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Virginia Free Press.

"THE COUNTRY, THE CONSTITUTION, THE UNION AND LIBERTY."

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

VOL. 31. THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1838. NO. 27.

AME CHANGED.

S PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT

ight Secured—Be- of Imposition!

RICHMOND, VA., JULY 15, 1830.
ll be pleased to understand that I discoverer of Juilkins' Ointment, tor of the patent from Sept. 1817, m of the same; but having connect- e. Judkins in the commencement, Ointment to bear his name. The t having expired on the 26th June, provement in the same, and taken 30. N. SHEPHERD.

e aware that the ointment would nds, some of whom would proba- make it, and knowing the difficul- would render a trial of it abortive, be destroyed, the ointment fall in- er these considerations, secured the ain remedy for those obstinate dis- hich have so long baffled the skill e.

ldings of every description.
and Ulcers of long standing.
Glandular Tumors, particularly tumors in women's breasts which ate in aleerated cancers
r what some people know by the , of every description.
Pains of the joints.
nd Bruises of every description or ritated.
all kinds
, or parts affected by frosts.
Wounds.
of the best remedies for Burns and
N. SHEPHERD.

ROWN—Sir: Having been in the be- Ointment prepared by you for a now called Shepherd's Patent Oint- Judkins,) for wounds of various cuts, frost bite, scalds and burns, to be valuable, I have no hesitation it to the public. So highly do I has generally been an inmate in my that Mr. Herstons has been pro- facturer of this Ointment for years quently received the article directly
SAM'L C. OWINGS.
y Stables, North Street, Baltimore.
t. 6th, 1837.
ed it for horses' sore backs with
S. C. O.

ONS—Believing it right for the be- suffering from injuries, to make fected in using Shepherd's P. S. red by C. Herstons. Know inform on of mine was thrown down and n, and received a very serious in- knees—he entirely lost the use of on his back several days. Swelling ensued—various applications were relief, until by advice of a friend I tment—by continuing the applica- made a perfect cure.
JOHN C. FRENCH,
No. 38, South Street, Baltimore.
erstons, Proprietor of Shepherd's

t Bites or Chilblains I have expe- effects. J. C. F.

om Bishop Waugh.
Mr. C. Herstons to be the proprie- Ointment for several years during Maryland, and the Ointment made been in much repute. It has been in my own family while living in during my residence in this city.
B WAUGH.
ok Room, Mulberry-St.,
, May 20th, 1835.

PILES.
Boonsboro, I had heard much of ow Shepherd's P. S. O., in which re the public as proprietor, and of cy in cures on persons with whom nted. Since my residence in Bal- formed a cure on a friend of mine es. Having myself been a sufferer with this distressing disease, I now plied your Ointment in my own fied that I can say it made a per-
J. A. BENTZ.

Counting-Room, Lombard street.
ns, Frederick City, Md. proprietor S. Ointment.

hn Taliaferro, member of Congress.
WASHINGTON, JAN. 22d, 1829.
TONS, Frederick City, Md.
n my wish, for a considerable time, you the good effect with which I tintment invented by Mr. Judkins, P. S. O.) and which I now under- d sold by agents appointed by your- plied this Ointment, during the last very species of tumor and wound, o produce a cure in every instance. most decided and efficacious remedy mour, be the case what it may, and thing so good for wounds of any de- y be proper to add, that the cure of White Swelling, given over by the ed physicians as incurable, and ldren, would, without amputation, ne patient was rendered incapable the use of this Ointment, and the health, his limb affected by the tu- ored to a perfect state of soundness. g of an aged man, which had been hibited one dreadful ulcerated sur- ce to the foot, and which for more and been considered incurable, was by the application of Judkins's ntion these two cases which fell un- te notice and management, as a de- f the efficacy of this remedy in cases ulcers. I have experienced as de- effect of this remedy in the cure of ery species of flesh wound. It seems he who will observe the operations must be satisfied as to its benefi- with the utmost confidence, we- of this valuable remedy. I am, fully,
JOHN BALLAFERRO.

NEW-MARKET, FEB. 21, 1837.
—Sir, I bought an article in Hal- that was recommended to cure the that had not your name on the label. s made by you. This is to give ublic may be guarded against an kind.
L. BARNEY.
y that purchasers observe the fol- lowing

AUTION.
RD'S PATENT SPECIFIC
prepared by C. HERSTONS, Patent Right, whose written signa- the outside wrapper of each pot. hants and Druggists can get the Baltimore of R. J. Baker, Drug- Howard & Fayette Streets, and Ro- , Druggists, corner of Market &

gents in Jefferson County.
WN, Charlestown,
S, Harpers-Ferry, } Druggists.
S, Shepherdstown,
ly.

FOR NEGROES.
urchase as soon as possible FIF- ES, for which number I will pay n cash than any purchaser in Persons who may have negroes ited to call and see me in Win- inconvenient to do so, are re- ress me a line, to which I will attention.
H. G. DANIEL.
Sept. 27, 1837—tf.

for Negroes.
times give the highest prices in ly young NEGROES, of both to twenty-five years of age.— likely servants to dispose of, call on me at my residence in d any communication in writ- mptly attended to.
WM. CROW, Jr.
—tf.

blic Notice.
having claims against the es- bert Waters, dec'd, are requested properly authenticated for payment. e the estate, will please settle the
JOHN W. GATTON, Adm'r.

LOST.

THE subscriber lost, either on the road from his residence to Battletown, or on the road from Charlestown to Smithfield,

A BUNDLE OF PAPERS

containing Bonds and Notes to a considerable amount;—among which, were several Bonds given to Hite & Matheys, as Trustees for Chas. Butler. The finder will receive a liberal reward by either leaving them with Mr. Stone, in Charlestown; Mr. Timberlake, in Smithfield; Col. Smith, in Battletown; or delivering them to the subscriber, 34 miles from Charlestown.
SAMUEL CAMERON.
July 26, 1838—tf.

Journeymen Coopers Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ 3 journeymen Coopers, who thoroughly understand their business. Steady, sober and industrious hands will find a desirable situation and 22 cents paid for making flour barrels out of the rough wood, ready to raise. Apply immediately.
PHILIP C. CLONINGER.
Hedgesville, Berkeley county, Va.
July 26, 1838—3t*

M. Crandall

INVITES the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity to his intention to remain at Mr. Carter's Hotel for some days, for the purpose of attending to those who may be desirous of consulting him concerning their Teeth.
July 19, 1838—3t*

TUITION.
ON THE PIANO FORTE, GUITAR, AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MARCELINO PEREZ respectfully informs the citizens of Charlestown and Jefferson, that he will teach on the above instruments. Apply at Mr. Stone's tavern.
March 29, 1838.

HARPERS-FERRY
Male and Female Seminary.

THE undersigned highly appreciating the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to this Seminary, announces to his patrons and those who may be disposed to favor his efforts, that he has employed as an Assistant, Mr. Jno. Brooks, a gentleman of unexceptionable moral character and considerable experience in teaching. In consequence of this arrangement several more scholars may enter the School, and the facilities for rapid advancement by all the pupils will be very much increased.

The respective quarterly prices of tuition will be as heretofore advertised, viz:

For Orthography, Reading and Writing, with Exercises in Mental Arithmetic,	$2 50
For Arithmetic and Book Keeping,	3 00
For Geography and English Grammar, with Composition and Rhetoric,	3 50
For Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, with its application to Heights and Distances, Mensuration, including Practical Gauging, Surveying,—and the application of Algebra to Geomtry,	4 00

A quarter will consist of 12 weeks, without any deduction for time lost on the part of the pupil—except in cases of sickness.

The government of the School will be mild, but strict; and will devolve entirely upon the Principal, while the united exertions of both the Tutors shall be in action to secure the mental improvement of their pupils.
THOMAS J. DODD.
Harpers-Ferry, June 21, 1838—16A.

EDUCATION.

A FEMALE SEMINARY will be opened in Shepherdstown, on Monday, September 5th, by MISS WEBBER, in which will be taught the usual branches of a Young Ladies' Education, including Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, a critical knowledge of the English Language, Composition, Rhetoric, Geography, History, Botany, Natural and Intellectual Philosophy, and Chemistry; the Mathematical Projection of Maps, Drawing, Painting, and other Ornamental Branches.

Miss W. has taught with much success in conjunction with her sister, Mrs. Trawin, in Winchester, and has also occupied the situation of Principal of the Female Academy at Martinsburg, Chambersburg, Pa., and Front Royal. The most satisfactory testimonials of qualifications may be seen on application to Rev. Dr. Martin, Martinsburg, or Rev. J. Hargrave, Shepherdstown.
July 19, 1838

To Journeymen Black-smiths.

THE subscriber will give constant employment and liberal wages (and pay the cash every Saturday night if required) to one or two **Journeymen Black-smiths.**

Also, he would take one or two APPRENTICES to the above business, in Charlestown, if application be made immediately.
THOMAS RAWLINS.
July 19, 1838—n.

Apprentices Wanted.

WANTED, to learn the Carpenter Business, two Boys from the ages of 14 to 17 years. They must be of strictly moral character, of steady and industrious habits, and from the country—those accustomed to work. The boys of the above description (for none other need apply) a good situation is offered.
BENJAMIN FOWLINSON.
Charlestown, July 19, 1838.

Dissolution.

THE public are respectfully notified, that the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers at Halltown, under the firm of YATES & TERRILL, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having claims against us, as well as those in our debt, are requested to come forward and make settlement, which may be done with either of us.
JOHN O. YATES,
WM. L. TERRILL.
Halltown, July 17, 1838.—tf

NEW GOODS.

HAVING purchased the Goods, &c. of Messrs. Yates & Terrill, at Halltown, the subscriber throws himself upon the favorable consideration of his friends and the old customers of the establishment. He will add, in a few days, to his present stock, a supply of entirely

NEW GOODS,

which will embrace every article usually kept in a country Store. His friends and the public may rest assured that his Goods will be sold as cheap as at any other Store in the county. Call and judge for yourselves
DANIEL G. HENKLE
Halltown, July 19, 1838.

Horses and Sheep for Sale.

THE subscriber has a large number of fat SHEEP for sale, which he will continue to sell during the summer and fall, until they are all disposed of. He has likewise several Horses for sale, (being over-stocked in that line.) They are of various ages, from two, three, and up to eight years old. The colts promise to make fine riding horses, being some half bred, and one three quarter bred, out of a first-rate riding mare. A credit will be given on any one of the horses until the first of January next.
R. S. BLACKBURN.
July 19, 1838.—3t.

WOOL WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase about three thousand pounds of **WOOL**—for which he will give in exchange Linseys—or pay the cash if preferred. Apply at my New Store house at Kabletown.
ESROM SLIFER.
May 3, 1838.—tf.

MISCELLANY.

THE HUSSAR'S SADDLE.

Old Ludovic Harls always regarded his saddle with the deepest veneration, and yet there appeared nothing about it capable of exciting his idolatry. It was a Turkish saddle, old, and deeply stained with blood; but to the brave Ludovic recalled a tale of other days, when ardent, young and enthusiastic, he first drew his sword in defence of his country, against his enemies.

He had been opposed in battle against the hostile invaders of his native Hungary, and many an unbelieving dog had felt his good sword smitten to the earth. Various had been the fortunes of the war, and too often was the glory of the holy cross dimmed by the lustre of the triumphant crescent. Such [illegible] the brave Hussar, but he loved to dwell on the successful action in which he had been engaged.

It was in one of those combats that suddenly cut him off from his party, he found himself surrounded by four infuriated Turks.

But the recollection of you and your angel mother, would Ludovic say to his daughter, nerved my arms. I was assailed by all my opponents. How three fell, I know not, but severe and long was the conflict with the last of my foes, whose powerful arm was raised against me. Already I saw my wife a mournful widow, and my child fatherless, and those dreadful thoughts infused fresh vigor into my arm; I smote the infidel dog to death, hurled him from his steed, and rifled him as he lay. At this moment several of the enemy appeared in sight, but I was too much fatigued to renew the perilous conflict. My gallant horse lay wounded, and in the agonies of death; I threw myself on the Turkish coursor, forced him on at his utmost speed until I regained my squadron. The saddle was steeped in the blood of my foe, and mine mingled with it. When a cessation of hostilities permitted the troops to rest for a space from the horrors of war, I hastened with the treasure, which during the campaign I had acquired, to my home, and purchased these fertile fields around my dwelling, and forgot for a season, the horrors of war.

The good Ludovic would here pause.—He still retained a lively recollection of his lost wife, and he could not bear to narrate the circumstances of her illness and death. After this sad event, his home was hateful to him, and he resolved again to engage in the arduous duty of a soldier. His little Theresa was kindly adopted into the family of his only brother, and there after a lapse of some years, our good Hussar found her blooming in youthful beauty.

Ludovic arrived only in time to close the eyes of his brother, who, on his death bed, entreated him to bestow Theresa on his only son, when they should have attained a proper age. Grateful for his almost parental care of his child, and moved by the situation of his brother, whose whole heart seemed bent on this union, Ludovic promised that when his daughter should have attained the age of eighteen, she should become the wife of Karl, provided Karl himself desired the connection at that time; and satisfied with this promise the old man died in peace.

The engagement was concealed from Theresa, but it was known to Karl, who exulted in the thought that this rich prize would one day be his. With low habits and a coarse turn of mind, the delicate grace of Theresa had no charms for him; he loved her not, but the wealth that would [illegible] which he looked on with greedy eyes. The thousand soft and nameless feelings which accompany a tender and generous passion, were unknown to Karl. It was a hard task to him to attend his gentle mistress; nor did he ever appear disposed to play the lover, except when some other seemed disposed to supply his place. It was at a real fete given by Ludovic to his neighbors at the termination of an abundant harvest that Karl first chose openly to assert this sight. He had taken it for granted that he should open the dance with Theresa.—What then was his indignation, when on entering the apartment her slender waist was encircled by the arms of a young hussar, [illegible] Theresa's evident superiority of his rival, whose well knit limbs, firm step and martial air, formed a striking contrast to his own clownish figure and awkward gait, only increased his ire, and in violent wrath he advanced to Theresa, insisting on his right to open the dance with her. Theresa pleaded her engagement, he persisted; she refused his request, and laughed at his anger. He became violent and rude. The hussar interfered, and the quarrel rose so high as to draw Ludovic to the spot.

Karl, in a voice almost choaked with passion, laid his grievances before him Theresa, in a tone of indignation, complained to her father of his insolence, and appealed to him whether she was not at liberty to select any partner for the dance that she thought proper.

"You have no such liberty," thundered forth Karl. "You are my betrothed wife, and as such you belong to me alone."

Theresa cast on him a smile full of scorn and contempt, but it faded as she looked to her father, and a deadly paleness overspread her countenance, and she enquired, "Father, does this man speak the truth?"

"He does, my child," was the reply, and she dropped inanimate at his feet.

The young hussar now knelt down beside her, passionately kissed her fair forehead, and raised her in his arms, bore her to an adjoining room, followed by the father and Karl. Theresa slowly revived. At first she saw no one, and breathing a deep sigh, murmured, "it was all a horrid dream!" An anguished groan startled her into perception and agony. She looked up, and saw her father standing before her with grief. Karl also stood near with an exulting smile, and the hussar knelt beside her, but his face was buried in his hands. She then looked at her father.

"Father is there no hope?"

"None, my honor is pledged."

She then turned to the hussar, and placed her cold hand in his; then rising suddenly, threw herself at the feet of Karl. "O Karl, have mercy! I love another—you do not love me—have pity on us!"

"By all the powers of Heaven and earth, you shall be mine, Theresa!"

"I appeal to my father."

"Will your father violate his promise to the dead?"

"No, I will not," said Ludovic with solemnity.

"Then, Theresa," exclaimed Karl, with fiend-like exultation, "no power on earth shall save you from being mine!" and thus saying he left the house.

Theresa rose from her knees, and threw herself into the arms of her lover. "Thy father! [illegible] no [illegible] her pure tenderness. The tears fell on his manly countenance, but his concluding words, "that he must hold it sacred," [illegible] a paroxysm of grief.

"We must part then, Arnhold," said the weeping Theresa; "we must part; oh, can we survive this cruel blow?"

"No," said Arnhold, "no, I cannot be without you: let us once more entreat your father to have pity on us," and the youthful lovers threw themselves at his feet.

"Arnhold!" said Ludovic sternly, "thou a soldier and ask me to tarnish my honor!" Arnhold felt the appeal; he started up, raised the weeping Theresa, cut off with his sabre one long bright lock, embraced and kissed her, placed her in the arms of her father and fled.

Every passing day carried with it some portion of the fortitude of Theresa, as she saw the approach of the period which was to consign her to a state so dreadful.—Three little weeks were all that lay between her and misery. Ludovic endeavored to soothe her, but she would not be comforted. Had even her affections been disengaged, Karl would have been distasteful to her; but with her affection placed upon another, the idea of this union appeared insupportable.

"My child!" would Ludovic say, in interrupting a passionate burst of grief, "by what magic has Arnhold gained possession of your heart?"

"He is an hussar," replied Theresa.

