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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 30, 1838. NO. 31.

IME CHANGED.

PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT

ight Secured—Be- of Imposition!

RICHMOND, VA., JULY 15, 1830.
be pleased to understand that I discoverer of Judkins' Ointment, of the patent from Sept. 1817, of the same; but having connect- Judkins in the commencement, ntment to bear his name. The having expired on the 26th June, provement in the same, and taken N. SHEPHERD.

aware that the ointment would ds, some of whom would proba- ake it, and knowing the difficul- would render a trial of it abortive, ly relieved, the manufacturer fell in- these considerations, secured the n remedy for those obstinate dis- ich have so long baffled the skill

lings of every description. and Ulcers of long standing. Chronic Rheumatism, particularly umors in women's breasts which ate in ulcerated cancers. what some people know by the of every description. Pains of the joints all kinds. In this complaint, the ing the Ointment must keep the or parts affected by Scrofula. Wounds. of the best remedies for Burns and The pain and draws the fire out in N. SHEPHERD.

ews—Sir: Having been in the ha- Ointment prepared to you for a now called Shepherd's Patent Oint- Judkins) for wounds of various ests, boils, scalds and burns, to be valuable, I have no hesitation it to the public. So highly do I use generally been so simple in my ment MR. HERSTONS first prep- facturer of this Ointment for years ently received the article directly SAM'L C. OWINGS, Stables, North Street, Baltimore. 1, 6th, 1837.

ed it for horses' sore backs with S. C. O.

ONS—Believing it right for the be- suffering from injuries, to make fluential in rising Shepherd's P. S. ered by C. Herstons, I now inform on of mine was thrown down and n, and received a very serious in- knees—the calipers at the use of on his back several days. Swelling ensued—various applications were relief, until by advice of a friend I ntment—by continuing the applica- made a perfect cure. JOHN C. FRENCH, No. 38 South Street, Baltimore.

erstons, Proprietor of Shepherd's

Biles or Chilblains I have expe- effects. J. C. F.

om Bishop Waugh. Mr. C. Herstons to be the proprie- Ointment for several years during Maryland, and the Ointment made been in much repute. It has been in my own family while living in during my residence in this city, B. WAUGH. ok Room, Mulberry St., k, May 29th, 1835.

PILES. Baltimore, I had heard much of ow Shepherd's P. S. O., in which re the public as proprietor, and of acy in cures on persons with whom sisted. Since my residence in Bal- formed a cure on a friend of mine flux. Having myself been a sufferer with this distressing disease, I now upplied your Ointment in my own atified that I can say it made a per- J. A. BENTZ. Counting-Room, Lombard street. ons, Frederick City, Md. proprietor P. S. Ointment.

ohn Talbott, member of Congress. WASHINGTON, JAN. 22d, 1829. ssrs. Frederick Cuts, Md. ren my wife for a considerable time, e to you the good effect with which I Ointment invented by Mr. Judkins, P. S. O. and which I was induced sold by agents appointed by your- plied the Ointment, during the last ny cases of tumor and wound, to produce a cure in every instance. e most decided and efficient remedy ntment be the case with any, and thing so good for wounds of any day be proper to add, that the cure of d White Swelling, given out by the sh of physicians as incurable, and ended in vain, with the amputation, the patient was under my immediate ly the use of three bottles, and the he left the hospital cured to the tu- restored to perfect soundness. ge of a very old man, which had been exhibited on a board, I cheerfully sur- ance to the facts, and which for more had been considered incurable, was ed by the application of Judkins's

JOHN TALBOTT.

A. T. BARNEY.

ary that purchasers observe the fol- lowing

CAUTION.

PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT, prepared by C. HERSTONS, the Patent Right, whose written signa- on the outside wrapper of each pot. erchants and Druggists can get the in Baltimore of R. J. Baker, Drug- Howard & Fayette Streets, and Ro- son, Druggists, corner of Market & ets.

ROWN, Charlestown, AYS, Harpers Ferry, GINS, Shepherdstown, } Druggists.

n J. H. Straith

TFULLY announces to the public has just returned from Baltimore, eceiving and opening a fresh and ortment of Stuffs, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Fruit, Confec- Stationary, and useful articles in the Fancy Line. and especially his Drugs and Medi- s at prices far below those at which ally sold at Retail Stores in the warrants the quality of every ar- his store, and will supply physicians y on very favorable terms with which they may place implicit con- these terms he solicits a share of age. edical advice given gratis at his the individual purchases medicine. n, May 3, 1838

ES & LIQUORS.

BRANDY, very superior, Spirits, n, best quality, Wine, very superior, Wine, 2 both excellent Wines, at deira, $2, and at $1 25, per gal. a, &c., just received and for sale at JOHN J. H. STRAITH'S 36. Drug Store.

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. [illegible] 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 superintendent to secure the mental and moral improvement of the young ladies entrusted to his care. The course of studies detailed in 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:

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; Physeology; Intellectual and Moral Philosophy; Astronomy, Music, Painting, Drawing; the Latin, Greek, and French Languages.

This course, to be *properly* studied, without 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.

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 connexion 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

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. Sanborn.

TUITION.

Classical and Mathematical, $20
English and Mathematics, 15
Elementary branches, 10

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

ANDREW KENNEDY, Sec'y.

August 2, 1838—3t.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at private sale, for cash, FIVE ACRES OF TIMBER, being on a part of the tract of land of the late Benjamin Beeler. The timber is first-rate. Application to be made to the subscriber, who will shew the premises to any person wishing to purchase.

H. N. GALLAHER.

August 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 the makers 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.

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 that a further description is deemed unnecessary.

☞ Terms made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES J. FAULKNER,

August 16, 1838. *Trustee.*

A WOMAN OR GIRL,

OF good disposition, with capacity to Cook and Wash for a very small family, is wanted until Christmas next—till which time a liberal hire will be paid.

APPLY AT THE FREE PRESS OFFICE.

Charlestown, Aug 16, 1838—3

From the Christian Statesman.

"THE FOOL HATH SAID IN HIS HEART, THERE IS NO GOD."—*Psalm 14th.*

"No God! No God!" The simplest flower
That on the wild is found,
Shrinks, as it drinks its cup of dew,
And trembles at the sound;
"No God!"—astonished Echo cries
From out her cavern hoar,
And every wandering bird that flies
Reproves the Atheist-lore.

The solemn forest lifts its head,
The Almighty to proclaim,
The boughs, on its crystal arm,
Doth leap to grave his name.
High swells the deep and vengeful sea,
Along his billowy track,
And red Vesuvius opes his mouth,
To hurl the falsehood back.

The cocoa's leafy shade,
The bread-fruit, bending to its lord,
In yon far island glade;
The winged seeds, that borne by winds,
The roving sparrows feed,
The melon, on the desart-sands,
Confute the worm's vered:
"No God?" With indignation high
The fervent Sun is stirr'd,
And the pale moon turns paler still,
At such an impious word;
And from their burning thrones, the Stars
Look down with angry eye,
That thus a worm of dust should mock
Eternal majesty.

L. H. S.

HARPERS FERRY, (VA.) July 3, 1838.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

ROBERT WHITE.

BY A CITIZEN OF FREDERICK, MD.

"The memory of joys that are past, like the music of carol, is pleasant, but mournful to the soul."

Virginia ranks among her distinguished sons ROBERT WHITE, late judge of the general court, who was gathered to his fathers in March 1831. He was born in the neighborhood of Winchester, March 29, 1759, and received but an imperfect education at a grammar school, near Marsh creek, Pennsylvania, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Craighead, a presbyterian minister. In his seventeenth year, he volunteered as a private in a company commanded by Capt. Hugh Stevenson, and marched on the 20th of June, 1775, from Morgan's spring, in Berkeley county, to Boston, where the British army was now closely besieged by Washington. Engaging with youthful ardor and zeal in the various and eventful scenes of that well conducted enterprise, he soon arrested the attention of the commander-in-chief, by his chivalric bearing. His discerning eye saw in the boy the germ of that remarkable decision of character, which in after years, sustained him in numberless appalling trials. He once told me that but for the pious impressions made on his heart, by the study of the scriptures, when at school, he would then have been borne down and carried away in the vortex of dissipation and vice in which he was now involved. The light of the Star of Bethlehem beamed on his path and he reached the haven in safety.

On the 17th of March, 1776, the city was evacuated; the enemy spread their canvass for a more fortunate station; and White saw his beloved chief triumphantly occupying the position of a cruel and imperious foe. Following the standard of his country, he shared the dangers and sufferings of the disastrous campaign of the following summer, when he was made an ensign. We next find him at Germantown, on the fourth of October, 1777, where he fought as a lieutenant, under major William Darke, of Berkeley county, Va., his intimate friend through life, who, on this occasion, displayed an intrepidity unsurpassed by "the bravest of the brave." As the column of the enemy advanced near our line, the lieutenant noticed an elegant and daring young British officer, animating his troops, by his own example, to press forward into the conflict. Darke aimed at him a fatal shot, with his fuzee, and seeing him fall, laconically remarked, "White, I have given that fellow his tobacco."

