interested, a speedy settlement, as it is absolutely necessary that the business should be closed with as little delay as possible. I therefore hope that NONE will neglect this call.

DANIEL SNYDER.

Jan. 5, 1837.

Cranberries.

I HAVE just received a supply of Cranberries. Also, Oranges, Raisons, Almonds, Prunes, &c., together with a *large supply of CONFECTIONARY.* J. J. MILLER.

October 19, 1837.

Prime Land for Sale.

HAVING no time to devote to agricultural operations on a small scale, I will sell my interest in that well-known estate, "MILL-GROVE," three miles from Charlestown, and about two from Shannondale. It contains

66 ACRES,

Twenty-seven of which are covered with good timber, more than sufficient to keep up a supply of fencing and fuel. It has on it a good stone Dwelling House, with a never-failing Spring, and a constant stream of water passing through the premises.

The purchaser can have a credit of from one to five years; upon giving bonds well secured, bearing interest, and a deed of trust on the land. H. N. GALLAHER.

Sept. 7, 1837.—tf

FOR SALE,

A FARM containing 102 acres of the first quality of limestone Land, lying within two miles of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, six miles from Harpers-Ferry and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and one mile from the rail-road leading from Winchester by Harpers-Ferry to Baltimore. There are but few farms in the county that possess equal advantages—it has a good Brick Dwelling House, tenant House, a Bank Barn, with Stables underneath; a large Wagon Shed, a stone Spring House, with one of the largest limestone Springs in the county running through the place. About 20 acres in heavy Timber. The land is not broken with limestone, as is the case in some parts. To save inquiry, the subscriber will take $60 per acre—one-half in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments. A good title will be given on the payment of the whole purchase money. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. George Eichelberger, adjoining the premises, who will shew the property to any person desirous of seeing it. JOSEPH EICHELBERGER.

Near Creagerstown, Fred. co. Md. } Nov. 17, 1836.—ts.

IRON FOUNDRY.
MILL SMITHING, PATTERN MAKING & IRON TURNING.

THE subscriber having removed his *Foundry and Machine Shop*, to the Depot of the Winchester and Potomac Rail-Road, takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he is prepared to execute orders in the above line, with despatch, having Tools of every kind necessary for doing work in the best manner. He has first-rate workmen in his employ. Persons favoring him with orders, may rely on having them well executed and promptly attended to. He has Patterns of every description, suitable for

Merchant Mills, Saw Mills, and Threshing Machines,

And keeps constantly on hand a general assort of Mould-Boards, Corn Shellers, Wagon Boxes, Fan Wheels, Plaster Breakers, &c.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

May find it to their advantage, by calling and examining for themselves. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

GEO. W. GINN.

N. B. Cash paid for Old Copper, Brass, and old Iron Castings of every description. G. W. G.

Winchester, Aug. 10, 1837.—6m

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, held for Jefferson county, on the 3d day of April, 1835:

John R. Flagg, and others, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Maria Buckmaster, Administratrix of Theophilus W. Buckmaster, dec'd, and the heirs of Mary Ann Buckmaster, dec'd, who was sole heir of the said Thophilus W. Buckmaster and others, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

ON consideration whereof, the court doth adjudge, order, and decree, that the Bill be taken for confessed as to the said defendants failing to answer, and that the administration account of the said Maria Buckmaster, on the estate of the said Theophilus W. Buckmaster, be referred to Master Commissioner Worthington, to state and report the amount of specialty debts binding the heirs of the said Theophilus W. Buckmaster, which have been paid by the administratrix out of the personal assets—the amount of the claims due to the complainants, and the amount of the proceeds of the real estate still remaining in the hands of Andrew Hunter—and any other matters pertinent, or which may be required to be specially stated by any of the parties—and make report thereof to this court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, *Charlestown, Sept. 27, 1837.*

THE parties interested in the above mentioned suit, are hereby notified, that I shall attend at my office aforesaid, *on Saturday, 28th day of next month,* (*Oct.,*) for the purpose of executing the above order of Court,—when and where they are requested to attend with such evidence as they may wish to offer.

R. WORTHINGTON,
[Sept. 28, 1837.] *Mas. Com'r.*

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in August, 1837:

David Keplinger, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Henry Nicely, Daniel Cameron, Edmund I. Lee, jun., Robert Burns and Josiah Roberts, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

Aug. 31, 1837.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in August, 1837:

Daniel Snyder, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Francis McKinney and Jacob Moler, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Cl'k.*

Sept. 28, 1837.

Oats Wanted.

WE will give cash for a large quantity of OATS if delivered to Mr. Samuel Mathews, at Cameron's depot, or to the subscribers at Harpers-Ferry. WAGER & CO.