There was something in this reply which moved Ludovic, he recollected that he himself had imbued the mind of the daughter with the sentiments of respect and esteem for the character of a good soldier, and conscience reminded him that he had too often exalted the profession of arms above the peaceful and unobtrusive occupation of the husbandman. Was it wonderful then, that Theresa should have imbibed any of this spirit; or that she should have yielded her heart to one who possessed courage to defend her, and tenderness to soothe her, under the afflictions of life? Arnhold dwelt near them, he had been the playmate of Theresa, and with glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes, they often listened together to the warlike exploits which the good Ludovic delighted to relate to them; and to these conversations might be attributed the passionate desire of Arnhold to adopt the profession of arms. Accustomed to see them play together as children, and liking the society of the generous and spirited boy, Ludovic forgot the danger, when their childhood passed away, of their affections assuming a totally different character. It was so, and Ludovic now saw with deep grief, that his daughter was unalterably attached to the young soldier.

[illegible] Ludovic, though pleased with his daughter's choice, was scarcely less so; he blamed his own imprudence—and on contrasting the characters of the two youths, a violent conflict between his feelings and his duty, arose in his heart—the stern honor of a soldier triumphed, and he decined himself bound to complete the sacrifice.

Unable, however, to endure the sight of her grief, he carried her to the abode of a youthful female friend, who formerly resided near them, but on her marriage had removed to a village about six miles distant. There he left Theresa, after receiving her solemn promise that she would return with him the day before that on which she would complete her eighteenth year.

"Father," said she, with a stammering voice, "I have never deceived you. If I live I will return; but do not grieve too deeply should my heart break in this fearful struggle."

The old hussar dashed away a tear which strayed down his sunburnt cheek, embraced his child and departed.

Time wore gradually away, and at last the day arrived which was to seal Theresa's fate. It found her in a state of despair. Exhausted by her previous struggles, all feelings seemed dead; but her mind was awakened to new sufferings.—A friend arrived to conduct her to her father. The good Ludovic lay apparently on the bed of death; and with breathless impatience Theresa pursued her journey.

On her arrival, her father's sick room was not solitary. The detested Karl was there, and there too, was the youthful hussar.

"My caud," said Ludovic, "my days are numbered, my fate must soon be decided, and alas! yours also! To my dying brother I solemnly proclaimed, that on this day I would offer you to his son for his bride. Without fulfilling my engagement, I could not die in peace, even the grave would have no rest. Can you sacrifice yourself for my future repose?"

"I can, I will," cried the unfortunate Theresa, sinking on her knees, "so help me heaven!"

"Heaven will bless the dutiful child," said Ludovic with fervor; "Karl, draw near." Karl obeyed. Theresa shuddered.

"Karl," said Ludovic, "you say you love my child, cherish her, I conjure you, as you hope for future happiness. In her you will possess a treasure, but I warn you, she will bring you but part of my possessions." Karl started and returned a few steps. "That, however," continued Ludovic, "which I looked upon as my greatest earthy treasure, I give you with my daughter. You, Karl, believe me to have some virtues. Alas! alas! you know not the secret sins which have sullied my life—the rapine, the murder—but enough of this: I have confessed to my maker, and have obtained absolution, for a dark catalogue—but on condition that I leave all my wealth to the church as an atonement for my transgressions. I could not forget I was a father; I pleaded the destitute state of my child—I implored—I entreated, at length I wrung from the pious father his consent that I should retain my greatest treasure for my Theresa. Take my saddle, keep it, dear child, in remembrance of an affectionate father. And you, Karl, are you satisfied to relinquish worldly goods for the welfare of my soul? Are you satisfied?"

"Fool!" exclaimed Karl, doating idiot! "How dare you purchase exemption from punishment at my expense? Your wealth is mine! your [illegible] must be the portion of my bride. I will reclaim them from these rapacious monks, and tear them from the altar!"

"You cannot, you dare not," replied Ludovic, raising his voice in anger, "my agreement with your father had reference to my daughter only; my wealth formed no part of it."

"Driveller! dotard!" vociferated Karl "think you that I would accept a portionless bride? You must seek some other fool for that purpose. I renounce her."

"Give her to me, father!" cried Arnhold.—I swear to cherish and protect her while I live. Give her to me, and when she shall be the loved wife of my bosom, I will live for her, age, and die for her."

Karl laughed in mockery. "You value life but little," said he, to talk of sacrificing it for woman; I never knew one worth the trouble of winning, and least of all Theresa."

The young hussar laid his hand on his sabre. Theresa threw herself between them. At the same moment Ludovic sprang from his couch, tore the covering from his head, snatched the saddle from the wall where it hung, seized his sabre, and with one stroke laid it open, and a stream of gold, bezants, oriental pearls, and sparkling jewels, fell on the floor. "Wretch! worm! vile clod of earth! art not thou justly punished! hence reptile, begone before I forget thou art of my kind. Ludovic raised his sabre to give utterance to the imprecations which hung on his colorless lip.

Trampling under foot the costly jewels which lay strewed around, Theresa rushed towards and embraced her father, exclaiming, "is not this a dream! Are you indeed restored to me!" Can this bliss be real?

"Forgive me my child," exclaimed Ludovic, "the pain I have been obliged to give your gentle heart; my effort to make that wretch resign his claim to your hand has been successful. Grudge not that part of our store has been appropriated to the holy church, not to purchase forgiveness of sins I mentioned, and of which, thank heaven, I am guiltless, but to be the blessed means of saving you from a miserable fate. Kneel down my children; aye, support her, Arnhold, lay her innocent head upon your bosom, and receive the fervent benediction of an old hussar.

POLITICAL.

The editors of the Free Press will please publish the following, and oblige yours,
Respectfully,
F——
SMITHFIELD, July 26, 1838.

From the Boston Daily Post.

THE CUSTODY OF THE PUBLIC PURSE.

The Whigs rend the air with contradictory clamor—shouting victory in one breath, and hurling denunciation at their victers in the next. The same presses teem with exultation at the death and burial of the Sub-Treasury, and with lamentation at the uncontrolled power of the Executive over the public treasure!

The bill for restraining the power of subordinate Executive officers, imposing additional duties upon their employing additional securities from them, and punishing any attempts at embezzlement with heavy penalties—this bill commonly called the "*Sub-Treasury bill*"—has been rejected by the House of Representatives. *But the Sub-Treasury system is neither* [illegible] the supreme law, and the framers of the early statutes, by the acts of Congress which remain unrepealed, have given life to that system. It is not true, then, that the Sub-Treasury system is dead—nor is it true that that system is sustained only by the Executive. The Constitution and laws of the land have established it, and the Executive has requested Congress to give him the means of carrying it into execution with ease and safety.

Nor can any thing be more absurd than the assertion, that the Executive has uncontrolled power over the public treasure. The Constitution contains specific regulations concerning the currency, the collection and the custody of the public treasure. It restrains the power of Congress and of every other branch of the Federal Government, in regard to the collection and custody of the public money, declaring that *all duties and taxes* SHALL be UNIFORM *throughout the United States*, and that "NO *money shall be* DRAWN FROM *the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.*" It is because the Whigs wish to compel the Executive to collect and keep the public revenues upon a system which violates these express provisions of the Constitution, and that faithful officer, obedient to his oath and the Constitution, is determined to use all the power given him, to resist their unconstitutional measures that they raise a false alarm about the uncontrolled power of the Executive. It is because they wish to violate the supreme law, which binds them down to correct principles, that they refuse to give the Executive the means to restrain the abuse of their powers by the subordinate officers in his department of the Government.

While the Executive insists upon obeying the restrictions imposed by the people in their written Constitution, upon every branch, officer, and Department of Government, in regard to the collection and custody of the public money, Congress attempts to break through them, and refuses to pass those laws which are palpably necessary and proper to carry into execution the powers of collecting and keeping the public money, in accordance with the restrictions imposed by the supreme law of the land. The people cannot fail to discover the gross negligence of which Congress is guilty, and the unauthorized and dangerous objects of that wilful neglect. The people have placed in its hands power to organize all the Departments of Government by law, and to constitute the offices appertaining to the institution established by the Constitution [illegible] by that supreme law, and Congress refuses to organize the offices of that institution in such a manner as to prevent the officers from evading with impunity the restriction imposed by the Constitution upon the mode of collecting and keeping the revenue.

Nothing can be plainer than the duty of Congress. The people have told it that the collection of duties and taxes shall be so executed, that they shall be uniform throughout the United States. The people have told it that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law." The people then have not given Congress absolute power over the collection and custody of the public money; but have, themselves, by virtue of their sovereign power, ordained in their supreme law, specific regulations in regard to the collection and custody of the public money. It is to be so collected that "all duties and taxes shall be uniform throughout the United States," and is to be so kept, that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law." The President insists that Congress should obey these regulations of the Constitution. Congress refuses to place restrictions upon the subordinate executive officers, to prevent their collecting the revenue in an uniform manner, and withdrawing it, after it is collected, from the Treasury, except to pay appropriations. And what is the object of the men who denounce the Executive? It is, to suppress the Treasury, an institution ordained by the people, and to give up the custody of the purse to a bank or to banks, allow them to draw all the public money from the Treasury as soon as it is collected, and convert it to private use for the gain of stockholders.

A more outrageous and abandoned policy never disgraced a faction, than that of the Whigs and Conservatives. In other nations, the custody of the public purse has been given up to *stockholders of their public debts*, to induce them to sustain the national credit when the nation was *drained of its revenues and crippled by taxes* and as *security for repayment* of the money loaned, or contracted to be loaned, to the public. But who ever heard of a nation of freemen, who have paid off their debts with heavy taxes, surrendering the custody of their revenues to a miserable route of speculating debtors? Who ever before heard of a set of men *claiming the use of the public purse*, and denouncing those faithful guardians, who have been selected by the people, for refusing to give up the public money for private use, as traitors to the people?

We have no fears as to the decision of the people on this subject. Give us the naked question, whether the public money shall be placed in the Treasury, under such safeguards and guaranties as shall prevent its withdrawal, except to meet appropriations for payment of public debts and expenditures, or whether it shall be given to private corporations, for the express purpose of enabling them to appropriate it for the payment of private expenditures, debts, and speculations, and for their own gain—give us this naked question, and the people will go together in solid phalanx, to sustain the policy of the Constitution. They will compel Congress to place the public money in the institution which they have provided for its reception—the Treasury—and to keep it, as they intended it should be kept, until wanted for public use, and in such a manner as to prevent its use for private speculation.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE SPEECH OF WM. COST JOHNSON, OF MD. on resolutions which he offered, pro[illegible] appropriate public land for educational purposes to all the States and Territories. Delivered in the House of Representatives, during the [illegible]

I should, I am sure, exhaust the patience of the House, and my own strength, were I to give a particular history of the claims of the United States to the Western lands, and the various antecedent controversies between the colonies and different European nations relative to territorial jurisdiction and right of soil.

It is fresh in the recollection of the historical reader that at one time the entire country North of the Gulf of Mexico, to the present Northern boundary of the United States was called Virginia, and that Queen Elizabeth gave Sir Walter Raleigh a patent, almost without a name or limit.

The patents granted afterwards to the London Company were scarcely more definite. By that granted in 1609, South Virginia comprised all the country, including Pennsylvania, Maryland, North and South Carolina, from the Atlantic to the South Sea. Embryo kingdoms were given away in a world unexplored and but little known. The extent of the grants were unknown, for the magnitude of this continent was not comprehended at that time in Europe. At the date of those grants, the South sea was thought to approach near the Atlantic; and no one imagined that, in this latitude, it was some three or four thousand miles distant. Sir Francis Drake had seen the Pacific and Atlantic oceans from the same point on the Isthmus of Darien, and the proximity of the two seas was supposed to be the same along the Northern coast. The History of Virginia, by Stith, will show "that, in 1608, a company was organized in England, and built a barge that could be taken to pieces, with which the company were directed, under the command of Captain Newport, to go up the James river, with a view to discover the country of the Monakins, and from thence they were to proceed, *carrying their barge, beyond the falls, to convey them to the South sea.*"

The charter of Virginia was repeatedly forfeited. Maryland was carved out of its limits, as was North Carolina. Indeed, from Maine to Florida, the whole sea-coast was (if I may be allowed the figure used by Mr. Clay, before the Virginia Legislature, in speaking of the Kentucky land [illegible] ferent nations of Europe, claiming title to the land, by either the right of discovery, of possession, or of conquest.

Virginia, by the factious [illegible] ter, was made a royal Government, and, consequently, the waste lands were claimed by the Crown.

By the treaty of 1763, between England and France, the Mississippi was established as the boundary between British America and Louisiana. This brought the line of Virginia very much short of the Pacific ocean.

The Western lands were claimed by the British Crown, and *ceded to it by the treaty of Paris.* Virginia now ceased to claim the territory "north of the lakes."

In fine, thirteen colonies had been carved out of Virginia at the period of the Revolution, and England had relinquished to France all her claims to the lands west of the Mississippi river. At that period, the waste and unappropriated lands were regarded as Crown lands, and, during the war, the large States, and especially New York and Virginia, claimed nearly all of the Western and unappropriated lands, because they were alleged to be comprised within their original charter limits.

The colonies made common cause in the war of independence, and, from the very commencement of the Revolutionary struggle, seeing its necessity as well as policy, were desirous of making a Confederated Government. The anxiety of the large States to have their claims recognized to all of the Western domain, at once awakened the small States to the true state of the question of right and justice in this enlarged pretension. The small States were all willing to make common cause against the common enemy, and regarded it but reasonable and just, and as politic as just, that what was rescued from the common enemy should be the common property of all.

Maryland, ever alive to this subject, took a leading and active interest in it.—The experience of the past made her sagacious as to the future. She had found that although her charter had been the most liberal, and her limits better defined than those of the other colonies, still, by the adroit management of William Penn, she had lost much of her northern territory, whilst Virginia was urging claim to a portion of her southern territory, east of the Chesapeake bay, as well as to a large portion of her western and south-western territory. This latter boundary is still in dispute, and ought yet to be referred to the Supreme Court of the United States for its final decision.

The large States, and especially Virginia, persisting in their pretensions, induced Maryland to urge the strongest arguments to their justice; nor was she willing to join the Confederacy until those arguments were listened to and their claims [illegible]

In 1776 the Convention which framed the Constitution of Maryland expressed its sentiments unequivocally on this subject, in the following resolution:

"*Resolved, unanimously*, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the very extensive claim of the State of Virginia to the back lands hath no foundation in justice, and that if the same or any like claim be admitted, the freedom of the small States and the liberties of America may be thereby greatly endangered: this Convention being firmly persuaded that, if the dominion over those lands should be established by the blood and treasure of the United States, such lands ought to be considered as a common stock, to be parcelled out, at proper times, into convenient, free, and independent Governments."

As a matter of justice, the ground Maryland took was right, and calculated to promote it, and, as a measure of political wisdom, it was sagacious. She foresaw that to give those large States all they desired would be worse than political folly—it would be political suicide, to confederate with them would be building a Jarno self between the upper and the nether millstone. At the adoption of the present Constitution, she stood equal in political power with New York. Each, under the Constitution, was allowed *six Representatives in Congress.* How have things changed? By the recent apportionment bill, Maryland has *eight, and New York forty*, and, at the same ratio, in forty years Maryland will have about four, and New York SIXTY—all consolidated and united! I hope, however, before that period arrives, it will be for the interest of New York as well as of the other States, that she will divide into two States. Such is the contrast now. How would it have been had not Maryland urged the surrender of the Western lands claimed by New York and Virginia? The small States would long since have been overshadowed in political influence, and their improvement had been abandoned.

Georgia, in 1802, relinquished to the United States her Western lands, comprising now the entire States of Mississippi and Alabama, excepting the southern portions of the same, which, with East Florida, were purchased of Spain by the United States in 1819, for five millions of dollars. The articles of agreement and cession between the United States and Georgia explicitly declare "that all the lands ceded by this agreement to the U. States shall, after satisfying the above mentioned payment of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the State of Georgia, and the grants recognized by the preceding conditions, be considered as a *common fund* for the use and *benefit of the United States, Georgia included*, and *shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever.*"

The cession on the part of Virginia, which may be considered as the most important, from the magnitude of the territory comprehended within the grant, after specifying certain conditions, requiring, among other things, the United States to reimburse the expenses which Virginia had incurred in defending the territory, explicitly states that the lands ceded "shall be considered as *a common fund*, for the use and benefit of each of the United States as *have become*, or *shall become*, members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia inclusive, according to their respective [illegible] *penditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.*"

By the treaty of 1803, France ceded Louisiana to the United States, for which the United States agreed to pay that nation fifty millions of francs. Then, viewing the public lands as having been acquired by *conquest*, by *purchase*, or by *cession*, there is no avoiding the conclusion that they are the *common* property of the United States, *in which each State has an interest in proportion to its significance in the Union.*

The clear and specific language of the acts of cession dissipates every vapor and shadow of doubt on the subject, could any have existed, and clearly shows that Congress has no other power, if it is *true to its trust*, as an agent created by the States, with a specified and restricted power, than to dispose of those lands to create "*a common fund*," for the benefit of each of the States of the Union, "according to their usual respective proportions in the *general charge and expenditure*," and that the public lands can only be *faithfully and bona fide disposed of* for that purpose, *and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.*"

It must be apparent to all, that as a common property, designed in the articles of cession to be granted for the benefit of *all* of the States, and *not* for the partial benefit of a *part* of the States, any mode of distribution or appropriation which is partial in its tendency operates an injustice to the rest, in direct violation both of the *language* and *intention* of the acts of cession. So far as they have been or may be appropriated for objects of national defence, so far as they have been sold, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury, the Government has acted faithfully; but so far as they have been applied to *State* and not *national* purposes, so far as they have been granted to particular States for specific purposes, when they might have been granted for the like purposes to all the States, the Government has acted in direct violation of the very language and spirit of the compacts.