After this engagement, which resulted unfavorably to our arms, the lieutenant was constantly employed in harassing detached parties of the enemy, in the spring of 1778; and by a vigilance which knew no bounds, and a courage *yielding to no danger*, he often protected the main body of our army from surprise and loss. During one of these perilous partizan enterprises, in the month of June, of this year, at Short Hill, New Jersey, in the act of crossing a fence, his thigh bone was *broken by a musket ball, and nearly at* the same moment he received another severe wound in the head from a British grenadier. He fell senseless to the earth—bleeding profusely. He found himself, when somewhat recovered, a prisoner of war, in the tent of an amiable and accomplished officer, who had rescued him from death, and who now treated him with distinguished humanity and politeness.—In the autumn, after being exchanged, he at last reached Winchester, by various and painful efforts, exceedingly lame, weak and emaciated, by acute and protracted suffering. His body was a mere shadow, but his noble spirit, yet unsubdued, still panted to avenge the wrongs of his country. By this time Frederick and Berkeley counties had in the field, some of the best officers in our army. Morgan, with his riflemen, had already scaled the walls of Quebec, amid the storms and snows of winter. Darke was then in the prisonship, near New York, enduring all the complicated severities of rigorous confinement, but the laurels he had won were yet fresh. Swearengen was courting danger in every form; and the patriotism of White, elevating him above the severe torments he endured, urged him again "once more to the breach," before his wounds were sufficiently healed. In 1779 he was commissioned a captain of cavalry. For some time he was employed recruiting and training his troop in Philadelphia, but was compelled, from bodily inability, to retire from service. His military career now closed in the twentieth year of his age, but never for a moment did he withdraw his eagle eye from the thrilling events which afterwards illustrated our struggle for liberty, and often regretted that he was prevented from mingling again in the glorious contest. His maxim was, "What a pity 'tis that a man can die but once to save his country." In this year he commenced the study of law in the office of his uncle, Alexander White, one of the most profound lawyers in the valley of Virginia. While here he was compelled to read Blackstone, Coke, and other books, for nearly four years, either lying on his back, or propped up on a couch. In this forlorn condition, he pursued his weary way along the path of science, until he appeared at the Winchester bar, December 1782. His health was now restored, and he was quickly cheered with an extensive and profitable practice. [illegible] cogent in argument, but not eloquent; his voice rather harsh and shrill, and in the impetuosity of debate, his enunciation was sometimes affected even to stammering. For ten years he maintained a lofty eminence at the Frederick bar, during which period he was frequently elected to represent his county in the house of delegates. Here he mingled with some of the most prominent characters of the commonwealth, and sustained a high reputation as an honest statesman. He heard the celebrated Patrick Henry deliver his wonderful argument against the British debts. He declared that no language could describe the splendor and grandeur of the scene. Immense crowds of anxious spectators thronged the court; the members of both houses left their seats, notwithstanding the commands of their speaker: the windows were raised that the multitude might at least catch the inspiring sound of the orator's voice: dead silence reigned, except when broken by the silver tones of his eloquence: for some days the delighted assembly was transported with the mighty efforts of that pupil of nature, whom Lord Byron styles "Demosthenes forest born." As he related the event, at my fireside in 1821, Judge White seemed to be inspired with the same feeling which filled the bosom of Henry on that occasion: his eye kindled, his breast heaved with strong emotion. "True" said he, "success did not crown his efforts; but it might well have been said in the language of Chief Justice Marshall, when speaking of Pinckney in the case of the Nereid," "so exquisite was the skill of the artist, so dazzling the girb in which the figure was presented, that it required the exercise of that cold, investigating faculty which ought always to belong to those who sit on this bench, to discern its only imperfection, its want of resemblance."

On the sixteenth of November, 1763, Mr. White was appointed judge of the general court of Virginia, which office he held until his death.

Until 1825, this amiable and excellent judge was not only indefatigable in discharging the high trusts of his station at Richmond, in June and November of each year; but in each successive spring and fall (whatever might be the state of the roads and weather) you would see him wending his way, in his gig, through five counties, of which the tenth judicial district was composed, at the appointed time, for the very small salary of $1600 per annum. Like great Alfred he carried justice to every man's door. As a *nisi prius* judge, he had no superior in the United States. Prompt, energetic, firm and resolute, he always commanded the profound respect of all who entered the court. So jealous was he of the encroachment of military power, that during the war of 1812, when Winchester was filled with recruits, he would not permit the officers to appear before him with their swords by their sides. His reported opinions in the case of Myers, who was tried for murder, and Preston's case, on a question of estroppel, are universally acknowledged to be powerful specimens of sound learning and extensive research.

When Judge White was in the social circle, the sternness of his character was thrown aside, and the soft, insinuating manners of the polished cavalier, made him the delight and admiration of all. Abounding in interesting anecdotes, he would bear away your whole feelings, when relating the stirring events of the [illegible] Marcanus himself did not possess a more entire admiration of the female sex, and insensibly this high and holy principle would appear to insinuate itself into his judgment, where inflexible justice did not [illegible] Beauty, and intrigue, surely was, the prayer of virtuous women never reached his ear in vain. I remember a case—a miserable and depraved man was convicted by a jury of Loudoun, for some offence, and the court pronounced sentence of imprisonment; but during the term, the punishment might be commuted. Various persons besought him, in vain, in behalf of the law's victim. At length the wife of the offender, poor, broken-hearted, appeared, a suppliant before him. He was unable to resist, and amidst the tears, which flowed down his cheek, bade her be comforted and depart in peace.

He kept on steadily in his high career of usefulness to the community, until the spring of 1825, when in coming to court in Loudoun, he halted for the night at a tavern on the bank of the Shenandoah.—He retired to his room at an early hour, and was found by the landlord, at bed-time, sitting by the fireside, stricken with paralysis. He remained in this situation for several weeks, and was then borne, in a litter to Winchester. Here I saw him in the latter part of '27, and never shall I forget the interview. Nature had put on her winter garment; the leaves of the forest were swept off by every gale, reminding us of the several generations successively passing away; the wind sighed mournfully amidst the venerable oaks surrounding his mansion:—night had cast her gloomy mantle over the earth—I approached the patriarch, for the first time since his affliction. Alas, how changed! His dark and brilliant eye no more flashed with the lightning of genius: those lips, which once were vocal in the discharge of his official duties, and in establishing the rights of his fellow citizens, were now almost powerless: the intellect prostrated, his noble form in ruins: all was desolate and sorrowful. "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue," said Burke, on a melancholy occasion, and the sentiment rushed into my mind, as I beheld the emaciated frame of him who sat before me. Often, but in vain, did I strive to suppress the rising sigh, and check the flowing tear—I wrung the hand of the patriot, and bade him adieu forever. He died a christian, and rests near the tomb of Morgan, in Winchester.—Gallant soldier, fare thee well.

MISCELLANY.

From the Lady's Book for August.

MY UNCLE JONATHAN.

OR,

"The proof of the puddin' is in the eatin'."

Reader, you should have known Jonathan Doolittle, or as he was familiarly called by the children of the pleasant village of ——, and your humble servant was one of the number, "UNCLE JONATHAN." He was a rare specimen of a race now almost extinct in New England—the genuine old fashioned *Yankees*. Furnished by nature with a kind heart and a good head, he was thrust out upon the world at an early age, with scarcely any education, to sink or swim, as change or chance should determine. But he never made any *calculations* upon *sinking*. The eye of his spirit looked *onward*. "I *guess*," said Jonathan Doolittle, "I guess I'll make my fortin." 'Siah Golding made a handsome spec in the peddlin' lipe; and, to a smart enterprisin' chap, like me, it certingly *does* offer purty considerable inducement." No sooner conceived than executed. The enterprising Yankee was soon on his way to the West, with a wagon well stored with the various "notions" of our village shopkeeper.

Fortune ever favors those who seek her smile aright, and loves to reward the toil of the industrious. In a few months Jonathan was seen returning with a light wagon, save the incumbrance of "feathers" and "rags," which was ever the staple of the return cargo of the "homeward bound" pedlar. His stay was short. He merely desired, as he said, to "fit out," and again he was on his route. Thus he continued for some years, until report spoke favourably of his successes, and the village matrons began to view him "with eyes full of" matrimony. "What a smart chance of a husband Mr. Doolittle *will* make.—What a nice match for Deacon Jones' oldest gall, or for Sally Dollins." But little recked the subject of their discourse for their praise or censure. He was busied, not with thoughts of Margaret Jones or Miss Sally Dollins, but rather how he should make his wares acceptable to the fair girls of the Mohawk valley, and to their honest, but suspicious sires.

Years went by, and each succeeding one added to the fortunes of Jonathn Doolittle. Far, however, from being elated with his prospects, his success seemed only to fix more deeply his zeal and high determination. He had now reached the meridian of manhood, when, to the surprise of all who knew him, he suddenly made his appearance in ——, and declared both his ability and determination of redeeming the "old homested" and "settlin' down." This was no difficult matter. Though the estate had passed through the hands of various proprietors, Jonathan easily became its purchaser, and with his elder sister, (who had been long supported by his and,) as female head of his establishment, he became from hence one of the most important and most respectable villagers of ——.

Again was matrimonial speculation on the alert, and the comparative merits of Miss Margaret Jones and Miss Sally Dollins were daily discussed. Little, however, cared Jonathan: and whenever the names of either of the aforesaid ladies were mentioned to him, in such connexion, he very gravely added, that "they were raly smart galls, but he guessed aunt Polly and he could get along, without any assistance at the young uns." And so, at last, the village dames found, to their chagrin, Jonathan, with his *some* what venerable maiden sister, who had long received (and earlier than just the family [illegible] to the entire satisfaction of all. The little farm exchanged its exhausted aspect for that of fertility and beauty; while the ancient, but commodious mansion seemed once more to renew its youth.

Never did Jonathan appear dissatisfied with his situation, except when Giles Townsend offered the "Red Lyon" tavern for sale. Jonathan had, as he expressed it, "a nateral knack at tavern-keepin'—and from his knowledge of human nater, could intertain folks in jest the perlitest way imaginable." So thought his friends;—but Aunt Polly declared she had "a moral antipathy" to taverns—and her good natured brother was forced to yield.

If there was one situation that seemed more peculiarly befitting than another to the talents of Jonathan Doolittle, it certainly was that of host. Polite by nature—for true politeness knows no rules of formal etiquette, and consists wholly in a desire to please—of cheerful, even temperament, possessed of a large fund of merry anecdote, he was such a companion as one was loath to leave and whose company was again willingly resought.

Though circumstances, the most obdurate of which was Aunt Polly, denied Jonathan the "Red Lyon," they could not deprive him of society. Aside from the villagers, some one or more of them might be found every evening discussing the merits of a plentiful mug of cider by his cheerful fire, or when the season invited, seated with him upon the old piazza—not unfrequently were stranger guests present, to share his hospitality.

"His house was known to all the vagrant train," and the only reward required for his bounty was, a patient listening to his marvellous "travels," and his disquisitions on "human nater." This was his strong hold. From his acquaintance with men, acquired in his migratory profession, he *had* learned much, nor is it to be marvelled if he supposed he had learned *all*. He had known trouble, and he had subdued it; he had known men, and discovered some of their foibles: and he felt that all others should enjoy the benefit of what he deemed his great experience. *Some* there were—though few—who laughed at his common-place philosophy: better had it been for them had they rather sought to practice it.

