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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 5, 1837. NO. 36.

THE MARRIED DAUGHTER.

We miss thee love, when twilight draws
Her shadowy veil o'er earth;
When our happy children meet,
To blend their notes of mirth;
And many a joyous spirit flings
Its music on the air;
Ah! then, our sweetest, best beloved,
Thy voice is wanting here.

And when we speak of thee, a cloud
Comes over every brow;
We think of all thou wert to us
And feel so lonely now.
The treasured memories of the past
Our hearts still linger o'er,
And every day and every hour
We miss thee more and more.

The harp that to thy fairy touch
Its thrilling music poured,
Is silent now, as if the power
Had fled from each full chord;
And if the night breeze wandering by
Draw forth a feint low tone,
Tears tremble in thy mother's eye—
Wept for the absent one.

Well—thou art happy, and we too
Must soon be reconciled;
Although 'tis very hard to give
Away our darling child.
But he is worthy of thy love
Who claims thee for his own—
And, dearest, he will cherish thee
When we to rest have gone.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE,
Georgetown, D. C.

HAVING a large and convenient WAREHOUSE & WHARF, adjoining the steamboat 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.

☞ *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.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

A LARGE assortment of Bolting Cloths of a very superior quality, and at reduced prices, for sale by

JON. JANNEY.

Alexandria, 7 mo. 6, 1837.—3m.

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

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.

DR. NOYES,
SURGEON DENTIST,

IS ready to wait on his Shepherdstown friends, for a few days previous to his return to Baltimore. Those desiring his services will do well to give him an early call.

Sept. 28, 1837—2w.

WILLIAM B. THOMPSON,
Attorney at Law,
Harpers-Ferry, Virg'a.

September 21, 1837—tf.

GEORGE WM. RANSON,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts in Jefferson and Berkeley. Office in the building formerly known as Heans' Tavern.

Charlestown, July 13, 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

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 coming into 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:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, October 20th, 1835

Charles Boarman and Robert T. Brown, trustees for William Cleveland, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

William Cleveland, David H. Snyder, Daniel Snyder, Joseph F. Abell, Benjamin Boley, Sen., David Howell, Garland M. Davis, George Isler, John Moore, Juliet A. Jack, administratrix of Robert Y. Jack deceased, Thomas Griggs, jr., Joseph M. Brown, Jacob Moler, William McGraw, Wm. Murphy, Mrs. Elizabeth Ollutt, Benjamin Roderick, Mrs. Sally Abell, Provience McCormick, Henry D. Garnhart, Samuel Strider, Benjamin Ford, Gerard B. Wager, Charles G. Stewart, John Kennedy, Philip E. Thomas and William E. George, merchants and partners trading under the firm of Thomas & George, Jacob Baltzell and Charles Baltzell, merchants and partners trading under the firm of Jacob & Charles Baltzell, Thomas Baltzell and Philip Baltzell, merchants and partners trading under the firm of Thomas & Philip Baltzell, Thornton C. Bradley, Abraham Vanhorn, Thomas R. Matthews and Samuel Hopkins, merchants and partners trading under the firm of Matthews & Hopkins, and Newton Boley, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS cause came on to be heard upon this 20th day of Oct. 1835, the bill and exhibits; and it appearing to the court, that the bill of the complainants has been filed more than four months, and that the process of the court, has been duly served upon the defendants, residing within the jurisdiction of the court, and publication according to law against the non-resident defendants,—It is adjudged, ordered, and decreed, That Master Commissioner Worthington do cause an advertisement to be published in one or more public prints, to convene before him, at a day therein stated, the cestue que trust, in the deeds of trust mentioned, and that he do audit and state their several claims and liabilities, setting forth the several classes' priorities, and particularly stating the several funds assigned or supposed to be assigned to such classes of cestue que trust, and stating specially all such other matters as may be deemed pertinent by himself, or as he may be required by any of the parties interested to state—and that he make report thereof to this court, in order to further proceedings.

A true Extract—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Commissioner's Office,
CHARLESTOWN, Sept. 28, 1837.

THE parties interested in the above recited order of court, are hereby notified, that I have adjourned the said case until *Saturday the 14th day of next month, (Oct. 14,)* when and where they are requested to attend, with any additional evidence, papers, &c., that they may have to produce, connected with said suit. And they are also notified, that on said day I shall proceed to make up my report to court.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com.*

[Sept. 28, 1837.]

Iron, Iron!

WE have received another supply of American IRON from the Forge of R. M. Denisen, Shenandoah county, Virginia, which we will sell low for cash.

WM. L. TARRILL & CO.

Halltown, June 22, 1837.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Florida War.—A requisition for volunteers for the Florida campaign, has been addressed to the Governor of South Carolina. According to the Richmond Enquirer, which is probably well advised upon the subject, the command of the Florida war will be claimed by General Scott.

SIOUX INDIANS.—We learn from the Globe that the council with the Sioux Indians adjourned on Saturday morning, after a very interesting session, to meet again yesterday. The proposition of the Government to them is said to be, to purchase all their lands east of the Mississippi river, and to allow them therefor, one million of dollars.—*Balt. Pat.*

Indian Deputation.—We learn from the Cincinnati papers that Black Hawk, Son and company, to the number of about thirty, arrived in that city on Thursday morning last, on their way to Washington.

Bank Agency.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says—We understand that Mr. Samuel Jaudon, the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, was appointed agent of the Bank, to reside in London, and that Mr. Cowperthwait, one of the Assistant Cashiers, was elected his successor.

It is stated in the Philadelphia Herald that May Humphreys, Esq., of that city, has been appointed agent of the U. S. Bank, to reside at Liverpool. It is also in contemplation to send an agent to France, and for this purpose, we have heard it stated that Mr. Davis, of the house of Davis & Brooks, is to reside at Havre.

Distressing Occurrence.—A most unfortunate and painful accident occurred yesterday afternoon, in the upper part of the city. Mrs. Usher, an elderly lady, wife of Philip Usher, Esq., was passing along Lexington street about six o'clock, and in crossing Howard street, which is traversed by a branch rail-way, she was struck by a car, whose approach she had not observed, and thrown beneath it and upon the track, the wheels of which passed over her, almost severing one of her legs, so as to render immediate amputation necessary. The operation was performed a little below the knee. The other limb was also considerably injured, but not so much as likely to occasion the loss of it.—*Bult. Pat., Sept. 26.*

LOUISVILLE, KY. Sept. 8.

AN ABANDONED VILLAIN.

At one o'clock to-day, Jones and Thompson, (assumed names,) were hung for murdering and attempting to rob William S. Thomas, exchange broker, of this city. They rode from the jail to the gallows, each driven in a buggy by one of the sheriffs of this county, smoking their cigars with great calmness, till the moment their caps were pulled over their eyes, when they shook hands with each other, and, without any apparent trepidation, were swung into eternity. Thompson was without any genius of his order, and has been the mere executioner of the daring villany of Jones and others.—Jones has made a donation of his confession to Mrs. Oldham, widow of the late jailor. According to this, it seems he was born in England, of good family, and was a merchant in London, where he failed for three hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling—showing assets for one hundred and ninety-one.

Here, he says, he deposited 50 thousand pounds, without the knowledge of his creditors, in the hands of a rich banker, brought his wife and children (daughters, whom he educated,) to N. York, where they married respectably, and still live. At this place his wife died, after which he returned to London and claimed of his banker the fifty thousand pounds, who, after repeated applications, persisted in denying all knowledge of the matter. He presently met him at some distance from the metropolis, and stabbed him to the heart; the blood gushed from his bosom, and he dropped out of his carriage a corpse. After this, Jones went to the sea-board, engaged in the naval service, excited the crew to mutiny, murdered every soul on board who refused to join his party, except the captain's wife, with whom he lived six or eight months, and afterwards murdered her.

He then took the ship and crew to Africa, took on board three hundred slaves, and steered for the West Indies, twenty-five or thirty of whom died soon after leaving the African coast; and being pursued by a British man-of-war, to escape detection, they drowned all the others. Jones landed at Charleston, South Carolina, murdered some man for his money, was thrown in jail, where he lay thirteen months. He went from thence to New Orleans, put up at the best hotel in the city, discovered some gentleman boarding in the same house who had $7,000, murdered and robbed him in one of its passages, and remained, unsuspected, in the same place for several days. He then took passage in a steamboat and went to St. Louis, on his way made acquaintance with Thompson, in connexion with whom he murdered and robbed a man in St. Louis of $2,000. Came to Louisville, watched William S. Thomas for eight or ten days, entered his house on 5th street, near Main, in the most public part of this city, at 9 o'clock in the morning, murdered him, but were intercepted in their intended robbery by Thomas' servant bursting open the door at the moment they were rifling his drawers of their contents.

Jones was about forty-five or fifty years old, six feet high, straight and slender, well educated, and uncommonly prepossessing in his manners. He was an infidel, declined all intercourse with our clergy, (most of whom called on him,) or even naming the subject of Religion in his presence. So that he who has probably graced, by his presence, some of the first circles in London, and certainly possessed an intellect uncommonly brilliant, by a misdirection of his gifted powers, perished in a strange land—ignominiously perished under the gallows.

Yours, M.

UNITED STATES SHIP INDEPENDENCE AND THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Extract of a letter from on board the Independence:

"The Independence arrived at Cronstradt on the 29th of July, with Mr. Dallas's family and suite on board.—The passengers and crew enjoyed uninterrupted health on the voyage from the United States to England, and from Portsmouth to Cronstadt.

"It is impossible, to have witnessed the reception given to our flag, on entering the Russian harbour, without feeling gratification and pride. The Emperor, residing during the summer at Peterhoff, about nine miles east of Cronstadt, was, as he had directed, apprized by telegraph of our approach; and our anchor had hardly a good hold upon his soil before he came in his steamer, attended by the Minister of the Marine, Prince Merteikoff, Count Nesselrode, and other officers, to visit us. His pleasure was to effect the incognito, and to have Merteikoff recognized as the principal guest.

"Of course, he passed while on board immediate individual of his Minister's retinue: and, separating himself from the ceremonious group, he found his amusement in wandering alone among the seamen and throughout the vessel, inquiring and conversing with the utmost freedom. Commodore Nicholson, however, aware of the disguise, directed a salute of forty-one guns to be fired as soon as he returned to his steamer; and, finding himself thus discovered and announced, his Majesty hoisted the American ensign, gave signals to his principal ship of war in our neighborhood for a return of our salute, and finally unfurled at his mast head the imperial standard. The last act was instantly followed by a royal salute from every armed vessel (about eight or ten) in the harbor, and from all the adjoining batteries, producing as much uproar and as dense a smoke as could be well endured by three of the senses. As the centre and pivot of the operation, the occupants of the American frigate experienced unfeigned delight."

BANKS.

Without attempting to defend the abuses of the credit system, of which banking forms an essential portion, it must be admitted that, if no such institutions existed the greatest sufferers would be the *middling* and *poorer classes* of the community. Wealthy men do not stand in need of banks, as they have capital of their own, and do not want accommodations. It is to the enterprising *poor man* that the facilities extended by banking institutions are chiefly valuable, as they furnish him the means of anticipating his earnings and turning his talents and industry to account. It may be said that individuals can lend money as well as corporations, and so they can, but not on so extended a scale. The man who has one hundred thousand dollars may put it out on interest, and were the field of enterprise only extended in proportion to the monied wealth of the country such loans might be sufficient for all useful purposes. This however is not the case, inasmuch as where there is one dollar to be applied to improvement there is employment for one hundred if they could be obtained. That much individual ruin has arisen from banking speculations and facilities must be admitted, but it should be borne in mind that where single persons have been ruined, the community at large has been benefitted by the creation of property in an available form. It will be found on examination that whatever personal loss may have occurred from banking facilities, our country would have been at this moment comparatively a wilderness without them.—*Balt. American.*

From the Baltimore American.