The Government has acted, in its unmeasured liberality towards the Western States, with great injustice to the old States—an injustice which is doubly severe upon those old States whose limits are comparatively small, and whose means of revenue are not very great, in giving immense bounties of the public domain for specific, and local, and State purposes.

The Government has given to the Western States one thirty-sixth part of the public lands, for the purposes of education in those States and Territories in which the lands are situated. And thus has been carved out of the general property of the whole nation, which Congress solemnly pledged itself to appropriate only for the benefit of *all*, this vast amount for the local and exclusive benefit of a part. Have not these old States an equal—I might say, truly, a superior—claim to a like proportionate appropriation of the public property for the same purpose?—Is not education equally as important in one region of the nation as it is in another? And is it not as expensive in the old as it is in the new States? Can this Government, I will ask, consider itself as acting in honest and just faith as long as it omits to make similar appropriations of the public lands to the old States for purposes of education? The appropriations have been made for State, not national purposes, they were of a character that might have been made to *all* the States. It is in good faith to restrict them to a part only?

The number of acres which the Government has given to the new States east of the Mississippi amounts to 7,909,003. If the same policy be pursued with the territory west of the Mississippi, (as it ought to be, provided it be extended to the old States also,) the number of acres which will be appropriated to the States will be 6,666,666,* making an aggregate of 14,576,569 acres, which, at two dollars per acre, will make the enormous amount of $29,151,138, given *exclusively* to a particular section of the country, from the common property of the nation.

This calculation is placing the land at the low price of two dollars per acre, much of it has sold for ten dollars, and *intrinsically*, on an average, it is worth, I believe, more than five; and Seybert has shown that, before the reduction of the Government price, it averaged more than two dollars per acre, which will make, when the Western country shall have been settled land worth, perhaps, seventy or eighty millions of dollars of the general property of the nation, which Congress will have given for local State benefits.

This leads to a more particular inquiry into the mode adopted by Congress for the sale of the public lands. Prior to 1820, those lands which were not sold at auction at above $2 per acre could be entered by purchasers for that sum, to be paid in four equal annual payments; the first within forty days, and the three other payments within two, three, and four years after date of purchase. No interest was to be charged if punctually paid, and a discount of eight per cent. was made

* This is predicated upon the calculation that Louisiana contains, according to Mr. Seybert's estimate, 200,000,000 acres, but it contains 750,000,000, by Senator Clay's estimate, which would more than double the amount.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

by the Government if the purchaser paid cash; so that, by prompt payment, the price would be reduced to $1 64 per acre, and the purchaser was allowed to purchase any amount above a quarter of a section of one hundred and sixty acres.—The present law permits sales of an eighth of a section, and establishes a minimum price of $1 25, which is required to be paid in hand. But before any land is liable to private entry at the price of $1 25 per acre, it must have been first offered at public sale.

The lands are now first offered at public vendue, exposed to a fair competition, and not unfrequently, instead of $1 25 per acre, they bring five and ten times that amount. By the recent sales of the lands on Red river, within the last three years, they have sold as high as from twelve to thirteen dollars per acre; and yet we are, with these undeniable facts before us, told that the Government asks as much for her worst lands as she does for her best.

VARIETY.

A few days ago, a gentleman from the South, travelling to the Eastward, on entering the cars at the lower depot in Baltimore, missed his pocket-book, containing money and valuable papers. Subsequently the pocket-book was found. The facts were stated to ex-President ADAMS, who happened to be in the following train of cars, which left three hours after the package, and endeavor to find the owner.

Punctual to his engagement, on his arrival in Philadelphia, without a moment's loss of time, he left the cars, and, amidst the rays of a burning and withering sun with the thermometer at 95, he sought out the owner, and delivered the package, before seeking lodgings for himself. Such acts of pure benevolence and kindness are rare indeed but they are characteristic of one of the greatest among living men.—*Balt. Patriot.*

ANECDOTE OF GEORGE III.—In one of the King's excursions during the hay harvest of 1795, in Weymouth, he passed a field where only one woman was at work. His majesty asked her where her companions were? The woman answered, they were gone to see the king. 'And why did you not go with them?' rejoined his majesty. 'Why,' replied the woman, the fools that are gone to town will lose a day's work by it, and that is more than I can afford to do. I have five children to work for.' 'Well then' said his majesty putting some money in her hand, 'you may tell your companions who are gone to see the king, that *the king came to see you.*'

The following is certainly a very modest hint for a lady to make:

At a celebration of the 4th, at Granby County, about a hundred ladies sat down to the table with the gentlemen. Several of the ladies gave spicy political toasts. The following is a pleasant hint—"Martin Van Buren. While he [illegible] the American Union [illegible] he must up in carrying on the [illegible] he does make the happiest."

Mr. V. B. must take a peep into Granby to see who this maiden spinster is that recommends the honors of the White House. Perhaps our bachelor executive might go farther and fare worse.

The Pilot de Colombia mentions the following instance of conjugal affection—A woman, from the neighborhood of Cornville went into an apothecary's shop the other day with two prescriptions—one for her husband, and the other for her cow. She inquired what was the price of them; and the apothecary replied that it was so much for the man, and so much for the beast. The woman, finding that she had not enough money reflected for a moment, and said, 'Give me at all events the medicine for the cow; I can steal for my husband to-morrow!'

THE FAR, FAR WEST.—A young adventurer writes to a friend in this city that he has "settled down" so *very far* in the West, that the sun never shines upon him until towards night. Capital retreat [illegible] certainly. We have a [illegible] (*Boston Transcript.*

GOOD GALLANTRY.—While the [illegible] Guard were encamped at Buffalo [illegible] and two ladies approached one of the sentinels on duty. "I have [illegible] sir," said he, "and pass a lady's pass." "You have a countenance upon each arm," was the gallant reply, and the gentleman and ladies were permitted to pass.

[illegible].—The New York Journal [illegible] publishes a communication, [illegible] was thrown upon the [illegible] apparently [illegible] one of the warm days, afforded almost insufferable [illegible]

The way to cure our prejudices is this, [illegible] man should let alone those that [illegible] prejudices and examine his own.

[illegible].—A late European paper informs us that a few drops of sweet nitre will effectually banish bed bugs. In [illegible] steamboat then, [illegible] sweet nitre will make merit sweeter.

"A Canada paper complains of a yankee school master, who set for a boy's copy, 'All men are created equal—except negroes.'"

[illegible].—The Louisville [illegible] a tailor who drives [illegible] to tear the clothes [illegible]

He that would thrive must rise by five

[illegible] is dead—[illegible] I was afraid to tell it on [illegible] for fear you couldn't bear it."

[illegible].—The only [illegible] Governor RITCHIE's excellent [illegible] which was *omitted* by the [illegible] in the process of copying it, was that comprising those words and letters:

"THE ONLY PAPER ISSUES IN CIRCULATION AND NOT CONVERTIBLE INTO SPECIE AT THE PLACE WHERE ISSUED, WILL BE THOSE OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT."

VIRG'A FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1838.

DINNER TO MR. WEBSTER.—About fifteen hundred gentlemen, it is stated, attended the dinner given to the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, at Boston, on Tuesday the 31st ult. The festivities were [illegible] Colonel CODMAN presiding. Messrs. Menefee, of Kentucky, and Prentiss, of Mississippi, were guests. Several Members of Congress, and many of the most distinguished men of New England were present. The company was addressed by Gov. Everett, Mr. Webster, Mr. Prentiss, and others.

THE MARKETS.—It will be seen from our quotation of prices in Baltimore up to Saturday last, that Flour still keeps up to $7 from wagons and $7 25 from stores. The impression now begins to prevail that the yield of the wheat crop will not be near so great as generally anticipated, and that prices will fall but little if any below the present rates. The failure of the corn crop too, will probably operate against a reduction of the prices of other grain. Of all this, however, the farmer, himself, is best able to form correct opinions.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.—It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's paper, that Mr. JAMES J. MILLER is appointed Agent of the "Merchant's Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore." This affords a favorable opportunity to the citizens of this place and vicinity to secure themselves against the ravages of fire, to which we are all constantly exposed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We repeat what we have so often stated, that communications must be accompanied with a responsible name, to secure our attention to them. We have now two or three anonymous productions on hand, which cannot appear unless the authors make themselves known to us.

The warm weather and a pressure of business have compelled us to use our scissors a pretty freely this week, instead of the pen. For this we shall offer no apology to our readers. They, probably, will be pleased by the *fact*. "If," says a distinguished cotemporary, "in gathering up materials for thought, and spreading them before the reader, Editors accompany them with their own constructions or commentaries, in so doing they exercise a privilege resulting from their control of the own columns, rather than perform a duty obligatory upon them. Some of the most useful newspapers of our country contain, from day to day, and from year to year, no editorial matter; and we are not sure (continue the able editors of the National Intelligencer) that the editors of these papers do not perform their duty to their readers quite as acceptably as any others."

Many interesting items of foreign and domestic news will be found in to-day's paper. The account of the coronation of Queen Victoria will no doubt be read with interest. The miscellaneous reader, too, will find something we trust to instruct and amuse.

We duly appreciate the kind and flattering testimony borne in behalf of our paper, by the Leesburg Washingtonian, the Romney Intelligencer, Warrenton (Va.) Times, and Alexandria Gazette, though we cannot acknowledge a claim to such high praise.

KING PHILIP, the Seminole chief, died on board the steamboat on his way to Arkansas. He was buried forty miles below Fort Gibson: one hundred guns were fired over his grave.

The Petersburg Constellation goes for Whigs in preference to Conservatives, on the principle that an open enemy is better than a secret one, or than a doubtful friend. The Conservatives, it seems to regard as the worst of God's works.

The Louisville Advertiser notices the fact of the ill health of Senator WALKER, of Mississippi, and says, "We regret to learn that the state of his health was such as to forbid the hope that he will again resume his seat in the Senate."

COMMODORE PORTER.—The Philadelphia Inquirer states that Commodore David Porter, Charge des Affaires at Constantinople, had hastened to Washington, in order to see the President before he left for the Springs. We agree with the Inquirer that there are few men who will be received, and who merit to be received, by their countrymen, with more cordial welcome, than this gallant veteran of the late war.

The Wheat harvest, which has commenced in Ohio, will not, it is believed, turn out so large a crop as last year. The quality is good. The corn is not promising, nor the apple crop.

The Philadelphia Advocate says that Governor RITNER's *grandfather, his father, his brother and himself*, were all WEAVERS, *and good weavers too!* and the very circumstance of his raising himself by his own exertions from that humble occupation to the highest station in the Commonwealth, is the very best recommendation he can have.

The Natchez Free Trader of the 6th inst. states that Messrs. Dunne and Dunn, citizens of Canton, Madison county, Mississippi, both gentlemen of high respectability, [illegible] that place with double-barreled shot guns, and were *both killed.*

In the county court of St. Lawrence, N. Y. on the 11th instant, one Ezekiel Leslie was convicted of the offence of biting off his wife's tongue. The manner in which he accomplished his purpose was by straining his wife with both his hands, until her tongue protruded from her mouth. He then seized it in his mouth and bit off a piece nearly an inch long. It was proved that she suffered intensely by the operation, and it was obvious that her tongue was thus nearly bitten off entirely during life. He was found guilty and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the State prison.

The Board of Visiters of the West Point Military Academy have made their Report, in which they speak in the warmest terms of commendation of the institution, and recommend it to the fostering care of the Government.

The National Intelligencer says:—"We learn that an impression pretty generally exists that the law lately passed by Congress forbids the passing by individuals of old notes of the Bank of the United States. This is not the fact. The law only forbids officers and agents of the bank itself from re-issuing those notes."

A TRIP TO VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer & Courier.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR.

Frederick White Sulphur Springs,
July 10, 1838.

You little thought, when I passed you in Chesnut street this day week, after dinner, that I should take tea in Baltimore the same afternoon. At 2 I stepped into an omnibus in Market above 6th, and got safely seated in Gray's Ferry at 3. This delay, the new extension of the rail road down Prime street, will reduce to one-fourth the time. After leaving Gray's Ferry we "*realized the arrow's flight.*"—In 25 minutes we were at Chester; half an hour more at Wilmington; at ½ to 6 we crossed the Susquehanna, and at 8 were at Baltimore. The cars on the entire line are commodious and safe, and the Susquehanna steamboat spacious and elegant.

On Wednesday morning at 7, we started on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, for Harpers-Ferry. The scenery along the Patapsico, near Ellicott's mills, and the Point of Rocks, is beautiful, resembling somewhat our Juniata scenery, but the approach to Harpers-Ferry is sublime.—The Shenandoah river here empties into the Potomac; the bed of the Shenandoah is shallow and rocky, the water dashes over and between scores of little islands of rock, and flows into the Potomac, the Susquehanna of the south; the bed of the Potomac for some distance below the confluence is also rocky, and studded with a [illegible] of its miniature islands and the rivers flow between high mountains, forming on the whole a gorgeous picturesque. We reached the Ferry at half past 1, 90 miles from Baltimore, and passing the Old Potomac, found ourselves in the Ancient Dominion. The arsenal is much smaller than I expected to find it, and being 4th of July, we could not obtain a sight of the interior. After dining at 3, we took the Potomac and Winchester rail road, on which passengers to Winchester, 39 miles, are conveyed in two hours and a half. On this line, as also the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, the cars are stout, spacious and safe, and the agents particularly attentive and gentlemanly. The arrangements on the last mentioned line as to baggage, are remarkably satisfactory, and should be adopted in the former.

On the route to Winchester, there are two Sulphur Springs, which are only requisite to be known extensively to our Philadelphians to be thronged. After leaving Harpers-Ferry, a romantic and beautiful ride along the Shenandoah, soon introduces the traveller to the well known fertile valley of Virginia. At Charlestown, eight miles from the Ferry, coaches are in waiting to convey passengers to the Shannondale Springs in Jefferson county, five miles distant. These springs comprise not only a *Sulphur* but also a *Chalybeate* spring. They are warmly recommended, and have accomplished many cures in cases of Dyspepsia. The Shenandoah river, and adjacent hills, with the prospect rocks, the cool, pure breezes from the mountains, the spacious accommodations, sulphur baths, the icy-cold, transparent water, good eating, and the amusements in the shape of dancing, river sports, &c., are powerful inducements to the votary of comfort and pleasure; the invalid can have all or as many as he desires, retired and private.

At twenty-five miles from Harpers-Ferry coaches are in waiting at "Cain's depot," to carry passengers to the *Fredderick White Sulphur Springs*, one and a half miles distant. This spring is highly impregnated with sulphur; the water pure as crystal, and cold as ice. The breezes have the same mountain taste, the surrounding scenery is hilly and beautiful, the sulphur baths excellent, and the accommodations to the traveller are of the most agreeable kind. If these two springs, within a day's easy travel of Philadelphia, were better known there, I think they would be likely to attract away those who now prefer the dangerous and fatiguing route to the Green Briar White Sulphur, and neighbouring springs near Kentucky—to the invalid the choice is easy: these springs he can reach even if greatly debilitated, without fatigue, and can be cool and comfortable day and night. During the last few days, while, no doubt, you have been roasting in your shell at Philadelphia, here it has been cool, pleasant and refreshing.

THE CROPS, THE DROUGHT, &c.

From the Winchester Virginian.

We have just returned from an excursion through Jefferson county, Va. and the adjoining county of Fredderick, Md., passing over the length and breadth of the latter. Throughout the extent of our ride the wheat harvest, we were informed, was abundant. The rye has not averaged over half a crop, and oats generally light. Throughout Fredderick, too, Md. the drought has been excessive, and the crop of corn on account of it, entirely cut off (not forgetting by the late season has after, could have [illegible] to make one fourth of a crop, and the most of it is beyond recovery at all the potato crop has shared the same late.

We had shown us a field of the Dutton corn in Jefferson, which three weeks since, already perished for want of rain, proving that it will not stand a drought, as we had [illegible] that of the common white or yellow corn. Throughout the extent of our ride the drought and heat have been excessive and altogether unusual so early in the season. We examined, in our travel, several parcels of Spring Wheat, both in Virginia and Maryland, from the best seed and of fine promise in the growth, greatly shrivelled up and injured, as was supposed, from the parched state of the ground and extraordinary heat, for several weeks before harvesting it. The yield however, with this defect, was considered good.

Passing in the vicinity of Jordan's White Sulpher Springs, near Winchester, and the Shannondale Springs, in Jefferson, without time to visit either, we learned that a very large number of visiters were in attendance at both places, and that at both, every accommodation was furnished by their enterprising proprietors. We were also informed that the company at Bath, for the past few weeks, had much increased. We wish every visiter all the health and pleasure the above places of resort can furnish them. As far as we have had information, the country generally continues healthy.

Norfolk has commenced the experiment of a direct trade with Europe. The merchants in a few hours made up a cargo of cotton for Liverpool, to be returned in merchandise.

POLITICAL.

What has become of the Surplus Revenue?—Three years ago there was a surplus of forty millions in the public Treasury.—Now the Treasury is empty and a new public debt of twenty millions has been created. What has become of the millions which were in the Treasury?—This question has been answered by Mr. Bibley, of New-York, in a late speech in Congress on the increased expenditures of the Government—We quote his remarks.

"Of the more than $39,000,000, expended by this Government during the last year, how much has come to the dwellings of the People? Where are the foot prints of this mighty expenditure.—What has become of the money? Sir, I will tell you what has become of the most of it. Buried in the swamps of Florida; gone into the pockets of favorite contractors, at the rate of forty dollars a cord for firewood; sown, broad-cast, in driving from their homes a few miserable Indians, at the point of the bayonet; upon your Western frontier, there to re-appear, *like dragons' teeth, in a harvest of armed* men; gone to outfit, infit, and refit, and misfit foreign ambassadors who will not stay, and exploring expeditions that do not sail; to raze to ruins splendid edifices, and make experiments in architecture that cannot stand alone; to add to your countless acres of public domain more Indian [illegible] much more of it has gone into the pockets of office holders; much more has been sponged up by the stipendiaries and mercenaries of power scattered through all the high ways and by paths where booty may be secured, and no small portion might be found, if it could be overtaken, in the "safety-vaults" of your two-legged sub-Treasuries."

What they say in England.—A leading London paper under date of June 15, 1838, thus refers to the experiments of the Jackson Van Buren Administration, upon the monetary affairs of the United States, and their efforts to better the currency:—"It is (says the London editor) the general opinion of monetary men that no government in the world has exhibited *so much ignorance of the true working of the monetary system in a young State*, as that which has been exhibited by Mr. Van Buren and his predecessor, who because they held under their hydra-headed rule almost countless millions of acres, thought that they could absorb the bullion of the whole world, and retain it within the verge of their numerous states. The result of three mercantile convulsions ought to have convinced them of their error; but there are a class of men in this world, to whom three warnings are not sufficient."

State after State has abandoned the present administration; and Mr. Van Buren, out of the whole confederacy, has but four or five States which yet are friendly disposed towards him; and if the people remain unchanged in their present sentiments, he may not have a single State adhering to his fortunes another year. You cannot believe that this is the result of fickleness, of mere political opposition; on the contrary, you must, on reflection, arrive at the conclusion that the people, tired of sufferings—of mismanagement and of bad rulers, have determined upon a change of the administration.—*Balt. Chron.*

At the Presidential election of 1836, the Congressional district in Louisiana now represented by Gen. Ripley gave Van Buren a majority of 729. It has now given Judge Chinn, the Whig candidate for Congress, a majority of 378, making a clear Whig gain in the district of 1107, and this, too, at a season of the year when many of the Whigs are absent from the State. *This is another specimen of the* Re-action going on throughout the country.—*Rich. Whig.*

A writer in the National Gazette undertakes to prove that Mr. Rush's conduct in obtaining the Smithsonian legacy was fraudulent and disgraceful, and such as ought to induce the United States not to [illegible] new investigation shall have been ordered. He clearly convicts Mr. Rush, by his own letters, of a suppression of matters material to a correct issue and decision.—*Rich. Whig.*

MR. DUNCAN's speech which we noticed yesterday, we find on examination, to be one of the most low, vulgar, and abusive articles we ever read. No respectable newspaper would stain its columns with such a strain of abuse and invective. It is called Mr. Duncan's speech—though it was not delivered in the House, at all. Had the author spoken what he has written he would have been silenced by the unanimous vote of the House.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Politics are growing warm in South Carolina. Messrs. Preston, Legare, and Campbell, are denounced by the dominant party in the State, whilst, on the other hand, a strong party is rising up in defence of these gentlemen and in opposition to Mr. Calhoun. The Charleston Courier quotes some of the toasts on the 4th July as signs of the times, indicating the growing favor of Mr. Van Buren with the people of South Carolina, and the indulgence of a strong hope of the succession of Mr Calhoun.

In a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, Mr. Calhoun claims to be the author of a policy which, he had supposed, was by universal consent conceded to have had its origin with the late President. Referring to the Cherokee treaty of 1819, during Mr. Monroe's Administration, Mr. Calhoun says: "I was the author of the plan for the removal of the Cherokees and all the Southern Indians to the west of the Mississippi, which has added so many fertile acres to the States of Georgia, Alabama Mississippi, Tennessee, and North Carolina, and will in a time remove the last remains of the aboriginal race beyond their limits."

MR. BOND'S SPEECH.—This able speech, as the Cincinnati Gazette remarks, "has probably received a more extensive circulation in the United States, than any other printed and circulated. At almost every principal point it has been printed in pamphlet form. In New York they still continue to put forth edition after edition. We have seen it in English, in French, and in German."

GROSSNESS AND VULGARITY.—In order to show how Mr. BOND's speech has stung to the quick; how perfectly furious it has made the partizans of power; how unable to answer its facts, they resort to abuse—and, also, to show the style and manner of the Globe—the Official Journal of the Administration—and what sort of stuff its readers are compelled to swallow, we extract the following from that paper:

"Mr. Bond is the very make of a great burly [illegible] Probdignag, whence we would suppose he came, from his power of exaggeration. His rotundity of body is traced round with spradling legs, half length arms, projecting snout and eyes. A throat of windy tumor pointed him out to the opposition as the very creature to bellow blood-and-guts."

Now in addition to the fact that this paragraph appears in the leading editorial article of a newspaper that is recognized by the Administration as its "official journal," and that it reflects the tone and temper of the Administration, a fact in itself sufficiently disgraceful, it is to be recollected who the editor of the paper is, and what manner of a man he appears to be, who makes the above personal reflections!

Mr. Bond, though perhaps not very handsome, is an honest, representative; and with candor, sincerity and integrity, and health and contentment in his features and appearance, *looks like a man!* It is not every one who assails him that can say the same thing—as the first mirror they pass will tell them, if they would

From the Baltimore Whig.

STATES' RIGHTS.—

The speech of Mr. Garland, of Virginia while discussing the Sub-Treasury bill, was a glorious [illegible] of the doctrine. He said:

"Mr Chairman, I never can, and never will consent to impart to this government, powers, by which it can subject the institutions of the States, to its iron will, or annihilate them forever. If I could, I should feel as if I had broken down the strong wall of defence by which the States are protected against the powers of the government, and surrendered the citadel of their rights at discretion. It is very difficult to resist its operation when imparted. Already the barriers which protect the rights of the States against the power & usurpation of this government are crumbling to pieces. Pass this bill and every vestige is destroyed. Under the deceptive garb of an "Independent Treasury," you place the institutions of the States completely in the power of the executive. The manner in which the destruction of the banks may be effected, is manifest. The public money while in the hands of the collectors and receivers, may be employed in speculating in bank paper, and thus keep a constant and exhausting run upon the banks for specie, to their utter destruction."

Mr Calhoun was formerly the champion of States' Rights; and as long as he continued the unshrinking friend of that doctrine, he was a respectable politician. But the moment he "changed sides" he sunk himself to the very bottom of contempt.

Van Buren among the Nullifiers.—The following toast was given at one of the 4th of July celebrations in Charleston, S. C., which we take from the Mercury:

Martin Van Buren—pledged to support the interests of the South—*he is a bitter pill*, but he must be *swallowed.*

From the Richmond Whig.

It has been for some time a subject of speculation, what course the Conservatives will feel themselves bound to take in the coming political struggles. They have been so grossly abused by the Ultras, who deem the President's will the test of Democracy, that they must be less than ordinary sensibility, if they can longer associate with their ruthless assailants. The New York Times exhibit the proper spirit. It justly contends that the "two poles are not more antipode than the principles of the Conservatives are the principles of the Loco Focos; and in reference to the suggestion that they ought to re-unite, it declares, "the proposition is preposterous—impossible."

After enumerating the many gross indignities perpetrated upon those who had the independence to think for themselves, the Times very properly asks:

"Shall the Conservatives now, after the endurance of a year's contumely and deeply heaped insults and injuries—shall we now, in the full view of the waste and ruin of this Loco Foco party, voluntarily fall into it? Shall we now fall into their web, or follow in their trail into the interminable over-glades of Locofocoism, in which they find "there is no going forward or returning back," with their front, ruin in their rear, and ruin on either hand? Shall the Conservatives, whose sufferings in the severance were more poignant than the pangs of swerving brotherhood—shall they now, when trained in the hard school of patient resignation, be flattered, cajoled, and drawn into the great Loco Foco maelstroom? Shall we now, in the full view of the forlorn leaders, and the sinking rank and file which they have betrayed—shall we follow, and leap the precipice, and with our eyes open commit the suicide, and lie down in the same desecrated grave with the self-destroyed destructives? God forbid. Common sense and self-respect forbid—patriotism and conscience forbid it—

We have taken our position against the Loco Focos, as against the common enemy of mankind; and here will we stand, though our number should count less than the band of Leonards, and though they should outnumber the hosts of Xerxes here will we stand, or if need be, here will we fall."

The Conservatives of Maine, in a State Convention held at Bangor, have put in the field as their candidate for Governor F. O. J. SMITH, now the member of Congress from Cumberland District. The Administration men in Maine were never harder at work than they are now. Mr. Smith's likeness is sold all over the State by them, and the duel affair seems to be the chief article of their stock in trade.

Any one who has ever seen a person drawing water out of a country well, by the slow process of turning a windlass, and has seen the handle of the windlass slip out of the hands of the drawer, just as the bucket has reached the top of the well, can have a very good idea of the career of the late and present administrations.—General Jackson was for eight years steadily employed in turning the windlass, when, just at the moment the People expected to drink their fill, he handed it over to Mr. Van Buren, who immediately lost hold of it, and the bucket went down in about one-eighth part of the time it had taken the old General to draw it up.

[*Philadelphia Gazette.*

The Exploring Expedition, it is announced in the Globe, is to sail on the 10th of August.

FOREIGN.

ANOTHER STEAMER FROM ENGLAND.

TWENTY DAYS LATER NEWS!

The British steampacket Royal William, which has hitherto run between Liverpool and Dublin, arrived at N. Y. July 26th from Liverpool, under the command of Lieutenant Swanson, R. N., after a passage of nineteen days. She is a strongly built vessel, about fifty tons less than the Sirius, and is renowned for speed; but on this her first Atlantic trip, she is said to have encountered head winds for ten days. She left Liverpool on the 5th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. and arrived off the Battery last evening about the same hour.

CARONATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

The coronation of the young Queen Victoria, took place on the day appointed, (the 28th ult.) with the utmost conceivable magnificence, gorgeous pageantry, and loyal enthusiasm.

Before dawn on Thursday (June 28th) the metropolis was alive to the interesting and important transactions of the day, which was ushered in by the firing of a royal salute of twenty-one guns at a quarter before 4 o'clock; streams of persons were soon after seen hastening to the point where was to be exhibited the gorgeous spectacle; and joyousness, happiness and loyalty appeared to fill every breast. At 5 o'clock the doors of the Abbey were opened, and many of those having the privilege entered shortly after that time, and carriages continued to arrive in rapid succession several hours. So anxious were parties to secure seats, that the galleries erected in the open air, in the precints of the Abbey, were partially occupied as early as half past four.

Troops and the police were brought out during the morning to occupy the line of route. The procession started from the New Palace a few minutes after ten. The varied costumes of the foreign ambassadors and other individuals who formed the procession, excited much admiration.—The approach of Her Majesty's state carriage was the signal for the kindliest and most affectionate demonstrations, and a shout, deep, fervent, and enthusiastic, was sent up from the immense assemblage; many were the fervent blessings uttered as Her Majesty, gracefully bent forward, acknowledged these and many touching demonstrations of loyalty and affection; and she was visibly affected with these marks of devotion and attachment. Throughout the whole line of route, but one desire seemed to actuate all present—that of best exhibiting their loyalty towards their Sovereign.

In about an hour after leaving Buckingham Palace, Her Majesty arrived at the west entrance of the Abbey, and was received by the great officers of state, the noblemen bearing the regalia, and the bishops, when her Majesty repaired to her robing chamber. Her Majesty having been robed, advanced up the nave into the choir, the choristers in the orchestra singing the anthem, "I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the house of the Lord." When Her Majesty took her seat in a chair before and below the throne, the spectacle was truly magnificent. Then followed the recognition, her Majesty's first oblation, the Litany, and the remainder of the service.

The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London, from Chron. xxxiv. v. 21. The Archbishop of Canterbury then administered the oath, to a transcript of which her Majesty affixed her royal sign manuel; after which the Archbishop anointed and consecrated her Majesty.—Then followed the presentation of the spurs and sword; the investing with the royal robe, and the delivery of the orb; the investure of the ring and gloves and the delivery of the sceptre and the rod with the dove.

The Archbishop then placed the crown on her Majesty's head and the peers and peeresses put on their coronets, the bishops their caps, and the kings-of-arms their crowns. The effect was magnificent in the extreme.

The shout which followed this part of the ceremony was really tumultuous.—After this followed the anthem, "The Queen shall rejoice in thy strength, O Lord;" at the conclusion of which the Archbishop presented her majesty with the Holy Bible and then uncovered the benediction, and the choir sang the *Te Deum.* Then followed the ceremony of the inthronization, the Archbishop and Bishops and other Peers hilting up her Majesty into the throne, when the Peers did homage. The solemnity of the coronation being thus ended, the Queen went down from the throne to the altar, made her second oblation, and returned to her chair.

The Archbishop then read the prayers for the whole estate of Christ's Church militant here on earth, &c.; and the chorus "Hallelujah! for the Lord of Omnipotent reigneth," having been sung, her Majesty proceeded to the altar, accompanied by the great officers of state, when the Archbishop read the Gospel, prayer. The whole coronation office being thus performed, the Queen proceeded, crowned, to King Edward's Chapel, where she delivered the sceptre with the dove to the Archbishop, who laid it on the altar there. His Grace then placed the orb in the Queen's left hand, and the procession returned in the same state and order.

Her Majesty reached the palace at a quarter to six o'clock, and, as she descended from the carriage, the cheers which saluted her in the morning were repeated with increased heartiness and renewed vigor. She appeared as steady in her bearing, notwithstanding the fatigues of the day, as when she set out in the morning, and recognized by her grace for acknowledgment the cheers and gratulations of her subjects.

The night presented a scene of indescribable lustre from the illuminations throughout all the principal squares and streets of the metropolis, the inhabitants vying with each other in doing honor to this interesting occasion. There was also a brilliant display of fire-works in Hyde park.

The following is an estimate of the value of the different jewels contained in the late magnificent diadem, the "Queen's rich Crown," and from which the present one, manufactured by Messrs. Rundel and Bridge, is composed, and which Her Majesty wore on Thursday:—

20 diamonds round the circle, 1,500*l* each	£30,000
Two large center diamonds, 2,000*l* each	4,000
54 small diamonds placed at the angles of the former,	100
Four crosses, each composed of 25 diamonds,	12,000
Four large diamonds on the tops of the crosses,	40,000
12 diamonds contained in the *fleur-de-lis*,	10,000
18 smaller diamonds contained in the same,	9,000
Pearls, diamonds, &c., on the arches and crosses,	10,000
141 diamonds on the mound,	600
26 diamonds on the upper cross,	3,000
Two circles of pearls about the rim,	300
	£112,900

Notwithstanding such an uncommon mass of jewellery, independent of the gold and velvet, cap, crown, for this crown weighed only 19 ounces 10 pennyweights; it measured seven inches in height from the gold circle to the upper cross, and its diameter at the rim was five inches.

For the information of our readers, we will just mention a few particulars about the young Queen's dress, deportment, and so forth.

In the first place then, she is a very pretty young lady, and she had the good taste to make her first appearance in the choir of the immense abbey in which she was to be crowned Queen of more than a hundred millions of people in a very neat and simple dress. Her gown was of the purest satin, covered with a transparent dress of white blond lace, and a circle of diamonds glistening in her hair. It is a great pity that the sweet effect of this maidenly attire, was spoiled by so huge and ponderous a train of velvet and gold, which however as a Queen she was compelled to wear, and which was borne by [illegible] The ladies who performed this humiliating service, and who are called "maids of honor" were dressed all alike, in white satin, and wore small white roses in their hair, so that the group of lovely women must have been a delightful spectacle.

On ascending the choir of the Cathedral, on the steps leading to what is called the theatre, she was compelled to pause nearly a minute, and thus the immense audience had an opportunity of gazing on the young creature without an intervening obstacle. The papers describe her as slightly affected with the grandeur of the scene around her and the acclamations which greeted her; but she is said to have walked with grace and self-possession to the seat, at which she was to receive the "homage" of the nobility and tuled clergy. During the ceremony of the "homage," rather a ludicrous accident occurred: Lord Rolle, had reached the top top step of the elevated dais, or platform, on which stood the throne, before which he was to kneel and kiss the Queen's hand, when his lordship's toes anticipated his narrow bones, and slipping, pitched him right backwards, and so Lord Rolle rolled heels over head down the whole flight of steps to the next landing place, in the sight and to the irresistible diversion of forty or fifty thousand spectators. He did not slide down, but fairly rolled over and over, till he became seated with his back towards her majesty, and his face and feet towards all the rest of the world.

However, he soon recovered a perpendicular position, wheeled about, and re-ascended the steps with as good a grace as possible, and the good natured Queen rose from her seat, extended her hand to him, and expressed a hope that his lordship was not materially injured—for which, of course, she was vastly applauded.

The mere ceremony of the coronation, in its several stages, such as the investing with the mantle, the offering the sword and the spurs, the ring, the sceptres, the crowning, the anointing, the inthronization, the offerings, the arrangement of the regalia, and "all that sort of thing"

We have only to remark that the affair passed off with great spirit and harmony, and was altogether the most splendid coronation recorded in English history.—The chivalry of all Europe seems to have been called forth on this occasion, and the Foreign embassies vied with each other in displaying the most gorgeous paraphernalia that money could procure.

London, indeed, all England, was entirely absorbed with the festivities which the occasion called forth, and the papers are so completely filled with descriptions, that we can find scarcely any other kind of news, either domestic or foreign. We trust that the reign of Queen Victoria, who has been educated in a more liberal school than any other British sovereign, will prove a blessing to her immediate subjects and favor the progress of these equal rights, without which it must be a reign of injustice to an incomparably great majority of her subjects.

On the evening of the coronation the places of amusement were thrown open to the public. The admission being regulated by tickets issued to admit as many as each house would accommodate. Mr. Bunn, of Drury Lane, and Mr. Mc. Cready, of Covent Garden, received 400*l* each for the loan of their theatres, and to provide suitable entertainments.

It is also understood that 100*l* each was paid for the Haymarket and English Opera. Mr. Davadge, the lessee of the Surrey Theatre, received 150*l*, Mr. Yates of the Adelphi, [illegible] Mr. Osbaldeston, of the City of London Theatre, Norton Folgate 100*l* for a similar purpose. At Astley's a grand spectacle was produced, got up expressly for the occasion, but the precise sum paid by the proprietors we do not find stated. At Vauxhall, 750*l* was to be paid for the use of the gardens, which it is surmised would accommodate nearly 37,000 persons.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—We learn by the Times, that the famous Mrs. Trollope is dangerously ill at her brother's at Fulham.

Edward Lyttleton Bulwer, the popular novelist, has been created a baronet, along with many other gentlemen. Numerous promotions by brevet have taken place in the Army and Navy, as is usual after a coronation.

Miss Landon, known to fame as L. E. L. embarked with her husband, Mr. McLean for South Africa, on the 2d of July.

One hundred and seventy-five thousand newspapers were despatched from the Post Office in London the Monday after the coronation.

The Times of the 4th inst. states that the wheat crop had prodigiously improved towards the latter end of June, and was coming into ear most propitiously.

One of the London papers reports that the Queen Adelaide intended to proceed to the Island of Malta, for the benefit of her health.

Another Explosion on Board a Steamer.—We see by the Scotch papers that the James Gallagher, a small vessel plying between Glasgow and the Dalmain Cotton Works, exploded, scalding several persons severely, five of whom had since died. The captain and engineer were arrested and committed to take their trial for manslaughter.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

tained in the *fleur-de-*	
onds contained in the	10,000
s, &c., on the arches	9,000
	10,000
the mound,	600
the upper cross,	3,000
pearls about the rim,	300
	£119,900

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THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—We find but little political news in the London papers. The following extracts from the French journals are from the Times of the 4th ult. The other continental news is of no importance:

The Paris papers announce, we regret to observe, the existence of a pestilential disease at the Sobre St. Gery, (in Belgium,) and at Beaumont and Consorle, (in France.) The symptoms occasioned fears that the malady was the black fever. Its progress was rapid, and in the place just mentioned, it had already decimated the population.

We have been favored from the office of the New York Whig with a copy of the London Morning Chronicle of the 29th ult. (the day after the Coronation of the Queen,) containing an account of that gorgeous ceremony, and of the illumination which followed it, which fills thirty-six newspaper columns. A probable sale of fifty thousand copies, at extra price, would alone repay the labor and expense of such a production. The greater part of it consists of forms, ceremonies, titles, names, &c. which have little interest for American readers.—[*Nat. Int.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA BANK CONVENTION.—Agreeably to arrangements the delegates from Banks assembled at Philadelphia in the Pennsylvania Bank.

JOHN B. MORRIS, Esq. President of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, was elected President of the Convention, and ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Esq. of this city, Secretary.

The following resolution was proposed and adopted unanimously:—

Resolved, That the Banks represented in this Convention will resume specie payments on the 13th August next, and recommend that day for the adoption of the Banks generally.

One or two representatives thought that the *ninth* would be a better day, though the *why* was not stated. The THIRTEENTH day of August is then fixed on as that for resuming specie payments, the day designated by Governor Ritner in his message.

We congratulate our fellow citizens upon this result, and hail it as the dawn of a new era in business.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES left this city yesterday for Norfolk in the steamboat Columbia. From Norfolk he will proceed to Richmond, and thence to the Western Virginia Springs. He is accompanied by his Private Secretary (Major VAN BUREN) and another of his sons. Mr. POINSETT is also to journey with him. Mr. FORSYTH does not go, as has been reported; nor did the Navy Commissioners accompany the President to Norfolk.—*Nat. Int.*

The Secretaries, Messrs. Poinsett and Paulding, and Mr. Gilpin, Solicitor of the Treasury, who accompanied the President as far as Richmond, on his way to the Virginia Springs, returned yesterday evening to the city. They were received every where with the hospitable courtesy for which Virginia is distinguished. The spirit of party hostility ceased to exist, in the generous social feeling with which the Virginian welcomes a guest to his bosom. At Norfolk, Portsmouth, the Navy Yard, and on board the ship of the officer commanding the Exploring Expedition, elegant repasts were spread for the President and the friends who attended him. At the dinner given by the Corporation, distinguished men of all parties united in paying their respects to the Chief Magistrate. Among the rest, we were pleased to learn that the late Gov. Tazewell attended. The lowlands have indeed given the President a highland welcome.

The Milledgeville (Geo.) Journal of the 17th inst., says:—Our readers will see by the following "Orders" that the Georgia Troops in the Cherokee service have been honorably discharged.

HEAD QUARTERS, Mil. Mil'y. Dist. }
New Echota, 21st June, 1838. }
[ORDERS No. 40.]

The Georgia volunteers, having performed with promptitude, energy and humanity, the duties assigned to them in the Cherokee country, will be honorably discharged from the service of the United States, by the order of Major Gen. Scott. If any Indians, have eluded their vigilance, they are but a few stragglers whom necessity will compel to follow their tribe to the west, or surrender, or perish. To the high praise bestowed by Major Gen. Scott on the Georgia troops, the Brigadier General Commanding them, has the pleasure to add his commendation, and in bidding them farewell, they have his best wishes, for a safe and happy return to their respective homes.

By order of Brigadier Gen. Floyd, Commanding Middle Military District,
G. M. THOMAS BOURKE,
Capt. and Aid-de-Camp.

Mr. WHITTLESEY.—We regret to learn from the Cincinnati Post, that the Hon. E. Whittlesey, Member of Congress from the Portage district of Ohio, "not only declines a re-election, but has absolutely resigned his seat in the present Congress—his own affairs requiring his attention."

SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Savage, the member elect for this county, has resigned his seat, and the Lieutenant-Governor has issued his Proclamation, directing the Sheriff to hold an election on the 13th of August, to supply the vacancy.

[*Richmond Whig.*

From the New Orleans "Picayune" of June 15, we learn that the articles found in the possession, or which were ascertained to have been in possession of the man *Uncles*, apprehended on the charge of being the robber of the Bank of the Metropolis, correspond so entirely with the advertisement of the President and Directors of that Bank, as to leave no doubt of his criminality. From the same paper we extract the following:

"We saw all the jewels at the Recorder's office yesterday, and a more rare and valuable collection has never come under our notice. Had *Uncles* worked his card right—had he used the same ingenuity in disposing that he did in getting hold of the valuables, he might have been a rich man for life.

He is now safely confined waiting an order from the authorities at Washington.

Praiseworthy Liberality.—It is stated in the Boston Daily Advertiser that a worthy citizen of New York has given a princely sum for the establishment of a public Library in that city; which is likely to eclipse every other establishment of the kind in the country.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamboat, Rio, bound up the Mississippi, yesterday, at the head of Five-mile island, five miles above the city, when pushing out from a wood-yard, collapsed a flue, blowing off the head of one of the boilers. The steward, a black man, was instantly killed; five children, deck passengers, were severely scalded. A black boy, about 14 years old, was also badly scalded and considerably injured in the head.—The pilot brought the wounded to the city in a yawl. They were conveyed yesterday evening to the hospital. We have not been able to learn the names of any of those injured.—[*Republican.*

DISASTROUS YEAR.—The year 1838 is likely to become painfully memorable for its numerous steamboat disasters. The record is truly frightful and melancholy, and out of all proportion with any former year. Within the last few months, besides a large number of less important burnings, collapses and explosions, the following is the melancholy list:—the Ben Sherriod, with the loss of 100 lives; the Monmouth, 400; the Hone, 100, the Moselle, 120; the Ben Franklin, 100; the Otonoke, 130; the Washington, 30; the Pulaski, 100—eight steamboats, and ten hundred and eighty human lives lost! Surely, surely, something can be, and must be done, to put a stop to such wholesale slaughter.

ANNIVERSARY ACCIDENTS.—We incline to believe that the number of deaths, caused by bursting or premature explosion of cannon on the late anniversary, has not fallen short of fifty, and the number of limbs lost, without causing death, may be stated at double that number.

[*Nat Intel.*

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.—It is said that Mr. Lovejoy, of Georgia, one of the passengers saved in the late catastrophe of the Pulaski, was also on board of the Home and the Wm. Gibbons—three of the most appalling situations of danger ever recorded.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday night a singular accident befel the infant son of Mr. John Hogg, carpenter, in Hillen street near Potter. The child was about 18 months old, and on the family retiring, had been placed to sleep on a bed close by an open window in the second story. During the night, the child rolled out of the window, and fell upon the steps of the house, where it lay until the morning, when it was discovered by the neighbors. The poor child had its collar bone and one arm broken.

In a description of the Astor house, by the New York Whig, we have the following account of the application and power or steam.

"By the multiplication of stationary washtubs, and power of steam, clothes may be washed, dried and ready for use, *in half an hour after they are given out.* The drying process is accomplished in five minutes, by spreading the clothes on wooden horses running on rail roads, and leading into a large close apartment heated to a very high temperature by steam. A rotary steam engine pumps water, supplies steam to the kitchen, wash room, &c., cleans the knives and forks, boots and shoes, and has in reserve power enough for other uses."

SOUTHERN BANKS.—The Directors of the Bank of the State of North Carolina announce in the Raleigh Register of the 23d instant that their bank and its branches will, on the 1st of August next, resume the payment of their respective liabilities in specie. We have no doubt that most of the Southern banks will promptly follow the example set them by this highly respectable institution.

[*Nat. Int.*

Good living for the Florida Indian Hunters.—The following items form a part of a Quartermaster's Report of expences incurred by a corps of Alabama militia, who have been in the Florida Indian humbug campaign. It is no wonder that the government funds are low:

1 basket of Champagne Wine	$28 00
4 boxes Champagne Cider, at $6	24 00
1 keg Newark Cider	10 00
1 bbl. Cognac Brandy, 40 gallons, at $2, and barrel	81 00
1 bbl. Malaga Wine, 32 gall's, at $1 25	40 00
6 quarter boxes best Cigars, at 6	36 00
1 box honey-dew Tobacco, 64 lbs., at $1	64 00
120 bottles of Porter, at 40 cents	48 00
1 bbl. Claret Wine	33 00
1 dozen Cologne Water	3 00

Extraordinary Electrical Phenomenon.—A most singular appearance in the heavens is described in the Carrollton Miss. Enquirer as having been witnessed in that neighborhood on the night of the 20th inst. "For some time previous there had been an excessive drought. On that night, about 8 o'clock, the air became clouded, the clouds running generally South, and for two hours there was a continual discharge of electricity all around the horizon. During this incessant coruscation," says the Enquirer, "there shot from the pointed clouds a brilliant volley of sparks, exceedingly bright. Some falling towards the earth, others running in a zigzag course, crossing nearly the whole firmament. These luminous sparks shot forth sometimes large and singly, and at others branching out in every direction in the most splendid arboresent manner. We are told, for we did not witness it, that the scene was one of the most gorgeous and beautiful ever witnessed. The whole atmosphere appeared uncommonly charged with the electric fluid—the radiant flashes assumed sometimes the form of waves of light rolling with velocity athwart the heavens—and are said to have been painful to the eye from their frequency.—These sparks, which were vividly brilliant, resembled large balls of fire, suddenly struck with a hammer, flying about in the most fantastic manner. Others have compared them to the sparks sometimes produced by the blow pipe on metal heated to intensity."

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.

The weather is delightful—the thermometer neither too high nor too low—pleasant showers every day—the city never more healthy. We pity—really feel for our Northern friends who are complaining of being burnt and parched up with heat. Verily, the climate of Louisiana is the only one where a person can enjoy himself in the summer months, notwithstanding all they say about it.—*Picayune.*

The total value of gold taken from all the mines in the United States, for the last ten years, is said to be thirty millions of dollars.

Mr. Ames, of Springfield, Mass., has cast a bell for the New York City Hall, which weighs within a fraction of 18,000 lbs. It is the largest ever cast in this country.

COMMUNICATIONS.

As it may be gratifying to many of your subscribers to know what are the views of Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS, who laboured so long and faithfully as a Minister of the Gospel in this corner of Christ's moral vineyard, with regard to the organization of the two Assemblies, each claiming to be the true General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, you will please insert a letter of this venerable and good man to the Editor of the Cincinnati Journal.

SOUTH HANOVER, May 23, 1838.

Editor of the Cincinnati Journal:

Sir,—The following inquiries are submitted to your consideration, for publication in the Journal, if you shall deem it expedient; if not, at least with the hopes that they will receive your attention as soon as may be convenient.

"1. You have published in the last Journal, 24th inst., that Dr. Beman was elected Moderator of the General Assembly "by apparently a very large majority." Was this election in accordance with the Rules? Especially, did the Moderator propose the question, take the vote, and announce the decision? If not, in what sense is this "a constitutional Assembly?"

"2. In the same paper is published the fact, that Dr. Beman was sworn in (to the office of Moderator) by a magistrate or a clergyman. Will you give us your opinion of this matter?

"3. Your correspondent, "A Member of the Assembly," states that this whole plan was arranged in the Convention with but "two dissenting," whose names are not given; but suppose Mr. Rankin, of Logansport Presbytery, is one of them, and that thirteen others agree with him in this consent. This is a constitutional quorum. This party hold a convention, arrange their plan, go to the 7th church, "with the settled determination to form the General Assembly in a constitutional manner."—When Mr. Cleveland reads his paper, nominates Dr. Beman Moderator of the Assembly, Mr. Rankin, *pari passu*, reads his paper, nominates Dr. Hill, takes the vote, and announces Dr. Hill Moderator of the Assembly. When Dr. Beman's Assembly adjourn to the 1st church, Dr. Hill's adjourn to the 3d church. Which of these is the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America? The two agents possess the same rights, and act with the same authority. The two Assemblies are organized in the same manner. What claim has the one to be "the legal body" that the other has not? Will you, Sir, remove these and some other "shadows of doubts" which yet linger in the minds of, at least, some of your readers?

With sincerity, your friend, &c.
JOHN MATTHEWS.

COMMUNICATED.

At a meeting of the Livingston Lodge held in Charlestown after the procession and oration on the 25th June last—It was *Resolved*,

That the thanks of this Lodge be presented to the Rev. J. E. Jackson, for the very appropriate and beautiful Address delivered by him to the Order, on that occasion.

That the thanks of this Lodge be presented to Capt. Harrison's Company of Lafayette Guards, from Martinsburg, Capt. Smith's Company of Smithfield Blues, from Smithfield, and to Capt. Sappington's Company of Artillery, of this town, for their services so kindly rendered, and the great aid which their martial movements and imposing appearance gave to the ceremonies of the occasion.

That the thanks of this Lodge be presented to the gentlemen who composed the Band of Music on that day, for the additional and important interest which their services imparted to the ceremonies of the occasion.

That the thanks of this Lodge be presented to the Minister and Vestry of the Episcopal Church for the use of the Church on the occasion.

That the thanks of this Lodge be presented to Dr. J. H. Thomas and Jacamiah Seaman, for the very efficient services rendered by them as Marshal and Assistant Marshal of the day.

That a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Rev. Mr. Jackson, and request a copy of his Oration for publication.

That the Editors of the Free Press be respectfully requested to publish these resolutions

[The above was unavoidably postponed until the present time.] S.

GREENVILLE, BOND COUNTY, ILL. }
July 18th, 1838. }

Past Grand Sire, Thomas Walley, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, visited this place on the 16th inst. from Alton, and made arrangements for establishing a Lodge here, to be called Clarke Lodge, and the next day left for Jacksonville, in the same State, to make similar arrangements there—thence he will proceed to Mineral Point, Wisconsin Territory, to visit Iowa Lodge, No. 1, at that place, and then return Eastward.

Messrs. Editors—Please publish the above, if you think proper, as it may be gratifying to the Brethren of the Order, and you will much oblige a subscriber. J. C.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET,
For the week ending Friday evening, July 27.

CATTLE.—The supply of Beef on the hoof continues to be kept up and the price of inferior quality has declined a shade. We quote the current rates of the week at $7,00 a $0,75, according to quality. Live Hogs we quote at $7 a $7,25, supply limited.

FLOUR.—The transactions in Howard street Flour have been limited since our last report, and the receipts continue light. The occasional parcels that have reached the market have been taken from wagons at $7, which we quote as the wagon price to-day, although some dealers are unwilling to pay over $6,75. Sales from stores have been made at $7 a $7,25, according to freshness and the quality taken.

RYE FLOUR.—We quote 1st from stores at $4,25 a $4,374, and from wagons at $4.

The Inspections for the week, ending Thursday evening, comprise 3569 barrels, and 416 half barrels, besides 55 bbls. Rye Flour, and 50 bbls. Corn Meal.

WHEAT.—The supplies of the new crop are as yet but moderate in quantity, and from Virginia but very little has appeared. The sales of new reds are ranging from $1,30 to $1,40, as in quality; and for new whites at $1,40 to $1,50.—A parcel of prime wheat, white, was taken on Wednesday at $1,53, but we do not quote higher to-day than $1,50 for this description.

CORN.—Sales of white were made early in the week at 66 a 68 cents, and of yellow at 65 cents. Since then, however, white has declined in price, and we quote both sorts to-day at 65 cents.

RYE.—We quote Rye at 60 a 63 cents for the few parcels of new that have yet appeared at market

OATS.—We quote at 25 a 27 cents.

BACON.—The stock of Western Bacon is not large, and holders are unwilling to sell except at advance on former rates. Sales of prime lots of assorted, the best in market, at 10¼ cents; of other parcels at 10 cts; of Shoulders and Hams at 10 cts; and of Middlings at 11 cts. We quote Baltimore cured Hams at 13 a 15 cents.

An improvement in the Piano.—Mr. D. B Groves, Piano manufacturer, of Philadelphia, has introduced into an instrument, in lieu of a sounding board, a glass plate, and glass tubes over the springs.—The advantages anticipated from this improvement is in the superior quality of glass over wood in giving a reverberating sound. The peculiar softness of the sound made from glass is familiar to all who have ever heard the exquisite tones of musical glasses. As a reflector of sound, it is believed it may be advantageously introduced into pianos, and so far as it has been tried it is found to increase as well as to give a rich mellowness to their tone.

DIED,

On Saturday morning last, JOHN ASBURY MONROE, only son of Mr. John Donaldson of this town, aged 10 months.

Suddenly, at Harpers-Ferry, on Tuesday last, Mr. JOHN FITZSIMMONS, aged about 35 years.

On the 15th ult. in Shepherdstown, after a long and painful illness, Miss UORNIA MARMADUKE, daughter of Mr. John A. Marmaduke, of that place, aged about 20 years.

Notices.

☞ Divine Service may be expected in the Presbyterian Church in Smithfield on the coming Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

BATH COFFEE-HOUSE.

THIS Boarding House at the Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, Virginia, is prepared for the accommodation of visitors. The conductors have made arrangements to provide their guests with every luxury the season and country can afford. Mountain mutton, venison, &c. &c.

The Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, and is amply supplied with Ice.

Fashed Rooms are supplied with the best Mattresses, linen sheeting, &c.

The House adjoins the public grove, bath house, and spring. At a convenient distance is a Ten Pin Alley, with Quoits, and other facilities for the lovers of manly exercise. The neighboring woods afford the admirer of field sports much inducement in the shape of deer, wild turkeys, squirrels, pheasants, woodcock and partridge.

REFRESHMENTS of all kinds; private suppers, &c. always ready.

The efficiency of the Springs, in gouty, rheumatic and scorbutic affection is known in all parts of the union, as the numberless invalids who have exchanged disease and consequent debility for health and elasticity of motion can testify. The country in the vicinity of the Springs abounds in Chalybeate Springs, and since last season a White Sulphur Spring of the best quality has been discovered, having been so pronounced on examination by persons of competent skill.

The lover of the picturesque will here find in the peculiarly romantic and singular aspect of the country much food for mind and pencil. The well known lines would well apply here:

"There is not in this world a valley so sweet,
As that vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet."

The mountain to the North West of the Springs throws its giant shade over the town and country to a considerable extent, producing a delightful twilight of at least two hours more in duration than the ordinary period in a more level country, producing, as it were, a peculiar climate and advantages for promenading and other exercises which make the Springs very agreeable to its visiters.

The House contains an excellent toned Piano, and musicians from the city attend the Springs, affording an opportunity for a cotillion party every evening if the visitors desire it.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. Cowdy, of Hancock, Mail contractor, to run Stages from Hancock, hourly, and with Mr. Bushnell, of Winchester, to bring passengers to and from the White Sulphur and Winchester—whereby access to the Springs is facilitated. The county roads are in a very good state of repair.

The number of persons daily arriving, gives promise of the Berkeley Springs being numerously attended this year

NELSON H. OGDEN,
EDWIN N. OGDEN.

N. B.—Saratoga and Bedford water at the Bar. August 2, 1838.—4 w.

Charlestown Academy.

IN this Institution, the ensuing year will comprise two sessions, of five months each—the first of which will commence on Monday, August 20th. Teacher—Mr. JOHN J. SANDORN.

—TUITION—

English Department, - - - $20 per annum.
Classical and Mathematical, - 33⅓ do.

None admitted, except those who engage to continue from the day of admission to the close of the session.

For the Trustees,
ANDREW KENNEDY, Sec'y.
August 2, 1838—3t

LAST CALL.

A LL those indebted to the subscriber for MILL, pay up by the 15th August, or their bonds will be transferred for suit.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
August 2, 1838—4t n

MORE NEW GOODS
At Kabletown.

HAVING received another supply of NEW GOODS, of the very best description, the subscriber invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call. His Stock embraces every article of comfort and utility, and will be sold at as low rates as can be bought at any establishment in the Valley.

ESROM SLIFER.
Kabletown, August 2, 1838.

HARTHENWARE.

A LARGE quantity of Earthenware just received and for sale by

ESROM SLIFER.
Kabletown, Aug. 2, 1838.

BUTTER.

ANY quantity of BUTTER will be received by the subscriber, for which he will pay 12½ cents in goods.

ESROM SLIFER.
Kabletown, Aug 2, 1838.

Last Notice!

ALL those indebted to the firm of Heflebower & Slifer, will please call on Esrom Slifer at Kabletown, and pay their respective dues by the 20th August. After that time all claims not paid will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

HEELEBOWER & SLIFER.
August 2, 1838—3t

Negro Woman Wanted.

WANTED to hire for the remainder of the year, a NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good cook, washer, ironer, &c. For such an one the highest price will be given if application be made immediately

HUGH L. GALLAHER.
Charlestown, August 2, 1838 n

Estray Horse.

PURSUANT to a warrant, to us directed, we have this day viewed an estray horse shown to us by Samuel Rokenbaugh of this county, and do find the same to be a dark chestnut sorrel; about 14 hands high, 3 years old last spring, with a long switch tail, without any marks or brands—wind partially defective; and we do appraise the said horse at forty dollars. Certified this 27th of July, 1838

JOHN T. HENKLE,
HENRY D GARNHART,
COLIN PETER.

☞ The owner of the above estray is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

SAMUEL ROKENBAUGH.
Halltown, August 2, 1838.

Oats Wanted.

I WILL pay market price, in cash, for OATS

H N. GALLAHER.
Free Press Office, Aug. 2, 1838

YOUR NOTICE TO THIS!

THE subscriber has just returned, and received from the Eastern Market, a new, splendid, and very cheap assortment of

SUMMER GOODS,

which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to suit all tastes and wants. These, with the additions of his other stock, will render his assortment one of the most complete in the country, and to which he would invite the ladies, gentlemen, and public at large to call as he is determined to sell as low, and on as accommodating terms, as any one at this place, or within 60 miles of it. Amongst his stock will be found—

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Cloths of all qualities and colors,
Cassimeres of all qualites and colors,
Summer Cassimeres—Cassinets,

SILKS, &C.

Italian Lutestring Silks,
Fancy and other colored Silks and Florences,
Poult De Soie, of superior quality,
Silk Velvets, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Pongee Handkerchiefs, Madras do.
Black Italian Cravats, Cotton Flag do.
Berkeley Cravats,
Black and white Prints,
Light and other color do.
Chintz of all colors and qualities,
French Chintz—Irish Linens,
Linen Crash, Painted Lawns,
French Drilling, Colored Cambrics,
American Nankeen,
Satin Striped Drilling, Kentucky Jeans,
Bleached Cotton—Brown Cotton,
Russell Ribbed Barkskin,
London Canton—Table Cloths,
Linen Diaper, of superior quality,
Linen Diaper, Knitting Cotton,
Silk Fringe—Silk Tassels of superior quality,
Colored Vestings, Fancy do.
Marseilles and Valencia do.
Net Braces, Web Braces,
Gum Braces of a superior quality,
Brown Linen—Pants Stuffs,

Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, &c.

Ladies' Kid Gloves of a superior quality,
Ladies' Cotton Pick Nick Gloves,
Ladies' Beaver do.
Ladies' Berlin do.
Gentlemen's Kid, Cotton, Thread and other Gloves,
Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hose of all colors and qualities,
Gentlemen's do. do. and half Hose,
Summer and Fall Ribbons of the latest style,
Straw Goods, Pipings of all colors,
Spools of Cotton, Skeins of Cotton,
Fine Palm Leaf Hats,
Palm Leaf Fans, large Feather Fans, a beautiful article,
Parasols and Umbrellas,
Black, white, Russia, Fur and Silk Hats.

SHOES, BOOTS, &C.

Ladies' Morocco Shoes, Kid do.
Ladies Lasting Shoes, Jefferson do.
Ladies' Slippers,
Gentlemen's Morocco and Kid Boots,
Do. Morocco and Seal skin Pumps,
Do. Monroe Shoes,
Do. Van Buren Shoes,
Misses' Heel Pumps, Round do,
Children's Morocco Leather Boots,
Youth's Monroes, Children's Ankletes.

BONNETS.

Nuns' 11 B Hoods, 7 Braid Bonnets,
Tuscan Bonnets, English Braid do.
Victoria Bonnets.

WOODEN WARE.

Tubs of all sizes, Horse Buckets,
Water Buckets, Churns.

QUEENSWARE of all descriptions,
HARDWARE of a superior assortment,
GROCERIES of an excellent quality, and very cheap,
BACON HAMS of a superior quality.

Shoulders, of a superior quality, Lard, &c. &c. To all which he would respectfully invite his friends to call and examine for themselves, and then buy.

RICHARD D. DORAN.
Harpers-Ferry, August 2, 1838.

THE MERCHANTS'
Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore.
Office, No. 18, South-Street.

THE President and Directors of this Institution meet daily at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of making Insurance on all property subject to loss or damage by FIRE, whether situated in the city or country, such as Dwelling Houses, Ware-Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein. Also, Mills and Manufactories, Barns and contents, and Hay and Grain in stacks.

Applications must specify the amount to be insured and the time for which it is wanted; of what materials the buildings are constructed and covered, and how occupied; as also of those adjacent to the property on which insurance is asked. The same will be stated of buildings in which Goods are contained, where insurance is desired on said Goods. Applications by mail receive immediate attention.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Directors:

Wm. E. Mayhew, Wm. H. Beatty,
Thos. R Matthews, Geo. W. Richardson,
Wm C. Shaw, Jas. I. Cousins,
John Hopkins, Henry Burns,
Chas. R. Fource.

J. SAURIN NORRIS, *Secretary.*

JAMES J. MILLER, Agent, Charlestown, Va.
August 2, 1838—6m

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the West, will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at his residence near Daniel McPherson's Mill, *on Thursday the 30th of August*, all his personal property, consisting in part, of the following:

Four good work Horses,
Milch Cows and young Cattle,
About 30 head of Hogs, including several good Sows,
About 20 head of Sheep,
A Gig and Harness,
Farming Utensils and almost every description of Farming Utensils, such as Wagon and single horse Ploughs, Harrows, &c. &c.

A variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, amongst which is an excellent Sideboard, Tables, Chairs, together with several good Beds and Bedding.

Also—About 300 bushels of Oats, and 200 bushels of Rye, ready for delivery.

The crop of Corn now growing, to be delivered about the 1st of November next.

TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given on all purchases over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. The Oats, Rye and Corn to be sold on the same credit.

PHILEMON A. CROMWELL.
Aug 2, 1838—ts

Virginia State Lottery,

For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk.
Class No. 5, for 1838.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 18th, 1838.

GRAND SCHEME.

Capital 30,000 Dollars,
$10,000—$6,000—$5,000—$1,000,
$2,500—$2,000—$1,717

25	prizes of	$1,000
25	do.	500
28	do.	300
200	do.	100

&c. &c. &c.

Tickets only $10—*Halves* $5. *Quarters* $2 50.
Certificates of pack of 25 whole tickets $250
Do. do. 25 half do. 65
Do. do. 25 quarter do. 32 50

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

☞ All Orders from a distance by mail promptly attended to, and the drawings invariably sent as soon as over.
August 2, 1838.

Notice.

THE regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Shannondale Springs Company will be held at the Springs on the first Monday in August, (the 6th instant.) A full attendance, in person or by proxy, is desirable.
August 2, 1838.—n

THE RACES

OVER the Jefferson (Va.) Jockey Club Course will commence on Wednesday, October 16th, 1838.

PURSES.

$350—three mile heats.
200—two mile heats.
150—best 3 in 5.

☞ The money will be hung up in the stand each day, ready for the victor.

During the week, the following sweepstakes, which close August 25th, will be run, there being no doubt that each will be filled:

1st. Sweepstakes for 3 years old, $100, h. f., mile heats—three or more to make a race.

2d. Sweepstakes for 3 years old, $150 ent., $50 ft., a single dash of two miles—3 or more to make a race.

3d. Sweepstake for 2 year's old, $50, h. ft., a single dash of a mile.

Subscribers to the stakes will address

WILLIAM MOORE.
August 2, 1838 n

One Hundred Dollars
REWARD.

THE Merchants' Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, will pay ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, as a reward, for the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons who may have attempted to fire the house belonging to the Company in the town or neighborhood of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia.

By order of the Board,
JAMES J. MILLER, Agent.
July 26, 1838—6.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of George W. Spotts & Robert Burns, for any Black Smithing done prior to the 1st day of September, 1837, are hereby cautioned against paying said Robert Burns therefor, or any portion thereof, as according to the articles of partnership agreement, he is not entitled to receive any portion of the debts until he and I have had a settlement of the partnership business—which settlement has not yet taken place. The books and accounts are all in my possession

GEORGE W. SPOTTS.
August 2, 1838 n

ATTENTION, CAVALRY!

YOU are ordered to parade in front of Gorrell's Hotel, *on the 2nd Saturday in August*, at 11 o'clock, precisely.

☞ The Company will bear in mind the agreement entered into at the last parade.

JOSEPH F. ABELL, *Capt.*
July 26, 1838.

Public Sale of LAND.

UNDER the authority of the last will and testament of James Clare, deceased, the subscriber will sell, at public sale, on *Friday, August 24*, on the premises,

The Tract of LAND

Belonging to the estate of said deceased, on which he resided at the time of his death, situate in the county of Clarke and state of Virginia, and containing about

350 ACRES,

two hundred and fifty of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well clothed with the finest white and black oak timber. It lies about 4 miles from Berryville, the county seat of Clarke, 3 miles from Thompson's Depot on the Winchester and Potomac rail-road, 12 miles from Winchester, and 9 from Charlestown.

The inducements offered to the capitalist and agriculturalist in this farm are many and various. The soil is of the best limestone, well adapted to clover and plaster, and the growth of wheat, rye, corn and oats; watered by the Long Marsh, a never failing stream running through the centre of the farm—3 or 4 fine springs—25 acres of the low ground on either side of the stream well taken in timothy, which yields an abundant crop of hay—the residue of the cleared land not in cultivation well set with clover. The improvements are a good Stone Dwelling House, Stone Kitchen, a Stone Quarter, plastered inside and out, an Overseer's House, a spring house in it, barn, an excellent Log Barn with Shed around it, a Stable, a Corn House, and a first rate Apple Orchard.

Terms of Sale—One-third of the purchase money in cash on the day of sale. The balance in two equal instalments, payable at one and two years from the day of sale, with interest from date.

A. FITZHUGH, *Adm'r*
C. T. A. of James Clare, dec'd
Falmouth, Va., June 14, 1838.—ts

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, at the late residence of Margaret Dixon, dec'd, on *Friday the 3d of August next*, all the Personal Property of said dec'd, consisting in part of the following articles:

One PIANO—Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Chairs, Tables, &c. &c.—together with Household and Kitchen Furniture generally.

A sufficiency of the crop of Corn will be sold for the cash, or approved security. Under the cash will be required

WM. C. WORTHINGTON, *Adm'r*
with the Will annexed of Mar. Dixon, dec'd
July 12, 1838—n

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by Wm. Grahame and wife to the subscriber, as trustee, for the use of David Koonce dated on the 29th day of October, 1836, and duly recorded, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder at Fitzsimmons's Hotel, Harpers-Ferry, on *Saturday the 11th day of August next*, all the right, title and interest of said Wm. Graham and wife, in and to the Lancaster Brick House Tavern Property in Bolivar, late in the occupancy of Elizabeth Graham, now deceased. The interest of said William Graham is understood to be one-fifth part—embracing one fifth of all the buildings on the lot, which contains about one acre.

The property being well known it is unnecessary to give a more particular description of it.

Sale to take place about 2 o'clock, P. M.—Terms, cash. NICHOLAS KOONCE,
July 19, 1838—n Trustee.

Public Sale.

ON the 11th, (the 2d Saturday in August,) I will proceed to sell, all the Personal Property of the late Wm. Frith dec'd, consisting of

A very superior Sideboard,
A well finished Secretary, nearly new,
Several large and excellent Feather Beds,
Together with a considerable variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, in good condition

ALSO,

A Stock of Shoes, Boots, and Leather, with an extensive assortment of every necessary useful to a well-conducted Shoe Establishment.

ALSO,

A very comfortable family Barouche, Harness and Horse.

A lot of thriving young Shoats,
And a very good Milch Cow.

Nine months' credit will be given on all sums over $5—bond and satisfactory security being given. JOHN

THE FREE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS

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.

FROM THE BALTIMORE MONUMENT.

SONG OF THE FORSAKEN.

It is enough! enough! the dream is o'er,—
The bright elysian isles of hope are scattered;
Pleasure's lean[illegible]
[illegible] terror
The sound of fame is now no longer dear—
The laurel is to me of worthless seeming,
The humble harp, I loved, has ceased to cheer,
Since Thou'rt wakened from the bliss of dreaming.

Alas! who did I wake? why was the dream,
The spell that bound my soul in rapture broken?
Why fanned from my sky joy's gilded beam,
Why withered on my brow love's brightest token?

I ask not why—It is enough to know
The charm is over now—the dream has vanished
Flow on thou bitter tears—in silence, flow,
[illegible]

Time—he may strive his treachery to forget—
Time, he may seek to crush each recollection
O, the lone[illegible] moments, when we met,
When every [illegible] deep'ned pure affection.

But memory's [illegible] and linger on his ear—
Like a [illegible] with slow and mournful pa[illegible]

[illegible]
I can [illegible] my lute is hushed—my harp's unstrung,
Yet shall [illegible] with this heart be hard,
And [illegible] the Cypress wreath be flung,
To tell of hopes, alas! too soon betray'd.

From the Philadelphia Commercial Herald.

AN INCIDENT—OR A BIT OF ROMANCE.

A few years ago, when a single steamboat made its semi-monthly voyage upon Lake Erie, from Buffalo to Detroit, touching at Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, &c., and when its arrival and departure at either place was an incident that created no little bustle, we were standing among the crowd upon the wharf at Buffalo, watching the passengers hurrying on board the SUPERIOR, Capt. Sherman, which was in a few minutes to take its departure for Detroit. There was a large number of passengers, mostly consisting of emigrants to the then latest-found land of promise, Michigan. Among the different groups upon the deck were a couple some what past the meridian of life, who were in earnest conversation with a young man, while a female of blooming seventeen," their daughter, stood listening to the discussion with a look of deep absorption, which betrayed the intense interest she felt in the subject.

We learned afterwards that the couple had long been attached to each other, but the young man had been unable to obtain the consent of the parents to marry their daughter. She was an only child, and the circumstances of her lover were not such as answered the views they had for her. Business had called the young man from home for several weeks, and on his return, to his great surprise and chagrin, he found that Mr. S., the father of his beloved, had sold his farm, and with his wife and daughter had departed for Michigan. James thought he saw through the motive of this movement, and learning they had been gone but a few days, his resolution was at once taken to follow, unprepared as he was for the journey, either with ready money or change of apparel. He gave no sleep to his eyes nor slumber to his eye lids, till he was on his way, and lessening, as he hoped the distance between himself and the object of his affection. As the departure of the boat did not take place till two days after the arrival of the parents and daughter at Buffalo, fortunately for the young man, he arrived before they had placed the Lake between the two lovers; and when the dejected maiden stepped upon the boat, she was more surprised and overjoyed to behold him, than her parents were vexed.—The latter testified their displeasure at his following them, in terms little calculated to strengthen his hopes of final success, and though he urged his suit with them with all the eloquence he could command, he still found them inflexible. At length the moment of parting arrived—"the last bell" was rung—the word was given for those who were not going with the boat to leave, and the [illegible] off, [illegible] the Captain [illegible] With a mingled look of affection and regret, James extended his hand to Mary, from whose eyes streamed the falling drops. What was the whole world to them at that moment?—they forgot the gaping multitude and every thing but [illegible] close to each other. As the farewell was uttered, Mary relinquished his hand with a nervous grasp, while quick as tho't she threw her disengaged arm first round her mother's neck, and then round her father's, imprinting a burning kiss upon the cheek of each, and repeating—"farewell mother, farewell father—come James," [illegible] time to remonstrate, she sprung with her lover from the boat to the wharf. The boat moved majestically on her way, while a shout of delight burst from the surrounding crowd who had witnessed the whole scene and had warmly sympathized with the lovers. The conflict between filial duty and affection, and love, had been a violent struggle in the breast of the maiden, but love triumphed—father and mother were forsaken, and now went on their way lonely, while the lover bore back to his humble dwelling in triumph the joy of his heart and the sharer of his future prosperity or adversity.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF ABSENCE OF MIND.—We are told of a singular instance of absence of mind that occurred in the city of —— a few days since. A lady having to go a shopping, placed her baby in the lap of her mother. The old lady, after reading the morning paper and spelling over the advertisements, took up the child, put it into her spectacle case and put them into her pocket, took off her spectacles, put them in the cradle, covering them up, gave the cradle a shake or two and went into the kitchen to SCOLD for dinner. In her absence the daughter returned, took the spectacles from the cradle, NURSED THEM, returned them to the cradle and joined her mother in the kitchen,—and none of the mistakes were discovered until the old lady went to look at some newly purchased article, placed the child on her nose and it scratched her in the eye.—[*People's Press.*

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS,

IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA.

This celebrated and valuable Watering place has become the property of a Company, incorporated with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The entire establishment has been completely renovated; and the buildings, springs, and pleasure grounds, put in the most attractive and elegant condition. The Company have engaged Mr. I. N. CARTER, a gentleman of experience, to take charge of the Boarding House, which will insure to visiters every comfort.

The preparations are of the most ample character:

The Chambers neat, the Bedding and Furniture ENTIRELY NEW.

[illegible] Springs, for medicinal virtues, are NOT EXCELLED BY ANY IN THE U. STATES. Professor HALL, of Maryland, two years since, paid a glowing tribute to the renovating qualities of the water, as well as to the delightful character of the scenery around the Springs. For a combination of the grand and beautiful, the scenery is almost unrivalled. Professor H. declared that he had visited the mineral fountains of England and America, yet he had seen no place so beautiful, so varied, so romantic and charming.

These Springs are more easy of access from the Atlantic cities, than any fountains in Virginia. It requires but nine hours' travel in the cars from Baltimore, to convey the traveller to Charlestown, from which point stages are [illegible] the distance of fifteen miles. These facilities, too, are worthy of consideration in making up the account of a visit to these Springs.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 1, 1838.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

At Bath, Morgan County, Va.

THE PAVILLION HOTEL,

AT this Watering Place, is open for the reception of company.

This house is furnished throughout with pure hair mattresses and best linen sheeting; and in this particular, has been put upon a footing of equality with the best Hotels.

The whole establishment has undergone a thorough overhauling and cross-examination.—Every arrangement has been made with reference to the comfort and convenience of visitors; and it will be the aim of the undersigned that its operations shall be so conducted that, while there may be all the ease and freedom of the public house, it shall exhibit the quiet and decorum of the well-ordered private one.

JOHN STROTHER.

July 19, 1838.—4t.

Isabella Fitzsimmons respectfully announces to her friends and the public, that she has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

in the brick building recently erected by Mr. J. G. Wilson, immediately opposite the Arsenal, where every attention will be afforded to persons favoring her with their custom.

HENRY BROWN, *Agent.*

Harpers-Ferry, July 12, 1838.

THE MARSHALL HOUSE,

At the Corner of King and Pitt Streets, Alexandria, D. C.

(*Late the Franklin House Hotel*)

THIS commodious Establishment has just undergone a thorough repair, and is fitted up with new and suitable furniture. The situation and convenience of this House will enable the proprietor to accommodate those who may call, in the most comfortable style—say inferior to none in the District. Boarders by the day, week, month, or year, will be thankfully received at moderate charges.

ELIAS EDMONDS.

Feb. 8, 1838.—6m.

CARTER'S HOTEL,

Charlestown, Va.

THIS new, large, and commodious House, situated on the main street, a short distance west of the Court-House, is now prepared to entertain company on a large scale, in the best style, and most comfortable manner. Additions to the House have recently been made, and the whole fitted up with a view to accommodate the travelling public and others in a style and manner unsurpassed at any establishment West of the Blue Ridge.

The proprietor's engagements at the Shannondale Springs will not interfere with the arrangements of this House—every department of which will continue to be conducted in a manner to insure entire satisfaction.

ISAAC N. CARTER, *Agent.*

May 17, 1838.

Look at this Farmers!

THE subscriber having purchased the well-known Mill on Bullskin, known by the name of Conway's Mill, and having put it in complete repair, thinks it would be well for farmers to give him a call before they dispose of their crops. He feels well assured that from his experience in the Milling Business, he will be able to give general satisfaction. He will pay at all times the highest cash prices for good merchantable Wheat. Farmers who would prefer to have their Wheat ground, can get Flour delivered at any point on the Rail-Road. He will give one barrel of superfine Flour for every 300 pounds of Merchantable Wheat.

JOHNSEY EASTON.

July 12, 1838.—6m.

Mill for Rent.

THE Mill situated on Bullskin, known by the name of Haines' Brick Mill, and for several years occupied by John Clapson, is for rent. Possession given on the 20th inst. For terms apply to Daniel Haines on the premises, or to the subscriber.

DANIEL W. HAINES.

July 5, 1838.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber at Harpers-Ferry, a *SORREL MARE*, with some white hairs mixed through her body. She has a large bald in her forehead—her hind legs white. She is about 15 hands high—is tolerably large—about four years old last May; has a long tail—and has been rode about 30 or 40 times.

[illegible] who will put him in the way of getting her.—

MICHAEL COOKE.

June 28, 1838.

JEFFERSON LAND

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that beautiful and desirable farm in the county of Jefferson, on the Shenandoah River, called "Bethany," containing about

100 Acres of prime Land,

a large part of which is in fine timber—having a commodious dwelling, &c. &c.

Also, about sixty acres of woodland on the South-eastern side of the Shenandoah, nearly opposite to Bethany.

Apply to J. T. DAGNERRY, Charlestown, or to the subscriber in Alexandria, D. C.

LUCINDA M. WALTON

March 8, 1838—tf.

CLOTHS,

Cassimeres and Vestings.

JUST received, a *Splendid Stock of Gentlemen's WEAR*, among which something new may be found. Those in want, will do well to call, as the style and price cannot fail to please.

J. J. MILLER.

Charlestown, June 28, 1838.

FANCY GOODS.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing the Ladies that he has just received a considerable addition to his Stock of **FANCY GOODS**, such as Silks, Challeys, Prints, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Bonnets, &c. &c. &c., to which he would politely invite their attention.

JAMES J. MILLER.

June 28, 1838.

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, November 28th, 1836:

John Singleton, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Benjamin Edmunds, John Myers, Daniel Kable, administrator of Daniel Kable, dec'd, James W. McCurdy, Dolphin Drew, Leonard Sadler, Executor of John Buckmaster, dec'd, John Kable, Sam'l Kable, Wm. Kable, Benjamin Kable, Elizabeth Seaton, Eliza Chamberlin and John Chamberlin her husband, Mary Heidebol, and Samuel Heidebol, (the said Eliza, Mary, and John, Samuel, being children of Margaret Heidebol, dec'd, formerly Margaret Kable,) and Mary Johnson, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS cause came on to be heard this twenty-eighth day of November, 1836, upon the bill and the answer of Daniel Kable, Administrator of Daniel Kable, deceased, and the exhibits filed in the case, and was argued by counsel. On consideration whereof, the Court doth adjudge, order and decree, that Master Commissioner Worthington do state and settle the estate account of Daniel Kable, deceased, with the administrator thereof, taking as the basis thereof, the exparte account already settled and returned to the County Court, and referred to in the proceedings; subject, however, to such items of surcharge and falsification, as are mentioned specially in the bill, and that the said Daniel Kable be required to render a just and true account of the rents and profits of the interest of the said Benjamin Edmonds in right of his wife, in the real estate descended from the said Daniel Kable, deceased, so far as the said Daniel Kable, the defendant, has had the management and control of the same; and that the Commissioner may call for the production of books and papers, and at the [illegible] interrogatories.

A copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
Charlestown, July 19th, 1838. }

☞ The parties interested in the above mentioned suit, will please take notice, that I shall attend at my office on *Monday the 27th day of next month*, (*August*,) for the purpose of carrying the above recited order of Court into effect—when and where they are required to attend at 10 o'clock, A. M., with the necessary papers and evidence, to enable me to perform the duties required by the aforesaid decree of the Court.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com'r.*

July 19, 1838.

TRAVELLING, ON THE RAIL-ROAD.

HEREAFTER the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at a quarter past 6, A. M. precisely. Passengers will thus have an opportunity of breakfasting in Winchester; and it is particularly requested that all will provide themselves with tickets in time.

Travellers by this route have now the advantage of reaching Baltimore or Washington on the evening of the same day they leave Winchester, and Richmond at 10 o'clock next morning.

J. GEO. HEIST, *Agent.*

Winchester, May 3, 1838.

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,	8½ cts.

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 14 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.

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 9 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.

Bullskin Factory.

THE Bullskin Factory, Saw Mill, and Grist Mill, belonging to the heirs of the late Alexander Straith, (recently advertised for rent,) having been rented to a gentleman, Mr. C. C. Porter, in every respect qualified to conduct each Department as it should be, are now ready [illegible] carding, fulling, weaving, sawing, &c. will be carefully and expeditiously executed, and the manufacturing of WOOLLEN GOODS of every kind will be attended to in due season, so that the surrounding country can be supplied with every article wanted in that line.

JOHN J. H. STRAITH.

SWEEPSTAKES.

THE following Stakes are open to be run for this Fall, and to close August 25th, over the Jefferson Jockey Club Course:

1st. Sweepstake for 3 y. old, $100, h. f., one mile and repeat—three or more to make a race.

2d. Sweepstake for 4 y. old, $150 entrance, $50 f., a single dash of two miles.

3d. Sweepstake for 2 y. old, $50, h. f., a single dash of a mile.

N. B. A meeting of the Club is requested at Smith's Hotel on Friday, July 27th, for the election of Officers and other most urgent business.

The amount of the purses could be very much increased if a few more of those who never fail to attend a race, would give in their names as members.

July 19, 1838.

John J. H. Straith

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now receiving and opening a fresh and very full assortment of

Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Fruit, Confectionary, Stationary, and useful articles in the Fancy Line,

all of which, and especially his Drugs and Medicines, he offers at prices far below those at which they are usually sold at Retail Stores in the country. He warrants the quality of every article sold at his store, and will supply physicians in the Valley on very favorable terms with Medicines in which they may place implicit confidence. On these terms he solicits a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Medical advice given gratis at his store, when the individual purchases medicine.

Charlestown, May 3, 1838.

Pine Apple Cheese

JUST received and for sale by

J. J. MILLER.

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, held for Jefferson County, June 19th, 1838:

James Little's Executors and others, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Braxton Davenport, administrator of Benjamin Davenport, dec'd, Elizabeth Davenport, widow of said deceased, and John Davenport, Eliza J. Davenport, Samuel Davenport, Eleanor Davenport, and Margaret S. Davenport, children and heirs of said decedent, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

EXTRACT.—And the cause coming on to be heard this 19th day of June, 1838, upon the bill and exhibits, and was argued by counsel. On consideration whereof, the Court doth adjudge, order and decree, that this cause be referred to Master Commissioner Worthington, first, to state and settle the administration account of the defendant Braxton Davenport as administrator of Benjamin Davenport, dec'd—second, to state the amount of claims paid by said administrator, but of the personal assets of said estate, which bind the heirs of said estate; third, to convene the creditors of said estate, whose claims remain unpaid, and audit the same, upon due proof thereof being made of the justness, &c. of said claims. In performing the several duties herein before prescribed to said Commissioner, he is directed to make any statements deemed pertinent by himself, of which any of the parties interested in this reference, may require him to state, and make report of all his proceedings to the Court.

A copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. }
Charlestown, July 19th, 1838. }

☞ The parties interested in the above mentioned decree, as well as those having claims against the estate of Benjamin Davenport, dec'd, deceased, (who are requested to exhibit them before me, supported by lawful evidence,) will please take notice, that I shall attend at my Office on *Monday the 27th day of next month*, (*August*,) for the purpose of carrying the above recited order of Court into effect—when and where they are required to attend at 10 o'clock, A. M., with the necessary papers and evidence, to enable me to perform the duties required by the above recited decree.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com'r.*

July 19, 1838.