Thus were affairs, when our young life began. "Uncle Jonathan," as he was now invariably called, was one of our most important villagers. Not a Sunday passed, but Uncle Jonathan might be seen in the pew beside the minister's. Not a town-meeting [illegible] must he preside; not a purchase could be made, but Uncle Jonathan must be consulted for advice. He was gradually declining in the vale of years. Time had touched his locks with silvery hue. Yet cheerfulness marked every feature of his broad countenance, and he was more than ever the loved companion of the old and young, while his homely proverbs were in every *one's mouth*, familiar as household words. But to none was Uncle Jonathan a more welcome friend, than to the younger portion of the community. Children were his delight. He never knew the hurry of business that forbade him to loiter for a time, if any of his little friends were met. Not a holiday or Saturday afternoon was allowed to go by, without our visiting Uncle Jonathan.—Nor was our visit unexpected. The old man was always in readiness for us, to live over again with us his boyish days, and to enliven with the cheerful tale while the more venerable dame remembered our juvenile appetites from the rich supply of her larder.

But time sped away on gilded wing, as ever in childhood's years, and the auspicious morning arrived when I was to be sent away to school. I anticipated a visit from Uncle Jonathan; for never within my memory had any one left for a distant school, or to learn a trade, or to engage in any employment, without he called to give him his parting advice for his "settin' out." I was not disappointed: Uncle Jonathan came. The old man took his seat near the door, and for a time smoked his pipe in silent sadness. The departure of any of our band, seemed to cause a void in his heart, and I had been somewhat of a favorite. I noticed his sadness, and confessed a similar grief—but youth is buoyant, and my attention was chiefly engrossed with the all important preparations for departure. At last the pipe was laid by, a tear was brushed aside, and I saw that a speech was coming.

"Sam," said my Uncle Jonathan, for he was marvellously free from circumlocution, and had a peculiar way of coming at once at a person—"Saml come here!" I was by his side in an instant, and his benevolent hand was on my head. "Sam," said my Uncle Jonathan again—"you're goin' away to school now, and must learn to take care of yourself. You will be a man soon, and it's high time you learnt something about human nater. Mankind is a curis animal—and you'll find them as talks and perlavers smoothest, aint always them as *does* best. 'The proof of the puddin' is in the eatin.'"

"When I was a boy, but little older than you, my feyther died, and prospects looked perty scowlin' afore me. But I made up my mind *to be a man*, come what would, and never give way to despair.—One day, Jim Ross and Dick Lizer, who were both on 'em rich men's sons, were askin' me what I intended to do; and when I told 'em my plans, and how 'Siah Golding had made a decent livin' by peddlin', they laughed at me, and told me I'd better borrow a halter, and use it, for such a poor scamp was fit for nothing but a vagebond, and would certainly come to the gallows. I cried, when I got away from 'em, but kept my feelin's to myself, and determined they should see whether or no I'd come out o' the little end o' the horn. Sam, the highest I ever come to a vagabond, was when I was returnin' from one of my peddlin' towers, and helped fur hoss out of a ditch where he'd fell in a drunken fit and thaught I'd ever come to the gallows, was when I treated Dick Lizer's changes, two summer's since. Thinks I, Sam, 'the proof of the puddin' is in the eatin.'"

"Now, Sam, when you start in life, make up your mind right off *to be a man*. It aint of now-a-days when you are gonn to be rich, or to have respectable friends, or not, and all that sort o' thing, unless you make up your mind *to do for yourself*. If you don't do for yourself, nobody else will: if you don't respect yourself, nobody else will respect you. Mankind is a curis animal, and always looks out for number one. So must you. Mankind is selfish: so must you be, so far as to endeavour to be independent of others. Keep an eye on the gun, and keep firin'—only see that you load right and fire straight. And don't be afeerd what Tom, Dick, or Harry will say of this thing, or that thing. Any situation or circumstance is respectable, so long as it's only honest and right. Just ask whether God and your own conscience approves a thing, and go ahead, and don't fear nobody. Good by—God bless you. And always remember, Sam, 'the proof of the puddin' is in the eatin.'"

Years rolled over my head, but neither my Uncle Jonathan or his honest counsels were forgotten. I had engaged in the active pursuits of life, and seized the first opportunity which circumstances would allow—the first for many years—to visit my native village: and next to my own loved home, no mansion was more joyfully sought than his. The old man and his worthy sister were still as cheerful, as kind as ever, though age was doing his work with both. A father could not give me a warmer welcome than did my Uncle Jonathan, or evince a livelier interest in my welfare. Nor was there less kindness in his parting advice and blessing.

I returned to the scene of my busy manhood; and embarked in the bustle and cares of life. But the memory of Uncle Jonathan was around me. It haunted me at every turn. Often, when about to embark in some new enterprise, some hazardous scheme, I have asked myself—how would my Uncle Jonathan act in such an emergency?—and when despair settled on my spirit, or some unlooked-for disappointment, I have beheld his calm benignant eye regarding me—I have felt its ray enter my breast, while I heard his cheering word of encouragement—*be a man*—and I have chased away the gloomy phantom.

Again, I was permitted to visit my natal soil. Time had wrought sad changes with our family. My parents had died in a distant land—my brothers were scattered—and a gloom was on my heart.—Still, I felt a strange yearning for once more to behold the native village, and gazing again on the friends of my childhood: nor was my dear old friend forgotten.

It was autumn, and as the carriage halted on the village green, and I alighted a stranger in my home, a pang of loneliness shot through my breast. After the usual salutation, my first inquiry was for Uncle Jonathan. Mine host shook his head mournfully. It was enough—I turned away for the little church-yard. Time has set many a melancholy seal there, since I last visited it. I passed by the resting-place of many familiar ones unheeded, nor stopped till I reached a humble grave at the farthest side of the enclosure. The simple stone told me all that I feard to know:

SACRED
To the memory of
MR. JONATHAN DOOLITTLE.
Aged 81.
Born, 17—.
Died, 18—.

'An honest man's the noblest work of God.'

By his side slumbered his aged and way-worn companion. "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided." I turned away, with an over-burdened and aching heart. As I retraced my steps, I passed by the old mansion. The stranger had been there—and the sorrowful night-wind, as it swept by in mournful gusts, told, in a language that my heart understood, that the joy of the village had departed. It was a dreary spot for me, and I rested not till the bustle of the city had revived me.

Farewell, old man! Thy name is linked with the earliest, the dearest associations of my heart! Thy life was like the flowing of a pleasant stream! The prayer of the widow, the thanksgiving of the orphan, attest thy worth, and happy is he who shall merit, as thou dost, thy simple epitaph! E.

POLITICAL.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

MR FOREST'S ORATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS—The 69th No. of the Globe publishes the Oration of EDWIN FOREST, Esq., delivered on the Fourth of July last, at the Democratic Republican celebration in the City of New York. This oration and the celebration at which it was pronounced, though highly vituperable, have passed unnoticed by your Journal. It is hoped, therefore, that these remarks of mine, tho' crude and hurried, may not be entirely without interest.

Such proceedings aim at once a death blow at that great unanimity which has heretofore characterised the celebration of the Anniversary of our national freedom—a day that has at all times been greeted and commemorated with feelings the most amicable and movements the most fraternal.

This meeting was originated, avowedly, for party purposes; and the Address of Mr. Forest, though not confessedly a party paper upon its face, and though it might not be esteemed such by the superficial reader, yet, slight penetration discovers it discussing, and that too in a crouching manner, the exciting political questions of the day. In one paragraph he is found warmly advocating the Sub-Treasury; in another he is discovered carrying on a subtle opposition to any project for a U. S. Bank, the first by an attempt to sustain the principle of "*EXPERIMENT*," the second by denouncing all connexion between politics and trade, commerce and government.

These, with other political subjects, may be discussed and should be discussed upon proper occasions and under proper circumstances; but never upon the anniversary of our national freedom. Upon that day, party and faction, and all questions tending at all to mar festivity, should slumber in deadly stillness.

The result of such a course as that pursued at the New York celebration, is at once obvious. If the Democratic Party meet together on that day for political organization and party discipline, the Federal party must follow their evil precedent, this is natural, and would be but an exercise of the great principle of self-defence. The origin of the modern Convention system and its subsequent progress, clearly demonstrate the alternative to which the Federal party must be driven. The system had its rise with the Democracy of New York, and was there used as a mighty engine of Party. At first it was doubted by the Federalists as highly aristocratic, and tending to trample under foot the popular will. But soon it was discovered and fully demonstrated that the interest and salvation of their own party imperiously demanded that they too should resort to Conventions, and thus meet the opposing party with weapons of its own choice.

A precedent has been set in the New York celebration, and let that precedent be but followed up, and the period is near when that day upon which, until now, all party animosity has dreamed is forgetfulness, and where nothing could be heard but the echo of fraternal conviviality from corner to corner of our continent, shall be turned into a day of political strife and factious discord.

It is true that Democratic and Federal, Republican and Whig, may be used to distinguish the two great leading parties in our country, but let neither be applied to sketch the whole American people. They are mere descriptive appellations. During the administration of General Washington, his Cabinet was equally divided—Jefferson, Secretary of State, and Randolph, Attorney General, on the one side; and Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, and Knox Secretary of War, on the other. Gen Washington was on neither side, but gave each party credit for its correctness of principle.

This Cabinet was divided upon the question of the quantum of power which should be exercised by the General Government over the States. The Hamilton party were for retaining much power in the hands of the Central Authority, in order to sustain the Confederacy—and hence the word *Federalist*. The Jefferson party, on the contrary, were for giving less power to the General Government and leaving more to the States—and hence the name anti-Federalist or *Democrat*.

No less than six times does the set expression '*Democratic liberty*,' occur in the short oration of Mr Forest, and twelve times does the rigid party word, '*Democratic*' in truth the whole production, from its very caption to its ultimate word, is emphatically of party character. That Democrats and Federalists have the right to meet and discuss party measures, none can deny or question, but the birth day of our National Independence is not a day for such discordant operations.

On that day, all banners should unfurl and blaze forth the inscription, '*E Pluribus Unum*;' all hearts should overflow with American people; all orations should knell the story of *National Liberty*; and censured be the party, the faction, or the man who shall be found the propagator of political wrangle or party strife.

Your obedient serv't,

T. C. * * *.

August, 1838.

LETTER FROM J. C. CALHOUN, Esq.