Sept. 21, 1837.

Virginia, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in September, 1837:

Isaac H. Strider and Samuel T. Strider, two of the distributees of Thomas Strider, in right of their father Jacob Strider, dec'd, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

John Strider, Executor of Christiana Strider, deceased, and Samuel Strider, his security in the executorial bond, and the said John Strider as administrator *de bonis non* with the will annexed of Isaac Strider, deceased, and William Strider and Samuel Strider, sureties of the said John Strider, in the bond given by him as administrator *de bonis non* with the will annexed of said Isaac Strider, and the said John Strider as committee of said Thomas Strider, and Samuel Strider and Henry Strider, sureties in the bond given by said John as committee of said Thomas Strider, and John Packet, Sheriff of Jefferson county, as such administrator of Thomas Strider, deceased, and the distributees of the said Thomas Strider, to wit: the said John Strider, Samuel Strider, William Strider, Isaac Strider, and Henry Strider, John Strider and Jacob Strider, heirs of Jacob Strider, deceased, Thomas Strider, Joseph Strider (adults) and Samuel, Margaret, and John, (infants,) children and heirs of Philip Strider, deceased, Elizabeth and William, heirs of Mary Tiffin, deceased, formerly Mary Strider, Lucretia, Isaac, Thomas, Joseph and Phebe, heirs of Phebe Keyes, late Phebe Strider, and the children and heirs of Elizabeth Fouke, formerly Elizabeth Strider, viz: Sally Bestof, widow, formerly Sally Fouke, Thomas Keyes and Maria his wife, formerly Maria Fouke, Christiana Fouke, Charlotte Fouke, Isaac Fouke, Jacob Fouke, and Sally Tillett, widow, formerly Sally Strider, and Charlotte Hall, widow, formerly Charlotte Strider,—and the said defendants, as devisees of Isaac Strider the elder, deceased, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants William Tiffin, Elizabeth Tiffin, Lucretia Keyes, Isaac Keyes, Thomas Keyes, Joseph Keyes, Phebe Keyes, Maria Keyes, late Maria Fouke, Charlotte Fouke, and Charlotte Hall, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendants do appear here on the seventh day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

September 14, 1837.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, June 21st, 1837:

Alexander Blueford and Wife, and others, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Richard Williams, Sheriff of Jefferson County, and administrator *de bonis non* of Hamilton Jefferson, dec'd, and as administrator *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, ... Matthew Ranson, Richard Duffield, Robert Lewright, John Griggs, Henry Strider, Samuel Cameron, Charles Butler, Polly Slaughter, Jane Slaughter, Milly Eichelberger, Fanny Slaughter, William Slaughter, John Slaughter, James Slaughter, Benjamin W. Jefferson, late the administrator of Hamilton Jefferson, dec'd, Francis Silvers, Ellis Rees, and John Lamon, Joel Ward, Sheriff of Berkeley County, and as such, administrator of George Slaughter, dec'd, and as such, administrator of Tho's Slaughter, dec'd, and as such, administrator of Catharine Askew, dec'd, Charles Nooe, John B. Nooe, Ann S. Nooe, and Alexander Nooe, and Cloudesley W. Smith and Frances his wife, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

IT being suggested to the Court that the Defendants Daniel Morgan and John Griggs, Sen. have departed this life—on motion of the Plaintiffs by their counsel—*it is ordered,* that scirefacias to revive this suit be issued against the respective executors or administrators of said deceased defendants—and it appearing that the report of the Commissioner returned to this Court, has been made since the deaths respectively of said defendants, it is ordered that the same be recommitted to the said Commissioner, to be regularly proceeded in, and to report to the next term of this Court.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, Cl'k.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, *Charlestown, September 21st, 1837.*

THE parties interested in the above order of Court, will please take notice, that I shall attend at my office aforesaid *on Tuesday, 24th day of next month,* (*October,*) to enter upon the execution of the aforesaid order of Court—when and where they are requested to attend, and submit any matter connected with said case that they may have to offer.

R. WORTHINGTON,
[Sept. 21, 1837.] *Master Com'r.*

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, June 21st, 1837:

James Larmour, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Brokenbrough McCormick, James W. Rieley, Executor of Alexander Riley, dec'd, Priscilla Riley, widow of said Alexander Riley, and James W. Riley, John P. Riley, and others, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

"And it is further ordered, that Master Commissioner Worthington take a further account of, and report what other, if any, sums of money are still due from the said Brokenbrough McCormick to any of his vendors of the tract of land in the proceedings mentioned, or their assignees, or other persons entitled to receive the same—in order to further the proceedings to be had herein."