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, held for Jefferson county, June 13th, 1838:

John P. Heans, and John Kellopher and Mary his wife, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Henry T. Dean, Betsy Walker, Lewis Young and Margaret his wife, William P. Easterday and Charity his wife, Abraham Crane and Ann his wife, Richard L. Stone and Sarah his wife, Hiram Ainsworth, John Bennet and Maria his wife, Jabez Smith and Elizabeth his wife, Henry Heans Ainsworth, Wm. H. Cassedy, Mary Elizabeth Cassedy, Ann Catharine Cassedy, and Charles Cassedy, children of John H. Cassedy, dec'd, the last three of whom are infants, —— O'Neal, *son of Nelly O'Neal, deceased*, living in parts unknown, and Charles G. Stewart, executor of Henry Heans, dec'd, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

"IT is this 15th day of June, 1838, adjudged, ordered and decreed, that Robert Worthington, a Commissioner of this Court, do examine, state and settle, the account of Charles G. Stewart, as executor of the last will and testament of Henry Heans, dec'd, pursuant to the principles adjudged by the Court, stating all matters specially deemed pertinent by himself, or which may be required to be so stated by either of the parties, and that he make report thereof to this court, in order to a final decree."

A true Extract—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
Charlestown, July 19th, 1838. }

☞ The parties interested in the above mentioned suit, will please take notice, that I shall attend at my Office, on *Wednesday the 29th day of next month*, (*August*,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., to enter upon the execution of the above order of court—when and where they are requested to attend with the necessary papers and vouchers to enable me to make the settlement required by the above decree.

R. WORTHINGTON, Com'r.

July 19, 1838.—8

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Jefferson, June 16th, 1838:

Charles Butler and Richard Duffield, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST.

Richard Williams, administrator de bonis non of Hamilton Jefferson, dec'd, Ann S. Jefferson, widow, and Maria Elizabeth, Frances Ann, and Ann Hamilton, children and infant heirs of said Hamilton Jefferson, deceased; and Benjamin W. Jefferson individually, and as administrator of said Hamilton Jefferson, dec'd, Francis Silvers, Ellis Rees, and John Lemon, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

EXTRACT.—The Court having heard the arguments of counsel, doth order and direct, that the said report be re-committed to the Commissioner, with instructions to state and settle the accounts which he was required by the orders of court of the 12th of November, 1836, and June 15, 1837, to state and settle. In performing this duty as to the alledged partnership at Bunkers-Hill, the Commissioner is required to consider and take for true in the account which he is to audit and report as to that concern, that a partnership existed between Hamilton and Benjamin W. Jefferson in the Bunkers-Hill concern. He is further required, to consider all the materials and evidence now in the cause, or which may be hereafter furnished him—never-less the question whether such partnership did in fact exist, is reserved for the further decision of the court.

A copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
Charlestown, July 19th, 1838. }

☞ The parties to the above mentioned suit, will please take notice, that I shall attend at my Office, *on Tuesday the 28th day of next month*, (*August*,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., to enter upon the duties required of me by the above recited decree, when and where they are hereby notified to attend with any evidence or papers connected with the settlement directed to be made by the aforesaid decree.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com'r.*

July 19, 1838.—8

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, Nov. 25th, 1836:

Johnson Gavrell, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

George Rowles's adm'r and heirs, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

UNDER a decree of the court, rendered Nov. 25th, 1836, directing the Commissioner to take an account of the debts outstanding and due from the estate of George Rowles, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I shall attend at my Office on *Friday the 24th day of next month*, (*August*,) for the purpose of receiving and auditing claims against the aforesaid estate—when and where those interested are requested to attend, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with their claims, and prepared to prove them according to law.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com'r.*

Comr's Office, Charlestown, }
July 19, 1838. }

Shannondale Ferry.

PERSONS visiting the Shannondale Boarding House, will be particular to ask for *Free Ferriage Tickets* when they pay their bills, otherwise the ferryman will demand ferriage.

N. B.—Persons bringing *Marketing* of any kind pay no ferriage.

The highest market prices will be given for all country marketing, particularly Chickens, Ducks, Pigs, Eggs, Fresh Butter, Hard Soap, Preserves, Vegetables, &c. &c.

I. N. CARTER, *Agent.*

June 14, 1838.

Vinegar.

I HAVE very superior VINEGAR for sale.

J. J. MILLER.

June 7, 1838.

THRESHING MACHINES,

WITH STRAUB'S IMPROVED PATENT

HORSE POWER.

THE great encouragement which the subscribers received during the last year, in the sale of their Machines, induced them to make extensive preparations to meet the increasing demand for their article. No time, labor or expense has been spared to procure the very best materials the country can afford. Their workmen are experienced and of the first character, and they have no hesitation in assuring the Farmers that they are now able to furnish them with an article, not only equal, but decidedly superior to any other manufactured in this part of the country.

For speedy and clean threshing, with ease to the horses, they believe their Machine to be unequalled. Their price is the same as last year, viz: 140 dollars; 70 dollars in cash and the balance in six months, for which a note will be required. The Machines are insured for twelve months, or until they shall have threshed two thousand bushels of grain. They are now and will at all times be ready to furnish them on the shortest notice. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to. ☞ For the trifling sum of four dollars, in addition to the price of the Machine and Power, they can furnish the farmer an addition that will enable him to shell his CLOVER SEED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscribers being desirous of publicly counteracting the efforts which are *secretly* made to injure the character of their Machine, by persons who appear to be actuated by unfriendly feelings towards them, respectfully submit the following CERTIFICATES to the public.

I certify that I, last year, used one of the Threshing Machines manufactured by J. E. Brady & Co. and during the season, there was threshed on it about four thousand bushels of grain, and about two hundred and twenty-five bushels of clover seed, and I am fully satisfied that, for the Farmer's use, it is superior to any other Machine I have ever seen in this [illegible] Hurst, one of my neighbors, had [illegible] loads of clover seed stuff cleaned at a clover mill, and the yield was 24 bushels, and that the same quantity of stuff was threshed on my Machine, and the yield was 32½ bushels. Mr. Hurst is of opinion that the stuff he hauled to the mill, was the better lot of the two.

FREDERICK KARPER.

May 15th, 1838.

I certify that, in August last, I purchased one of E. Brady & Co's Threshing Machines, which I used for threshing grain for different Farmers, till some time in March last. During that period, I threshed about fifteen thousand bushels of wheat, rye and oats. My expenses for repairs of both the Machine and Horse Power, did not exceed five dollars, and when I sold them, (which was in March,) the machinery appeared to be nearly as good as it was at the time I bought them. The wheels in the horse power were perfectly sound and substantial, and upon a close examination, I could not discover that the cogs had worn in the slightest degree. I had, for several years previous, been engaged in threshing with three different kinds of machines, which I fully tried, and I unhesitatingly certify that, for durability, service and speedy and clean threshing, I have never used or seen any that, in my opinion, will at all compare with the one I had last year, unless it be one of the same kind. If attention is given to the machinery, it appears to me impossible for any part of it to get out of order.

SAMUEL HOLLINGER.

17th May, 1838.

I, last season, had one of J. E. Brady & Co's. Threshing Machines, upon which there was threshed about 3000 bushels of grain. I have fully tested it, and consider it superior to any in this part of the country, and recommend it to the Farmer as a truly serviceable article.

PETER SNIDER.

20th May, 1838.

I, last year, purchased two of the Threshing Machines of J. E. Brady & Co. (one of which I still have,) and fully tested them. For speedy and clean threshing, they are certainly a superior article, and one that is of great service to the Farmer. I consider it the best article of the kind I have ever seen in this part of the country. I take great pleasure in recommending it to the Farmer.

DANIEL W. ROYER.

May 1st, 1838.

I certify that Mr. Andrew Davison and I, purchased last November, one of J. E. Brady & Co's Threshing Machines, which we fully tested, having threshed wheat, rye, oats and clover seed on it. I am fully satisfied that it is preferable to any other I have seen in operation, and it is an article that will repay the Farmer, amply, for its price. It threshes clean, is not liable to get out of order, and is, upon the whole, an article that I can, with great confidence, recommend to the Farmer.

ABRAHAM S. DAVISON.

June 18th, 1838.

Mr. Benjamin Hamilton and I, last year, purchased one of J. E. Brady & Co's Threshing Machines, with which there was threshed and less than 4000 bushels of grain. It is an excellent article, superior in my opinion to any of the kind I have ever seen. One of its chief excellences is, that it is not liable to get out of order. I have no hesitation in recommending it to the Farmer.

JOHN HUMPHREYS.

June 12 1838.

Other certificates could have been procured, but it was deemed unnecessary. Persons who wish to enquire into the power and quality of the machines, are referred to those who, last year, used them, and particularly to the following named gentlemen, viz: Messrs. John Foust, Frederick Byers, Adam Vonderaw, Emanuel Sites, and Samuel Diehl, of Guilford township; Messrs. John Huber and John Yockey, of Quincy township; Messrs. Abraham Stoner and Isaac Frantz, of Washington township; Messrs. Jacob Hade, James Mitchell, James Allison, Emanuel Hade, John Bindsley, Henry and James Beatty, Christian Hevel and Christian Hoover, of Antrim township; Jacob Oyster, Esq. and Mr. Henry Wingert, of Green township; Mr. Frederick Deck, of Letterkenny township; Messrs. John Rhodes and Conrad Coldsmith, of Hamilton township; Messrs. William Angle and John Philips, of Montgomery township; Capt. John McFarland and Mr. Joseph Dunn, of Peters township; Messrs. William Bowers and John Scearist, of Mercersburg township; Messrs. Jacob and John Kegerice, of Metal township; and David Hunter, Esq. and Mr. Henry Winger, of Bedford county.

J. E. BRADY & CO.

Chambersburg, July 19, 1838.

A partial description of the Threshing Machine and Horse Power manufactured by J. E. Brady & Co. Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

The Machine and Horse Power are portable, weighing about 1600 lbs., and can easily be conveyed from one place to another they can be set in open field or at any barn in the country. The Power has a master, a second, and a band wheel, and is connected with the Machine by a strap [illegible] four inches high, to a pulley on the end of the cylinder shaft. Three or four good hands will set up the machinery in one hour ready for threshing; and four good horses, with seven or eight hands, will, without over-working, thresh from two to three hundred bushels of wheat in a day, according to the quality of the grain; of rye, about the same quantity, and of oats, at least one half more. From ten to fifteen bushels of clover seed can be shelled in a day, after it is prepared in the same manner that it would be for a mill. The Machine does not occupy more room than an ordinary windmill, and is not more than two thirds as high.

When the farmer has threshed a quantity of grain, two or three men can set the machine to one side until he has cleaned up, and replace it again in five minutes, ready for threshing. A further description is deemed unnecessary.

The subscribers refer to R. Washington, who has seen the Machine in operation, and is acquainted with its character in the country. They also refer to their bills, and particularly to the certificate of Mr. Karper, with whom Mr Washington is acquainted, as well as with the majority of the gentlemen to whom they have referred in their bills.

The price of the Machine and Horse Power is $140 at the shop, one half cash, and the balance in six months. The Clover Sheller is four dollars. If the cash is paid, they will give the whole for $140. They will deliver Machines in Virginia at whatever the carriage and extra trouble may cost in addition to the price of the Machine at their shop.

If any gentleman is desirous of purchasing a Machine, and has any doubts as to its powers and properties, the subscribers are satisfied to permit him to test it fully, and if he is not pleased, they will take it off his hands.

They will promptly fill any order from a distance.

J. E. BRADY & CO.

Chambersburg, July 19, 1838.

Public Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Robert Waters, dec'd, are requested to present them properly authenticated for payment. Those indebted to the estate, will please settle the same without delay.

JOHN W. GATTON, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 16, 1838.

MORISON'S PILLS,

Or the Universal Vegetable Medicines of the British College of Health, London.

THESE MEDICINES cure all Diseases which admit of cure.

1. They remove from the stomach, liver and intestines—the blood-making organs—all obstructions to the due performance of their healthy functions.

2. They purify the blood by increasing its various excretions, and prevent disease by enabling the body successfully to resist the predisposing and exciting causes to disease.

3. They increase the action of the absorbents, by which [illegible] into the circulation and afterwards expelled from the body.

4. They restore the regularity of those processes upon which the formation and circulation of the blood depends.

These are the only medicines known in which small doses have a powerful and beneficial effect; and yet, of which, in extreme cases, such very large doses may be administered fearlessly and with greatly increased advantages to the patient.

The British College of Health having revoked the appointment of Mr. Hoadley Shepherd, [illegible] in any manner, the agent of the British College of Health.

GEORGE TAYLOR being now and henceforward the sole general agent in the United States, of the British College of Health, for the sale of "Morrison's Pills, or the Vegetable Universal Medicines of the British College of Health," no other person but the said George Taylor has any right or authority to nominate or appoint general agents for the sale of the above medicines.

The following State and District Agents have been appointed, with power to appoint sub-agents in their respective agencies.

D. Henderson & Son, *Fredericksburg, Va.*, State Agents for Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

E. Hapdock, Albany, agent for Schenectady, Otsego, Rensselaer, Steuben, Saratoga and Montgomery counties, New York.

Rich'd McKinstry, Hudson, Columbia and Dutchess counties, New York.

Geo. Clapp, Boston and vicinity, Mass.

C. Whipple, Newburyport, Franklin Co. Mass.

Capt. Samuel Young, Providence, R. I.

Wm Parmlee, New Haven, Litchfield, Hartford, Tolland, Windham and Middlesex, Conn.

Pangborn & Brinsmaid, Burlington, Vermont, State Agents.

O. March, Lowell, Mass.

William Young, Indianapolis.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
13 *Chambers st., Sole General Agent.*

[illegible] in the City of Richmond, for the sale of the above invaluable Medicine, is prepared to execute orders for any quantity. A constant supply will be kept for retail, in quantities to suit purchasers.

ELISHA SHEPPERSON,
Sole Agent.

Morison's Pills.

KNOW all Men by these Presents, That we, Morison, Moat & Co., of the British College of Health, in Hampton Place, Kin.'s Cross, (London) in the county of Middlesex, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called England, *Registers* and Managers of the said British College of Health, do hereby revoke, annul, and make void the appointment of Mr. Hoadley Shepherd Moat, now or late of Brooklyn, Long Island, in the State of New York, as the General Agent of the said College in the United States of America; and all powers and authorities by us at any time heretofore given and granted to him, and we do hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that the said Hoadley Shepherd Moat ceases from the day of the date hereof to be in any manner the Agent of the said College, or of us, the said Morison, Moat & Co.—And we do hereby nominate and appoint Mr. Geo. Taylor, of Red Lion Square, in the county of Middlesex, but about to proceed to New York, to be from henceforth the General Agent of the said British College of Health, for the purpose of selling and distributing, and causing to be sold and distributed, throughout the United States of America, the medicine prepared by the said College, and known by the name of Morison's Pills, or the Vegetable Universal Medicines of the British College of Health. And we do hereby declare and give notice, that no Pills hereafter sold in the United States will be the genuine Morison's Pills, or Vegetable Universal Medicines of the British College of Health, unless the label on each box containing such Pills, be signed with a fac-simile of Mr. James Morison, the Hygeist's signature, and also with a fac-simile of the signature of the said George Taylor, as such General Agent as aforesaid.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seal in London, the fifth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

MORISON, MOAT & CO.

Witnesses—Henry Hawkins, William Bone.

I, Thomas Samuel Girdler, of London, Notary Public by royal authority, duly admitted and sworn, do hereby certify and attest, unto all whom it may concern, that on this day, before me the said notary, and in the presence of the said two subscribing witnesses, personally appeared Mr. Alexander Morison, a partner in the house of Messrs. Morison, Moat & Co. named in the bargaing deed of appointment, with the regnum signed and sealed the said deed in the name of his said firm. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal in London, the fifth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

In Fidem,

THOMAS S. GIRDLER,
Notary Public.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, London. } I, Thomas Aspinwall, Consul of the United States of America for London, and the dependencies thereof, do hereby make known and certify, to all whom it may concern, That Thomas Samuel Girdler, who hath signed the foregoing certificate, is a notary public, duly admitted and sworn, and practising in the City of London aforesaid; and that to all acts by him so done, full faith and credit are and ought to be given in judicature and thereout.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Consulate of the United States, in London aforesaid, this sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in the sixty-second year of the independence of the said United States.

THOS. ASPINWALL.

Every person pretending to be a General Agent, or State Agent for the sale of the above prepared Medicines, who has not his appointment *signed by himself*, publicly exposed or suspended in his respective Store, Shop, or Office, is an IMPOSTOR, and vendor of a base imitation.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
№ 13, *Chambers st., N. Y.*

Authorized Agents.

D. Henderson & Son, Fredericksburg, Va., State Agents for Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

JAMES J. MILLER, Charlestown.

Elisha Shepperson, Richmond.
J. C. Swan, Petersburg.
C. Hall, Norfolk.
Williams & Victor, Lynchburg.
Solomon King, Wheeling.
Henry E. Ward, Winchester.
[illegible]
P. L. B. Shaver, Abingdon.
John T. Cocke, Shepherdstown.
Gabriel Jordan, Luray.
Hardin Perkins, Lovingston.
Steuart Sheckell, Mauzy's