"THE CROUP.—This terrific disease, fatal in so many cases to children, might have been arrested in many cases where it has proved fatal, if parents would have ready at all times, a phial containing 2 oz. Syrup of Squills, 40 grains of Ipecacuanna—1 gr. Tartar Emetic; and when the disease is announced by a hollow, ringing cough, resembling rather a bark than cough, give a tea spoon full of the above mixture every ten minutes until free vomiting ensues." The above prescription was obtained from an eminent Physician, and is published for the benefit especially of parents and others in the country not within the reach of immediate medical aid. It is but the common impulse of humanity to save life, when we can—even though the patient be doomed to endure in after life, "the thousand ills that flesh is heir to."

J. S. S.

I have travelled much, and have noticed that where a farmer's house is stocked with books and newspapers, his children are sure to be intelligent.

The letter below, from the Rev. JOHN MATTHEWS, formerly of this county, now of South Hanover College, Indiana, we find in a late No. of the Richmond "Watchman of the South." We copy the letter, believing it will prove interesting to the numerous friends of the author in this section, after his long absence from amongst them. On the subject of which it treats, we profess to know but little—not having examined fully into the merits of the controversy now going on between the Old and the New School Presbyterians—and of course, our partialities are free from bias towards either party.

NORFOLK, Sept. 18, 1837.

BROTHER PLUMER.—Believing that many friends and acquaintances, and dear brethren in the ministry in Virginia, would be gratified to know the opinions of one, who for so many years lived and labored amongst them, I send you for publication, in the "Watchman of the South," the opinions of my Father, on the questions which agitate our Zion.

Your brother in Christ,
JOHN DANIEL MATTHEWS.

Rev. Wm. S. Plumer, Richmond.

The letter is as follows:

SOUTH HANOVER, INDIANA.

MY DEAR SON:—You ask my opinion respecting the proceedings of the late General Assembly. This I will give, though it must be briefly.

That the "plan of union" was not constitutional, is admitted by most of those who condemn the decisions of the Assembly. Some indeed allege that it is according to the spirit, though not the letter of the constitution. But how can we ascertain the spirit but by and through the letter? If it is contrary to the letter, how can it be in accordance with the spirit? The right and power of adopting constitutional rules is vested exclusively in the presbyteries; and as this plan never was submitted to them, and never received their approbation, it could not possibly be constitutional, when the constitution was revised, amended, and adopted in 1821 by the Presbyteries, this plan was not included in that revision, plainly, because it was no part of the Constitution, any more than was the plan of the Theological Seminary.

It is equally plain, to my mind at least, that this plan in its operation and effects, was anti-constitutional, violating both the letter and the spirit of the constitution. The constitution most explicitly declares, that the "church session consists of the Pastor or Pastors, and Ruling-Elders of a particular congregation." It "prescribes the mode in which ecclesiastical Rulers shall be ordained to their respective offices."—The Ruling-Elder must be elected by the congregation: be a male member in full communion in the church; he must, as a part of his ordination, sincerely receive, and adopt the confession of this church: must approve of the government, and discipline of the Church.

Such are Ruling-Elders; and of such exclusively, according to the constitution, does the session consist. Any plan, therefore, which will admit as members of session, those who do not possess these requisite qualifications, must violate the constitution. If, for instance, females were admitted, or males who are not communicants, must not every person confess that this is anti-constitutional? If those are admitted, though otherwise qualified, who are not ordained, according to the "mode prescribed," by the constitution, we see not how to escape the conclusion that the constitution is violated by such admission. The rights and power delegated exclusively to "Ruling Elders," are given to those, and exercised by those who are not Elders. If the constitution is carried into effect, the plan of Union is made void; if the plan of Union is carried into effect, the constitution is made void. The members of session cannot be elders, and yet not elders, any more than they can be alive and yet dead at the same time. Now, we have the very best evidence that the plan of Union has produced, and is still producing these effects. In the protest, signed by the Rev. J. P. Cleveland, and others, it is distinctly stated, that "this plan, at the time of the adoption of the constitution, (1821,) was in full and efficient operation." This plan was in *full* operation; that is, as we suppose, *all* its rules and principles were reduced to practice, and in *all* the churches with which the protestors are connected. This operation was *efficient*; the session was constituted and discipline was exercised according to all the details of this plan; otherwise, it would not be; in *full and efficient* operation." Three or more churches formed on this plan, might, by their delegates, associate together for mutual benefit; but this association could not be a constitutional presbytery nor some of the elements of a Presbytery, viz: Ruling-Elders, are wanting.—Three or more associations thus formed, might unite for the same purpose; but this union, for the same reason, could not be a Presbyterian Synod.—These brethren are competent judges of the fact which they stated to the General Assembly; and this statement proves that they prefer that form of government contained in the plan of Union, to that contained in the constitution. They have the most perfect right in this, and in all other cases, to choose for themselves; of this none will complain. But, having preferred, and brought into "full and efficient operation," a form of government different from the Presbyterian, the reason is not very obvious, why they should complain that they are not acknowledged to be Presbyterians; and why they should wish to exercise those rights, and that power which are peculiar to Presbyterians.

Again: the constitution secures to every member of the church the right of appeal to Presbytery; to Synod, and to the General Assembly; the plan of Union deprives him of the right of appeal to Synod, or to the General Assembly, unless he ask, and obtain permission from the church. The conflict here is too obvious to need a single remark. If the plan of Union is right, the constitution is wrong; if the constitution is right, the plan of Union is wrong. The synod of Utica, by dismissing an appeal, because permission from the church had not been obtained, evince most clearly that they prefer the plan of Union to the constitution. Those who deliberately prefer and bring into full and efficient operation the plan of Union, declare by this preference and this action, that they are not Presbyterians. The General Assembly coincided with them on this point, and have expressed their opinion in the form of a Resolution.

Such are my views on the constitutionality of the plan of Union; a subject which I have not yet seen fairly and candidly discussed by the brethren who have adopted this plan. They however, generally assume its constitutionality, and especially that it is not anti-constitutional. Based on these assumptions, their objections and reasonings have some plausibility, and are advanced with a zeal and earnestness, which prove very clearly, not their willingness to adopt the constitution, for nothing prevents them from this, but their unwillingness to relinquish those rights, and that power, which they have hitherto exercised in the Presbyterian church.

Let me recommend to your attentive perusal the Minutes of the General Assembly for 1826, in the case of Josiah Bissell, and especially the protest against admitting him to a seat. This protest, I suppose, was written by the late Dr. Speece; and in it, though dead, he yet speaketh to the churches. These proceedings ought now to be republished; they will shew that the subjects now agitating the church, were discussed eleven years ago, in the Assembly.

Your affectionate father,
JOHN MATTHEWS.

POLITICAL.

RELIEF!—One of the principal measures of "relief" recommended by the Loco Foco administration, is that for *withholding* from the people of the States, the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue, which was to have been paid over by law, on the 1st day of October. Was ever such a plan of relief suggested or carried out before? The people are in difficulties—brought on principally by the bad management and mad experiments of their government; and now, when they ask relief, the best plan which offers itself to these rulers, is to stop a portion of the supplies already calculated upon, and to chouse them out of the Fourth Instalment! The plan of relief is worthy of the President with whom it originated. But is it that kind of relief which the people are willing to receive, or have a right to expect at the hands of their rulers? If so, then the great measures of the Administration, during the extra session of Congress, will be:

First—A Treasury Bank System, to secure gold and silver for the office holders.

Secondly—Relief to the People by *withholding* from the States, its rightful owners, the fourth instalment of the Surplus Revenue! The measures and the administration are worthy of each other.—*Balt. Patriot.*

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. Cambreleng presented to the House on Monday, a statement, prepared by himself, to show the probable state of the Treasury on the first of October, and in the last quarter of the present year. The following are the principal items of his estimate:

On the 1st of Oct. Specie in land offices, banks and mint,	$1,500,000
Balance due from Banks,	5,000,000
Balance of instalment due from Bank of the United States,	1,500,000
	8,000,000
Deduct unavailable funds, including instalment from Bank of the U. S. [Mr. Biddle pays this in drafts of the Treasury, in favor of the States on the pets, and which are not available,]	6,000,000
Leaving to meet current expenses,	2,000,000
One half a million, of which is specie.	
On the last quarter he estimates	
Balance in the Treasury,	2,000,000
	11,000,000
Receipts from all sources,	6,000,000
Expenditures of all kinds,	15,000,000
Leaving the Treasury insolvent, to the amount of	9,000,000

So ends the grand experiment, which has exhausted a full Treasury and involved the country in a debt of upwards of nine millions of dollars.

In the debate in the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Wright asserted that he had had a conversation with the Secretary of the Treasury, and had been informed that the Department could not go on paying the public creditors for 15 days longer, unless something were done by Congress.

This is a humiliating confession. With a nominal surplus of many millions of dollars—in a time of profound peace—in a season of great abundance and apparent prosperity, the head of the Treasury is compelled to acknowledge that the Finances have been so administered, that the Government is on the verge of insolvency.—[*Balt. Chron.*

The New Yorker states that the withholding of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue will subject the State of New York to the necessity of imposing a direct tax.

A FACT FOR THE PEOPLE.—The people of this country, who are opposed to the SHIN-PLASTER SYSTEM, as it is familiarly called, should not forget that while the Van Buren presses are constantly endeavoring to make their readers suppose that their party is adverse to said system, *the Van Buren administration are busily engaged in making preparations for the issue of* TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN GOVERNMENT SHIN-PLASTERS. *This monstrous and mammoth shin-plaster system is cordially approved by Mr. Van Buren himself!*

[*Philad. Inq.*

The following is an extract from an editorial article lately published in the Winchester (Va.) Virginian, a fully accredited Van Buren organ:

"It is fortunate for the Banks that General Jackson's term of office expired before the event [the suspension of specie payments, we presume,] occurred, or he might again, in a fit of patriotic self-devotion, have declared martial law, ordered his marshals to have entered the Deposite Banks, taken the people's money, placed it in the Treasury, and thus restored, as he might think, the balance of the Constitution."

The history of Gen. Jackson affords, it is true, strong ground for supposing, that had he been in office he might have signalised his administration by some such deed of violence. But the [illegible] the public morals which is exhibited by a public approval of such conduct, is a lamentable evidence of the influence of an evil example. If Gen. Jackson had attempted the violence here suggested, he would, doubtless, have found support amongst the people and even from the press. How near must be our approach to barbarism when such hints are permitted to go forth without censure or rebuke.

[*Balt. Chron.*

From the Charleston Mercury.

THE GLOBE & MR. BIDDLE'S COTTON.

The Adminjstration organ is much horrified at the atrocious conduct of Mr. Biddle in buying up Southern Cotton (to the amount of three millions of dollars, the Globe says) to ship to Europe in discharge of the debt to our foreign customers. The planters of the South will not thank the Globe for the denunciation, while in the improved price of our staple they are realizing the benefit of the operation.—Mr. Biddle is only acting upon the truth which we declared when the pressure came, that the agriculture of the South was the very sap and lifeblood of American credit and prosperity, and that the Cotton then in these States, stood as in the stead of so much specie. We rejoice that the credit and resources of Mr. Biddle's Bank enable him thus to come into our market and relieve our planters from the pressure, by taking their produce off their hands. We wish that the Party Pet's could come and do likewise, but alas! *they* are on their beam ends, and can do nothing for us. If Mr. Biddle, instead of sending Cotton to meet the liabilities and take up the paper of his Bank in England, were sending gold and silver, the Globe would yelp and howl at him for draining the country of specie. What must Mr. Biddle do to please the Globe? Nothing but *break* and *die*. Who are in any wise injured by this Cotton operation? Certainly not the planters—certainly not the merchants who had accumulated a heavy stock; a temporary check is indeed given to those few merchants who are in funds and without a stock of Cotton, and who wish to speculate on the low price of Cotton. Even they must benefit by Mr. Biddle's reducing the rate of Exchange now against this country. But is it on their account the Globe clamors? No! This Administration *hates merchants*, and to malign and persecute them has been the leading feature of "*my* Administration."

We would object to laying another Tariff tax upon the planters for the benefit of merchants, by prohibiting Mr. Biddle from giving good prices of Cotton, as much as we objected to a Tariff tax on the planters for the protection of manufacturers. But above all, do we object to a tax on the planters for no other earthly purpose but to help the Administration to kill Mr. Biddle.

A convention of the Georgia banks assembled at Milledgeville, in that State in September.

There were 191 deaths in New York last week, of which 30 were by consumption, and 109 of children under five years of age.

The Loveliest Face.—The most beautiful face in the world is the face of one that loves us.

An Indian being told that he ought to love his enemies, replied that "he did love both rum and cider."

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,
EXTRA SESSION.

IN SENATE.
FRIDAY, Sept. 22.

SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.

The bill imposing additional duties, as depositories of the public money, on certain officers, was taken up for consideration, when

Mr. Tallmadge addressed the Senate for about two hours and a half, in a very powerful argument against the sub-treasury system which had been bro't forward by the committee on Finance. He presented some very strong views, and placed the evils which would flow from the adoption of the system in a very forcible light.

After he had closed, Mr. Strange made some explanations.

Mr. Calhoun then answered some of the objections to the Treasury scheme, and comparing it with the plan offered by Mr. Rives, the only two plans submitted to the Senate, decided that the plan of Mr. Rives was too exceptionable to be adopted, and that the evils which would result from continuing the State Banks in connexion with the government, would far exceed any of the evils which had been described as likely to come from their divorce.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Wise, for the appointment of a select committee by ballot, to investigate the causes of the delays and failures and expenditures of the Florida war. On which Messrs. Bell, Wise, Gholson and Campbell of S. C. addressed the House.

POSTPONEMENT OF DEPOSITES.

The House took up the bill for the postponement of the 4th instalment, and Messrs. Sibley, of N. Y. and Hubbard of N. C. spoke against the bill, Messrs. Cushman and Holsey for it.

IN SENATE.
SATURDAY, September 23.

SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.

The bill imposing additional duties, as depositories in certain cases, on officers of the U. S., was taken up for consideration.

Mr. King of Ga. addressed the Senate at a considerable length. He refuted the various statements contained in the Message of the President, concerning the causes of the present distressed state of the country, referring to multitudinous extracts and authorities to sustain and illustrate his argument. In his opinion, the Bank of the U. S. was the least dangerous, and the best mode of relieving the public distress. As to the Bill before the Senate, he was at a loss to know what was its proper course for him to take. He did not think he could ever bring himself to vote for the amendment of the Senator from South Carolina; but he would move to postpone the further consideration of the bill till the regular session of Congress. He desired his party friends to believe that he did not intend to cut loose the party associations of his political life, when he took this stand against the power which the Executive had assumed over the currency of the country. He concluded a speech of three hours in length by moving to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the first Monday in December next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Haynes, it was ordered that on and after Monday next, the daily hour of meeting of this House shall be 10 o'clock.

Remonstrances against the annexation of Texas, and petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia were presented by the members from New York and New England; mostly from "female citizens."

FLORIDA WAR.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Wise's resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the origin of the Florida War, and into the causes of the extraordinary failures, and delays, and the expenditures which have attended the prosecution of that war, and into the manner of its conduct and facts of its history generally;—with power to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the recess.

Two motions were pending; one to strike out "by ballot," and the other to refer the inquiry to the committee on Military affairs.

Mr. Wise rose and said—when he came to Congress, four years ago, he was elected as the friend of power, but he had not been long here before he found that power needed no friend, that it was too strong already. He saw that too much power was concentrated in the executive. He saw that the public domain was in his hands, and that the new States were subject to his bidding. He saw a thousand streams of patronage pouring in from the Atlantic border and the lakes. He saw the public press at his disposal, and the power of removal and appointment was his. Next he saw the President seize on the custody of the public money; corruption he saw must follow from this state of things, and it was not an idle theory, for he soon found it openly avowed that the spoils belonged to the victors. He avowed himself as an enemy to power, and, with one friend, a noble and generous friend, (Mr. Peyton) he opposed himself to its corruptions,—well knowing what they had to encounter from its minions. Some attacks were made upon them, but none which excited any feeling but contempt on their part. There was more willingness than courage for the assault. These remarks he made in reference to the general declaration which was yesterday made by the gentleman from Miss. (Mr. Gholson) that the "scenes of the committee room last winter were disgraceful to the House and the country." If these remarks, which he did not take to himself, were intended to apply to him and to his friend Mr. Peyton, then he would "say to any one who made them that in his foul throat, he *lied*."

Mr. Gholson said he wished it to be understood that he had made no remark reflecting upon the conduct of *any abs*[illegible] He was incapa[illegible] ble of th[illegible] gentlemen from V[illegible] perty to a[illegible] ply 'the [illegible] in the whole for[illegible] meaning. There are the words, as he has quoted them, and he may apply them as he pleases. Mr. G. spoke further upon the topics alluded to by Mr. Wise.

Mr. Loomis followed in defence of the majority of the committee, assailed by Mr. Wise, and particularly of his predecessor (Mr. Mann.)

The House without taking any question, passed to the orders.

Mr. Garland of Virginia, rose and stated that, owing to domestic matters with which he could not dispense, he should be compelled to leave the city on Wednesday next; and in consequence of the peculiar position he occupied before the House and the country, he was very anxious to submit his views before he left, and he gave notice that, on Monday next, he should throw himself upon the indulgence of the House for leave, at that time, to introduce the bill of which he had given notice some days since. On motion, the House then adjourned.

IN SENATE.
MONDAY, Sept 25, 1837.

Mr. CLAY presented a memorial from citizens of the city of Baltimore, for the respectability of whom he cheerfully vouched, praying for the re-establishment of the U. S. Bank or, as an alternative, the employment of the U. S. Bank of the State of Pennsylvania the as fiscal agent of the government: also a memorial numerously signed by citizens of Wheeling, for the establishment of a National Bank.

SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.

The Bill imposing additional duties as depositories of the public revenue, on certain officers, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Clay rose and addressed the Senate for nearly four hours. He at the outset, laid it down as the duty of every one to lay aside all party considerations and to act exclusively in reference to the condition of the country, and the great question which it involves. He commented on the course of argument in the Message of the President of the U. S. and brought forward statements and arguments to controvert its positions and to prove the unsoundness of its principles.

The cause of the present condition of the country he traced to the removal of the deposites; the refusal to recharter the United States Bank, the bill to regulate the gold coinage, the Treasury circular, &c. He showed that there was a close analogy between the state of things in Great Britain and in this country. It was remarkable that the question of the rechartering of the National Bank of each country was agitated simultaneously. In Great Britain, the Bank of England was rechartered, and that country had recovered from its embarrassments and established its currency and its credit on a secure foundation. In this country, on the other hand, the government had refused to re-charter the United States Bank, and we have in consequence fallen into the deplorable condition of embarrassment and discredit in which we now are. He had turned his attention to the state of the country, with the hope of discovering some remedy which would give a fair promise of relief. But he had looked in vain. No remedy had suggested itself to his mind, in which the Bank of the United States was not a prominent ingredient. He considered the Sub Treasury scheme as aiming at the destruction of the Banks, and the project of Mr Rives as preserving the Banks. Therefore, if called on to vote between the two, although the bill of Mr. Rives was not what he wished, he should prefer that scheme.

He would also vote for the motion to postpone, although he would have preferred that it had been a motion to postpone indefinitely.

Mr. Benton called for the yeas and nays on the motion to postpone, and they were accordingly ordered.

The question was then taken on the motion to postpone, and decided in the negative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Kent, King, of Geo., Knight, McKean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith, of Indiana, Spence, Tipton, Webster, White, Williams—19.

NAYS—Messrs Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, of Ala., Linn, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pearce, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith, of Conn., Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, Wright, Young—27.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the bill was then informally passed over, and

On motion Mr. Grundy, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after remaining some time with doors closed,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
MONDAY, September 25.

Mr. Buchanan, from the committe on elections, reported upon the subject of the Mississippi elections.

The report is very long, and its conclusion is, that Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne are members for the whole term of the 25th Congress or not members at all, and that the restrictions by the Governor of their term to the extra session was illegal; and, therefore, that the election being in other respects regular, Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne are entitled to their seats in this House, as members of the 25th Congress.—The report was postponed until to-morrow, and made the order of the day.

Mr. Maury, on behalf of the minority, stated that they should, when the subject came up, offer a counter resolution, as an amendment to the report of the majority. The committee were divided four to five.

Mr. Harrison moved a call of the House, it being very thin, and the call was ordered, and proceeded in, till a House was obtained.

NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the committ[illegible] reported [illegible] Resolved [illegible] charter a National [illegible] did not [illegible] for discussion, but for decision. The unanimity of the report showed, he said, that a dark cloud hung over the prospects of the friends of a National Bank. He wanted the yeas and nays upon it.

Mr. Everett said no opponent of the administration, and no friend to a National Bank, and no one who sincerely wished to relieve the country from its distresses and misrule, would think it expedient to propose a National Bank until we could have a Congress *two thirds* of which should be in favor of a National Bank.

Mr. Mercer moved to lay the resolution on the table—lost, yeas 89, nays 122.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House took up the order of the day.

Mr. Garland, of Va., delivered his views, at length, against the projects approved by the administration, and in favor of the proposition of his bill for degenerating the depositories, and the funds to be received in payment of public dues.

Messrs. Cushing, Rariden and Williams, of Tenn., followed.

IN SENATE.
TUESDAY, Sept. 26.

The joint resolution laid on the table by Mr. Niles, fixing on Monday, the 9th day of October, as the day for the adjournment of the two Houses; and the resolution submitted by Mr. Hubbard, fixing ten o'clock, A. M. as the hour of daily meeting; were taken up and agreed to.

U. S. BANK.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Wright, proceeded to consider the report of Committee on Finance on the various memorials referred to that Committee praying for the establishment of a National Bank. The report is that the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

Mr. Clay moved to amend the resolution, by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and insert in lieu thereof—"it will be expedient to establish a U. S. Bank whenever a majority of the people shall desire such an institution."

Mr. Webster moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Monday next.

Mr. Preston wished the postponement to be extended in order to give time for Congress to pass upon all the measures which were to be submitted. It might become necessary to take a National Bank as the least of the evils, and he conceived the possibility of a state of things which would compel him to vote for such a Bank.

Mr. Morris asked for the yeas and nays on the amendment of Mr. Clay, and they were ordered.

The question was then taken on the proposition to postpone, and decided in the negative, as follows—

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Davis, Kent, Knight, McKean, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Smith, of Ind., Swift, Tipton, Webster.—15.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Geo. Linn, Lyon, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith, of Conn. Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, Wright, Young.—30.

Mr. Benton moved to lay the amendment on the table, but on being informed that such a motion would carry the resolution with it, it was withdrawn.

Mr. Tallmadge moved to amend by striking out all the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky after the word "that" and inserting in lieu thereof as follows: "in the opinion of this Senate a clear majority of the people of the United States, are opposed to the establishment of a National Bank, and that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners."

Mr. Benton asked for the yeas and nays on this motion and they were ordered accordingly—

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, of Ala., Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, Linn, Lyon, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith, of Conn. Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, Wall, Young,—29.

Nays.—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Davis, Kent, Knight, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Smith, of Inda., Spence, Swift, Tipton, Webster, —15.

Mr. Clay of Ky., moved to amend the resolution, by adding at the close thereof "but whenever a clear majority of the people of the United States, shall be in favor of a Bank of the U. S., a Bank of the U. States shall be established."

Mr. Clay asked for the yeas and nays on the question, and they were accordingly ordered.

There was then some discussion in which Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Preston, Mr. Clay of Ky., Mr. Smith of Conn., Mr. Roane and Mr. Allen took part, when

Mr. Tallmadge moved to lay the whole subject on the table, and the yeas and nays being ordered on this question it was taken and decided in the negative, as follows—

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Fulton, Kent, King, of Geo., Knight, McKean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Inda. Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Webster—20.

Nays—Messrs Allen, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Ala., Lynn, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Conn., Strange, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, Wright, Young —29.

The amendment moved by Mr. Clay was then opposed by Mr. Rives and Mr. Benton, and was then rejected—yeas 16—nays 29.

The yeas and nays were then called on the report of the Committee, and the question being taken it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Ala., King of Ga. Linn, Lyon, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Conn., Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, Wright, Young—31.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Kent, Knight, Prentiss, Robbins, Smith of Conn., Spence, Swift, Tipton, Webster—15.

A Bill to remit the duties on certain merchandise destroyed by the recent fire in New York, and

A bill making additional appropriations for carrying on the war in Florida.—

Were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
TUESDAY, September 26.

NATIONAL BANK.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution declaring it inexpedient to establish a National Bank.

Mr. Sergeant addressed the House at length against the Resolution. Before he concluded he gave way to Mr. Cambreleng's motion for the orders of day.

IN SENATE.
WEDNESDAY, September 27.

The Bill imposing additional duties, as depositories in certain cases, on public officers, was taken up.

Mr. Walker made a speech in support of the Bill, and in defence of the sub-treasury system, of great length.—He spoke for about two hours.

Mr. Crittenden made a most lucid and eloquent speech of about an hour in opposition to the sub-treasury system. After which,

On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The resolution declaring that it is inexpedient to establish a National Bank, was postponed till Friday at the suggestion of Mr. Sergeant, whose indisposition disabled him from continuing his remarks on the subject.

POSTPONEMENT OF DEPOSITES.

The House took up the bill to postpone the payment of the 4th instalment—the question being on its engrossment,

Mr. Jenifer of Maryland spoke at length against the proposition, and gave his views upon the policy of the measures proposed by the Administration.

Mr. Menifee of Ky. followed on the same side, when

Mr. Fry, of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. W. Patton spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Wise also opposed it.

IN SENATE.
THURSDAY, September 28.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill imposing additional duties, as depositories in certain cases, on public officers.

Mr. Webster then addressed the Senate against the Sub-Treasury System in a speech of about three hours in length, the lobbies and galleries being crowded to excess. He looked at the scheme of the Government as presenting a question for the first time brought forward, and involving results far beyond the pending question and the circumstances in which it originated.

He went into a constitutional argument, and also a historical view, to show that there was no constitutional ground for this new doctrine.

He complained that the whole object of the President and his friends seemed to be to take care of the Government, whose interest in the present state of things was about as *two* per cent. and to leave the people, whose interest was the other *ninety-eight* per cent. to get through the difficulty, as well as they could. The Government desired to establish two different currencies, one of gold and silver for themselves, and the other of paper for the people. They said to the people, we must sit at the first table and take the first cut: you must sit at the second table and take what you can get.

In the troubles of 1816, the language held was very different. Then the great aim and object of Congress was to give relief to the people. He referred to the inconsistency of the government. In 1833 Mr Taney invited the banks to make loans out of the public money to the merchants. But we have now a bill which holds this language to the public officers: Put the public money in strong vaults and place a triple lock upon them, and if you lend a dollar to any one there is a bill of pains and penalties under which you will be subject to a bill of indictment, and to such punishment as may be directed.

He considered the bill most pernicious, and referred to the circular which the Secretary of the Treasury had just issued, before the bill authorising an issue of Treasury notes had become a law, addressed to the banks, asking them on what terms they will take these notes, placing the amount to his credit in the bank, payable in specie, if required. Here the Secretary had at once given proof of his inability to devise any scheme by which he could separate himself from the banks.

Mr. Hubbard rose and addressed some remarks to the Senate, which occupied some time, in defence of the bill and the amendment of Mr Calhoun.

After he concluded, on motion of Mr. Grundy, the order to meet at ten o'clock was rescinded, and the hour of meeting fixed at eleven.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House was engaged in discussing the Mississippi Election Case—the Report of the Committee declaring that Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne are entitled to their seats—and in consideration of the bill for postponing the fourth instalment of the Surplus Revenue.

The previous question having been ordered, the main question was taken on the Bill postponing the payment of the 4th instalment of the surplus revenue, and it was passed to a third reading by yeas 119, nays 117. Mr. Pickens then moved a reconsideration of the vote, and the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.
FRIDAY, September 29.

SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill imposing additional duties as depositories in certain cases on public officers, when,

Mr. Buchanan, having claimed the floor, threw out the reasons which would weigh on his own mind to induce him to support the bill now before the Senate. He complimented the President on the attitude of moral grandeur which he had assumed, casting to the winds the imputation of his want of firmness, and throwing himself on his country. The issue to be made by the American people is whether they will have a National Bank, or whether they will adopt the mode of depositing the public funds in the hands of the Government officers.

Mr. Preston succeeded the Senator from Penn. in reply to that gentleman and other Senators who are the advocates of this new project. He deprecated the introduction of the U. States Bank on every occasion by gentlemen on the other side. Although that institution was dead, its spirit was continually invoked to frighten us from our propriety. The skin of the monster was stuffed and paraded up and down the Senate, or it was stretched over the drum head for the purpose of beating a signal for renewed crusade.

The course of the Government in tampering with, wheedling and seducing the Banks into an improper connexion with it, and now coming forward to cast them like a loathsome weed away, he deprecated with great vigor. It had been called a divorce of the Banks and the State. It was not a divorce, for the union had never received the sanction of the Constitution and the law; it was merely a casting off. But call it a divorce, it was merely a divorce of the Banks from the Government, and the Government took care to wed itself to the money of the people. He commented on the arguments and recommendations of the President, and the impracticability of establishing a hard money currency, and collecting all the Government dues in specie.

Before Mr. Preston had advanced far, he gave way, and,

On motion of Mr. Buchanan the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Mississippi Election case,—and the motion of Mr. Pickens to reconsider the vote by which the bill postponing the Fourth Instalment was ordered to a third reading, were the principal topics of discussion to-day.

POSTPONEMENT BILL PASSED.

The Bill to postpone the October Instalment of the Deposites to the States finally passed the House last night by a vote of 116 Ayes and 106 Nays—the whole of the New York "Conservatives," and all the members from South Carolina, except the Hon. Waddy Thompson, voting with the spoilsmen and experimenters!

This however, cannot be called an *administration* triumph: the amendment of Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, was carried, which postpones the instalment to a limited period, January 1st, 1839, instead of indefinitely, as was the intention of the friends and patrons of the measure. The Bill, as it originated in the Treasury Department, and passed the Senate, could not have passed the House. Mr. Adams' amendment, requiring a pledge from the Government for the payment of the money, was voted down. A number of other amendments were rejected. The House adjourned about 11 o'clock. [*Balt. Pat. Sept.* 30.

In the Senate, yesterday, after determining to end this Session on Monday week, came up for consideration the report of the Committee on Finance on the Memorials presented at this session praying for the establishment of a National Bank; and the Senate determined in favor of the committee against the prayer of the Memorialists, by a vote decisive enough, (31 to 15,) which vote, however, does no more than declare in substance that it is inexpedient *now* to charter a National Bank. The Senate has dealt with the question of a Bank, asked for by the People, much as it has with the sub-Treasury scheme, recommended by the Executive. That body has determined that it will act upon neither of those plans at this session.—[*Nat. Int.*

A question was yesterday taken by *yeas and nays* in the House of Representatives, which, at first glance would seem to indicate a strong sentiment in the House of Representative against a National Bank. It would not be safe, however, for those who are interested in the qustion, to regard it in that light. The greater part of those members who are friendly to such an institution certainly voted in favor of laying the negative proposition on the table, as one which it would be, at best, a mere waste of time, and a trifling with the actual crying exigences of the Government, now to agitate. But among the nays on that question are to be found the names of some who voted against laying it on the table for different reasons: among which a readiness to vote directly and at once upon the main question probably influenced several.

We do not mean to say that at this time a *majority* of the House of Representatives is favorable to a National Bank. We incline, indeed, to the contrary opinion. All that we wish to impress upon the mind of the reader is, that the vote to which we refer cannot properly be considered a *test* vote upon the question.—*Nat. Int. of the 25th.*

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1837.

The Treasury ought to be divorced from all connexion with Banks, State or Federal.—[*A Whig.*

"*The proposition is disorganising and revolutionary, subversive of the fundamental principle of our government, and of its entire practice, from 1789 down to this day. It is as palpable as the sun, that the effect of the scheme would be to bring the public treasure MUCH NEARER the actual 'custody and control of the President,' than it is now, and EXPOSE IT TO BE PLUNDERED BY A HUNDRED HANDS, where one cannot now reach it.*"—[Washington Globe, Nov. 20, 1834.

Yes, and Amen! was *then* shouted by its kindred prints and *the party*, from one end of the Union to the other.

CONGRESS.

On Thursday last the Bill for postponing the payment of the fourth instalment of the Surplus Revenue, to the States, passed the House of Representatives. On Friday a motion was made to reconsider the vote, which prevailed; when an amendment was offered by Mr. Pickens, of S. C., postponing the payment of the fourth instalment to *January*, 1839, which was adopted, and the bill passed thus amended.

☞ The Intelligencer states that the Senate has determined not to act upon the Sub-Treasury Scheme at the present session.

☞ The reader will find under our Congressional head, some interesting proceedings of the Senate in relation to a National Bank.

A resolution passed the Senate some days ago, for terminating the extra-session of Congress on Monday next, the 9th inst.—and the Intelligencer of Wednesday expressed the opinion that the resolution would pass the House of Representatives—making the duration of the whole session five weeks. Niles' Register, however, of Saturday last, expresses a contrary opinion. It says "from present appearances in the House we do not think that the Senate's resolution for adjournment will receive the sanction of that body. A rage for discussion seems to have seized the members, and those who have been prevented from addressing the House on the Postponement Deposite Bill, will exercise that privilege on other bills before it from the Senate."

MR. KING, OF GEORGIA.—The speech of this gentleman, against the Sub-Treasury scheme, is highly spoken of. It is said that Mr. CLAY pronounced it "one of the most forcible and effective, that has been, or that will be delivered during the present session ed throughout with anti-Van Burenism.—Hitherto Mr. K. has been an unflinching supporter of the Administration.

☞ Messrs. WISE and GHOLSON have had a *fire* at each other in the House (see Congressional proceedings.) The next exchange of shots will be made, we presume, on another battle-ground, near Bladensburg.

☞ We call attention to a paragraph on our first page, from the Baltimore Patriot, headed "Relief."

The President convenes Congress at an enormous expense, for the *avowed* purpose of affording *relief* to the people from the Pressure—when the sequel proves that the "great and weighty matters" to which he alluded in his Proclamation, were nothing more nor less than measures to relieve the office-holders, and to oppress the people still more. The first measure of "Relief," is a Treasury Bank System, to secure gold and silver for the office holders, and to fix upon the people what the relief gentlemen themselves term an "unsound, unconstitutional, and worthless currency of Bank rags!" Secondly—by *withholding* from the People of the States, the rightful owners, the fourth instalment of the Surplus Revenue! &c., &c. Truly, as the Patriot remarks, are the measures of relief and the Administration worthy of each other.

THE VICTORY IN MAINE.—In addition to the election of Governor it is now believed that the Whigs have elected a majority to the House of Representatives of that State. The Boston Atlas states that 94 constitute a majority of that body—that it is ascertained that 90 Whigs have been elected,—and there are a arly 30 members to be heard from.

The Whigs of New York commemorated the recent Whig Victories in North Carolina, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Rhode Island and Maine, by a grand salute of FIVE HUNDRED GUNS.

☞ It is stated that the Maine Senators in Congress are much more "Conservative" in their course and opinions, since the election in that State.

☞ An election for delegates to the Legislature of Maryland, took place throughout that State on Monday last. No returns received at the time we put our paper to press. All, we have no doubt, has gone right there. We may safely predict that she his "followed in the footsteps" of Maine.

P. S. We learn that in Washington and Frederick counties the Van Buren candidates, as usual, have been elected.

THE FLORIDA WAR.—The last news comes in the shape of an "*important rumor*," which states that an engagement of *twenty minutes* duration had taken place between the Government forces and a party of Indians—in which *three* of the latter were killed and 30 taken prisoners.

Writers are still publishing new works on Florida.—Dr. Kettner has one coming out at Charleston. Major Noah says: "we should like to see some works in Florida."

A treaty for the purchase of the lands of the Sioux Indians, has been concluded at Washington between the Secretary of War and the delegation of that tribe now there. The treaty was formally signed on Friday last. The Government agrees to pay the Indians one million of dollars. Several other Indian delegations are now at Washington and on the way there, to treat with the Government in relation to their national affairs.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Bulletin of that city, of the 23d ult., states that the fever is declining rapidly. The new cases have decreased in number, and the disease does not assume the malignant type which is usual as the season advances. The change in the weather has produced the most beneficial results. Business was beginning to revive, and produce coming in freely by the steamboats from up the river.

According to the official reports from the Post Office Department, the number of defaulting Postmasters in the last eight years, is upwards of 4000! How many defaulters will there be when Uncle Sam transfers his money from the vaults of the banks to the breeches-pocket of his collectors.—[*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Mr. Rives stated in his speech on the 19th ult., that there were 100,000 officers employed in collecting the public money under the sub-Treasury system in France. Well was it remarked by a French satirist, that the public money, in the manner of its collection in that country, was like a lump of butter passed from hand to hand, each of which was greased with a portion, until at last, when it reached its destination, (the Treasury,) there was scarcely any left.—*Norfolk Herald.*

The Charleston Mercury contains a long article under the head of "The Popular Will as to a Bank of the United States." The writer shows beyond a doubt, that the assertion of Mr. Van Buren, that the "popular will has been twice *solemnly* and *unequivocally* expressed against a National Bank," is founded upon false premises. He contends that it was not a decision against the Bank,—it was nothing more than a decision in favor of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. The blind idolatry of the People for *him*, triumphed over every other consideration. Their love for the Bank was not equal to their love for him. In the North, the Nullification question was paramount to the Bank question—In the South, the Bank question sunk into insignificance in the minds of the People, in comparison with the Tariff and Internal Improvements. The Bank was destroyed by the power of the veto; the immediate Representatives of the people supported it against the whole weight of the Executive authority;—and the people clung to it in spite of their devotion to Gen. Jackson, and maintained it as long as they could maintain it and Gen. Jackson too—and it was not until they had to give up one or the other, that they finally yielded the Bank to his vengeance.

Gen. Jackson's administration *decided nothing*, but that he could do *any thing*. He came into the Presidency on such an overwhelming wave of personal popularity, fortified by such powerful party alliances, that his will became *law* in every thing. The only principle upon which he was elected, was the battle of New Orleans, and the only principles on which he was supported, were his "good intentions," and his brilliant victory. These two principles were bulwarks which could not be stormed; the impregnable citadel, which could not be taken; the cotton bales which were proof, from their softness and elasticity, against all cannonading. Never mind what might be the question, the tariff, the bank, the internal improvements, the removal of the deposites, the treasury circular, the expunging resolutions, these principles always applied with equal force; when all other arguments were unanswered, these were at hand, unanswerable; when all other troops were beaten, these never failed, as an invincible body guard, "*corps de reserve*" to save the *battle* and bear the flag triumphant.

The Jackson party was nothing but the *Jackson* party; it was based on no set of principles; it was essentially personal; it came into power as a personal party, and it was sustained to the end as a personal party. Gen. Jackson's personal popularity was its only cement and vital principle, and the gratification of his wishes, seemed to be its only end.—The idea of ranking Gen. Jackson among the statesmen of the country, and regarding the support and success of his administration as based on political principle, appears almost farcical.

Is it not rather a startling fact, that Gen. Jackson never made the issue, bank or no bank?—The only issue he ever did make, was Biddle's Bank, or not; or rather the choice between Mr. Biddle and himself; and the people were called on to determine which they would sacrifice, their old friend and hero, or Nicholas Biddle, the money changer.

The writer thus concludes:

"We must express our strengthened conviction, that the question of the popular will as to a Bank of the United States, is utterly undecided. As to the array of great names for or against it, there can be no doubt. The mass of authority of this character is in favor of it. It has no weaker sanction in the practice of the government, and it stands strong in judicial approval. As to the opinions of the great sections of the country, we would say, that the Eastern, Northern and Western States, are more for it, than against it, and the Southern States are not of one opinion. Even in our own State, there is nothing like unanimity, and the two greatest minds in it, have been its friends and supporters. We allude to Mr. Calhoun and Mr. M. Duffie, and to these great names we may well add the signal authority of Dr. Cooper, who has yielded cherished opinions to its absolute proved necessity. The country has yet to decide the question."

We believe that if the People were now called on to choose between a Treasury Bank—such an one as is now recommended by the President, which is precisely such a "monster" as the Globe truly described and bitterly denounced a short time since—and a Bank of the United States, that an overwhelming majority would be found in favor of the latter.

THE GOLDEN AGE—*not for the People, but their Servants.*—It has been an edifying thing during the present session of Congress—(when the sight of a piece of coin *amongst the People* is a positive cure for sore eyes)—to see the piles of gold brought from the Treasury by the officers of the two Houses, to pay the members of Congress their wages and mileage. Happy people, to live under so paternal a Government! under a Government which takes such good care (as Mr. Webster said on Thursday) of *number one* and *number two*—meaning, we suppose, the *Executive* and *Congress*. *Vive la Liberte!—vive l' Egalite!*—[*Nat Int.*

Gen. Scott is now in Washi[illegible] claiming, as we hear, the comm[illegible] the army in Florida.—*Alex. Ga[illegible]*

MR. CLAY'S SPE[illegible]

We are indebted to th[illegible] the Alexandria Gazette for [illegible] ing account of Mr. Clay's [illegible] on Monday, which engag[illegible] where deprived us of the [illegible] hearing.

Mr. Clay made a most [illegible] on Monday. The Sena[illegible] was filled to overflowing [illegible] dreds went away unable [illegible] For three hours he held [illegible] and the anxious crowd [illegible] spell-bound by the eloque[illegible] his voice—the graceful[illegible] ture—the force and beauty [illegible] guage—the extent of h[illegible] powers—the cogency of th[illegible] he used—and the strength [illegible] brilliancy of his whole ad[illegible]

It is Mr. Clay's opini[illegible] present condition of the co[illegible] solely from the improper c[illegible] late administration in [illegible] measures. He is opposed [illegible] Treasury scheme, as well [illegible] site bank system; but of the [illegible] the latter; that is, if force[illegible] either, would go for Mr. [illegible] in preference to Mr. Calh[illegible] thinks that the only 'real [illegible] tial remedy for the disor[illegible] currency is in the establi[illegible] Bank of the United States. [illegible] does not make the proposit[illegible] he think it ought to be ma[illegible] general and united voice [illegible] ple demand such an institu[illegible] the People of the United [illegible] *require* a Bank of the Unit[illegible] will then be time enough [illegible] to establish one.

Mr. Clay's indignant de[illegible] of the policy of the Gover[illegible] severe in the extreme. [illegible] friends of the "Adminis[illegible] they *knew* that, for the last [illegible] this country had labored, [illegible] tical Despotism, where the [illegible] man was supreme. He to[illegible] the disastrous result which [illegible] was owing, not to their w[illegible] dom, but to their want of [illegible] resisting the commands of [illegible] and he appealed to their [illegible] to answer him, if they had [illegible] hearts, disapproved of the [illegible] the Deposites—the Treas[illegible] —the pocketing of Mr. R[illegible] and the whole train of de[illegible] sures pursued, without reg[illegible] reason, by the late Preside[illegible]

Mr. Clay went for the [illegible] People as well as the Gove[illegible] hoped the Administration [illegible] something for the Countr[illegible] for themselves.

Judge Gaston not De[illegible]

[illegible] ed on Saturday, of the de[illegible] GASTON of North Carolin[illegible] *rect.* From the similari[illegible] and the high complime[illegible] upon his character, it wa[illegible] the gentleman who receiv[illegible] as well as ourselves, shoul[illegible] ken Mr. William Gaston [illegible] for the distinguished juris[illegible] man of North Carolina, w[illegible] and esteemed throughout [illegible]

INTERNAL IMPROVEMEN[illegible]

At a meeting of the citi[illegible] County and others, at the Cou[illegible] ryville, on the 25th day of [illegible] held in pursuance of a public [illegible] into consideration the propo[illegible] ing the Legislature for the [illegible] act authorizing the Northwe[illegible] Road located from Winches[illegible] burg to be continued from We[illegible] ryville in the county of Ch[illegible] RICHARD E. PARKER was, on [illegible] ed Chairman, and Hugh H. [illegible] When.

On motion of Dr. C. [illegible] was

Resolved, That a Comm[illegible] pointed by the Chair, to draw [illegible] the next General Assembly [illegible] necessity and advantage of [illegible] reported forthwith to this me[illegible]

Whereupon, Doctor C. M[illegible] Glover, Philip Burwell, Prove[illegible] Robert Y. Conrad, and S[illegible] Esqrs., were appointed su[illegible] who, after having retired, [illegible] which being approved and si[illegible] sons present, it was further

Resolved, That copies of t[illegible] at the taverns of Col. T. S[illegible] M. Nicklin, to which the c[illegible] and others interested be inv[illegible] names before the next meet[illegible] gislature.

On motion, it was further

Resolved, That the citize[illegible] Loudoun, and Frederick Cou[illegible] ed to co-operate in our efforts [illegible] ed improvement, and that the [illegible] the meeting be signed by the [illegible] Secretary, and published in [illegible] and Leesburg papers.

The meeting then adjourne[illegible]

RICHARD E. PARKE[illegible]
Hugh H. Lee, *Secretary.*

SPLENDID LOT[illegible]
FOR OCTO[illegible]
30,000 Cap[illegible]
VIRGINIA STATE [illegible]
For the benefit of the Mono[illegible]
Class No. 7 for [illegible]
To be drawn at Alexandr[illegible] turday, Oct. 14,
GRAND CAPITAL [illegible]
$30,000—$10,000—$5[illegible]
1 Prize of $30,000 1 P[illegible]
1 do 2,000 25 [illegible]
25 do 500 25 [illegible]
200 do 200 [illegible]
Ticket $10—Half $5—Q[illegible]
Certificates of Packages of 25
D[illegible] do 25
Do do 25

Capital Prize—
150 Prizes $1[illegible]
Virginia State [illegible]
For the benefit of the Mech[illegible] Association of N[illegible]
Class No. 8, for [illegible]
To be drawn at Alexandria, [illegible] turday, Oct. 21st, [illegible]
1 prize of $40,000 [illegible]
1 do 10,000 [illegible]
1 do 4,000 13[illegible]
4 do 3,000 6[illegible]
1 do 1,940 6[illegible]
Whole tickets $10—Halves $[illegible]
Certificates of packages of 25
Do do 25
Do do 25

☞ For Tickets and S[illegible] cates of Packages in the [illegible] Schemes, address
D. S. GREG[illegible]

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

We are indebted to the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette for the following account of Mr. Clay's great speech on Monday, which engagements elsewhere deprived us of the pleasure of hearing.

Mr. Clay made a most able speech on Monday. The Senate Chamber was filled to overflowing, and hundreds went away unable to hear him. For three hours he held the Senate and the anxious crowd of spectators spell-bound by the eloquent tones of his voice—the gracefulness of his gesture—the force and beauty of his language—the extent of his oratorical powers—the cogency of the arguments he used—and the strength as well as brilliancy of his whole address.

It is Mr. Clay's opinion that the present condition of the country arises solely from the improper course of the late administration in its financial measures. He is opposed to the sub-Treasury scheme, as well as the deposite bank system; but of the two prefers the latter; that is, if forced to go for either, would go for Mr. Rives's plan in preference to Mr. Calhoun's. He thinks that the only real and substantial remedy for the disorders of the currency is in the establishment of a Bank of the United States; but he does not make the proposition, nor does he think it ought to be made, until the general and united voice of the People demand such an institution. When the People of the United States shall *require* a Bank of the United States, it will then be time enough to endeavor to establish one.

Mr. Clay's indignant denunciations of the policy of the Government were severe in the extreme. He told the friends of the Administration that they *knew* that, for the last eight years, this country had labored, under a practical Despotism, where the will of one man was supreme. He told them that the disastrous result which had ensued was owing, not to their want of wisdom, but to their want of firmness in resisting the commands of the Dictator; and he appealed to their consciences to answer him, if they had not, in their hearts, disapproved of the removal of the Deposites—the Treasury circular—the pocketing of Mr. Rives's bill—and the whole train of despotic measures pursued, without regard to law or reason, by the late President.

Mr. Clay went for the relief of the People as well as the Government, and hoped the Administration would do something for the Country as well as for themselves.

rejoiced to find that the report published, on Saturday, of the death of Judge GASTON of North Carolina, is not *correct*. From the similarity of name, and the high compliment bestowed upon his character, it was natural that the gentleman who received the letter, as well as ourselves, should have mistaken Mr. William Gaston of Savannah, for the distinguished jurist and statesman of North Carolina, who is known and esteemed throughout the Union.

[*Rich. Whig.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING. At a meeting of the citizens of Clarke County and others, at the Courthouse in Berryville, on the 25th day of September, 1837, held in pursuance of a public notice, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the Northwestern Turnpike Road located from Winchester to Parkersburg to be continued from Winchester to Berryville in the county of Clarke, the Hon. RICHARD E. PARKER was, on motion, appointed Chairman, and HUGH H. LEE Secretary.

When,

On motion of Dr. Cyrus McCormick, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of six be appointed by the Chair, to draw up a petition to the next General Assembly setting forth the necessity and advantage of said Road, to be reported forthwith to this meeting.

Whereupon, Doctor C. McCormick, Lewis Glover, Philip Burwell, Province McCormick, Robert Y. Conrad, and Samuel Bonham, Esqrs., were appointed said Committee—who, after having retired, report a petition, which being approved and signed by the persons present, it was further

Resolved, That copies of the same be left at the taverns of Col. T. Smith and Joseph M. Nicklin, to which the citizens of Clarke and others interested be invited to sign their names before the next meeting of the Legislature.

On motion, it was further

Resolved, That the citizens of Fairfax, Loudoun, and Frederick Counties be requested to co-operate in our efforts for the proposed improvement, and that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Winchester and Leesburg papers.

The meeting then adjourned.

RICHARD E. PARKER, *Chairman.*
HUGH H. LEE, *Secretary.*

SPLENDID LOTTERIES
FOR OCTOBER.
30,000 Capital.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 7 for 1837.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, Oct. 14, 1837.

GRAND CAPITAL PRIZES.

$30,000—$10,000—$6,000—$5,000.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$5,000
1 do	10,000	25 do	1,000
25 do	500	28 do	300
200 do	200		

Ticket $10—Half $5—Quarter $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Tickets			$150
Do	do	25 Half	65
Do.	do	25 Quarter	$30

Capital Prize—$40,000.
150 Prizes $1,000.
Virginia State Lottery.
For the benefit of the Mechanical Beneficent 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	$1,500
1 do	10,000	5 do	1,200
1 do	4,000	150 do	1,000
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

☞ For Tickets and Shares &c 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. 6, 1837.

For the Free Press.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I saw in your last paper a report of the two year old race, which came off on the first day of our Jockey Club meeting, and was not a little surprised that any person seeing the race, and knowing the conditions upon which it was run, should make such an unfair and ungenerous statement.

In the first place the gentleman states the weight that each colt carried, without knowing, except from *hearsay*, what the true weights were that two of the colts carried.—Being an owner in part of one of the colts, I am convinced that no one knew what weight my colt carried, for the simple reason that the rider was not weighed with his saddle at all. He weighed on the morning of the race, without his saddle, 86 lbs. He knew not the weight of another entry, as his report proves; for he says it carried "the lightest weight"—leaving the public to make it what they please.

In the second place, he states that two colts were distanced in the race. Whose authority has he for this? There was no distance measure, and no distance Judges. Hearsay, again! Every one must plainly perceive that his authority was not *official*.

In the third place, he makes *Blackrock* beat *Margot* in the race, which was incorrect. I have then, gentlemen, in as few words as possible, *mentioned wherein the report was incorrect*, not taking into notice "the two inches of fat on the ribs of the contending horse," as my purpose in making this statement is not to detract from any of them, but rather to do unto others as I would be done by.

A MEMBER OF THE CLUB.

Oct. 2, 1837.

For the Free Press.

THE FATE OF GENIUS.

Dare nobly then: but conscious of your trust,
As ever warm and bold be ever just:
Nor court applause in these degen'rate days;
The villian's censure is extorted praise.

[*Pope's Essay on Satire.*

To wander cheerless o'er life's waste,
Each bitter fruit still doom'd to taste,
To know each bliss,—yet feel each pain;
Fate's darkest goblets fore'd to drain;—
To see each sun-lit bower fade,
That youth and love so fondly made;
To find each chord of music hush'd,
That through the bosom sweetly gush'd;
This, alas! the fate unkind,
Sons of genius oft will find!

To meet with those of feeling breast,
Who yield the weary trav'ler rest;
To taste the pure and holy cup,
Which friendship ever offers up;—
To view life's garden bloom again,
And all its wonted sweets regain;
To feel the soul that anguish wrung,
Once more by friends to music strung;
This, alas! the fate most kind,
Sons of genius seldom find!

PHŒNIX.

Leesburg, Va., Oct. 1, 1837.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET,
For the week ending Friday evening, Sept. 29.

CATTLE.—Since our last weekly report there has been an improvement in the supply of Beef on the hoof, which has caused a decline in prices. We quote to-day at $6 a $7; the latter price for prime cattle. Live Hogs are scarce at $7.

FISH.—Herrings are selling slowly at $2

FLOUR.—No change; from stores $8 50, from wagons $8 25. Inspections of the week, *8,376 barrels, 34 half do.*

WHEAT.—Maryland wheats still reach the market in very limited amount, and it is now quite evident that if the Virginia crops were not turned this way, those of Maryland would fall much below our wants. Sales of good to prime white wheats have been made at $1 75 a $1 85.

CORN.—Sales of white throughout the week at 90 a 92 cents. Sales of yellow early in the week at 95 a 97 cents, and more recently at 97 a 100 cents.

RYE.—Last sales at 82 a 85 cents for Md.

OATS—30 a 32 cents.

CLOVER-SEED—Is held at $7 50 per bushel for last year's crop.

FLAX-SEED—From stores $1 37½, from wagons $1 25 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—Sales have been made of Shoulders at 9 a 9½ cts and of Middlings at 10 cents. A lot of prime canvassed Hams was sold at 12½ cts. No sales of Beef or Pork.

PLASTER.—We quote ground in bbls. at $1,50.

WHISKEY.—Hogheads 37 cents, barrels 39 a 40 cents per gallon. Wagon price of barrels is 33 a 34 cents, exclusive of barrel.

MARRIED,

On the 21st ult., by the Rev. James McDonald, the Rev. GEORGE W. ONISEROND, Elder of the Baltimore Conference, to Miss MARTHA JANE SCHOOLFIELD, daughter of the late John Schoolfield, of Lynchburg, Va.

On Sunday the 24th ult., by the Rev. C. Martin, Mr. WILLIAM RICKETTS to Miss CATHARINE STEPHENS, all of Shepherdstown.

DIED,

In Lincoln county, Missouri, on the 26th of August last, of consumption, Mrs. MARY VIRGINIA MOXLEY, wife of Mr. Solomon R. Moxley, and daughter of Mr. John Boley, of this county.

In a letter, communicating the melancholy intelligence of Mrs. Moxley's death to her friends in this county, the writer says—"When I look back and see with what patience she bore her illness—the composure with which she could talk of death—the assurance which she gave in her last moments of her possessing an interest in the Saviour—and the willing resignation with which she met death,—I am induced to believe that her pure spirit took its way to the mansions of rest, and is now participating in the joys of Heaven."

On Sunday last, Mrs. ELIZABETH ECKHART, aged about 45 years, relict of the late Michael Eckhart, of Shepherdstown.

In Romney, on Thursday last, JOHN JACK, Esq., Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of the Valley located there, in the 75th year of his age—a gentleman who had resided 49 years in that town, and possessed the esteem and affection of the whole community.

We are sorry to receive a confirmation of the truth of the rumor which reached us some days since, of the death of our townsman and esteemed fellow-citizen, CARY SELDEN PAGE, Esq. The Warrenton Virginia Times, of Saturday last, contains the following notice of his death, at the Springs near that place, on the preceding Tuesday:

Died, after a short illness, at the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, on Tuesday the 26th of September, CARY SELDEN PAGE, Esq., of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., in the 27th year of his age, youngest son of the late William Byrd Page, Esq. of Fairfield, Clarke county, Va.

It will be some consolation to his bereaved relations and friends to know, that his last sufferings were greatly mitigated by the skill of his Physician—that he received during his illness every kindness and attention from the Proprietor of the Springs, that humanity could desire—and that, though dying among strangers, he was not unmourned.

On Wednesday the 27th ult., DEBORAH, infant child of Mr. John Bayliss, of Harpers-Ferry.

Notice.

☞ A Sermon, in reference to the decease of a son of Mr. Henry D. Garnhart, will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Hildt, at the Washington School House, on Sunday the 15th of October, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

LOCAL MEMORANDA.

☞ Sale of Land at Shepherdstown, by Henry Berry, Special Commissioner, on Saturday next.

Attention, Artillery!

YOU are ordered to parade on *Saturday the 14th inst.*, at 11 o'clock, in front of the Valley Hotel, in complete uniform.

A punctual attendance is necessary, as it is a muster required by the law.

By order of the Captain,
GEORGE C. NORTH, O. S.

Oct. 5, 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

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.

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.

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

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, before the Court House door of Charlestown, *on Monday, the 16th Oct.*, sisting of *Household and Kitchen Furniture*, amongst which are

Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding,
Tables, Chairs, 1 Clock,
Carpeting—Secretary, Safe, &c. &c.
Some Beef—and a great variety of articles useful to house-keepers.

Also—ONE BLOODED STALLION, and 1 Wagon.

Bargains may be expected, as I am determined to sell without reserve, with the view of removing to the West.

The terms of sale will be,—for all sums under $3, cash; and over that amount 60 days credit will be given—bond and good security being required.

JACOB FOUKE.

Oct. 5, 1837.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, at his residence near the Hopewell Mills, on *Tuesday the 17th of October*,

A Variety of Property,

Of which the following is a part:

Seven head of horses, 2 colts, 1 Sir Charles colt, 40 head of hogs, sows and pigs, one gig and harness, one road wagon, 6 sets of gears, barshear and shovel ploughs, harrows, cradles, mowing scythes, *and farming utensils* generally; about 45 acres of corn, by the acre, the purchaser to gather it. Also, household and kitchen furniture, one new stove and pipe, 8 barrels of cider, and many articles not necessary to mention.