A True Extract—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, *Charlestown, September 21, 1837.*

PERSONS interested in the above recited order of Court are hereby notified, that I shall attend at my office aforesaid, *on Monday 23d day of next month,* (*October,*) for the purpose of taking the account directed to be taken by the above order of court—when and where they are requested to attend with the evidence of any money due as above stated.

R. WORTHINGTON,
[Sept. 21, 1837.] *Master Com.*

Virginia, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in August, 1837:

John Keyes, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Samuel Downey and George Eichelberger, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

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

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

August 31, 1837.

Virginia, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in August, 1837:

Mary Manning, administratrix of Jacob H. Manning, dec'd, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

William D. North, Nathaniel G. North, Geo. C. North, Ann S. Mask, Lydia B. Gibbs, Benjamin G. Thornton, Benj. G. Thornton, jun., Ann W. Thornton, Sarah K. Thornton, Anthony Thornton, Sarah K. Harper, Samuel D. Harper, Thomas J. North, and Richard Cruzen and Amelia his wife, heirs at law of George North, dec'd,—and Thompson F. Mason, administrator of the said George North, dec'd, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Samuel D. Harper, Sarah K. Harper, and Thompson F. Mason, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown. A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, Cl'k.

Aug. 31, 1837.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in August, 1837:

James P. Erskine and Otho W. Eichelberger, merchant partners, under the name and firm of Erskine & Eichelberger, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Charles Staley and Joseph Johnson, DEFENDANTS.

Andrew Hamilton and Alexander J. Cost, merchants and partners, trading under the firm of Hamilton & Cost, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

The same, DEFENDANTS.

Bushrod S. Pine, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

The same, DEFENDANTS.

John H. Allstadt, assignee of Joseph L. Russell, who was assignee of Bushrod S. Pine, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

The same, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Charles Staley, in these suits, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown. A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Aug. 31, 1837.

Virginia, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in August, 1837:

Silas Marmaduke and John Thompson, late merchants and partners, trading under the name and firm of Silas Marmaduke & Co. ...

AGAINST

Samuel T. Strider, former Executor of Samuel Howard, dec'd, Samuel Strider and Jacob Strider, securities in his executorial bond, Elizabeth Howard, widow of Samuel Howard, deceased, and Guardian of Samuel H. Crum and William T. Crum, George W. Griffith and Eleanor his wife, Benjamin F. Beeler and Catharine his wife, Sidney S. Gallaher and Jane Amanda his wife, and Samuel T. Strider and Ann his wife,—the said Eleanor, Catharine, Jane Amanda, and Ann, being children and heirs of said Samuel Howard, dec'd,—and Joseph M. Brown, administrator *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, of said Samuel Howard, dec'd, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, George W. Griffith, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown. A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

Aug. 31, 1837.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in August, 1837:

John Singleton, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Benjamin Edmonds, John Myers, Daniel Kable, administrator of Daniel Kable, deceased, James W. McCurdy, Dolphin Drew, Leonard Sadler, executor of John Buckmaster, dec'd, Jacob Kable, John Kable, Samuel Kable, Ja's Kable, William Kable, Benjamin Kable, Elizabeth Berry, Eliza Chamberlin and John Chamberlin her husband, Mary Hiedwhol and Samuel Hiedwhol, (the said Eliza, Mary, and Samuel being children of Margaret Hiedwhol, dec'd, formerly Margaret Kable,) and Mary Johnson, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

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

ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

Aug. 31, 1837.

Virginia, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in August, 1837:

John G. Unseld, administrator of Shepherd H. Eaty, deceased, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

John Lemen and James Lemen, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

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

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

August 31, 1837.

Kabletown Mills.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership for a term of years, in the *MILLING BUSINESS,* at the Kabletown Mills, they will in a few days be ready for the reception of all kinds of GRAIN, for which they are prepared to pay the highest market price. Farmers who prefer grinding their wheat, can get flour at the Mill, or delivered at the Depot, Charlestown, or at Harpers-Ferry.

A constant supply of Plaster, Salt, Fish &c., will be kept on hand at low prices.

Sawing, and Plaster grinding done in the best manner and at moderate prices.—Country work done in good order.

We hope, by strict attention and promptitude, that our friends and old customers of the Mill, will not pass us by.

JOHN KABLE,
DAVID JOHNSTON.

Kabletown, July 13, 1837.

CHAR...
VOL. 30.
Samuel D. ... Attorney at ...
Wm. B. Tho... ATTORNEY AT ...
CARD.
EMANUEL ... TAILOR
TAILORI...
HUGH M...
Coats, Pantaloo...
CHARLESTOWN ...
The Female De...
PAY YOUR ...
Cash for N...
CASH FOR N...
THE OP...
WOOLLEN ...

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection