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Virginia Free Press.

OUR COUNTRY—THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES—UNION AND LIBERTY.

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

VOL. 31. THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1838. NO. 30.

COFFEE-HOUSE.

...g House at the Berkeley Springs, ...unty, Virginia, is prepared for ...tion of visitors. The conductors ...ngements to provide their guests ...ury the season and country can ...ain mutton, venison, &c. &c. ...ains the choicest Wines and Li... ...ll supplied with Ice. ...ms are supplied with the best of ...n sheeting, &c. ...adjoins the public grove, bath ...g. At a convenient distance is ...y, with Quoits, and other facili... ...rs of manly exercise. The neigh... ...afford the admirer of field sports ...nt in the shape of deer, wild-tur... ...y, pheasants, woodcock and par...

...HMENTS of all kinds; pri... ...ice. always ready. ...y of the Springs, in gouty, rheu... ...pathetic affection is known in all ...nion, as the numberless invalids ...anged disease and consequent de... ...h and elasticity of motion can tes... ...ntry in the vicinity of the Springs ...alybeate Springs, and since last ...e Sulphur Spring of the best quali... ...covered, having been so pronounc... ...ysis by portions of Congress ...f the picturesque will here find in ...romantic and singular aspect of ...ich food for mind and pencil. The ...whose bosom the bright waters meet." ...in to the North West of the Springs ...nt shade over the town and coun... ...erable extent, producing a delight... ...at least two hours more in dura... ...ordinary period in a more level ...lucing, as it were, a peculiar eli... ...antages for promenading and other ...ers. ...contains an excellent toned Piano, ...s from the city attend the Springs, ...opportunity for a cotillion party ...if the visitors desire it. ...nts have been made with Mr. Cow... ...ck, Mail contractor, to run Stages ...Springs, to join the Mr. Buckwalter, ...t, to bring passengers to and from ...ulphur and Winchester—whereby ...Springs is facilitated. The county ...a very good state of repair. ...r of persons daily arriving, gives ...he Berkeley Springs being numer... ...d this year.

NELSON H. OGDEN,
EDWIN N. OGDEN.

...atoga and Bedford water at the ... August 2, 1838.—4w.

...ONDALE SPRINGS,

...FFERSON COUNTY, VA.

...orated and valuable Watering ...e become the property of a Compa... ...ated with a capital of one hundred ...lars. The entire establishment has ...tely renovated, and the buildings, ...pleasure grounds, put in the most ...elegant condition. The Company ...Mr. I. N. CARTER, a gentleman of ...take charge of the Boarding House, ...sure to visitors every comfort.

...parations are of the most ...mple character: ...rs neat, the Bedding and Furniture ...ENTIRELY NEW, ...entages for comfort and amusement ...ranged with taste and elegance. ...rtues, for medicinal virtues, are ...ELLED BY ANY IN THE U. ... Professor HALL, of Maryland, two ...paid a glowing tribute to the renova... ...of the water, as well as to the de... ...ption of the scenery around the ...s a combination of the grand and ...e scenery is almost unrivalled. Pro... ...clared that he had visited the mineral ...England and America, yet he had ...e so beautiful, so varied, so romantic ...g. ...ings are more easy of access from ...e cities, than any fountains in ... It requires but nine hours' travel ...rom Baltimore, to convey the travel... ...stown, from which point stages are ...ning over five miles of good road, to ...e. The attractions at Harpers-Ferry, ...thy of consideration in making up ...of a visit to these Springs.

THE PROPRIETORS.

...838.

...RTER'S HOTEL,
Charlestown, Va.

...ew, large, and commodious House, ...d on the main street, a short distance ...Court-House, is now prepared to ...mpany on a large scale, in the most ...ost comfortable manner. Additions ...e have recently been made, and the ...up with a view to accommodate the ...ublic and others in a style and man... ...ssed at any establishment West of ...dge. ...rietor's engagements at the Shannon... ...will not interfere with the arrange... ...his House—every department of ...ontinue to be conducted in a man... ...entire satisfaction.

ISAAC N. CARTER, Agent.

...838.

...a Fitzsimmons respectfully ...es to her friends and the public, that ...ened a ...E OF ENTERTAINMENT ...building recently erected by Mr. J. ...immediately opposite the Arsenal, ...y attention will be afforded to those ...g her with their custom.

HENRY BROWN, Agent.

...Ferry, July 12, 1838.

MARSHALL HOUSE,

...Kings and Pitt Streets, Alexandria, D. C.

(Late Fishburne House Hotel.)

...ommodious Establishment has just ...gone a thorough repair, and is fitted ...with suitable furniture. The stillar ...nvenience of this House will enable ...her to accommodate those who may ...most comfortable style—say inferior ...the District. Boarders by the day, ...th, or year, will be thankfully re... ...moderate charges.

ELIAS EDMONDS.

...838.—6m.

...H FOR NEGROES.

...To purchase as soon as possible FIF... ...GROES, for which number I will pay ...es in cash than any purchaser in ...t. Persons who may have negroes ...re invited to call and see me in Win... ...if uncomfortable to do so, are re... ...address me a line, to which I will ...diate attention.

H. G. DANIEL.

...ter, Sept. 27, 1837.—tf.

...ash for Negroes.

...t all times give the highest prices in ...r likely young NEGROES, of both ...ten to twenty-five years of age—...ying likely servants to dispose of, ...ll to call on me at my residence in ...n; and any communication in writ... ...e promptly attended to.

WM. CROW, Jr.

...1836.—tf

...egroes Wanted.

...NTED, about 50 NEGROES, from the ...s of 12 to 30 years, for which higher ...be given than by any other purchaser ...ty. ...ho think I am not prepared to give the ...t prices in Cash, are requested to try

RICHARD JOHNSON.

...Ferry, June 21, 1838.—6t.

...Marketing.

...ghest price will be given at the Shan... ...le Springs for all kinds of TABLE ...LES, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c., &c.

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 taken of buildings ... tions by mail receive immediate attention.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Directors:

Wm. F. Maghee, Wm. H. Beatty,
Thos. R. Matthews, Geo. W. Richardson,
Wm C. Shaw, Jas. I. Corner,
Johns Hopkins, R. D. Burns,
Chas. R. Pearce.

JOSAURIN NORRIS, Secretary.

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

MORE NEW GOODS
At Kabletown.

HAVING just 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 as low as they can be bought at any establishment in the Valley.

ESROM SLIFER.

Kabletown, August 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 qualities 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 Crayats, 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 Cottons, Brown Cottons,
Russell Ribbed Buckskin,
London Cotton—Table Cloths,
Linen Diaper, of superior quality,
Linen Diaper, Knitting Cotton,
Tephyr Worsted, Marking Cotton,
Silk Vestings of a superior quality,
Colored Vestings, Fancy do.
Marseilles and Valencia do.
Net Braces, Web Braces,
Gum Braces of a superior quality,
Brown Linen—Pants Stuff,

Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, &c.

Ladies' Kid Gloves of a superior quality,
Ladies' Cotton Pick Nick Gloves,
Ladies' White Silk do. do.
Ladies' Beaver 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 Cords, Pipings of all colors,
Spool 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. Fan Patent Shoes,
Missest Shoes, Jefferson and do.
Children's Morocco Leather Boots,
Youth's Morocco, Calfskin, Jefferson do.

BONNETS.

Nice Fall Bonnets, Fashionable Leghorns,
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.

Harpers Ferry, August 2, 1838.

EDUCATION.

A FEMALE SEMINARY will be opened in Shepherdstown, on Monday, September 3d, 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 connection 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.

LAST CALL.

ALL those indebted to the subscribers MUST pay up by the 15th August, or their bonds will be transferred for suit.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

August 2, 1838—4t.

BUTTER.

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

ESROM SLIFER.

Kabletown, Aug. 9, 1838.

SHANNONDALE:

The quality and character of its Waters, and their Effects upon various Diseases.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Proprietors of the SHANNONDALE SPRINGS very respectfully embrace the present occasion to present to the public the following notice of these Waters, in order that those who visit them, either for the purpose of health, or gratification, may be acquainted with their qualities.

The statement is prepared by a gentleman, whose experience and observation for many years have enabled him to come to the most correct conclusions, and who has no interest in the success of the concern—beyond that which a lover can claim in a philanthropic project.

They presume it will not be considered impertinent, on this occasion, to remark, that it seems to their view very important, that above all description of visitors who resort to mineral waters, Invalids should be familiar with their locations, and, also, with their composition, effects, and specific differences; so that, with the aid of their medical advisers, they may be enabled to ascertain which is best adapted to the relief of the ailments or affections for which they may seek relief.

This statement is prepared without any pretension to a knowledge of what they contain, has done, it is well known, serious injury on many occasions. Those who drink them, in general, do not appear to be apprised, that they possess positive qualities, calculated to do good, or harm, according to circumstances, and with as certain effect as many medicines in common use, if judiciously administered; or, on the contrary, taken without proper precaution. The long-continued use, of even the weakest mineral waters, has done injury to those who have continued taking them without due care—serving to confirm the opinion entertained by those familiar with their employment in disease, that their efficacy is not in the simple ratio of their chemical impregnation.

SHANNONDALE.

The Shannondale Springs first attracted public attention in the Fall of 1819. Since that time, the most ample experience has served to confirm the opinion then entertained of their value, by the numerous visitors who resorted to them with the hope of benefit, or to gratify curiosity.

After passing through various vicissitudes, and encountering many prejudices, as well as no small share of obloquy, the most impartial as also competent judges, have at length ... upon these waters that character to which they were early entitled, and which gives them a just claim to rank with the most celebrated mineral waters of this country.

The late Dr. Dr. Berrs analyzed the Shannondale water in 1821. An examination was made from a quantity of the solid contents of both springs, obtained by evaporation. One hundred grains, from the principal fountain, afforded the following results:

Sulphate of Lime,	63
Carbonate of Lime,	10.5
Sulphate of Magnesia, (epsom salt)	23.5
Muriate of Magnesia,	1
Muriate of Soda,	1
Sulphate of Iron,	0.3
Carbonate of Iron,	0.7
	100

GASEOUS CONTENTS:

Sulphuretted Hydrogen—quantity not ascertained.
Carbonic Acid—quantity not ascertained.
SOLID CONTENTS—30 grains to the pint.
TEMPERATURE—55 of Farenheit.

Conformably to the preceding analysis, the Shannondale water may be properly classed with the *Salina Chalybeate*, a combination of the most valuable description in the whole range of mineral waters.

Possible properties sometimes neglected themselves by producing drowsiness, giddiness, and occasionally headache, when first taken. These symptoms, however, usually go off spontaneously, or speedily yield to the action of the water on the bowels.

It may be asserted, without exaggeration, that no mineral water of this country possesses the same constituent parts, in a more active proportion, when freely taken, than the Shannondale. It is generally, equal in power to any of the celebrated springs of Virginia, when used with moderation, acts as gently as the mildest aperient, without giving rise to griping or nauseating effects, so frequently of debilitating consequence from ordinary aperients.

Its effect on the skin is very direct, for profuse sweating on the most abundant perspiration, and certainly keeping it moist and perspirable.

On the kidneys, its influence is but little inferior to that of the most active diuretics, producing from them, generally, the most plentiful secretion.

As was at first inferred, from the nature of its composition, the Shannondale water seems well adapted to the treatment of the following affections—a conclusion which its extensive employment, for a series of years, has fully justified.

To the different disorders of the alimentary canal, from the stomach to the bowels, and in the derangement of the biliary secretion, which is very efficacious in jaundice, which comes under this association, and which is often dependent on the presence of biliary calculi in the ducts, giving rise to the interruption of the flow of bile through the proper channel, its effects have been, on several occasions, most decidedly beneficial.

For the removal of worms, it possesses properties equal to many of the most popular remedies suited to that purpose.

For the convalescence from fever of the bilious character, where the liver exhibits want of power to perform its secretory functions, and therefore requires the use of such means as are adapted to restore it, and the state of the stomach rejects with disgust the remedies usually resorted to for that purpose, the use of this water is peculiarly fitted to promote the proper action of the liver, and to impart tone to the stomach.

Its action on the liver is very important, in various respects, whether the secretion of bile is too abundant, producing some disturbance of the stomach and intestines, and from which, by the brisk action of the water on the bowels, relief is soon obtained, or, where there is reason to believe in the existence of defective secretion in that organ, marked by a sense of pain, or rather of uneasiness, in the right side; extending to the shoulder, some difficulty of lying on the left side, flatulence, acidity, and constipation, together with great diminution of strength, sallowness of complexion, and the absence of bilious appearances from the bowels. In the above mentioned condition of the liver, by premising the use of calomel or the blue pill, and then resorting to the use of the Shannondale water, much advantage is generally gained, and the effect of the water rendered thereby more decidedly beneficial.

In the treatment of dyspepsia, the Shannondale water is generally acknowledged to be a remedy of superior value—speedily mitigating the most urgent symptoms of that distressing affection, and finally changing the whole train of feelings common to dyspepsia. It is supposed that its usefulness, in this disease, is nearly in proportion to its cathartic effect.

In dropsical swellings, consequent to protracted intermittents, and where some degree of visceral obstruction exists, the use of this water is generally productive of great benefit, as has been most satisfactorily manifested on several occasions. Its virtues in the above affection are so highly appreciated by many physicians of this section of the country, as to be frequently used by them in conjunction with the common remedies.

For the relief of those who suffer from calculous affections, this water has been frequently used with evident advantage, a result which might be expected from its component parts—its active diuretic properties, as well as the effect of diluents in such cases. It seems not only to ... a considerable influence in preventing the formation of gravelly concretions.

In the alleviation of the distress occasioned by Hemorrhoids, (Piles) this water has in various instances proved of the best effects—its mild action on the bowels in this affection, giving a peculiar value; its sulphurous impregnation, too, may have no small share in doing good, should there be reason to believe in the existence of congestion in the hepatic system, which some writers conceive to be a frequent cause of hemorrhoids.

Possessing in common with all waters containing a sufficient quantity of Sulphuretted Hydrogen, (the most important as a medicine of all the gases in existence) the property of acting on the skin, there are persons who have had recourse to the use of the Shannondale water in various obstinate affections of the cutaneous kind, with considerable benefit—relieving them at nearly the same good effect as taking the employment of those waters whose mineral impregnation is from sulphur alone in some form.

As an *alterative*, its claim to merit (independent of its purgative effects) is presumed to depend mainly on the union of the Sulphuretted Hydrogen. As Sir Hugh ... as well as other authorities indicating the use of alteratives, much benefit may be expected from the Shannondale water, if the opinion so well founded that most of them are owing to a deranged condition of the digestive organs, and of the removal of which, mineral waters, or altered salt lands, are fitted by be useful by their immediate action on the lymphatic system.

However long kept up, the use of this water is not attended with that debility which follows even the mildest medicinal preparations; hence its efficacy in removing the languor, want of appetite, nervous irritability (depending on the want of power in the system) incident to females, under a certain circumstance, and which has been often manifested. In those cases, whilst it actively promoted all the secretions, it imparted, at the same time, tone to the stomach, inspired the subjects with their former cheerfulness, and ultimately dissipated the pallid aspect, &c., so characteristic of such affections.

In the condition of the system above alluded to, the warm bath will be found very important adjunct to the water, by its well adapted to allay local irritation, as well as to increase strength to the system. It is generally believed to be a much safer remedy than the cold bath, and more particularly applicable to persons of weak and nervous constitutions, who could not bear the shock produced by the Shannondale water, and who, from the peculiarity of their circumstances, are incapacitated from having the necessary ablutions.

It has been ... that the use of the Shannondale water, which ... difficult to ... and ... the ... of the ... of the ... of

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VIRG'A FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1838.

The beneficial effects of the defeat of the Sub-Treasury Bill are every where developed. Most of the Banks of the country have been enabled to resume specie payments, the hostility of the government to them having been rendered entirely harmless—and the people are again about to enjoy a comparatively sound currency. In a little while, there will be specie enough for all the purposes of business, and the people will only suffer loss upon distant exchanges—the inevitable effect of putting down the U. S. Bank.

The Government Treasury Notes are now the only irredeemable paper currency in the country. This fact should be remembered.

The Whigs of Ross county, Ohio, gave a public dinner, on the 11th instant, to their distinguished representative in Congress, William K. Bond, Esq. That gentleman well deserves honor, for no man in the country has done more than he has to open the eyes of the people to the enormities of their present rulers. The beauty of the picture is, that Mr. Bond used, from their own armory the weapons with which he prostrated the profligate crew.

An attack upon the Navy, and especially [illegible] disapprobation and disgust. Even the Albany Argus has been compelled to dissent from many of the positions taken in that article; and the paper says, in reference to a reflection upon the working classes, "we entirely disclaim any intent, and do not intend to apply to all our notions of Republicanism."

The editor of the Globe, finding the sun too rather a sore one, attempts to "dismiss it from his thoughts." Upon this, the Intelligencer remarks:

"He deceives himself, or rather the Administration deceives itself. They cannot dismiss it. They cannot avoid it. They cannot escape from [illegible] hand of the Administration for the rest of its political life; and will be a lasting stain on the page of its history, when it shall have ceased to exist."

☞ In despite of many ridiculous and unfounded reports as to the health of Shannondale, that delightful watering place has been well attended during the season. It has been as healthy as any part of the world, and is likely to continue so. If it were not for the certainty that the high character of the water will eventually be established beyond all doubt, the Company would do well to ferret out the busy defamers and interested agents of other concerns, and expose them to the contempt they deserve.

We understand the patronage has been sufficiently cheering to justify further improvements, and it is probable the next season will present accommodations for from 300 to 500 visitors.

A "Rural Fete" was given on the 15th inst., on the farm of Capt. Edward Lucas, near Shepherdstown, which was attended by more than two hundred ladies and gentlemen. Amongst the guests, we noticed several from a distance, who seemed much pleased with the character of the entertainment. A platform was erected for dancing, and both before and after dinner, the company enjoyed themselves by "trapping the light fantastic toe." The managers deserve the thanks of the company for their attention and excellent arrangements; and Messrs. Milton J. Brown and Samuel Hunt[illegible], who provided the "good things of the feast," have made an impression which will not soon be forgotten.—Every thing passed off pleasantly, and it is likely that other merry meetings will follow in the train of this.

The Acting Governor of Virginia has issued his proclamation, according to law, authorizing the Exchange Bank of Virginia to go into operation. The Bank is well furnished with specie, and will go to work upon a sound basis.

☞ The Great Western sailed on Thursday evening from New York, in view of an immense concourse of spectators, and a great display of boats, &c. A correspondent of the U. S. Gazette says:

"She has eighty-seven passengers, about 100 tons freight, and a very large number of letters. In fact there can be no doubt that the vessel is doing extremely well, and must pay her adventurous owners a handsome profit. A bearer of despatches from Lord Durham to the home government, is amongst the passengers, and also several commissioners for executing various Loans, for this country, in London."

☞ The Government continues to increase the regular force upon the Northern frontier.—Eight companies have recently arrived at New York from the South, and have been directed to repair to their posts along the Canada line.

Florida seems to be left principally to its own defence. Murders are committed there at short intervals, and the inhabitants are kept in a state of constant alarm. Is it possible that our Government, after spending twenty millions of dollars upon this service, are unable to restore tranquillity to that region?

We learn from the Richmond Whig, that the prospects of the farmers and planters on the South side of James River are gloomy indeed! The crop in many sections is almost entirely destroyed, and in some counties not half a crop will be made. A large Green Buckingham speaks in the most desponding terms. It states that the wheat crop, though rather more than an average one, [illegible] tenants are compelled to break their contracts with the millers for the delivery of wheat. They cannot allow those to starve who are dependant upon them, and must therefore reserve their wheat, to supply the vacuum made by the failure of the corn crop.

OFF AP LASTE.—The Norfolk papers of Monday state that the Exploring Squadron sailed from Hampton Roads on Saturday last. The squadron consists of the sloop of war Vincennes, Lieut. Wilkes, Commanding the Squadron; ship Relief, Lieut. Longstreet; sloop of war Peacock, Lieut. Hudson; brig Porpoise, Lieut. Ringgold; schr. Flying Fish, Passed Midshipman Knox; and schr. Sea Gull, Passed Midshipman Read.—The schooners are pilot boat built, and of the size of 100 tons. The sloops of war are nearly on the peace establishment, showing only eight guns each. The officers were all in fine spirits, and full of anticipation of success in the objects of the expedition.

THE ELECTIONS.—We have scattering returns from the Missouri and Illinois Elections, which indicate strongly the success of the Whigs in both these hitherto benighted States. Sufficient returns, however, have not been received to justify us in claiming a triumph in either State. A few days will confirm or dissipate our hopes.

In North Carolina, the Whig triumph is complete. Kentucky ditto.

☞ The Charleston (S. C.) Banks have given notice that they will resume specie payments on the 1st of September.

Gov. Pennington of New Jersey has issued a Proclamation, requiring the Banks of that State to resume on or before the 30th instant.

The Steamboat Chilton was sunk on the 12th instant, a little below, the mouth of Ohio. No lives lost.

The charges on letters taken out by the Great Western amounted to two thousand dollars.

It may not be generally known that the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Maine and Tennessee; have by recent laws abolished the whole license system, declaring it unlawful to sell ardent spirits in quantities less than 14 gallons.

☞ The Court of Inquiry, convened at St. Louis to investigate certain charges against Captain Crossman, quarter master, have acquitted that officer of all blame in the matters alledged. Gen. Gaines has approved the proceedings.

The Susquehanna Rail-Road will be opened to-day for the transportation of passengers, &c. between Baltimore and York, Pennsylvania.

THE LADY'S BOOK, for August, has reached us, filled with highly interesting articles, nearly all of which are original. The embellishments are a beautiful colored plate of the Fashions for August, and two pages of Music.

INDIANA ELECTION.—The Columbus (Ohio) Journal states that in thirteen Senatorial districts heard from, ten Whigs and four Van Buren Senators have been chosen. This majority added to the Whig majority among those districts before heard from, will give an aggregate majority [illegible]

Out of 77 members of the lower House elected from 59 counties heard from, there are 51 Whig and 26 Van Buren members. The House is composed of 100 members.

To the Editors of the Free Press:

Gentlemen—Some where in Jefferson I met with practical and experienced farmers who gave the thresher machine which is worked by the "endless chain," the decided preference. If it is so, it should be in use; and as this community is in a great degree ignorant of the advantages it has over other machines, may I request you to solicit those persons who have given all from a fair trial, to make known to the public their opinions [illegible] In the far West, where it is said enterprise, experiency, industry, frugality and genius, have taken up their abode, scarcely any other horse power is used. Let us profit by their experience. A FARMER.

Specie payments were resumed by all the Banks of the District of Columbia, contemporaneously with the resumption by the Banks at Philadelphia on Monday last.—*Nat. Int., Aug. 18.*

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—Returns received last evening leave no doubt of the completeness of the Whig victory in North Carolina. DUDLEY'S majority for Governor will exceed fifteen thousand votes. Already the Whig majority in the State Legislature is ascertained to be 14 in number, and it will probably be increased.—*Nat. Int., Aug. 18.*

RESUMPTION IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Whig of the 14th inst. says:—"The Banks in this city have for some weeks past substantially resumed—paying out whatever specie was called for. There is however, *now that it can be had*, no extra demand for specie.

The country is righting itself, in spite of the administration. If the people will keep the Destructives in check for a little while longer, all will be well."

It having been proposed to translate Dr. Duncan's speech into German, the New York Courier and Enquirer properly suggests whether it would not be better to have it translated into *English*.

High Rent.—An exchange paper says the rent of the Astor House, New York, is estimated at seven cents a minute. This would amount to $100,80 per day, and $36,792 per year. How many mint julaps are drank each day during the summer at this establishment?

VIRGINIA SPECIAL ELECTION.—The special election in Northampton county, for a member of the House of Delegates, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Savage, resulted in the election of Dr. Geo. T. Yerby, (Whig,) by a majority of 85 votes over his opponent, Major Smith Nottingham, Administration Sub-Treasury. The polls were: Yerby 166. Nottingham 81. [*Balt. Pat.*

RESUMPTION IN MARYLAND.—The same trifling demand for "hard money" which was noticed in this city on the 13th, appears to have existed in other parts of the State. At Hagerstown and Cumberland, as we learn, there was no greater call for specie on that day, than would occur on ordinary days—being entirely limited to occasional applications for change. The Cumberland Intelligencer in the subject says:—"We understand that there is scarcely a demand [illegible] minister for specie. The people seem to find that it is the interest of all to uphold our banks, in their efforts to give us a paper currency equal to silver and gold, better indeed for many purposes. [*Balt. Patriot.*

The Banks in this town, and we presume throughout the State, resumed specie payments on all their notes on Monday last. We learn that, so far, the demand for specie has been very inconsiderable—the amount paid out by them being much less than has been paid in. Thus ends for the present—and we trust forever—the difficulty with the solvent Banks; and here ends, we also hope, the outcry against the banks. There is better evidence of mismanagement on their part than we have yet witnessed. Probably in a few weeks the only irredeemable paper in circulation will be the Treasury Notes of the Government, and against these our Van Buren friends have full permission to "war to the death." [*Winchester Republican.*

We omitted in our last number to insert the names of the following gentlemen appointed on behalf of the State, as Directors for the Winchester and Potomac Rail-Road Company. The subjoined list, as it has been furnished us, will be found correct:

President—John Bruce.

Directors—Jacob Senseny, Joseph H. Sherrard, Abraham Miller, Isaac Hollingsworth.

Directors on behalf of the State—James M. Mason, David W. Barton, and G. B. Wager.

Philip Williams, Jr., John Yates, Robert T. Baldwin, Robert Y. Conrad, Richard E. Byrd, Thomas T. Nelson, and Seth Mason, were appointed a Committee to take into consideration the propriety of selling a portion of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, near Harpers-Ferry, to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company.

Richard E. Byrd, Robert Y. Conrad, Philip Williams, Jr., George Aulick, and Henry F. Baker, were appointed a committee for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the road, inquiring into the management of the same, &c. [*Winchester Virginian.*

WINCHESTER, AUGUST 18.

Violent Storm.—This town and neighborhood was visited, on Saturday last, by a storm of wind and rain unequalled since 1818. Some estimate may be formed of its violence by those who did not witness it, when it is known that a body of water equal to *four and a quarter inches* fell in the short space of two hours, the wind, at the same time, amounting in violence almost to a tornado, and vivid flashes of lightning and tremendous peals of thunder following in quick succession.

This sudden fall of water has occasioned a serious loss of property to our citizens, by filling their cellars, containing goods, &c., and to the farmers and millers in the neighborhood, by washing away their fences, breaking their dams, &c. In the town, the largest losers are Col. Beatty, (in whose house the water was several feet deep,) Messrs. Jno. and Abraham Miller, Samuel Appold, Michael H. Reed, and Hupp and Machir. In the county Richard W. Barton, Esq., is the heaviest loser, his mill-dam having been broken, and his fencing and about 80 tons of hay washed off. The mill-dams of Mr. Jonathan Jackson, and others, were also broken.

During the storm, the house of Mr. John Milhorn, about 4 miles west of this town, was struck by lightning and his daughter [illegible] killed. We understand the young lady was sitting beside a cradle, in which lay an infant, and that the floor about the cradle was litterally torn to atoms, but that the child was unharmed. The rest of the family, who were in an adjoining room, though stunned, escaped uninjured. [*Republican.*

From the N. Y. Correspondence of the Nat. Intel.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

The uncurrent money business is becoming less profitable for the brokers, and more profitable for the People at large. New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania bills are now very near par, and all Western and Southern money is improving. The domestic exchanges are as follows:

Boston,	¼
Philadelphia,	¼ to ⅜
Baltimore,	¼
Richmond,	1 to 1¼
Charleston,	2½
Cincinnati,	2½ to 3
Augusta, Geo.	4½ to 5
Savannah,	4½ to 5
Mobile,	10 to 11
New Orleans,	5
Nashville,	10 to 12
Natchez,	14 to 15
Louisville,	2½ to 3
St. Louis,	6 to 8
Detroit,	4 to 5

Which is a gradual improvement, particularly upon Louisville, Cincinnati, and Richmond.

The banks about to resume in the West and South are drawing hard upon our city for specie, but we have enough for them, and a very ready disposition to accommodate them for such a purpose.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

TORONTO, Aug. 6, 1838.

SIXTEEN PERSONS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Previous to the departure of the boat on Saturday from Niagara, I had barely time to inform you that sixteen of the state prisoners had been that morning sentenced to death; four are Americans and twelve subjects of the Queen.

About half past one o'clock, the prisoners came in Court, attended by a military guard, and were seated in the jury box.

I was favored with a very eligible seat, being close both to the bench and the prisoners. I was surprised to find so many of the prisoners very young men—some of them were boys—and two or three looked more deserving the ordinary chastisement of a parent, than the heavy penalty about to be adjudged them. Two or three were handsome, and with few exceptions, nothing unfavorable could be drawn from their appearance. They were all well dressed—Miller in a black suit. He had been, you will recollect, a law student at Maysville, Chautauque county, and would probably have defended himself, had not his counsel offered, at the outset, a plea of insanity.

After the crier had made a proclamation for all persons to keep silence while his lordship, the queen's justice, pronounced the sentence of *death*, Mr. Justice Jones called over the names of four American citizens who had been tried, under the act of the last session of the provincial parliament. The first was Linus Wilson Miller. After a brief recapitulation of the evidence, he asked whether he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not now be pronounced on him. After pausing a few moments, he spoke in a fine melodious voice as follows:

"My Lord?

"Your Lordship has asked whether I have any thing to offer, why sentence of death should not be pronounced against me. I shall, with permission of your lordship, offer a few remarks, not however with a belief that I shall be able, by any thing that I might say, to turn aside the impending fate that awaits me.

"In reference to the statute under which I have been tried, I am under the full conviction that it is unconstitutional, and in this opinion I believe I am sustained by some of the legal gentlemen now present. I am under the opinion that no statute affecting the life of an individual, whether a subject or not, can be consistently with the laws of nations, and should be received the sanction of the sovereign.—I know, my lord, that under this act others have suffered, and I have no reason to suppose that my pleading its unconstitutionality will be any bar to the awful fiat which is about to fall from the lips of your lordship.

"I am, indeed, asked, why sentence of death shall not now be passed upon me. If I had done a deed worthy of death, I would say let it come; but I declare to your lordship, that according to the dictates of my own judgment, I deserve neither death nor bonds.

"I have not been guilty of the death of any one. I have taken from no one that which was not my own. I came not into your country to destroy its form of government. I came not upon its borders with arms in my hands. Young and inexperienced as I am, I was led into the error, for which I now stand convicted, by the advice of others. Had truth and justice prevailed, I should not now be called to stand before your lordships in peril of my life.

"I say I stand convicted—but on what evidence has my conviction been obtained? Upon that of the perjured Doan, who has become an evidence for the crown to save his own life. True, there has been some other evidence against me, from persons who I believe intended to speak the truth, but they were in error. No doubt they were led astray from the necessary confusion of the moment.—When I became sensible of my error—when I found that it was better for me to return to my home—I was told that the lines could not be passed and that if I forsook my party, death would be my portion. Thus situated what way was there for my escape? I appeal, my lord, to the lancers, whether I did not use my best exertions to stay the hand of the assassin. I appeal to every individual who was present at the attack upon the lancers, to say whether I did not do every thing in my power to prevent the death of any one, or loss of property.

"I am here, before your lordship, convicted as a felon; but appealing to my own conscience I avow to your lordship and to this whole court, that I cannot consider myself guilty of a felonious act—yet if it is my fate to suffer death, I must bow to the mandate which decrees it."

Mr. Solicitor General Draper then moved the Court that sentence be passed upon the following persons, convicted of high treason:—Samuel Chandler, Benjamin Wait, James Gamble, John Grant, Murdoch McFadon, John James McNab, [illegible] Wagonet, Garret Van Camp, John Vernon, and *Alexander McLeod*.

The Judge urged upon them all the importance of preparation for another world, and then pronounced the following sentence, (after calling each by name?)—That you, and each of you, be taken to the jail from whence you came, and that on the 25th day of the present month of August, you and each of you be *drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead; that your bodies are to be [illegible] and may God have mercy on your souls.*"

To the last expression, there were several who responded "Amen." One of the bailiffs, a stout fellow, who stood close to me, leaning on his staff, burst into a flood of tears, and I assure you it soon became contagious.

It was a scene I pray I may never be called again to look upon—sixteen fellow beings whom an earthly judge had limited to a life of three weeks! and these men in the prime of life, many of them with the blood of youth coursing through their veins—their average age, I think, is not more than twenty-five.

From the Montreal Courier of the 11th.

A report was pretty general yesterday, that Lord Durham had received instructions by the Great Western, to order the execution of Sutherland and Theller.

The wives of Chandler and Waite, two of the condemned prisoners for the Short Hills affair, went down last night in the Cadaka. They intend waiting on Sir John Colborne, at Sorel, and thence proceed to Quebec, for the purpose of imploring Lord Durham to spare the lives of their husbands. One has been married only 18 months, the other has a family of 7 or 8 children.

It will doubtless be remembered that both these men were recommended to mercy by the jury.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

Correspondence of the New York American.

CAMP, East Florida,
July 19th, 1838.

SIR—Unfortunate Florida has again become the scene of those perilous excitements, by which, for so long a period, her citizens have been agitated. It would seem that the Seminoles, in whatever degree diminished in number, or humbled in pride, are far from being conquered.—The citizens in the vicinity of the Santa Fee and Suwannee are under the necessity of abandoning their crops and retiring to the Forts, or of incurring the imminent risk of being murdered on their plantations. The son of a Mr. Gwynn came recently into camp, saying that the Indians had attacked his father's house, and he had "left father fighting them."

Capt. Dade, with his company of 2d Dragoons, immediately galloped to the spot, which was but a few miles above, on the bank of the Santa Fee; but on arriving there, the warfare, such as it had been, was over. The house was deserted. A trail of blood, leading from the yard to a neighboring field, was pursued, and after passing over a fence, the father was discovered lying dead a few paces beyond. This fence he must have climbed after he was wounded, as the marks of blood upon it corresponded with two wounds which he had received in each thigh. The Indians evidently pursued him to the fence, and from there fired on him again, since from the nature of the wounds he must have fallen upon the spot where it was received.

On examining the premises further, the lifeless and disfigured remains of Mrs. Gwynn were discovered contiguous to those of her husband. She was not scalped, but was made the victim of a cruelty deeper and more refined. The wretches had dashed out the brains of her infant, and placed the mangled infant in its mother's arms. *There she lay, the murdered mother, fondling with the icy embrace of death her murdered child.*

The remains of these unfortunate victims of savage cruelty were hastily collected and deposited in a common grave, after which Capt. D. resumed the line of march, pursuing the trail of the relentless and flying foe. Success seemed to smile upon the efforts of himself and men, until they had traversed the distance of twelve miles, when every vestige of the trail suddenly disappeared. It was in vain that the horsemen rode around the spot which bore the last impression of the mocasin, the instinct of the Red man once more proved a successful antagonist to the education of the white.

From this spot, the hostiles had separated along the different radii of a circle, whose circumference was the surrounding hammock, and the pursuers were under the necessity of returning to camp, bringing with them nothing but the detail of their melancholy and unsuccessful mission.

SEAMEN'S WIDOWS.—It is ascertained that the number of widows of seamen, now living in the county of Barnstable in Massachusetts, amounts to nine hundred and fourteen. This county has a small population, made up in a great measure of fishermen, and the degree of deprivation among the families of that hardy and adventurous race of men can, therefore, readily be perceived.

POLITICAL.

From the N. Y. Correspondence of the Nat. Intel.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.

The Whigs of this city last night, in Masonic Hall, gave Mr. PRENTISS, of Mississippi, one of the heartiest and proudest tributes it is possible for a great city in a Republic to pay to a public man. It was felt here, that a great deal was due to the State of Mississippi, which, in a very critical time, discharged its high political duty so handsomely, and a great deal due also to Mr. PRENTISS, who had been so instrumental in a proper discharge of that duty. I never saw a larger crowd in and about Masonic Hall.—Notwithstanding the meeting was summoned for a summer night, the rush was immense; and this great concourse of people Mr. PRENTISS had the faculty of keeping in silence over an hour and half.

Mr. P.'s compliment to the Conservatives was loudly responded to. When he spoke of our Senator TALLMADGE, who threw back the slander upon our people, that they had been bought by the banks, immense masses seemed to rise, as it were, yet taller than they were, flushed with honest indignation at so aspersion of a friend, while they made the air ring with the loudest expressions of contempt for the author of the charge. This was a rich scene, and the richest of the evening—[illegible] spring from the honest hearts of the multitude, for they show how pure that multitude is, and how, from their inmost souls, they abhor and rebut the lie.

An allusion from Mr. PRENTISS to the last flash of the destroyers against our gallant Navy brought forth another rich scene. The government has become so mad, he cried, that, for want of a non-specie-paying bank now to bite, it has taken to biting itself. It has fallen upon its own right arm of defence! The People manifested, by the most lively enthusiasm, the value they set upon the Navy.

THE NUPTIALS CONSUMMATED.

The Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania and the Treasury Department of the United States united.

The Treasury Department is now issuing drafts on the "Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania." We have seen them. And this too, before that bank had resumed specie payments! What shall we next see? Nicholas Biddle the Financial Agent of Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury! Such is the fact, and it cannot be gainsayed. The "bankrupt institution" of Mr. Biddle's the fiscal agent of the Government! An institution that but two or three weeks ago it was asserted in the official organ would not, nor could not resume specie payments. Oh! the monster! the monopolizer that shields herself behind the cotton bales of the south. The money king! the purchaser of men and votes like cattle in the market! the seducer of Members of Congress from their constituents! the controller of the public press! the most corrupt engine that ever was established amid a free people! These are a few of the epithets and appellations that have been cast upon Mr. Biddle's bank by those and their friends who have now entered into a treaty of amity, whether defensive and offensive or not, we do not know.

What will the Democracy say to this? And what can those, their servants, who have consummated the nuptials, say in explanation, but that it is "a fair business transaction?"

Where is your Sub-Treasury—your divorce scheme now? Abandoned! ignominiously abandoned! After having kept the country agitated with them for a year and brought ruin upon thousands of good honest citizens, in attempting to force them on the country.—*Madisonian.*

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Aug. 10.

Major GARLAND, the Representative of this district in Congress, addressed the people of Albermarle on Monday last, and gave an account of his stewardship during the last session. Although the weather was exceedingly hot, a large audience were present, and listened with much attention to his speech. We heard but a small portion of it ourselves, but believe that little dissatisfaction was expressed by any one at the course he has pursued. The speech was decidedly opposition, and many Whigs who heard it say it was *Whigish* enough for them.—Mr. G. did not confine his opposition to the sub-Treasury, but fearlessly assailed many other prominent measures of the Administration—such as the bankrupt proposition; the great augmentation of the expenses of the Government, the inordinate increase of public officers, especially in New York, &c. &c. Among other objects of extravagance, he did not spare the Navy, and was strongly heard in justification of his own consistency, and the consequent inconsistency of Mr. Van Buren and his official organ, a useless and unprofitable undertaking, we think, as every one is well aware of the perfectly reckless character of that prostituted vehicle of defamation. The speech afforded no evidence of the least conciliation between the President and his Conservative friends, but demonstrated conclusively that the breach is daily widening.—[*Advocate.*

THE NAVY.—There seems to be no longer the least doubt that Mr. PAULDING, the Secretary of the Navy, was privy to the publication of the article in the Globe, in which that branch of the service is so grossly calumniated. It is openly alleged, that after it was written, it was submitted to the Department; Mr. Paulding himself, who read it over, revised it, and inserted certain words, some of them of the most vulgar, vituperative and insulting character.

It is impossible to imagine a situation of more unmingled mortification than that of the officers of the United States Navy in distant ports when this libel shall reach them. In the habits of constant intercourse with the officers of other nations, they find themselves all at once denounced by the official press of their own Government as unworthy to be the associates of gentlemen—as regardless of their own and their country's honor. Such a libel cannot fail to cover them with confusion and to render their intercourse with the officers of other nations full of the most unpleasant embarrassment. Such, however, is the spirit of those now at the head of our government that no considerations of public delicacy can restrain them from the indulgence of their venomous feelings against all supposed to be in opposition to their ambitious designs. [*Baltimore Chronicle.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

"*A Century in advance of the Age.*"—In 1817, when the New York Canal, uniting the waters of Lake Erie and the Hudson, was commenced, Mr. Jefferson pronounced the undertaking utterly visionary and chimerical, and that it was "at least a century in advance of the age." In 1821 the Comptroller of the State, in his estimate of the [illegible] stated that the tolls for the next ten years, succeeding its completion, would amount annually to $150,000. The amount actually received during those ten years exceeded $10,000,000. The tolls of the canals in 1824, one year before their completion, were $340,000—in the next $566,000; in 1826, 762,000—in 1832 $1,542,695, although the rates had previously been reduced nearly 20 per cent; and in the year 1835 to $1,485,775, although again reduced 15 per cent. On the first day of July, 1836 the tolls had accumulated to an amount sufficient (by the aid of the auxiliary fund from the salt and auction duty) to extinguish the whole of the outstanding debt incurred in constructing these canals, which was originally $7,672,882.

The Legislature of New York now propose to enlarge the Erie Canal so as to make it throughout, seven feet deep and seventy feet wide, with double locks of enlarged dimensions, by which it will furnish the means of transit for at least ten millions of tons annually. This enlargement has actually been commenced. The estimated cost, including damages, is $15,000,000. The State is also engaged in constructing the Genessee Valley and Black River Canals, the estimated cost of which is $5,000,000.

The foundation on which the enlargement of the Erie Canal has been undertaken is that the annual revenue arising from it will, when completed, be $3,000,000. [*Balt. Amer.*

[illegible] tion, on the subject of sowing wheat, after the manner it details, is from the pen of an enterprising agriculturalist of our county, and merits attention.—[*Winchester Virginian.*

SIR: Having read of a new mode of raising wheat in England, by dropping and covering two grains in small holes about one inch and a half deep and four inches apart—in this way I planted one hundred grains last fall, and found this harvest that every two grains had produced from 20 to 50 stalks. I rubbed out one bunch of thirty stalks, and found to my astonishment nine hundred grains of fine, plump wheat—[illegible] sprout. In this way I do believe that one bushel may be made to produce five hundred. A FARMER.

From the Lancaster (Pa.) Journal, August 10.

PHENOMENON.—About noon on Wednesday last, a cloud of Grasshoppers passed over this city. Their course was from north east to south west. As we did not see the whole of the procession we cannot state how long they were in passing, or the objects of their journey, but from the myriads which were basking in the rays of the sun when our attention was called to them, we supposed that they had assembled to hold a grand jubilee, or *harvest home*, after the depredations they have committed. The appearance of these insects in the sun-light was singular and beautiful. Their glossy transparent wings alone shone like stars, and their *twinkling* completed the illusion.—In the eye of imagination it looked as if "the glorious orbs on high" had assembled at a levee of their great luminary.—As we do not think it customary for Grasshoppers to *hop* to so great a height, we wish some more skilled in natural history than ourselves would enlighten us as to the cause of their high aspiration.

THE FIRST STEAM BOAT.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal, quotes the following extract as from the Virginia Gazette, of November or December, 1787, giving an account of the first Steamboat on our waters:

"On the eleventh day of this month, [probably November 1787,] Mr. Rumsey's steamboat, with more than half her loading, (which was upwards of three tons) and a number of people on board, made a progress of four miles an hour, against the current of Potomac River, by the force of steam, without any external application whatever, impelled by a machine that will not cost more than twenty guineas for a ten ton boat, and that will not consume more than four bushels of coals, or the equivalent in wood in twelve hours. It is thought that if some pipes of the machine had not been ruptured by the freezing of water, which had been left in them a night or two before, and which ruptures were only secured by rags tied around them, that the boat's way would have been at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour. As this invention is equally applicable to boats or ships, of all dimensions, to smooth, shallow and rapid rivers, or the deepest and roughest seas, freightage of all kinds will be reduced to one third of its present expense."

Mr. Rumsey, the writer adds, was contemporaneous with Mr. Fitch, also of this country, in his researches, and in the application of Steam power to vessels.

Both of these gentlemen attempted to construct steamboats as early as 1785, and models of their contrivances were exhibited to General Washington, in 1785. The apparatus of Fitch was a system of paddles, that of Rumsey, at first, was a pump, which drew in water at the bow and forced it out at the stern. He afterwards employed poles set in motion by cranks on the axis of the fly-wheel of his engine, which were intended to be pressed against the bottom of the river. One of his boats was, after his death, set in motion on the Thames, in 1793.

Fulton's first steamboat on the North River, was constructed in 1807, but they were not introduced into use in Great Britain till 1812, five years after Fulton's successful voyage.

The credit of the first application of steam power to vessels, is undoubtedly due to Messrs. Rumsey and Fitch."

DISTRESSING CIRCUMSTANCE.—The coroner was yesterday called to view the body of an infant aged nine weeks, the child of Mrs. Caroline Kobber, residing on the corner of Church and Warren streets. It appears that Mrs. K., who is a mute and who has been married about a year, went out to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb on Wednesday to see some of her old friends and playmates, taking the child with her. On her return, she got out of the cars at Walker street, and walked home with the child asleep in her arms.

On reaching home, her agony may be better imagined than described when on laying the child down, she found it a lifeless corpse. In her anxiety to shield it from harm, she had pressed it too closely to her bosom, and being unable to hear its cries, if any uttered, the hapless innocent was smothered. A female who was in company with her, testified to these facts before a Coroners jury, who returned a verdict in accordance with the above circumstances.—*New York paper.*

Five hundred Mormons with their wagons filled with furniture, have left Geauge county, Ohio, for Mississippi.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

METHODISM IN TEXAS.—We were actually astonished, and at the same time gratified, at seeing, in the Natchez Free Trader, a statement of the progress of religion in Texas. The Methodists alone have in that country twenty societies and three hundred and twenty preachers, including six elders and three exhorters. One of their Missionaries, (the Rev. R. Alexander) has travelled this year, in the course of his circuit, *twenty-two hundred miles* on horseback, through swamp and prairie, swimming rivers, and sleeping out exposed to every privation and inclemency.

The Free Trader, after giving the above mentioned particulars, bestows upon the Methodist clergy some neat and richly merited encomiums, which we copy below.

The itinerant of the Methodist church—the real unsophisticated followers of Wesley and Whitfield—are the most extraordinary body of men that ever lived. They are the pioneers of civilization; they heed not danger however imminent; they stay not for luxuries; they care not to tread the carpeted hall nor to seek learning or pleasure in cloister or saloon, but on, on they go, to the remotest verge of the globe, wherever erring man has wandered; wherever there is one soul to be reclaimed, there they go, to wrestle with [illegible] the holy character of his mission, there in a moral grandeur in the Methodist itinerant as he wends his way through pathless forests, without associates, without reward, without even the stimulus of praise. He leaves home and kindred, the tie of early love, perhaps, and goes forth, to struggle unknown and alone—to doom himself to poverty, to the gibes and jeers of the gay, to broken health, to premature old age. And what is his impetus? It is not ambition; it is not pride; it is not any one of the selfish motives [illegible] the poor.

THE SPOUTING HORN.—"At the water side in Koloa, Sandwich Islands, there is a singular curiosity, called the Whale or Spouting Horn. A ledge of rocks extending for a short distance into the ocean is pierced with numerous and extensive caverns, into which the sea rolls and reverberates with the noise of thunder. These rocks being of volcanic origin are porous and in one place a hole six feet in diameter has been formed, communicating with one of these caves.

During a strong wind, at every swell of the sea the water is driven out of the hole with great velocity, to the height of sixty feet or more into the air, and falls in sheets of spray and foam. The noise accompanying it is tremendous, much like that produced by the escape of steam from a high pressure engine, while the warm air is forced through numerous small crevices in the surrounding rock with a shrill and scream. The force of the water discharged thro' this opening is so great that stones several feet in circumference, upon being cast into this hole, are thrown out with great swiftness, high into the air.

HORRID MURDER.—The most cruel and diabolical murder was committed on Jackson's river, in Bath county, on Friday last. Two children, daughters of Geo. Mayse, Esq. the one about six and the other about seven years of age, were found with their throats cut, lying near the gate leading to their father's house. They had been at school three quarters of a mile distant, and circumstances go far to show that they had been intercepted by some of Mr. Mayse's servants on their return home, and that they did the horrid deed. Three of them, we learn are implicated—a negro woman and her daughter, and a negro boy, all of whom have been committed to Bath Jail. It is said that the ill temper of the woman had been greatly excited by something which had occurred in the family, and thus cruelly and savagely, it would seem, has she wreaked her vengeance. This is certainly one of the most unmitigated and horrible instances of depravity that it has been our lot to record—and deep and bitter is the anguish which it must inflict on Mr. Mayse and his family.

[*Staunton Spectator.*

One Mr. Freeman Gage, who declared himself knocked down and robbed of $3,000, a few months since in Rochester, has lately had his disaster passed upon by a committee of citizens of that place, who have reported that they do not believe he was robbed at all! The committee do not believe he ever had such a sum of money in his possession, and that the [illegible] that he had, which was found, vanished [illegible] Mr. Gage in fact, appears to be completely *Goodrighted* and must be more authentically robbed and murdered if he he would be a writer of any standing.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

A few days ago a ferocious bull dog which was kept chained by Jas. Bevens, carman, who lives near the Battery, at [illegible] old, and nearly killed it before it could be rescued. Yesterday the child was seized with hydrophobia, and died in the course of a few hours.—*N. Y. Journal of Com.*

FAME VS. NOTORIETY.—To be talked and stared at for a while is not to acquire Fame. There is as much difference between Fame and Notoriety as there is between a perpetual, never-failing spring and a cistern of water. The one is soon dried up in a short time—the other bubbles fresh from the earth, amid the roars of ages. The Spanish pirates made a noise for a few months, but the clanging of their fetters was drowned in the rumbling of the clods upon their coffins. Homer and Shakspeare were scarcely eminent during life, but when their bones were planted in the earth, immortal laurels branched up from their graves.

The man who had no where to lay his head while he walked with his brethren now looks down upon a million splendid edifices reared in his honor and hallowed to his memory. Let no man falter and thrust his hand in his bosom because immediate success does not attend his exertions. The catterpillar does not at once turn to a butterfly, but lies long in the dark shroud before his golden wings are spread to the light of the sun; while those animals which attain to the greatest age remain the longest in embryo before they are perfected for the birth.—*Boston Pearl.*

The arrivals at Saratoga Springs last week were 2000 and the departures 2214.

he New Orleans Picayune.

M IN TEXAS.—We were ac-
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ndred and twenty preachers,
x elders and, three exhorters.
Missionaries, the Rev. R.
has travelled this year, in the
circuit, *twenty-two hundred*
reeback, through swamp and
ming rivers, and sleeping out
very privation and inclemen-

Trader, after giving the above
articulars, bestows upon the
lergy some neat and richly
omiums, which we copy below.
rant of the Methodist church
unsophisticated followers of
Whitfield—are the most ex-
body of men that ever lived.
pioneers of civilization; they
ger however imminent; they
luxuries; they care not to
rpeted hall nor to seek learn-
ure or elegance of salons, but
go, to the remotest verge of
wherever erring man has wan-
rever there is one soul to be
moral darkness. Apart from
aracter of his mission, there
andeur in the Methodist itin-
wends his way through path-
without associates, without
thout even the stimulus of
e leaves home, and kindred,
early love, perhaps, and goes
uggle unknown and alone—to
ell to poverty, to the gibes
f the gay, to broken health, to
old age. And what is his im-
is not ambition; it is not pride;
hy one of the generous, late college graduates
the Methodist breast. *What is it?*
is to preach the word of life to

UTING HORN.—"At the water
n, Sandwich Islands, there is a
riosity, called the Whale or
orn. A ledge of rocks extend-
hort distance into the ocean is
h numerous and extensive ca-
which the sea rolls and rever-
the noise of thunder. These
of volcanic origin are porous,
place a hole six feet in diame-
formed, communicating with
e caves.

strong wind, at every swell of
water is driven out of the hole
velocity, to the height of sixty
into the air, and falls in sheets
d foam. The noise accompa-
tremendous, much like that
y the escape of steam from a
e engine, while the warm air
rough numerous small crevices
unding rock with a shrill and
the force of the water discharg-
opening is so great that stones
in circumference, upon being
is hole, are thrown out with
hess, high into the air.

MURDER.—The most cruel
cal murder was committed on
iver, in Bath county, on Fri-
Two children, daughters of Geo.
q.—the one about six and the
t seven years of age, were
their throats cut, lying near
nding to their father's house.
been at school three quarters
distant, and circumstances go
that they had been intercept-
he of Mr. Mayse's servants on
home, and that they did the
d. Three of them, we learn,
ted—a negro woman and her
nd a negro boy, all of whom
committed to Bath Jail. It is
o ill temper of the woman had
y excited by something which
d in the family, and thus cru-
vagely, it would seem, has she
r vengeance. This is certain-
he most unmitigated and horri-
es of depravity that it has been
ecord—and deep and bitter is
h which it must inflict on Mr.
his family.
[*Staunton Spectator of Augu t* 16.

Freeman Gage, who declared
nocked, down and robbed of
w months since in Rochester,
had his disaster passed upon by
e citizens of that place, who
ed that they do not believe he
d at all! The committee do
he over had such a sum of
his possession, and they find
, which was found wounded,
to be completely *Goodriched.*
be more authentically robbed
red it he he would be a martyr
ding.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

ays ago a ferocious bull dog
kept chained by Jas. Bevens,
ho lives near the Battery, at-
little child, two or three years
nly killed it before it could be
Yesterday the child was seized
phobia, and died in the course
ours.—*N. Y. Journal of Com.*

NOTORIETY.—To be talked
at for a while is not to acquire
e and Notoriety as there is be-
perpetual, never-failing spring
rn of water. The one is used
t time—the other bubbles fresh
arth, and the sons of cities
sh pirates made a noise for a
s, but the clanging of their fet-
rowned in the rumbling of the
n their coffins. Homer and
e were scarcely eminent during
hen their bones were planted in
immortal laurels branched up
graves.
n who had no where to lay his
e he walked with his brethren,
down upon a million splendid
ared in his honor and hallow-
nemory. Let no man falter and
hand in his bosom because im-
uccess does not attend his exer-
e catterpillar does not at once
butterfly, but lies long in the
d before his golden wings are
the light of the sun; while those
hich attain to the greatest age
e longest in embryo before they
ted for the birth.—*Boston Pearl.*

vals at Saratoga Springs last week
and the departures 2214.

From the Missouri Republican of August 9.

MR. BENTON IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

Mr. Benton, although not a resident, has held from this county for the last twenty odd years. It is very natural that we should look to a man's immediate neighborhood for a proper appreciation of his character. Judging Mr. Benton by this rule, the election which has just closed does exhibit the world a very favorable estimate.

After extraordinary exertions have been used—after Benton's name has been placed before the public in every conceivable shape—after a most holy contested election, a majority of nearly EIGHT HUNDRED of his fellow citizens have declared their entire want of confidence in the man, his principles and his humbuggery.

Even now, while inditing this paragraph, the joyful shout of acclamation swells on the breeze, and spreads joy throughout the city. We feel proud of our party here—and if our friends have been as persevering elsewhere, Missouri stands fofward as another green spot in the great Mississippi valley.

THE GRAIN MARKET.—Our report of the markets, says the Baltimore American, records the extraordinary fluctuations which have attended the value of Corn within the past week. We stated that on Monday prices had risen to one dollar per bushel, but the decline since then has almost been as rapid as the rise, for yesterday sales were made at 86 cents per bushel. The recent rains, which have been the means of saving parts of crops that in many cases had previously been given up

Double Distilled Adroitness.—The way Gentleman Lightfinger appropriated our friend Thompson's pocket book at the fire in Washington street last week, was "no sort of a priming" to the dexterous manner in which a robbery was committed at Paris last month, where a merchant sent his clerk to change a note of a thousand francs at the Bank of France. The young man having executed his orders, was returning with the bag of silver under his arm, when it was snatched from him.—On turning round, he perceived an individual, who appeared much embarrassed. He made many apologies to the young man, stating that he had mistaken him for an intimate friend whom he wished to play a joke on, and returned the bag.—On reaching his employer's house, however, it was found that the bag contained only some pieces of neatly rounded iron. The robber was well dressed in a fashionable surtout, with a red ribbon in his button-hole; his hands were quite free at the time of the young man receiving the bag back again, and he must have had the address to conceal the other bag under his coat, and change it in an instant.
[*Boston Transcript.*

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET,

For the week ending this day, August 17.

BEEF CATTLE.—We notice a decline in the prices of beef cattle since our last, we now quote the extreme prices of beef on the hoof, and quote to-day at $6 70 a $7 50, with a good supply in the market.

FISH.—Sales of Herrings have been freely made at $4 50 per bbl. and for small lots at $4 62½, which is an advance.

FLOUR.—*Howard street Flour.*—The receipts of flour are very light, as will be seen by reference to the Inspectors' returns, continue to improve, but no change in prices has taken place since our last report. Sales from stores have been made at $7 12½ a $7 25, according to quality and quantity taken, and we quote the wagon price at $6 87½. For occasional loads by wagons $7 has been paid.

City Mills Flour.—Last sales were at $7 37½. Sales at $7 50 are now asked.

Rye Flour.—Sales of Pennsylvania at $5 for 1st Rye from wagons $4, and from stores $4 25.

GRAIN.—*Wheat.*—The supplies are short, and being not equal to the demand, prices have improved. Sales of good to prime reds were made early in the week at $1 48 to $1 53, but since then the sales of the same have ranged at $1 50 a $1 55, the latter for very prime Virginia. We quote to-day good to very prime reds at $1 50 a $1 55, and inferior sorts lower as in quantity. There has been but very little white wheat at market—the highest sale of which, that has come to our knowledge, was at $1 62½, yesterday. We quote common to prime whites at $1 50 a $1 62½.

CORN.—This article has fluctuated greatly in price within a short time past, and it may be with truth remarked that the market has been in that unsettled state, that no single price or transaction could be a criterion for more than an hour or so at a time. On Monday last sales were made of both sorts at $1 per bushel, and it is said that some parcels were taken at even a higher rate. On Tuesday there was little or none received.—On Wednesday morning sales were made at 97 cents, and afterwards at 95 cents. Yesterday sales were made at 90 cents, and to-day a cargo of white was sold at 86 cents.

RYE.—Sales of Md. for some days past at 85 cents; but more recently at 80 cents.

OATS.—In the early part of the week, sales were made at 37½ cents, but to-day we quote at 36 cents.

WHISKEY.—In the early part of the week sales of hhds. were made at 38 a 40 cents, and of bbls. at 40 a 42 cents. Since the prices have shown a tendency to a further advance.

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 16th instant, at Bellgrove, by the Rev. T. Stork the Rev. H. Haverstick, late of Somerset, Pa. to Miss Susan C. K. M. Polk, of Frederick county.

In Hocksett, Mr. Joseph C. Smith, of Candia, aged 89 years, to Mrs. Sarah King of Hocksett, aged 88. Her oldest son, by a former marriage, was present at the wedding, aged 69 years; the grand children and great grand children performed the honors of the wedding as bridesman and maid.

DIED,

On the 31st ultimo, Capt. Richard Beall, aged about 55 years—long a resident of Berkeley county.

On Sunday the 12th instant, after an illness of just four years, of paralysis, Mrs. Catharine Hiskett, in the 86th year of her age—relict of the late Benjamin Hiskett of this county,—leaving a number of children, about 150 grand children, 500 great grand children, and a large number of friends and kindred to lament the departure of one of the best of women.

On Wednesday the 31st ult. Rachel Ann, infant daughter of George W. and Rebecca Leck, of this county.

Harpers-Ferry Camp Meeting.

☞ A Camp-Meeting for Harpers-Ferry Station, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will, with Divine permission, be held in Pleasant Valley, Maryland, on the lands of Messrs. Garret and Clagett, near the Mill of the former gentleman, and immediately upon the main road from the Stone Mill to Boonsborough. The meeting will commence on Friday the 24th instant.

Ministerial Brethren and friends in Virginia and Maryland are affectionately invited to attend.

No huckster will be permitted to settle on or occupy the ground without written permission from the Camp Meeting Manager.

Persons intending to encamp, are requested to bring tent poles with them, as the owners of the woods are not willing to have any cut on the premises.

JOHN A. HENING, *Chairman of the Camp-Meeting Committee.*

Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 16, 1838.

☞ The Clarke Journal, Keydesville, and Hagerstown papers, will copy the above. J. A. H.

For Rent.

I HAVE for Rent several Fields, which can be rented down this fall.

SUSAN ENGLE, *Near Charlestown.*

August 23, 1838.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on *Thursday the 6th of September next*, at the late residence of Susan Stipp, dec'd, near Shepherdstown, the Household and Kitchen Furniture of said deceased, consisting of

Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding,
Tables, Chairs, &c. &c.
Also, a COW.

Six months' credit will be given on all sums over $3, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Sums under $3, cash.

JAMES MARSHALL, *Adm'r.*

August 23, 1838.—n.

Public Sale of Negroes.

I WILL sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the first day of September court next, two likely young negro boys, one aged about fourteen, the other about sixteen years, sound, healthy and uncommonly stout and active servants.

GEORGE B. STEPHENSON, *Agent for the children and heirs of S. P. Middleton, deceased.*

Aug. 23, 1838.

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. Samburn.

—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.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES

FOR sale at the Store of
J. J. H. STRAITH.

August 23, 1838.

tion.

CORN IN MISSOURI.—The crops in this State (says the Cincinnati Republican) are yielding an unusually large product this season, according to the various accounts received from there. The Buonaxville emigrant states that a gentleman residing in Boon county, planted fifty acres, from which he will get from five to six hundred barrels of corn—say from fifteen to eighteen hundred bushels. This is an average of thirty-three or thirty-four bushels per acre.

It is said that Ex-Secretary Dickerson of the Navy Department is at least as access in denouncing the late college scrape the Globe is upon him. We shall doubtless have a *development* before long.
[*Lynchburg Virginian.*

"EDITORIAL."—The subjoined remarks from the Alexandria Gazette, strike us as true and to the point.—They to whom it is given to possess some experimental knowledge of the industry, care and general attention, which are necessary to give real interest and value to the pages of a daily paper, are well aware that the furnishing a foot or two, running measure, editorial 'original,' constitutes but a small part of the duties of an editor. A judicious use of the scissors editorial, is not seldom as available for the purpose in view, namely, that of giving interest and value to the paper, as that of the pen. And as regards the pen alone—No one, among the initiated, need be told, that one of its most frequent exercises is comprised in the process of reduction, that is, the bringing down of a long article, to the compass of a short one. Nor need such be told that to perform this apparently simple office in a proper manner, very often requires more time, than would suffice to throw off an "original," of double the length of that which is thus made to pass through the condensing process. In one of its phases the editorial office seems, indeed, to be the impersonation of a struggle between time and space. These remarks, together with those below, having reference, some of them, to the higher responsibilities of the vocation, will enable the general reader to form some idea of the various duties of an editor of a daily paper. The whole may perhaps serve to illustrate the error of passing upon the labours of an editor, or upon the value of a paper, by the length of its editorials:

EDITORIAL WRITINGS.—A few days ago the National Intelligencer had some sensible remarks on the subject of editing a paper. One idea expressed, has frequently struck us with great force. Many people estimate the ability of a newspaper, and the industry and talents of its editor, by the variety and quantity of editorial matter which it contains. Nothing can be more fallacious. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out daily, columns of *words—words*, upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in "one week, washy, everlasting, flood," and his command of language may enable him to string them together, like bunches of onions; and yet his paper may be a meagre, and poor concern. But what is the labor, the toil of such a man, who displays his "leaded matter" ever so largely, to that imposed upon the judicious, well informed editor, who exercises his vocation, with hourly conciousness of its responsibilities, and its duties, and devotes himself to the conduct of his paper with the same care and assiduity that a sensible lawyer bestows upon a suit, or a humane physician upon a patient—without regard to show or display! In deed, the mere *writing part*, of editing a paper, is not shown there. The care, the taste, the time, employed *in selecting*, is far more important—and the *fact* of a good editor is better shown by his selections than any thing else, and, that, we all know is half the battle. But, as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated, and his labors understood and appreciated, by the general conduct of his paper—its tone—its course—its principles—its aims—its manliness—its courtesy—its dignity—its propriety. To preserve all these, as they should be preserved, is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added, the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they can find time, or head room, to *write at all.*

"How far back can you trace your ancestry, Mr. Van Buren?" said the Queen at the King's levee, when that gentleman was Minister at St. James. With true non-committalism, the witty Minister replied "as far back as Kinderhook, madam," which so pleased the astonished Queen. She was perfectly satisfied as to the respectability of his lineage.

But one City in the United States.—At the late Circuit Court of the United States, held in this city, a Clerk in an Auction Store of New York, was examined to prove the custom of his employers in the advertisement of goods sold by them. The witness testified that *their* house always advertised their sales, in six *City papers*, and also in *three country papers*, to wit—one in Boston, one in Philadelphia, and one in Baltimore. He was perfectly serious and seemed not to comprehend the mirth his testimony occasioned.

Cure for Cutaneous Eruptions on the face.—Make a mixture of Castile soap and vinegar, and anoint the parts effected. It will be found a very efficacious remedy and cosmetic, curing freckles, pimples, and is very useful for chaps on the hands or face.

WET NURSE WANTED.

A WET NURSE, of good character, who is healthy and of good temper, either white or black, will find a situation and liberal wages, by making immediate application to the subscriber.

JAMES FLORE.

Charlestown, Aug. 16, 1838.

Notice.

THE notes given at the sale of the late Thomas Osbourn, deceased, will become due on the 8th day of next month (September.) I hope every one will be ready at that time to lift their notes, as no indulgence can or will be given.

DAVID OSBOURN, *Executor.*

August 23, 1838.—n.

SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE public are informed, that the next Session of my School will commence

On Monday the 10th of September next.

No situation, it is thought, more pleasant and suitable, could be found in the neighborhood of a town, than the one occupied for this school.—Retired from the more public and noisy part of the town, and sufficiently near for any desirable purpose; high, dry, and airy, it is exceedingly well adapted to the purposes of boarding, and favorable for study. Such a plan of instruction will be pursued as is calculated to secure especial attention to the more solid and useful branches of education, while such as are merely ornamental will also be taught. It is intended that the Seminary shall afford opportunities for a liberal, solid, extended education, inferior to none in the Southern country.

Having an experience of some fifteen or twenty years in teaching, a portion of which time has been occupied in the instruction of females, and furnished with testimonials of qualification, which it is presumed would be satisfactory to all who are not personally acquainted with him, the public are assured that every thing which a personal devoted attention can do, will be done by the subscriber to secure the mental and moral improvement of his pupils.

Reading, Writing, Spelling and Composition, as most important, will be attended to through the whole course. Combined with these,

English Grammar; Geography, Ancient and Modern; Arithmetic; History; Natural History; Natural Theology; Algebra, Geometry; Natural Philosophy; Botany; Chemistry; Antiquities; Physiology; Intellectual and Moral Philosophy; Astronomy, Music, Painting, Drawing; the Languages, &c. &c. will be taught.

The country is healthy, and the terms, including the Languages, will require a term of three or four years; but any portion of it may be omitted at the suggestion of parents or guardians. It is to be regretted, however, that the education of females is generally closed at too early a period of their lives; that it seldom embraces a very liberal course; and *especially*, that very little attention is paid to the classics and mathematics, so well calculated to discipline and invigorate the mind.

By the commencement of the session the school room will be considerably enlarged, which will assist in carrying into effect—what we have resolved upon—a system of discipline much more particular and rigid than that pursued during the late session. Every pupil who is entered in the school will be liable for the balance of the session, and no deduction for absence, but in case of sickness.

A complete set of apparatus for experiments in natural philosophy; large maps of the four grand divisions of the world: two maps of the United States, a large and a small one; and a pair of globes, will be furnished for the use of the school.

Arrangements are made to secure the services of assistants well qualified, and of high reputation; and as many as the necessities of the school may require.

Terms—For session of five months:

For the English and Scientific Course	$10 50
For the Latin and Greek Languages	15 00
For board, lodging, and tuition in the above	75 00

French, Music, Painting and Drawing will be separate charges.

ABNER W. KILPATRICK.

Winchester, Aug. 23, 1838.—4t.n

P. S.—A reasonable charge will be made for fuel, ink, &c. furnished the school room.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to remove to the West, will offer, at his residence on the South side of the Shenandoah River, one mile from Kabletown, on *Tuesday the 11th of September next*, all his Personal Property, consisting, in part, of

Eight head of Work Horses—five Colts,
30 head of Cattle, 11 of them first-rate Milch Cows,
50 head of Hogs fit for the pen,
40 Stock Hogs,
About 50 acres of Corn in the ground,
Oats and Rye by the bushel,
One road and one plantation Wagon,
One set of Blacksmiths' Tools,
Two Barshear Ploughs—Harrows,
Single and double-shovel Ploughs,
And all kinds of Farming Utensils.
Also, Beds and Bedding, and all kinds of Household and Kitchen Furniture.
A no. 10 Stands of Bees,
Between 5 and 600 pounds of Bacon,
A quantity of Lard, and one barrel of Tar.

A credit of 12 months will be given on all sums above $5, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Sums under $5, the cash will be required. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

BARTHOLOMEW SMITH.

August 23, 1838.

Public Sale.

I WILL dispose of, and sell to the highest bidder, on *Saturday the 8th of September next*, at my Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of

Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus,
Looking Glasses,
One first-rate Eight-day Clock,
One Cabinet Cupboard, Pails, Kettles, Ovens,
And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Also, a Bay Horse, about 5 years old, Fine
And a Fresh Milch Cow.

A credit of nine months will be given for all sums above $5, by the purchaser giving note with approved security, and all sums of $5 and under, the cash will be required. No property to be removed until the terms of sale be complied with.

THOMAS S. MEEVIN.

August 20, 1838.—n.

N. B.—As I design removing to the west in a few weeks, I would be greatly obliged to those owing me money, to come forward and liquidate the same by cash.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

50,000 DOLLARS!
$15,000—$10,000—100 of 1,000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, September 15th, 1838.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

PRIZES:

1	Grand Capital of	$30,000
1	Capital of	15,000
1	do.	10,000
1	do.	5,000
1	do.	2,080
100	prizes of	1,000
10	do.	500
20	do.	300
85	do.	200
63	do.	80
63	do.	60
126	do.	50
126	do.	40
3780	do.	20
2346	do.	10

27,814 Prizes amounting to $540,200

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

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

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.

A first-rate Farm for Sale.

I OFFER for sale that Tract of Land called WALNUT HILL, situated about 3 miles east of Charlestown, on the turnpike road, and 5 miles from Harpers-Ferry, containing 303 ACRES of land, near one-third in good Timber. The improvements are a new Stone House, two stories high, with eight rooms, out-houses for servants, Stables, and other necessary buildings; a stream of water running through the farm; also a good well of water, with a pump, in the yard. It has an advantage, if it may so be called, of the Rail-Road running through or near one side of the farm. For the above property I will take $50 per acre—one-third in hand on making the deed, and the balance in three equal annual payments.

JOHN HUMPHREYS.

Aug. 9, 1838.—3w.

TRUST SALE
OF VALUABLE LAND.

IN pursuance of instructions from the Hagerstown Bank, and by virtue of a deed of trust executed by John Strider on the 29th day of August, 1835, to me as trustee, to secure a debt due to the Hagerstown Bank, which deed has been duly admitted to record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson, (No. 20, p. 492,) I will offer at public auction, to the highest bidder, before the Court-House door in Charlestown, *on Thursday the 13th day of September next*, that valuable tract of

230 ACRES OF LAND,

with its appurtenances, called "The Mill Tract" or "Gulf Mills," lying on the Shenandoah river, near Harpers-Ferry. The above property is so well known it is deemed unnecessary to give a more lengthy description than the following plan, will be regarded, perhaps, as sufficiently extended and liberal; and when completed, will embrace every thing necessary or important in a female education. It is based upon the plan of one of the best seminaries for young ladies, it is believed, in the South, and is as follows:

☞ Terms made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES J. FAULKNER.

August 16, 1838. *Trustee.*

Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber, by virtue of authority vested in him as Executor of the last Will of William [illegible], late of Montgomery county, Maryland, deceased, will offer at public sale, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, at the Court House door, at 12 o'clock, M., *on Monday the 15th day of October next*, a valuable

TRACT OF LAND

in said county, about five miles distant from Charlestown, and lately in the occupancy of [illegible]

250 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less. This Farm is well improved, located in a very desirable neighborhood, and is of the best soil of the county.

Terms of sale—One-third of the purchase money in cash, the balance in one and two years, bearing interest from date, to be secured by bond or single bills, with personal security, to be approved by the trustee. Deed to be executed at the cost of the purchaser, upon the payment of the whole purchase money and ratification of the sale by the Orphans' Court of Montgomery County.

ZACH. H. WORTHINGTON.

Aug. 16, 1838.—ts. *Executor.*

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 of almost every description, such as Bersheer, double and single Shovel 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 400 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.n

One cent and no thanks Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday last, an indented Apprentice to the Weaving Business, named

John James Young.

He is about 17 years of age, and about the usual size of youths of that age. Had on summer clothing. All persons are hereby forwarned against harboring or employing said boy, in any manner whatever, as I am determined to prosecute to the utmost extent of the law any person or persons who may do so.

JACOB HAINES.

Charlestown, Aug. 16 1838—3t. n

P. S. I wish to employ a JOURNEYMAN WEAVER, who is a good workman, and of sober and steady habits. To such an one, I will give a desirable situation, if application be made soon.

J. H.

Plaster, Salt, and Fish.

WE have for sale a large supply of PLASTER, which we will sell to customers for cost and carriage. Those wishing to have Plaster ground, will find it to their advantage by giving a few days notice.

We also have on hand, a supply of SALT and FISH, which we will sell low for cash.

KARGE & SOMERVILLE.

Kabletown, August 16, 1838.—3m.

A WOMAN OR GIRL,

OF good disposition, with capacity to Cook and Wash for a very small family, is wanted until Christmas next. The woman may also be a good Plain Sewer.

APPLY AT THE FREE PRESS OFFICE.

Charlestown, Aug. 16, 1838.—t

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has received a fresh supply of FALL GOODS, which, added to his former supply, makes his assortment complete. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

DANIEL G. HENKLE.

Halltown, August 16, 1838.

ONEY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale, a yoke of large, strong, and well broken OXEN. A moderate price will be taken for them, if early application be made to me at my farm on Bullskin.

THOMAS B. TURNER.

August 16, 1838.—3t.

N. B.—A fine sandy HORSE, suitable for any gentleman has such property to dispose of. Apply to T. B. T.

Barouche and Harness.

A BARGAIN may be had in a first-rate BAROUCHE, with double Harness (new,) if immediate application be made. Inquire at THIS OFFICE.

August 16, 1838—3t

Superior Vinegar

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of J. J. H. STRAITH.

Charlestown, Aug. 16, 1838.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, on Tuesday evening the 14th day of August, 1838, a mulatto girl, aged about 21 or 22 years, named EMMELINE. She is about 5 feet high—perhaps 1 or 2 inches above that height—has a broad face, with nose and lips showing her negro blood. She took with her a great variety of clothing.

A liberal reward will be paid for her return to the subscriber at his dwelling on the Shenandoah River, in Clarke county,—or upon her confinement in jail, so that she be recovered.

RICHARD E. PARKER.

Aug 16, 1838—n

Tidball's Mixture, (Snuff,)

A VERY superior article, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

Aug 16, 1838. J. J. H. STRAITH.

BATH COFFEE-HOUSE.

THIS Boarding House at the Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, Virginia, is prepared for the accommodation of visiters. 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 well supplied with Ice.

The Bed Rooms are supplied with the best of 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 nation, as the countless 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

"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. Cowan Hancock, the contractor, to run the Stages from Hancock, Md. to the Springs, by way 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 9, 1838.—4w.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
Tan Yard Property, &c.

AT HARPERS-FERRY.

BY virtue of two decrees rendered in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Jefferson—one on the 4th day of April, 1834, in the case of Hunter, guardian, vs. the children and heirs of Townsend Beckham, dec'd—the other on the 2d day of December, 1837, in the case of William Mayweg, vs. said heirs and others, I shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, at public auction, *on Wednesday, the 10th day of October next*, the whole of that

Valuable Real Property

situated on the Island of Virginia, near Harpers-Ferry, lately the property of Townsend Beckham, deceased, consisting of a large and most advantageously situated

TAN YARD,

with a MILL heretofore used as an Oil Mill, but at present as a Foundry. Several Dwellings, Bark Houses, and other improvements, complete, for carrying on the Tanning business on a large scale—the grinding of Bark being done by water power. A portion of the property will probably be sold in lots, suitable for building—if so, timely notice will be given thereof. Until the above mentioned period, any one disposed to purchase at private sale, can have an opportunity of doing so upon reasonable terms.

The attention of capitalists from abroad is requested to the above property. The advantages of the location cannot be excelled. It is the only Tannery near Harpers-Ferry, where is to be had at all times an abundant supply of country Hides, and Bark, on very moderate terms—with a ready demand for a large quantity of Leather at the door—and the Rail-road passing within a few rods of the premises.

The terms of the sale will be, $2100, to be paid in six months—$2100 in 12 months, and the residue in one, two, three and four years thereafter, without interest. The purchaser giving bond with a deed of trust on the premises, to secure the purchase money.

The sale, which will be without reserve, will take place before the door of Fitzsimmons's Hotel, Harpers-Ferry, on the day above mentioned, to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ANDREW HUNTER,
Special Comm'r.

August 9, 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 19 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 near at hand, an excellent Barn, Stable, Stone Corn House, Blacksmithy, &c. &c.

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.

ON Wednesday the 29th of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, the subscriber will offer, at public sale, the following property, to wit: 18 head of valuable Horses, most of them large and first-rate draught horses, 4 Milch Cows, a small flock of good Sheep, 25 head of Hogs; 2 new road Wagons, one four horse Wagon, very strong; a Wheat Fan; 15 or 20 sets of excellent Gears, most of them new and unused; a six-horse (beater) Threshing Machine; a Clover do; Barshear and Shovel Ploughs, Harrows; Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Also, the crop of Corn now growing. As the subscriber is anxious to remove to the west, the sale will be positive.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above $5, the purchaser giving bond with good security. For all sums of and under that amount the cash will be required.

JAMES P. HUGHES

Clarke county, Aug. 16, 1838.

WOOD WANTED.

WANTED, immediately, a few cords of WOOD. H. N. GALLAHER

Mrs. TRAWIN'S SEMINARY

WILL re-open on Monday the 28th inst.—Having associated with herself Mrs. Sanborn, a lady well qualified to instruct, Mrs. T. trusts that their united faithful exertions to further the improvement of those committed to their care, will continue to render the institution worthy the patronage of an enlightened public.

TERMS, per Session of Five Months:

Board, inclusive of washing, &c.	$45
Pupils under twelve years,	40
Tuition in all the English branches,	10
French,	5

Specimens of Ornamental branches may be seen and their terms known at the school.

August 9, 1838.—3t.n

JOHN WILSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Grocers, Winedealers, &c.,

No. 6, Market-street, Baltimore.

BEG leave respectfully to inform the citizens of this rich and beautiful valley (where one of the firm is now on a visit) that their stock of very old

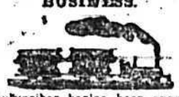
WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

bottled and on draught, is extensive and select, and without intending to interfere with the established relations of trade, they take it for granted that there are many private gentlemen and others, who would like to have a *first-rate article*, on a emergency, or for a special occasion, and such, it is reasonable to suppose, may be had in an establishment, which has been in operation *one third of a century*, and where the proprietors have ever been ambitious to procure *the very top of the market* for their friends and patrons.

Orders will be promptly attended to.

Baltimore, August 9, 1838—6t.

Forwarding & Commission BUSINESS.



THE subscriber having been appointed by the Winchester and Potomac Rail-Road Company, Agent, respectfully informs the public that he will receive, and Forward from his Fire-Proof Ware-House, at Halltown, every description of Produce.

Halltown, Aug. 16, 1838.

NEW BOATING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the

BOATING BUSINESS,

and would thankfully receive all kinds of produce and other articles at their Warehouses in Shepherdstown, for transportation, which they will transport to any point on the Canal at the shortest notice and at the lowest rates.

They will also, at all times, keep on hand a constant supply of

Groceries, Plaster, Fish, Salt, &c.,

which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, or exchange for produce.—They hope, therefore, by a strict attention to business and their best endeavors to please, to share a liberal patronage.

CONRAD BILLMYER,
DAVID BILLMYER.

Shepherdstown, August 9, 1838—2m.

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

THE FREE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS

PER ANNUM,

Payable half yearly, but Two Dollars will be received in payment of the whole if paid within three months from the time of subscribing. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISING

Advertisements are inserted at a price or prices not exceeding twenty lines, for Two Dollars for the first insertion—longer ones in proportion. Each continuance 25 cents per square. All advertisements not ordered to be continued until forbid, and not specified the number of insertions, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

[illegible] 'The mother's care [illegible] infant's best; [illegible] Nature shuts to rest; [illegible] Hovered the spectre, [illegible] Nature's sweet balm [illegible] Ah! [illegible] Death! [illegible] Ah! [illegible] Death!