TERMS—All sums of and under $5, cash—a credit of 9 months on the horses—on all other articles, a credit till the 1st of March, 1838—the purchaser to give bond with approved security. No property to be removed until the terms shall have been complied with. Sale to begin early in the day.

At the same time and place, two colored men will be hired till Christmas.

JAMES LANG.

Oct. 5, 1837.

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,
Oct. 5, 1837.—5t *Commissioner.*

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 38¼ 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 thus well known to require no description.

Terms—So much of the purchase money as is necessary to defray the expenses 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,
Oct. 5, 1837. *Trustees.*

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-Ferry, in the county of Jefferson, and for the incorporation of a new company that will construct said bridge without delay—it having become apparent that the present company will fail to execute the object for which it was created—an object, the speedy execution of which is demanded by the best interests of the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and the surrounding country.

Oct 5, 1837.—3m

NOTICE.

PERSONS who gave their notes for purchases at the sale of the property of David Osborn, dec'd, are notified that their obligations are due—and that payment is required immediately. The notes are in the hands of Mr. John Marshall, (near Walper's Cross Roads,) for collection, and to whom it is expected payment will be made forthwith.

WILLIAM OSBORN, Ex'or.

Oct. 5, 1837.—3t

A LIST OF LETTERS

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

A		Richard Lambeth	
Wm. Avis		Eliza E. Lucas	
John Atkinson		John Lewis	
H. C. Anderson	2	Zachariah Lock	
J. H. Allstadt		Mary Lucas	
Aaron Ashbrook		Geo. Lytle	
James Atkinson		Wm. Lyle	
B		M	
John Bowman		Hamilton Moody	
Bumbary Bennet	2	Richard A. Morris	
Chas Barret		Joseph Morris	
C. G. Bragg		Anderson Merchan	
Mary Ball		Daniel Main	
Mrs. Ann Brown		Daniel McPherson	
John Bridgman		Tully McKinney	
James Burwell		Samuel Mathews	2
Peter Beals		Mr. McGrudy	
James Bowie		Jonas Mathews	
Jacob Beitz (dutch)		Arthur Mosly	
Will. Boggess		Joseph A. Morrison	
G. H. Burton		Richard McEntree	
Chas Burwall		William Moore	
D. G. Bourne		Attwell Merril	
C		Dr. R. Magruder	
Richard Cauthorn		N	
Susan C. Cromwell		Mary L. Nicholls	
Elizabeth Crow		P	
Dr. Ed. Cromwell		William Pile	
David Conner		Juliet E. O'Bannon	
Joseph Cromwell		A. M. Pelts	
R. R. Conrad		John Parks	2
Wm. Cameron		William Pyle	2
D		R	
Washington Dearing		Rachael Ross	2
David Dillow		J. or Wm. Roderick	
Geminis Dixon	2	John Reynolds	2
Geo. W. Dearing		Mrs. Jane Randolph	
P. Dandridge		Wm. Russell	
F		Jas. L. Ranson	
F. W. Friend		S	
Geo. W. Fairfax		Joseph Hart Seetowl	
G		Daniel Snyder	2
H. Garnhart	2	Benj. H. Smith	
W. Gibbs		Captain of Charlestown Artillery	
J. J. H. Gunnell		Wm. Sanford	
Mary Gunnell		Wm. Sweany	
J. H. Gibbons		James Shirly	
Ann E. Grubb		John Simmonds	
Philip Gordon		T	
H		Edwin Turpin	
Will or Jas. Hewett		Rev. F. Thornton	
Joseph E. W. Howell		J. J. Turner	
Wm. Hurst		Courtney Kercheval, care of Lee Thomas	
Adam Hammond		W	
Jacob Hiedwhol		Dr. Rob't Waters	
B. B. Hussey		M. E. D. Waugh	2
John Hill		Elizabeth Whiting	
Sarah W. Hurst		Elizabeth Waugh	
J		Washington Walgamott	
Sam'l Jackson		Richard Williams	
Wm Jenkins		George W. Walgamott	
Elizabeth Jenkins		Wm. White	
F. H. Jenkins		Wraith & English	
John James		Mary [illegible]	
Mathew Jones		John Julius Young	
K			
Thomas Kirk			
Kahler & Johnson			
George Knight			
L			

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		McFadyre John H.	
Arts Christian B	2	M K	
Anders Daniel		Moore William	
Atkinson Joseph		Morgan Mary W.	
Atkinson Mary		Michael Gotlieb	
Byers Jacob		N O	
Byers Newton		Nourse Mrs. Catharine	
Barton Richard C.		Neely Mrs. Mary	
Barns John S.		Orrison Thomas	
Briscoe H. T. M.		P Q	
Bane Mrs. Jeremiah		Price George	2
Butler A. H.		Perry George	
C D		Perry Mary	2
Clinke Jane		Perry Mary E.	
E F		R S	
Entler Daniel	2	Rice James	
Eagle Philip jr.		Ross Lucinda M.	
Fouke Mrs. Margaret		Randall Joseph	
Friend Jacob		Sheetz Catharine	
G H		Shepherd Abraham	
Huffman Abraham		Snively David	
Hendrickhouse Sam'l		Snyder John	
Hussey William		Steves James	
Herbert B. W.	5	Steves John	
I K		Slemmons Mrs. M.	
Jackson Allen		Staley John	
L M		Staub Henry	
Lincoln George R.		T U V	
Licklider Henry		Turner Joseph	
Lafferty Margaret		Turner Ninian E.	
McLance Thomas		Vanderau Jacob	2
Mayer John		W X Y Z	
Musgrove James		Weis Mary Ann	
Moler Charles	2	Womeldorf John	
McGregor Wm.		White James K.	
McMurren Joseph		White John K.	
McCoffry John		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.

"The Examiner"—a Poem.

A FEW copies left for sale at Mr. Brown's Book Store, by the author.

GEORGE FOWLER.

N. B. About 17 copies of the above work under a brown linen cover, was lost in the lane east of Mr. B. C. Washington's, on the 23 inst., for the delivery of which at Mr. Brown's Book Store, I will give one or two copies of the book.

G. F.

Oct. 5, 1837.—1t

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 Mathematical Instruments, for the projection of 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. Hall, Alexandria, and Rev. D. H. Riddle, Pittsburgh.

CHARLESTOWN, Aug 31, 1837.—tf

Charlestown Academy.

☞ All who feel [illegible] of this Institution, [illegible] meet at Mrs. Trawin's Room, [illegible] EVENING, (Thursday,) at early candle-light.

Oct. 5.

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.

Valuable Tavern Stand
AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on Monday, the 16th day of October next, (being the 1st day of October Court,) that valuable property, nearly fronting the Court House in Charlestown, belonging to the heirs of the late John Buckmaster, which property has been for several years occupied as a hotel establishment, and as such, has now a high reputation, and is doing an extensive business under the control of Mr. Samuel Stone. The houses are comparatively new, of brick, commodious in every respect, were built on the most approved plan, a few years since, expressly for a hotel on an extensive scale—are now in complete repair, and has attached all the out-buildings and conveniences necessary for a large, fashionable and profitable business.

A more minute description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as it is well known, and it is presumed those who may wish to purchase will first view the premises.

☞ A long credit will be given, by the purchaser paying annually a legal interest on the purchase money, and securing the final payment by approved security and a deed of trust on the premises.

☞ Sale to take place in front of the Court-House, at about 12 o'clock, on the above-mentioned day.

LEONARD SADLER, *Ex'or*

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.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Thomas Rawlins & Son*, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 9th inst. The accounts are left in the hands of Francis W. Rawlins, to whom, those indebted to the firm, will please make immediate payment, as it is absolutely necessary that the business be closed forthwith.

THOMAS RAWLINS,
F. W. RAWLINS.

FRANCIS W. RAWLINS,

HAVING purchased the entire stock of the late firm, will continue to carry on the business at the old stand, where all kinds of Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron work will be executed in the neatest and best manner, by wholesale or retail. Feeling himself thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage of a generous public.

Old Copper, Brass and Pewter will be received in payment for work.

Sept. 28, 1837.

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.

STRAY COW.

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

JOHN STEPHENSON.

Charlestown, Sept. 28, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

BRITENBAUGH & KIRBY, have just received from the Eastern Markets a choice assortment of new Dry Goods, to suit the present season, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Domestics of various kinds, superior Calicoes, Ginghams, Fancy Articles, &c. &c. Also, Groceries, Liquors, (such as Brandies, Wines, Cordials, &c.)

The public are respectfully invited to give us a call; they shall have good articles and good bargains.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 21, 1837.

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.

Cash for Negroes.

I WILL at all times give the highest price 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.

Jan. 28, 1836.—tf.

Georgetown White Ale,

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

F. J. H. STRAITH.

August 31, 1837.

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.

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.

PRESERVED GINGER.

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

J. J. MILLER.

August 31, 1837.

Land, at Public Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Frederick, rendered on the [illegible] of May, 1837, in the suit of Jacob Hess and William Taylor, Executors of Peter Hoover, dec'd, against Walter B. Selby and others, the undersigned will offer at public sale, at Daniel Entler's tavern, in Shepherdstown, *on Saturday the 7th day of October next*, THE FOLLOWING **TRACTS OF LAND**, Lying near Shepherdstown, in the county of Jefferson, the property of Walter B. Selby, to wit: A Tract of

85 Acres,

Conveyed to said Selby by Rawleigh Morgan and Lydia his wife, by deed, bearing date April 28th, 1800—A Tract containing

51 Acres,

Conveyed to said Selby by the same persons, by deed, dated December 22d, 1802—A Tract containing

9 Acres,

One Rood and Ten Poles,

Conveyed to said Selby by Peter Hoover, by deed, bearing date January 14th, 1811—The undivided THIRD PART of a Tract of Land containing

200 Acres,

Which was conveyed to said Selby by Rawleigh Morgan, jun., by deed, bearing date October 25th, 1811—A Tract containing

50 Acres,

Being the fourth part of a larger tract containing 200 acres, which fourth part was conveyed to the said Selby by William Morgan, jun., by deed, bearing date January 8th, 1813—And a Tract containing

50 Acres,

Being the fourth part of a larger tract containing 200 acres, which said tract of 50 acres was conveyed to the said Selby by Simon Morgan, by deed, bearing date the 4th of February, 1814.

The terms of sale will be—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in three equal payments, to be made in 8, 16, and 24 months, counting from the day of sale. The deferred payments to be secured by obligations with good personal security; and the title to the said lands to be retained as a further security.

HENRY BERRY,
Sept. 7, 1837. *Special Com'r.*

Trust Sale.

IN pursuance of the terms of a Deed of Trust executed by Wm. Strider and Lydia his wife, to me as trustee, for the use of John H. McEndree, bearing date the 13th day of September, 1836, and now of record in the County Court of Jefferson County, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, at the Court-House of this County, *on the third day of next November County Court*, which will be on the 22d day of said month, the tract or parcel of land conveyed by said deed of trust, and which is situated in the County of Jefferson, on both sides of Elk Branch—is now in possession of said Wm. Strider, and contains upwards of TWO HUNDRED ACRES.

Terms of sale, Cash.

H. BEDINGER, *Trustee.*

Sept. 21, 1837.

Public Sale.

BY authority of a decree of the County Court of Jefferson, sitting as a Court of Chancery, rendered on the 3d 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 Gersham Keyes died seized, lying on the Blue Ridge Mountain in the said county, containing about

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 portion 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,
Sept. 7, 1837—8t. *Commissioners.*

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 28th December, 1824, 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 Virginia, conveyed by the said deed of trust, and therein particularly described; being the same which is now in the occupancy of Rowland, Hedebower & 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 MCCORMICK,
August 31, 1837. *Trustees.*

POSTSCRIPT.

Both houses of Congress, on Monday last, resolved to close the extra session on Monday the 16th inst.

The Van Buren Candidates elected in the City of Baltimore by a majority of 108. In Annapolis the Whig candidates are elected by a majority of 29.

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

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.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.—How many millions and millions of times has that prayer been preferred by Christians of all denominations! So wide, indeed, has the sound thereof gone forth, that daily, and almost without intermission, from the ends of the earth, and afar off upon the sea, it is ascending to heaven like incense and a pure offering. Nor needs it the gift of prophecy to foretell that though heaven and earth shall pass away, these words of our blessed Lord 'shall not pass away' until every petition in it has been answered; till the kingdom of God shall come, and his will be done on earth as it is in heaven.—[*Montgomery.*

MINISTERS' CHILDREN.

It is often alleged that the children of ministers are worse than all others; a charge which is more easily made than proved. The children of ministers when they conduct badly, are more closely scrutinized, and their faults more blazoned abroad. The following statement from the 5th annual report of the Massachusetts Sunday School Society gives a fair view of the subject:

During the past year there have been collected some interesting statistics respecting the families of orthodox Congregational ministers and deacons; so far as the investigation has been carried, the results are as follows:—

In twenty-five families of ministers there are 117 children over 15 years of age. Of these, ninety-one are professors of religion; thirteen in the ministry or preparing, and two are only dissipated. In eight of these familes, all the children over fifteen, (forty-four in number,) are hopefully pious: and in thirteen others, half or more in number, are pious.

In one hundred and eight families of ministers and deacons, there are 621 children over fifteen, of whom three [illegible] pious, thirty in the ministry or preparing for it, and eight only are dissipated. In five families, (two ministers and three deacons,) embracing fifty-four children over fifteen, all but one are pious, and four of them are deacons and nine ministers. In one town there are six deacons. Of their thirty-three children, twenty-nine are pious, and most of their grand-children are walking in the good way of their fathers.

[*Lutheran Observer.*

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.

Virginia, to wit:

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

Francis Moore's Executor and others, } PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

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

IN CHANCERY.

THIS cause came on again to be heard this 21st day of June, 1837, upon the papers formerly read, and the exceptions filed by defendants' counsel to the commissioner's report, returned March 29th, 1836, and was argued by counsel: Upon consideration whereof, the court doth sustain the second and third of said exceptions—And, *It is ordered*, That said report be recommitted to Master Commissioner Worthington, to reform the same, in respect to the subject matter of said second and third exceptions, according to the opinion of the Court filed herewith, which is to be taken as part of this order—And as it is necessary to recommit said report upon said second and third exceptions, the Court reserves the question involved in the first of said exceptions for further consideration—And the Commissioner is directed to state in his report the amount of the legal costs incurred by the plaintiffs, in defending the several suits instituted against them by Baker's heirs, in recovering the tract of land in the proceedings mentioned, mesne profits, &c.—And the said Commissioner is directed to state all such matters as he may deem pertinent, or as he may be required to state specially by any of the parties, and make report, in order to further proceedings to be had herein.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clk.*

Commissioner's Office,

CHARLESTOWN, Sept. 14, 1837.

THE parties to the above mentioned suit are hereby notified, that I shall attend at my Office *on Tuesday the 17th day of next month (October,)* for the purpose of executing the above recited order of Court—when and where they are requested to attend with the necessary papers, &c.

R. WORTHINGTON,

Sept. 14, 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.

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 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, *Clk.*

Sept. 28, 1837.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

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

David Keplinger, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Henry Nicely, Daniel Cameron, Edmund I. Lee, jun., Robert Boggs 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 courts 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 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 Christians 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 Bestor, 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 [illegible] tered 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, of Smith Slaughter, dec'd, Daniel Morgan, Matthew Ranson, Richard Duffield, Robert Lewright, John Griggs, Henry Strider, Samuel Cameron, Charles Butler, Polly Slaughter, Jane Slaughter, Milly Eicheiberger, 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 Noon, John B. Noon, Ann S. Noon, and Alexander Noon, 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, *Clk.*

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. Riley, Executor of Alexander Riley, dec'd, Priscilla Riley, widow of said Alexander Riley, and James W. Riley, John F. 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.

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

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:

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.

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. Mark, Lydia R. 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, *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 B. Doty, 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.

MORISON'S PILLS.

The genuine Hygean Vegetable

UNIVERSAL MEDICINES

OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Hypocrisy is the Tribute which Vice 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 it, perhaps, be more strongly proved than by the unexampled effrontery, and bold but unfounded assumption 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 Hygean 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 33 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.
Co 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. Jesser, Lancaster county.
David M. Hunter, Louisa county.
Gideon's Stether, Mason
John D. Hoge, Montgomery county.
Messrs. Finks & Banks, Madison C't-House.
T. & T. Hill, Culpeper C't-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 remain 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 anticipation of such a result, I had directed him to take *twenty Pills of No. 2*, to obtitune 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 15, 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 asking 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 14, 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, caught cold, which settled on my lungs and bowels: I had frequent fevers, a bad cough, and continued diarrhœa. I remained in that 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 obl't serv't,

ALFRED EUBANK.

[June 15, 1837.—6m.]

Notice to Farmers.

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

MILLING BUSINESS

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

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

BENJAMIN FORD,

DANIEL SNYDER.

July 7, 1836.—tf.

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.

Summer Arrangement.

HEREAFTER the fare on the Rail-Road, to passengers going and returning the same day, or making the round trip, will be, between Winchester and Harpers-Ferry, $2, and between Winchester and Charlestown, $1 50. None will expect this accommodation, but those who obtain tickets for the trip at either of these places.

☞ Parties desirous of visiting Harpers-Ferry, can be furnished with cars on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Winchester, June 15, 1837.

TRAVELLING, ON THE RAIL-ROAD.

ON and after Monday next, the 18th inst., the passenger cars will leave Winchester at 5½ 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, Sept 12 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 Railroad Company, to be delivered at Winchester, Cains' Depot, Camerons' or Harpers-Ferry. Application by letter, to the subscriber, 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, or the delivery of Goods.

REYES & EBY

Dec. 22, 1836

Wagons and Ploughs.

ALL kinds Made and Repaired in the best manner at the subscriber's Shop. Ploughs warranted to perform

I wish to take two Apprentices to the Blacksmith business.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

Charlestown, June 22, 1837.

New Drug and Chemical STORE.

J. J. H. STRAITH

RESPECTFULLY calls public attention to his New Establishment, just opened in Charlestown, where he intends to keep for sale a very extensive assortment of

Medicines, Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS.

His present Stock is fresh from the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, and has been selected by himself with the greatest care. Among his assortment will be found the following articles, with many others unnecessary to enumerate, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms:

Sulph. Zinc,	Squills,
Russia Isinglass,	Do. pulverised,
Pulveris'd Turmeric,	Cream Tartar,
Canella Alba,	Judkins' Ointment,
Magnesia, (lump,)	Tapioca,
Chappel's & Henry's Calcin'd Magnesia,	Sago,
Liquorice Ball,	Pearl Barley,
Peruvian and Lima Barks,	Oat Meal,
Flowers of Zinc,	Cochineal,
Indian Rubber,	Fig Blue,
Pulveris'd Cinnamon,	Indigo,
Colombo Root,	Flour of Sulphur,
Do. pulverised,	Roll Brimstone,
Apothecary's Scales and Weights,	Blistering Ointment,
Gold. Sulph. Antimony,	Lemon Acid, in crystals,
Tonca Beans,	Eye Waters,
Croton Oil,	Strychnine,
Hydriodate of Potash,	Howard's & Cooke's Preparation of Sarsaparilla,
Cowage,	Sarsaparilla Root,
Boneset,	Blue Mass,
Colocynth,	Copperas,
Do. pulverised,	Nutmegs,
Salt Petre, refined,	Sulphat & Acetat, of Morphine,
Burgundy Pitch,	Balsam Tolu,
Cubebs,	Do. Copaiva,
Do. pulverised,	Musk,
Orris Root,	Graduated Measures,
Do. pulverised,	Glass Funnels,
Saratoga Powders,	Nipple Shells,
Seidlitz Powders,	Sucking Bottles,
Soda Powders,	Rotten Stone,
Orange Peel,	Pumice Stone,
Tartar Emetic,	Pink Root,
Caraway Seed,	Sugar of Lead,
Coriander Seed,	Tartaric Acid,
Fennel Seed,	Sulphuric Acid,
Aniseed,	Muriatic Acid,
Calamine,	Nitric Acid,
Red and Black Inks,	Mace,
Arrow Root,	Jalap,
Althea Root,	Fine Sponge,
Seneka Root,	Coarse do.
Rhubarb Root,	Cajeput Opodeldoc,
Gentian Root,	Common do.
Valerian Root,	Sand Paper,
Sulph. of Potash,	Chammomile,
Gum Opium,	Cinnamon Bark,
Do. pulverised,	Do. pulverised,
Gum Kino,	Salts of Tartar,
Do. pulverised,	Citrated Kali,
Gum Copal,	Lunar Caustic,
Gum Arabic,	Flowers of Benzoin,
Do. pulverised,	Syrup of Liverwort,
Gum Senegal,	Holl. Anod. Lig.
Gum Shellac,	Comp. Syr. Rhubarb
Gum Gamboge,	Oil of Amber,
Gum Scammony,	Do. Almonds,
Gum Galbanum,	Do. Rosemary,
Gums Myrrh & Guiacum,	Do. Peppermint,
Saffron,	Do. Juniper,
Borax, refined,	Do. Pennyroyal,
Calomel,	Do. Cinnamon,
Senna,	Do. Cloves,
Socootrine Aloes,	Do. Bergamot,
Drop Lake,	Do. Sassafras,
Armenian Bole,	Do. Worm Seed,
Antimonial Powder,	Do. Black Pepper,
Kreosote,	Do. Savin,
Arsenic,	Do. Caraway,
Digitalis,	Do. Aniseed,
Antimony pulverised,	Do. Horsemint,
Red Precipitate,	Do. Cubebs,
White do.	Do. Castor,
Corrosive Sublimate,	Sweet Oil,
Carbonate of Iron,	British Oil,
Cloves,	Hive Syrup,
Do. pulverised,	Wine Colchicum,
Fly Stone,	Fowler's Solution,
Hooper's Pills,	Black Drop,
Elm Bark pulveris'd,	Quicksilver,
Jujube Paste,	Black Oil Varnish,
Verdigris,	Copal Varnish,
Fiske Manna,	Spirits Hartshorn,
Adhesive Plasters,	Bateman's Drops,
Blue Vitriol,	Godfrey's Cordial,
Oxide of Bismuth,	Chloride of Soda,
Red Chalk,	Do. of Lime,
White do.	Syrup of Carrageen,
French do.	Comp'd do. of Gum Arabic,
Assafœtida,	Ammoniated Alcohol,
Anchusa,	Alum,
Super Carb. Soda,	Sal Eratus,
White Wax,	Pearlashes, refined,
Yellow do.	Potashes,
Ink Powders,	Glue,
Lobelia,	Sweet Spirits Nitre,
Cayenne Pepper,	Ether,
Castile Soap,	Cuttlefish Bone,
Brown Rosin do.	Prepared Chalk,
Hull's and other improved Trusses,	Crocus Martis,
Spermaceti,	Pulverised Galls,
Mazerion Bark,	Annatto,
Lee's & Lyon's Anti-Bilious Pills,	Essence of Cinnamon,
Syringes,	Do. Peppermint,
Kershaw's Tonic Pills for Ague & Fever,	Do. Lemon,
Agaric,	Litmus,
Sal Ammoniac, refin.	Cupping Glasses,
Ear Syringes,	Prussic