Mr. Calhoun was invited to a public dinner, given lately to Mr. Preston, at Columbia, S. C. He declined to attend, because the festival was intended as a testimony of approbation of the late [illegible] late session; and of course an indirect condemnation of his own course. After expressing regret at the present political division in S. Carolina, in the reply to the Committee's letter of invitation, Mr. C. says:

I have long regarded the South as the balance wheel of our beautiful, but complex system of government, and I consider its union, not only as necessary to its own prosperity and safety, but indispensable to the proper working of the whole machine. It is an opinion deliberately formed, after much reflection, and no little experience. We are the weaker and exposed section, and must, of course, have the deepest interest in confining the General Government to its proper sphere, on which depends its safety and duration, so essential to the safety and prosperity of all. To effect this, union among ourselves is indispensable, while as the weaker portion of the confederacy, it cannot endanger either the rights or the safety of the stronger. But union among ourselves at home, in our own State, if not necessary, is important to the union of the whole South. Circumstances to which I need not refer, have given the State a prominence and influence far beyond its extent, population, or wealth.

Entertaining these views, I was ready to make any sacrifice short of principle and duty to avoid division and discord at home, but it was impossible for me without sacrificing them, to take any other course in the present juncture, than that which I did.

I long since foresaw its approach, and made up my mind as to the part I would act should it arrive in my time. Four years ago, on the removal of the deposites, I openly avowed in debate the principles and sentiments on which I acted at the late and extra session, and of consequence, could take no other course without palpably contradicting my recorded opinions, and this without any change of principle or sentiment. So far otherwise, time and reflection have but served to confirm the opinions I then entertained and expressed. I do believe that the only real alternative left is, whether the government shall go back to its original policy established by the act of 1789, and collect its revenue in the legal and constitutional currency of the country, and keep it by its own responsible officers, or charter another bank—or, in other words, between the constitutional Treasury and another National Bank, with sufficient capital and power to controul the exchanges, the currency, the commerce, and the business of the Union. All other measures, the pet bank system, special deposites, and all, are but temporary expedients—half-way houses, and so understood and avowed by the great body opposed to the separation of Government from the banks. Between the two—the constitutional Treasury and a National Bank, I could not hesitate. I do most solemnly believe that a bank with power and influence sufficient to effect the object proposed, would be most dangerous of all measures—would be fatal to our free institutions, and destructive of the commerce, interests and safety of the staple States. Its powers would make it despotic, and enable it to controul the action of Congress, and to take from the people in reality the power of electing the President, who would be virtually elected by the bank, and be but an instrument in its hands. It would, in a word, make a master—not a master having a common interest in the wheat, and a master to protect and cherish all the parts, but a local and sectional master, whose power would be wielded to aggrandize, and build up one portion by oppressing the other.

Thus thinking, no alternative was left, but to pursue the course I did, even at the hazard of differing from my colleague and many of my old friends, for whom I have the highest regard and the kindest feelings. In taking it, I could not but foresee, that it would bring the most conflict with the

VIRG'A FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1838.

THE ELECTIONS.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The mails of last evening brought us returns of the election from all the 65 counties of North Carolina excepting the three extreme western ones. The result for members of Assembly is as follows:

Whigs - 92 Van Buren - 75

Giving the three counties unheard from all to the Administration, there will still remain a clear Whig majority in the Legislature of 11—8 in the Senate, and 6 in the lower House.

The returns of the Governor's election have been received from but 46 counties out of the 65 in which Dudley is now 13,000 votes ahead!

MISSOURI.—The Whig gain in this State is great, the ugly not enough to turn the scale against humbugery. The Van Buren party have again succeeded in electing their candidates, by diminished majorities. Miller and Harrison (V. B.) are elected in Congress, over Wilson and Ap'n (Whig). The returns for the Legislature, so far as received, give 53 Whigs, 67 Van Buren—Last year the Whigs had but 25 in both houses.

ILLINOIS.—Ellmore to the Nashville Union states the assembly, by small majorities. One year more, however, will, it is thought, open the eyes the suffering clutches of Van Buren. The returns thus far for Governor, give Edwards, (Whig) 12,024, Carlin, V. B. 11,917. For Lieut. Governor, Davidson, Whig, 13,216, Anderson, V. B., 15,754. The V. B. candidate for Congress are also, it is thought, elected.

The Government still continues to issue irredeemable shin-plasters, and nearly all the Banks in the country pay gold or silver for their bills. What a lesson for the public!

We lay before our readers, to-day, the Report of the President and Directors of the Railroad Company for the year ending July 15, 1838. It will be seen by the report that the receipts of the Company, taking into consideration all the disadvantages with which the road has had to contend!—bad crops or no crops at all—bad roads, &c.,—are as large as could be reasonably expected—and that the trade and travel over the road continues gradually to increase, the amount received for tonnage and passengers during the last year have exceeded that of the preceding nearly $9,000. A fact stated in the report is worthy of notice here, and creditable to those who have charge of the engines on the road, viz: that of the 30,000 individuals who have travelled over the road since it has been in operation, not one has sustained the slightest injury.—No better evidence could be adduced of the qualifications of the conductors, engineers, &c. on the road for their respective offices.—[*Winchester Republican.*

Packard's (Phila.) Reporter of Tuesday says:—"No little excitement has been produced in Philadelphia within the last week, by the extraordinary course of some of the New York Brokers. These gentlemen have, in some instances, forwarded Philadelphia Bank notes to this city, and in order to avoid paying a fair rate for Exchange on N. York, have demanded the specie from the Phildelphia Banks, and had it taken to the commercial emporium. Much indignation has been produced by this conduct. It is unfair, as well towards the Philadelphia Brokers as the Philadelphia Banks, and has not really excited censure."

ILLINOIS BANKS.—The St. Louis Bulletin, of the 13th, announces that the State Bank and Branches, of Illinois, resumed specie payments on the 14th.

MR. PAULDING.—We are glad to have it in our power to say, that Mr. Paulding is not the author of the recent attacks on the Navy, made through the columns of the Globe, nor was he privy to their being made. The Richmond Enquirer is our authority for this assertion. That paper of Friday says: "Had we felt at liberty to speak upon the subject, we could have denied, within a few days after the articles had appeared, the agency of the Secretary in this transaction. We saw a letter from him, expressly declaring that he was not the author, and that he did not know who was."

We are highly gratified at this disclaimer, not more on account of the harmony which should exist between the officers in this service, than for the sake of Mr Paulding. We are gratified, too, that he felt that a disclaimer was necessary on his part, as soon as he heard the surmises on the subject, and that it extends to all agency or knowledge in relation to the attacks.

But the question now recurs "who is the author?" The Albany Argus says "it is the office of the Globe to tell." The Globe says that Mr. Kendall is not, and the Richmond Enquirer has it from under Mr. Paulding's own hand that he has not. Who is it then? Let the slanderer stand forth and avow his work of infamy. He may then be commended for his boldness. He cannot hope long to remain unknown. Those who have free admission to the editorial columns of the Globe are many, but the list is still circumscribed. The disclaimers will soon leave the author alone, and he will then be startled from his hiding place, by finding the unmoved finger of scorn pointed at him. Let him, then, make a virtue of necessity—avow himself, stand forth as a wholesale slanderer, and show that he does not unite with the venom of the toad, all the meanness of the coward.—*Balt. Chron.*

The late Secretary of the Navy.—Mr. Dickerson, the late Secretary of the Navy, was recently invited to a public entertainment by his friends at Newark, New Jersey. He declined in a long letter, in which he recites his public services, at great length, and strikes a severe blow at the Globe, for its impudence in consigning him, forever, to the shades of private life. The following extract from this letter is all that our readers can feel the least interest in

Before closing, however, I have to notice a subject of deep mortification to me. The editor of the Globe, in announcing my retirement from office, very civilly dismissed me the service for the residue of my natural life; as this, however, was done with expressions of great kindness, I was disposed to consider it in the light of an honorable discharge, and hoped that as such it might remain at rest, without observation or comment by any one, by rendering me a favor.

In the Jerseyman of the 15th instant, printed at Morristown, this subject is noticed for the purpose of holding the President responsible for the language of the Globe, and represents him as treating me with a great want of personal respect and kindness, on my leaving Washington, for which the sympathy of my native county of Morris is solicited in my behalf; all which is expressed in terms as highly offensive to my pride and feelings, as it is unjust to the President. I can assure you I have never received from that gentleman more proofs of kindness and respect, than during the last months of my official connection with him, and which he continued to manifest to the last hour of my remaining at Washington.

MORE RESUMPTION.—We learn with pleasure that the Vicksburg Bank has arranged for a loan of $1,200,000, and the Planter's Bank of Mississippi for a loan of $1,500,000, and that the Mississippi State stock of five millions issued for the establishment of the Union Bank has been so far negotiated as that the parties are authorized to draw immediately for two millions. These sums, making about five millions in all, will enable Mississippi to "wheel into the line" of resumption at once.

These negociations have been made at Philadelphia, chiefly if not wholly under the patronage of the U. S. Bank there.—All the country will therefore immediately be brought into the ruinous policy of resumption. We shall soon see no rate of exchange within the U. States above 2½ per cent.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS has published a long address to his constituents, in which he maintains the right of petition, and the other measures which he advocated in Congress.

Acquittal for Murder on Second Trial.—Two men named Gilligan, tried last winter on a charge of murder, and found guilty, in Luzerne co., Pa., were last week, on a new trial, pronounced not guilty.

New Medical School.—A new school of Medicine, in which is to be taught the Botanical practice, is about being established in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Dr. A. C. Draper, of Philadelphia, has been appointed principal lecturer.

WOODFORD BARBECUE.—According to the Lexington Intelligencer, the barbecue given at Woodford to Messrs. Crittenden and Hawes was a splendid affair. A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, from Woodford and the adjoining counties were present and partook of the festivities. The arrangements were such as the county of Woodford has become proverbial for, on such occasions; and every thing went off harmoniously and to the satisfaction of those present. The speeches of Messrs. Crittenden, Morehead, Poindexter, Allan, and others, are highly praised by those who heard them.

MYSTERY.

From the Lavina (Ga.) Telegraph Extra, Aug. 4.

It is with mortified feeling that we have to announce to our readers that we will discontinue the publication of the Darien Telegraph for the present.

Our friends may be assured that it is no slight cause that leads us to this course. When we say, that if we do not so, our house will be burned—our helpless innocent children and beloved wife, murdered—and the few gallant friends we have, sacrificed—and that property would be destroyed in the city, that fifty years would not replace—we say the truth.—But enough at present.

Those who are indebted to us will please make immediate payment to the persecuted Editor. C. MACARDELL.

From the Richmond Whig.

To Revolutionary Pensioners.—By a late act of Congress, some change having been made in the form of vouchers for drawing pensions, to avoid the trouble and expense of postage, &c. to the old soldiers frequently returning their papers, this notice is given to inform them that printed forms can be had in the City of Richmond at the trifling expense of three to four cents each.

Blair and Whitney.—The notorious F. P. Blair and the notorious R. M. Whitney, have fallen out. The last Globe talks about the "audacity of this man," and says that nothing is so well calculated to defeat a measure as for it to be known that it is undertaken "at the instigation of a Biddle or a Whitney."

"When rogues fall out," &c.

The Globe charges Mr. Whitney with having "sent round printed circulars to the Banks, invoking them to use every possible exertion to put down the Democratic party in the elections," &c.

The Globe of last Saturday has another scorching article against REUBEN M. WHITNEY. There is an old proverb applicable to the fight which will be for the advantage of "honest men."—[*Balt. Chronicle.*

Senator Tallmadge is leading the Conservatives in New York, and exerting himself strenuously against the Administration. He has denounced Mr. Van Buren and his measures as unworthy of the support of the republicans of the country.

A LARGE REWARD.—An advertisement in the Savannah Georgian, offers a reward of $500 for a missing letter, which was written by the Governor of Georgia to Wm. Slade, a member of Congress from Vermont and the stern advocate of abolition. The advertisement says "it is to be distinctly understood that said letter is not to be read by the finder, there being certain passages in it that ought not to meet the public eye. Upon delivery or transmission of said letter to the Executive Department, the above sum will be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." Was the letter filched from the mail, or was it only written and not sent? There is something mysterious again.—*Balt. Sun.*

Frost in Massachusetts.—The Essex Register of the 16th says,—"Yesterday morning some of the low lands in our vicinity were white with frost. No damage was done to vegetation." The Lowell Advertiser of the 13th instant, states that there was slight frost in some of the neighboring towns on Tuesday night last.

BATAVIA, N. Y. Aug. 15, 1838.

The Hon. WILLIAM PATTERSON, member of Congress for Genesee county, New York, died last evening at 6 o'clock, at his residence in Warsaw.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—This subject is begining to attract the earnest attention of the philanthropists in all parts of the country where it at present exists. It is a disgraceful relic of tyranny, and should be abolished as soon as possible.

MR. VAN BUREN HANGING TO OTHER MENS' SKIRTS.

The New York Star, in an appeal to its old Tammany friends, shows up one invariable tactic practised by Mr. Van Buren, through his fortunate career, viz: the unusual facility with which he attached himself to the skirts of rising men.

You may remember when in 1817 we run up the Bucktail flag we had but eighteen men with us in the Legislature, and with only three presses in the State we opposed Dewitt Clinton, on the grounds that he had opposed the war, and run against James Madison for the Presidency, and in three years we carried the State. Where was Martin Van Buren at that time? With the Democracy—with the War party—with the Madisonians? No such thing. He was hanging on the skirts of Mr. Clinton; and here let me remind you that hanging on the skirts of eminent men has been the peculiar feature and secret of Mr. Van Buren's advancement: he was elected to the Senate as a Clintonian; he moved in the Convention to have Clinton's nomination as Governor made unanimous; he hung closely to his skirts until he saw the current setting against him, when he dropped off and tacked himself to the skirts of Tompkins, and when Tompkins retired, he got hold of the skirts of Roger Skinner, Parley Keyes and Bill Marcy, and in one minute he was in the Senate of the United States, much to the annoyance of that disinterested politician, Col. Samuel Young.

In the Senate he held on to the skirts of Rufus King, until he got introduced to "good society." He then took hold of the skirts of Crawford, and when poor Crawford lost the election for President, and John Quincy Adams succeeded, he made two or three grabs at his skirts, but Adams wore a spencer and Van Buren missed his hold, and he settled down quietly in the Senate, looking round to see whom he could next ride, like the old man in the story of Sinbad the sailor. At length when it was reduced to a certainty that Andrew Jackson would succeed, he crept by degrees near him, for the old Chief was afraid of Van Buren, and finally he succeeded in getting him by the button, and in this way got into the cabinet; he then caught hold of the skirts of Eaton, Kendall and Blair, and finally through their intercession and efforts he crawled into the General's breeches pocket and he made him his successor. Having lost the old Chief, and having no skirts but his own to sustain him, he fell to the ground as every body expected he would do.

From the Lewisburg Enquirer, of the 17th.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.—Guests still continue to arrive daily at this place in great numbers. In addition to the largest and gayest fashionable company ever known at any previous season, are the following distinguished individuals:—The President of the United States, the Secretary of War, Hon. Wm. C. Rives, Hon. Wm. H. Roane, Judge Strange of North Carolina, and Mr. Nicholas of the U. S. Senate, Mr. Henry A. Wise, Mr. Legare of South Carolina, Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson, Mr. Thomas of Maryland, Mr. Miller, Col. Downing, and Mr. Rice Garland of the House of Representatives.—Governor Jas. Barbour, Judge Cabell and Judge Brook of the High Court of Appeals of Virginia, yet remain at the Springs.—We notice also among the visiters, Judge Allen and Judge Randolph of Florida, Gen. Hernandes and Geo. Washington Campbell, Robert Stanard, Esq., and several others who have filled and now occupy public stations. The Hon. Benj. Watkins Leigh is at the Warm Springs, and his arrival here is daily expected.—Capt. Marryatt, of the Royal Navy, the distinguished novelist, is also here. The weather for a few days past has been mild, dry, and pleasant, contributing much to the gaiety of the place and the varied amusements participated in by the numerous visiters. The Springs, and the neighborhood, continue full to overflowing, notwithstanding the frequent and daily departures of those who have staid out the time contemplated on their arrival. The intelligence we have from the other Springs is, that at the Red Sulphur there are over 300 visiters—at the Salt Sulphur 220 or 30, at the Blue Sulphur 260, and at the Sweet Springs about the same number as the latter place. The Grey Sulphur we learn has from 50 to 60 boarders. We have not ascertained the number of visiters at the Hot and Warm Springs, but of this fact we are confidently assured, that at the present moment there are over two thousand persons in pursuit of health recreation, and pleasure, among the Alleghany Mountains in this immediate vicinity.

The Lewisburg Enquirer of the 17th states that there were at that time over seven hundred visiters at the White Sulphur—and that there were large numbers at the other Springs. President Van Buren was met about five miles from the White Sulphur by a party of gentlemen, among whom was Judge Parker, who in behalf of the company gave him a cordial welcome.

The following is a resolution passed by Lynch's Democratic meeting in Philadelphia:

Resolved, That the delegates of this Ward be and they are hereby instructed not to place in nomination for any office, the name of a single individual who is connected with any bank or banking institution, either as director, stockholder, or borrower, or who is liable to the suspicion of Conservatism which is only another name for Federalism.

A late London paper states that the elite of that city have eschewed the cigar and taken to the pipe.

The Paris papers contain the trials of several persons charged with stealing, killing, and flaying cats, and selling them to the proprietors of eating houses as rabbits. They were found guilty and sentenced to short imprisonments, and small fines—the most guilty to 6 months confinement and 100 francs fine.

SOMETHING NEW.—A very curious feat was performed on Monday evening last at the Washington race course, by a youth of eighteen years of age, for a wager of $50. He was to carry a man weighing one hundred and twenty-five pounds, around the course, measuring one mile, which he performed with the greatest ease in seventeen minutes. After performing the feat, he ran about fifty yards and back again, with his load on his shoulders, amid the loud huzzas of the multitude who had assembled to witness the feat.—[*Georgetown Advocate.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man by the name of Ashton, who was employed at the Potomac Aqueduct, while adjusting some disorder at the bottom of the pit, was instantly killed by the accidental falling of a piece of timber from the top of the pit. We understand that Mr. Ashton was a young man of good character and a professor of religion—he was to have been married on to-morrow evening.—[*Potomac Advocate.*

The fate of fourteen of the persons recently sentenced to death in Upper Canada, has just been determined. Three of them, Chandler, Waite and McLeod, are to be executed on the 25th, agreeably to their sentence. Eight others, including Miller & the other Americans, to be transported to some one of the British Colonies for life. Three others, to the penitentiary for three years. The case of the remaining convict, Wagoner, has not been decided—great efforts having been made by his friends to procure his banishment to the U. States.

Sixteen other State prisoners were also released from the jail at Toronto last week. Seven of them were condemned to death—among the rest, Charles Durand, a relative of Doctor Duncomb. It is supposed that the order for their release was received by the Great Western.

The St. Louis Republican of 9th inst. says: "By a gentleman, who arrived yesterday from Fort Leavenworth, we are informed that the Sioux Indians made an attack on the Kickapoos, and that a detachment of troops had been sent from the fort to the scene of action to quell the marauders.—As these skirmishes are of frequent occurrence among the Indians, no serious consequences were apprehended: but now it has a much more serious aspect had just reached the fort. The Indians along the frontier were arraying themselves against the whites, and the wampun was passing among the different tribes. This is generally sent to the various tribes when they wish to bring about a general war against the whites."

A Benton Sub-Treasury.—A deposit of gold coins was brought to light a few days ago by some negro laborers, while digging to graduate a street in the fields, where, in old times, had been a burying ground. They kept the matter a secret for some days, but anxious to know the value of the coins, they showed one of them to a gentleman for that purpose, and stated that they had found it with a "parcel more" in the remains of a small trunk, in which was also something that looked like a bundle of bank notes, but on touching it, it all fell to pieces like dust.—They would not reveal the number of coins in the trunk. The one which they exhibited proved to be a ducat, coined in Holland, in 1758, and is valued at $2.50. It would be a fruitless task to investigate the cause or the period of the interment of this treasure. It was a much less difficult and more pleasing one to exhume it, as the Cuffies who performed the ceremony no doubt realised.—[*Norfolk Herald.*

The horrible Murder in Virginia.—The New York Whig gives the following particulars of the bloody and malicious massacre of the two lovely little girls, daughters of Judge Mayse, of Virginia, by a couple of slaves, near the Virginia Sulphur Springs, received from a lady and a gentleman just returned from the South. It appears that the Judge owns several slaves, and among others, Sally, an old woman; Andy, a desperate negro; and Jane, a daughter of Sally, a girl of 14;—Jane was in the habit of taking the children to a school in the vicinity. On last Friday week, they did not return as usual, and the family became uneasy at their absence. Search was made and they were at last found by Jane, but as she exclaimed, when thirty feet from them in the dusk of the evening—"Here they are with their throats cut," suspicion fell upon her and she was immediately arrested. Upon examination she stated, that on the day above mentioned, Sally told her to bring the children home by the way of the blackberry patch. When she arrived there, the old woman seized the youngest child, and cut its throat; Andy rushed out of the bushes, and cut the throat of the eldest. They then wanted to murder the infant of Mrs. Mayse, which Jane had in her arms; she, however fled, and saved the innocent.—Four of the Judge's children have previously died very suddenly, and it is now supposed that they were poisoned by Sally. She was heard to say, a short time ago, after her master had been lecturing her, that no child of the Judge's should live to horsewhip a child of her's. The murdered children were one 2 and the other 8 years of age.

The persons from whom we gather the above say she pleaded for the children and the distracted mother weeping over them. They describe it as a most heart rending scene. The parents have but one left out of seven.

Bite of the Rattle Snake.—The Marshall (Va.) Sentinel gives the annexed account of the death of a gentleman, from the bite of this venomous reptile. On Friday, the 6th of July, about 12 o'clock, Mr. Jacob Hesser, of Braxton county, Va., was bitten on the shinbone, midway between the knee and the instep, by a rattle Snake, when within one-fifth of a mile from his house. The wound appeared so trifling at first as scarcely to attract his attention but in a moment or two he exclaimed to his brother by the burning and smarting of his wound, and the very strange sensations felt through the whole system. He immediately started for his house, and was unable to proceed farther than the porch, where he fell. Vomiting blood commenced violently, and death like sickness was felt at the heart. His whole system became agitated and convulsed. In this awful situation he continued with but little intermission until death came to his relief at about 10 o'clock at night.

UNPARALLELED DESPATCH.—We were shown a box of goods this morning received by Messrs. Griffith Standart & Co. for R. S. Cox, Zanesville, Ohio; shipped from Bristol, England, per the steam ship Great Western, on the 20th July last. Such is the triumph of steam, that goods from Bristol, England, reach Cleveland, Ohio, in just one month! What is distance where art and genius combine to overcome it? Measured by time, our city is now only 30 days distant from the commercial mart of the world!—[*Cleveland Her.*

From the New York American.

THE CHEROKEES.

As we have seen several statements implying that these Indians were still dissatisfied, and subject, in consequence, to harsh treatment by the forces ordered to superintend their emigration, we take pleasure in imparting, on unquestionable authority, the following facts:

The whole of the Cherokees were, on the 31st ult. collected in four camps—of whom 8000 were around the head quarters of Gen. Scott, and the remainder, about 4000, in three other camps—in addition to 3000 sent off to the West in June. They are perfectly content to emigrate as soon as the cool season shall return.

The General takes care to see them well fed and clothed, furnished with tents, physicians, medicines, and hospital stores. The camp is about 12 miles by 4—covered with wood and shade—and supplied with 40 or 50 good springs and running streams, with the beautiful Highwassee river touching it one side. The Indians are cheerful, and confide unreservedly in the General, who has succeeded in making an arrangement with them, by which they are to conduct the emigration themselves, the Government furnishing, from time to time, upon the General's requisitions, out of the purchase money stipulated to be paid to the Indians dollars—funds for carrying on the removal.

The chiefs and head men are already opposing wagons and organizing parties for the land route. Two regiments only, the 4th Infantry and 3rd Artillery, are retained by the General, rather for protection to the Indians, than as a guard over them, as the militia are all discharged. No sentinels are posted over any of the Indian camps, and none are wanted. The Indians not only do not attempt escape, but they could not be driven away.

We rejoice in being able to communicate these facts, which soften so much the rigor of the decision that dooms these Indians to deportation—and which redound so much to the honor of General Scott.

CHEROKEE INDIANS.—We learn from the Hamilton (Tenn.) Gazette of the 9th instant, that the conference between the Cherokee Council and Genl. Scott has resulted in an arrangement by which the transportation of the Indians has been entrusted to the Chiefs of the nation, who are to receive $65 per head for the removal. The Indians are to be subsisted by the Government until they commence their journey, from which time the Chiefs are to furnish all the subsistance and means of transportation. They are to commence the removal on the 1st September in detachments of *one thousand*, to follow each other after intervals of a few days. By the 20th October it is thought all will be on the way. The Indians, it is said, are highly pleased with the arrangement.

News has just reached us, that Thomas P. Moore, notorious as "Free Tom Moore," attacked the Senior Editor of this paper in the yard of the Harrisburg Springs. Mr. Moore, advanced upon Mr. Prentice with a drawn pistol and fired at him: Mr. Prentice then fired, neither shot taking effect. Mr. Prentice drew a second pistol, when Mr. Moore quailed and said he had no other arms; whereupon Mr. Prentice from superabundant magnanimity spared the miscreant's life.—[*Louisville Journal.*

HARRODSBURG, Aug 12, 1838.

MAJ. THOMAS P. MOORE.

Dear Sir:—I have this moment received your note, requesting of me a statement of the facts in relation to the rencontre between yourself and Mr. Prentice, and I hasten to give them:—

I was informed this evening that you desired to see me, and had passed on to the Springs, and immediately (in company with Col. Briscoe) proceeded to the Springs, where I met you. On returning you requested me to say to Mr. Prentice that you did not intend to attack him at the hotel, or in a crowd, where the lives of others would be endangered. But if Mr. Prentice would show himself at any place where he could have a fair, open and manly fight, you would attack him. When we were immediately in front of the hotel, we discovered Mr. Prentice and another gentleman approaching us, immediately in the same walk. From the preparation that each of you made, I perceived that a conflict was inevitable, and immediately requested every one to get out of the way. After you had exchanged a shot, I informed Mr. Prentice that you had discharged your only pistol, and many persons coming up at the time, the conflict was immediately stopped.

As you had requested me, I informed Mr. Prentice, through two of his friends, that you would meet him at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening, at the Springs, where he should have a fair and open fight, which he has declined.

Respectfully, your friend
and obedient servant,
GEO. W. WARD.

Mr. Prentice's account of the affair, in our next issue.

FROM MR. CLAY.

ASHLAND, July 21, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 3d, inviting me to a public dinner, which the constituents of the Hon. Wm. K. Bond intend to honor him with on the 11th of next month, having been addressed to me at Washington, and not finding me there, has been sent to me here.

Coinciding entirely with Mr. Bond's constituents in the high estimate which they have placed upon his merits and services, I should be most happy to assist in rendering him the well deserved testimony which is proposed, but my engagements will not allow me to leave home, and I am, therefore, compelled to deny myself the gratification of accepting your polite invitation. Allow me, however, to offer a sentiment, which I hope may prove acceptable to those who may assemble at the dinner:

Bond's Speech—If it fell on stony ground and among thorns in the House of Representatives, among the People it has fallen on good ground, and will bring forth a hundred fold.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Messrs. J. LIGGETT, M. S. COOK, S. W. ELY, &c. &c.

The Congressional vacancy in Alabama.—The vacancy in the delegation to Congress, occasioned by the death of Mr. Lawler, has been filled by the election of Gen. CRABB, the Whig candidate.

From the National Intelligencer.

The system of dragooning, practised by the organs of "the party" upon all members thereof who exhibit any thing like honest independence, does not always answer. In the speech of Mr Senator TALLMADGE, which we lately had occasion to publish, it was nobly and gallantly rebuked. We are glad to see evidences of a like spirit on the part of the conservatives of the South, and especially in a letter from Mr. GRANDLAND, Representative in Congress from Georgia, indicating himself from unpatriotic attacks cast upon him by the Washington correspondent of one of the newspapers of his State. We extract from it the following passage, distinguished by a manly and truly Republican spirit:

"Am I to understand that I was selected as one of nine to represent the gallant State of Georgia in the first deliberative body in the world—the Congress of the United States—to play the part of a miserable tool, to be used for any and every purpose, as a majority of my party choose to convert me? Am I to have no opinion of my own, but, spaniel-like, to follow on as commanded? And is this the character that would obtain favor with the people I represent? No, no, sir! I will not. I cannot believe my native State would ever consent to see her Representative on the floor of Congress play the tame, heartless, and corrupt part of following the lead of any man, or set of men, unless he believed it correct. I do not believe my constituents would differ with me, if they knew the grounds of my decision in the Mississippi case. Yet if they, or any other portion of my friends claimed of me to do violence to my conscience, in giving a vote against the Constitution, either for the purpose of acting with a majority of my friends in Congress, or any other reason, I tell them to their teeth, I am not their man. Sooner would I bury myself in the coldest corner of the deepest cavern, where the light of heaven should never shine upon me, than have a fault of mine that I have placed so infamous a part in the councils of my country. I sincerely rejoice that I had, on that occasion, moral firmness to discharge my duty to the Constitution, my constituents and my own character. And in this conviction, I will add, I cannot envy the feelings of the man, much less his principles, that holds the opposite doctrine as the rule of his conduct."

In the same spirit as the above is the following extract from the address of Mr. CLARK, Representative in Congress from New York, to his constituents, upon the occasion of a public denunciation of him for his independent vote on the sub-Treasury bill:

"For what, I ask, am I proscribed?—For the exercise of an honest difference of opinion from the President in regard to the Sub-Treasury. When with emotions of gratitude I accepted at your hands the high and responsible station of your Representative in Congress, I took it as a freeman, from the hands of freemen, free to think and to act as duty might prompt, and love of country inspire. Did you send me here [to Washington] to be the tool, the slave of the Executive, to do his bidding by instinct—to see with his eyes, to hear with his ears, and to be the mere registrar of his re-cripts? Is this Republican doctrine? Are the Representatives of the People mere automata, to be worked by the pulling of executive wires? If so, why not at once make the President a tyrant, by investing him with the legislative robe? It is mockery to talk of independent legislation if such doctrine prevails. It results in this. If a member of Congress dare dissent from an Executive recommendation, it follows that he becomes the object of reviling, of ostracism, and outlawry. Are the messages of the President edicts? If so, why pass thro' the idle ceremony of discussing them in Congress? Let them at once be enrolled as the laws of the land. This course would save much time and expense in the attendance of members, and vastly simplify the machinery of Government. It would save much self-degradation and debasement of members, and dispense with the valuable services of fawning sycophants of power. Then we shall know on whom the exclusive responsibility of measures should rest. Now the puppets of legislation share in the responsibility which, if this doctrine of subserviency be correct, they should not, as they dare to travel only in the direction pointed out by the executive finger board. If this doctrine be correct, abolish Congress, invest the tenant of the White House with the imperial purple, and declare him supreme dictator for life. Has it come to this, that a dissent from the President subjects the dissenter to the infliction of party penalties, and to ejection from the pale of the Democratic church? If so, who would wish to hold rank in the party by such an humiliating tenure?

A letter from Texas of the 16th July last, says, "the Hon. James Collingsworth, chief justice of the republic, was found murdered in his bed, a few days since. The body was much mutilated, and it is supposed he was murdered. He is said to have had money with him."

PHILADELPHIA.—The value of real estate in Philadelphia amounted in 1835 to $64,578,753. By the assessment of the present year it amounts to $74,762,691. Increase in three years, upwards of ten millions.

ANOTHER SUB-TREASURER ABSCONDED.—The last Lexington Observer brings us the following:—"We learn from the Tennessee Review, that Littleberry Hawkins, one of Mr. Van Buren's "constitutional Sub-Treasurers," receiver of public money at Helena, Ark., has absconded, proving a defaulter to the amount of $115,—[illegible] The amount for which he had given bond to the Government was only $20,000, leaving a balance of $95,462 41, to pay for his loud huzzas in favor of Van Buren and Democracy!"

A Sub-Treasurer.—Anthony Pancher, Postmaster in Washington co., Michigan, has been arrested for having been engaged with and harboring a gang of horse thieves and counterfeiters. He offered bail, which being refused, he was committed for safe keeping.

TARDY JUSTICE.—We learn from the *Army and Navy Chronicle*, that a pension of $150 per annum, for five years, has been granted to Mrs. Mary Bankson, of Baltimore, widow of Major John Bankson, of the revolutionary army. She used to reside in Georgetown, and her house was the home of any officer of the army who chose to make it so. Her declining years are now properly provided for. Republics are not always ungrateful.

SING SING PRISON, in New York, has now 817 convicts; of these but 28 are females.

CORN CROP IN MISSOURI

BOONVILLE (MISSOURI) August, 8.

We have taken some pains to ascertain as near as possible, the probable average quantity of corn which will be raised to the acre the present season in Cooper county; and from the best estimate we can make, founded on information received from intelligent farmers in different parts of the county, it will not be less than ten barrels, some farmers 12, none 15, and none will make less than 6 or 8 barrels to the acre, and there are very few who come down to the lowest estimate. In the bottom opposite Boonville and near Old Franklin in Howard county, the crop is estimated to average near 20 barrels to the acre. It is stated that there are in the bottom alluded to, several fields of corn extended altogether about a mile one way and a half a mile the other, that will yield 5000 barrels of corn; this, if the information be correct, would be hard to beat. Mr. Wm. Adams, 5 miles from Boonville, expects to raise from 24 acres about 300 barrels, a little upwards of 12 barrels to the acre. The price of corn will be low, but it can be profitably fed to hogs and cattle, and in that way will yield an ample remuneration to the farmer for the labor of cultivation. The late gentle showers of rain which have fallen within the last week, will improve the corn very much, they have come at a time when ears are filling and will be anticapated a month ago.—*Emigrant*

Preservation of Apples.—The following practical observations, contained in a letter from Noah Webster, Esq., have been published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

It is the practice with some persons to pick apples in October, and first spread them on the floor of an upper room. This practice is said to render apples more durable, by drying them. But I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples, after remaining on the trees long enough from the frost will admit, should be taken directly from trees to close casks, and kept dry and cool as possible. If suffered to lie on the floor for weeks, they wither and lose their flavor, without acquiring an additional durability. The best mode of preserving apples for spring use, I have found to be, the putting of them in dry sand as soon as picked. For this purpose, dry sand in the heat of summer, and late in October put down the apples in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these: 1st The sand keeps the apples from the air which is essential to their preservation. 2d. The sand checks the evaporation of the apples, thus preserving in them their flavor—at the same time any moisture yielded by the apples, (and some there will be,) is absorbed by the sand, so that the apples are kept dry, and all mustiness is prevented. My pippins in May and June, are as fresh as when first picked, even the ends of the stem looked as if just seperated from the twig.

About the first of September I put up six logs, one of which was an old sow which had just suckled a litter of pigs, and was in very thin condition. These I fed for three or four days on sweet apples, but at the end of that time I found they would not eat. I then threw them a quantity of very sour apples which they devoured rapidly. I afterwards fed them freely on a mixture of sweet and sour apples giving them for drink the ordinary slop of the kitchen, and when that was not sufficient I gave them spring water. I never saw hogs thrive more rapidly.—The sow I fed six weeks, the others only four, when I sold them to one of the Zanesville butchers, for market use. They were then excellent pork.

It is my opinion that two acres of orchard will, taking the swasons on an average, make as much pork as 6 or 8 acres cultivated in corn.

A FARMER.

Of Muskingum County, O.

From the Baltimore Patriot

PEACH TREES.—This valuable fruit tree has for a considerable number of years past fallen a sacrifice to a destructive insect that preys upon it near the root which is discoverable by a gummy substance issuing from the trunk. Many receipts have been published to prevent and destroy this ruinous insect, but they have not had the beneficial effect that could be desired. The writer of this has a favorite tree in his yard, which has for some years been infested with these insects, and which he has taken great pains to remove by the application of ashes, lime, tar &c all of which have failed to answer the intended purpose. In the course of the present spring, the tree was found to be in a dying state, and its leaves of a pale green color, and they soon changed to a pale color, and to all appearance the tree was dying or dead. As the last resort for its restoration he had recourse to charcoal, and a small quantity was placed around the roots of the tree and filled with that article. So far succeeded that in a short time the tree recovered and took a second growth, and now is in a luxuriant state, the leaves of a dark green color, equal almost to any thing of the kind, and much surprised all who had previously seen it.

P. S. The tree may be examined by calling at No. 18, Baltimore street.

TO SALT BUTTER.—Beat very well up together, in a marble mortar, half pound of common salt, 1 ounce saltpetre, and 4 ounces of loaf sugar. To every pound of fresh butter, after milk has been drawn off by beating, put an ounce of the mixed powder—incorporate it well, and put the butter in pots for keeping. In about a month—not before—it will be fit for use, and it will continue for ten years as good as butter newly made.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.—It is stated in the Charleston Courier of Tuesday, that in making arrangements for the rebuilding of a house in the burnt district of that city, which was destroyed by the great conflagration, the workmen discovered that the parcel of coal remaining in the cellar was on fire, and a piece of fat pine imbedded in the same was also in state of ignition, having without doubt been in that state since the morning of the 28th of April last, a period of three and a half months, being protected from the air by the rubbish which had fallen on it. The fact is vouched for by credible testimony, and deserves therefore general attention.

Why are ladies' gowns, about the region of the waist, like a camp-meeting? Because there is a great gathering there.

ANECDOTE.—[illegible]

LOVE AND MU[illegible]—[illegible]

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

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The ladies' gowns, about the regular waist, like a camp-meeting? There is a *great gathering* there.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

THE LATE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—A few weeks since I saw in your paper a few queries, that were originally proposed to the editor of the "Cincinnati Journal," relative to the organization of the last Assembly.

In reference to the first query, viz: The organization of the Assembly—I would observe—That in Philadelphia we behold a number of *Commissioners*, regularly sent up by their Presbyteries—Presbyteries, too, that never have been *tried, condemned*, or *excommunicated*—Presbyteries that have been formally recognised by every General Assembly since their erection up to the memorable Assembly of 1837. These Commissioners are in due form presented to the Clerks, and by them rejected. Afterwards, Dr. Patton presents them to the Chairman, while the House is organizing. The Chairman rejects them! Dr. Patton appeals to the House. The Chairman pronounces the appeal to be out of order, and will not put it to the House. Again Dr. Mason presents these Commissioners. The Chairman again rejects them. Dr. Mason appeals from the Chair to the House. The Chairman again arrests the appeal by pronouncing it out of order. Will it be denied that Dr. Patton and Dr. Mason were members of the House, and entitled to the privilege of members? *Surely not.* The Rev. N. Squire then presents his own commission, and claims his seat as a member. The Chairman replies, "We do not know you, sir." Will any one venture to say, that these several steps of the Clerks and Chairman were according to order and the Constitution of the Church? Is it not the duty of the Clerks to form a compact list of all the members present? (See Rule 6th of the General Rules of the Assembly.) Is it not the duty of the Clerks to form a compact list of all the members present, with regular commissions, and to enroll regular commissions, and to enroll no other members, except upon regular application for enrolment? Was this according to the Rules?

But further—Were not these commissions presented to the Chairman by regular members, with the knowledge too that they had been presented to the Clerks, and by them rejected? Did not the Chairman again and again reject this application? Did not these members regularly appeal from the Chair to the House? And did not the Chairman refuse to put the question before the House? (See the Report of the Old School Assembly, as published in the Philadelphia Presbyterian, of June 24. See also, the New York Observer, of May 26th.) Now, was this action of the Chairman according to rule and order? See the 9th Rule, viz: "The Moderator may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide questions of order, *subject* to an appeal to the Judicatory of any two members." See also, Rule 29th: "If any member consider himself aggrieved by a decision of the Moderator, it shall be his privilege to appeal to the Judicatory, and the question on such appeal *shall* be taken without debate."—Did not aggrieved members appeal? Was their appeal taken? No. The Moderator refused to do it, although the rule says it "*shall*." Who gave him this authority to "assume" the *Keys of the Kingdom?*

On the ground of these facts, I found an argument, firm as the everlasting Mountains, that according to all correct rule and order, the chairman and clerks forfeited their seats, and it became necessary to appoint other officers in order regularly and constitutionally to complete the organization of the Assembly. There was, therefore, a constitutional necessity for the course adopted by the Rev. Mr. Cleaveland, in nominating other officers.

In reference to the second query, viz: that Dr. Beaman was sworn into office by a Magistrate or Alderman—I would but remark, that no such thing ever occurred in Philadelphia or any other city, so far as my knowledge extends. And what if Dr. B. had been sworn, &c.? Would that have vitiated his election? But he was not. And most undoubtedly the editor of the *W. S.*, who was in Philadelphia at the time, and a prominent member, knew better, when, as late as July 26th, he recommends the letter containing the queries referred to. Moreover, *the Philadelphia Presbyterian, the organ of the Reformed Assembly, published no such thing.*"

In reference to the 3d party of which Dr. Hill is spoken of as Moderator, one remark is sufficient: *No such body ever existed.*

I hope, gentlemen, as you have published the interrogatories referred to, that you will give this a place in the columns of your excellent Journal. I also send you a short article on the importance of a Newspaper in every family. Q.

[Here must terminate the agitation of this subject through our columns. Were there no other reasons, our respect for the cause of Religion would forbid its continuance. More evil than good, we are sure, would grow out of it.—EDITORS.]

LOVE AND MARRIAGE.—A case was recently tried in Rutland, Vermont, in which a Miss Munson recovered $1425 of a Mr. Hastings, for a breach of a marriage contract. The curiosity of the thing is, that the Vermont judge charged the jury "that no explicit promise was necessary to bind the parties to a marriage contract, but that long continued attentions or intimacy with a female, was as good evidence of intended matrimony as a special contract." The principle of the case undoubtedly is, that if Hastings did not promise, he *ought to have done it!* and so the laws holds him responsible for the non-performance of his duty. A most excellent decision—a most righteous judge—compared with whom Daniel would appear but a common squire. We have no idea of a young fellow dangling about a woman for a year or two without being able to screw his courage to the sticking point, and then going off leaving his sweetheart half courted; we hate this everlasting nibble, and never a bite—this beating the bush for game, and not starting the game—this standing to the rack without touching the corn, if is not trying on of the age. There is not one girl in twenty can tell whether she is courted or not.—No wonder that when Betty Simper's cousin asked her if Billy Doubtful was courting her, she answered—"I don't know exactly—he's sorter courtin, and sorter not courtin." We have no doubt that this Hastings is one of these "sorter not" fellows, and most heartily do we rejoice that the judge has brought him up standing with a $1425 verdict.

The judge says, "that long continued attentions," or "intimacy," is just as good as a regular promise. Now we do not know what would pass for "intimacy" according to the laws of Vermont; but supposing "attentions" to consist in visiting, the time wasted by Miss Munson at each visit to be worth a dollar, which is dog cheap, Mr. Hastings has been making a fool of himself fourteen years and some odd weeks.

This decision makes a new era in the law of love, and we doubt not will tend to the promotion of matrimony and sound morality.—*Utica Democrat.*

ANECDOTE.—A worthy old clergyman of our acquaintance, one of the old school of which relics now remain, used to relate the following with much glee:—There was in his parish one C. by trade a Carpenter, who had acquired much credit for ingenuity and no less for shrewdness and wit. C. was one day hewing timber, when the Clegyman accosted him.

"Mr. C. you have become quite famous for ingenuity; you have made almost every thing else; pray can you make me a devil?"

"Very eathy, Mr. F.' replied the other, scanning the parson carelessly and then raising his axe; 'jeth put your foot on this stock—you want the leatht alterin of any man that I know of.'

RAIL ROAD TRAVELLING.—The passage of the train of cars from Baltimore to York on Saturday last, furnishes a favorable proof of the capacity of the Susquehanna Rail-Road for rapid travelling. The distance is fifty-six miles, and the passage was accomplished in three hours and sixteen minutes. The train on its return, made the journey in exactly the same time.

[*Balt. Chron. Aug. 28.*

The late Secretary of the Navy, in his letter to the Newark Committee, shows a good deal of bad blood towards the administration. He denounces, in the plainest terms, the intolerant and persecuting spirit with which the Conservatives have been treated. The following is an extract from his chapter upon this point:

"The intolerance and proscription exercised against those who have not been willing at once to abandon the deposite system, and adopt that of the sub-treasury, has done much to estrange from the democratic ranks many who had been the most sincere friends of the administration, who, by absenting themselves from the polls at the late elections, have insured a temporary success to our opponents.

Upon this important question, as upon all others, every one should be permitted to act agreeably to his honest convictions. *Party discipline should never be applied to measures of legislation.* NO PRINCIPLE OF DEMOCRACY IS INVOLVED IN THE QUESTION."

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—On Tuesday last, during the heavy rain, a little daughter of Mr. Pretzman, of Hagerstown, aged about four years, fell into the [illegible] gutter on Potomac road bridges, from Mr. Pretzman's lot, through seven lots, to Mr. David Barr's, where it was discovered by one of Mr. Barr's sons, in consequence of a portion of its clothing floating on the top of the water.—When taken out the little sufferer appeard to be dead, but by the use of proper means and exertions, was resuscitated, and, we learn, is now doing well.—*Torch Light.*

New mode of Blasting.—Within a few months we have seen in our exchange papers, notices of the application of electricity to the blasting of rocks, by means of a newly invented apparatus for that purpose. The Lockport Democrat and Balance says the experiment was tried at that place on Tuesday last, by Dr. Fisher of New York, to the entire satisfaction of those who witnessed it. The holes are charged in the usual way, and the powder ignited by means of wires leading from an electrical battery, placed at a convenient and safe distance. The blasts, to any required number, are discharged at one and the same instant, and by that means their united action is brought to bear with simultaneous force. It saves a waste of stone when used for splitting quarries, as the blasts are cracked in regular shapes, following the lines of the holes.

Praying Machine.—On the high roads of Japan every mountain, hill and cliff, is consecrated to some divinity to whom travellers are required to address long prayers. As this would occupy too much time for those who are in haste, a machine is used consisting of upright posts with an iron plate set into the top. The turning round of this plate, upon which the prayer is engraved, is deemed equivalent to repeating the prayer.

Pure Democracy.—The latest signs, indicating the pure Democracy of Mr. Van Buren's Administration were from Montreal, where his Excellency, the Secretary of State, was reviewing Her Majesty, Queen Victoria's 71st and 73d regiments of Foot.—*Madisonian.*

Rise of the Water in Lake Superior.—It is said that Lake Superior has been constantly on the rise since 1835, and that it is now seven feet higher than formerly. Many farms have been submerged, and the inhabitants feel great alarm at the extraordinary fact. The reason of this rise is not known.

The cause of the rise of water in the Lakes is said to be this: such immense quantities of "*gold*" are "*flowing up the Mississippi,*"—(in accordance with the Globe's predictions) that the waters which have flowed out through that channel being obstructed that way, now find an outlet through the valley of the Lakes.

[*Cleveland Herald.*

Bennett's Herald of the 25th ult., is principally filled with a detailed circumstantial history of the coronation, illustrated by six plates, which were sent from London for the purpose. So, at least, the Herald says. There is one: The rolling down of Lord Rolle is entirely neglected in the engravings.

GROG.—The Boston Post says, that this word has its origin from the circumstance that a planter of Jamaica, wishing to send a puncheon of real good stuff to George the IV, marked upon the head, G. R. O. G. for *George Rex, Old Gemakee.*

A SOUND SLEEPER.—A Mr. Duncan, falling asleep on the step in front of a boarding house, in New York, was robbed of his hat, stock, shoes, money, &c. When he awoke he was much astonished, and expressed a doubt whether he had lost Mr. Duncan or found some one else.

THE SHOWER OF METEORS.—We have heard of but one place where there any *meteors seen on the night of* the 9th inst. and that was at Louisville, Ky.—*thirteen* were counted in *four* hours.

Of all persons in the world, may our good genius preserve us from those who dress themselves up with long faces on Sunday, and on Monday serve the devil undisguised.

EARLY MARRIAGE.—We see by the notice in the L. I. Star, of the marriage at Hemstead Harbor, of Edward Tappen to Miss Harriet Allen, that Mr. Tappen is 15 years of age, and Mrs. Tappen is 11 years and 10 days old.

Punishment will overtake the guilty in one way or another.—The gentleman school teacher, Mr. Houlleur, who eloped some time since from Lexington in company with a young lady for whom he deserted his wife, has since been cast adrift at a town in the west, where it is said "he is moneyless, shirtless, coatless, and for a while longer, *gallows* less."

The editor of the United States Gazette has a library of five thousand volumes. We would consider ourselves fortunate if we had one of five hundred.

"Ochone," exclaimed a Hibernian, on seeing a terrapin, "that ever I should come to Amiraky to see a snuff box walk."

"Whist!" said his wife, "don't make fun of the birds."

BARBECUE.

Messrs. Editors: Ought not the other parts of the county "*retaliate*" upon the hospitable neighborhood of Shepherdstown, for the delightful "rural fete" lately enjoyed by us all? And have can it be done in such style and comfort as at the *Shannondale Springs*, before the splendid Cerillion band from Washington leave there? Meet to-morrow (Friday) at 2 o'clock, at Carter's Hotel in Charlestown, and appoint a committee of arrangement. Let the gentlemen's club be $1 for dinner, music, and refreshments for the Ladies during the day. Keep it up all night, or who can go it—and let it be a regular "out-and-out"

"RIVER FETE."

The Lynchburg Virginian announces Vincent Witcher, Esq. as a candidate to represent the Pittsylvania District in the next Congress.

THE DEATH OF COLONEL GRAYSON.

Our readers have already been apprised of the death of Col Grayson, at Bean's, Station, by shooting himself. He was on his way to America, as Commissioner from Texas.

The melancholy death of this gentleman imparts a striking fact. He left letters, in which he states he had been for years subject to a morbid melancholy, amounting at times, to insanity, in consequence of the great skepticism he had ever cherished on Religious matters. Upon this point, he left the following:

"[illegible] to the grave for the date [illegible] and [illegible] up.

The fiend that pursued me for a long time previous to 1830, and then left me (at, (it was when I went to Texas,) has started on me with redoubled fury. To save myself from the horrors of a mad house, I go to my grave. Farewell!—To you and the few kindred of my particular affections, I yield the last pulsations of my heart.

P. W. G.

The landlord of the house where the deed was committed, says the brains were thrown about the room, though very little blood. The pistol must have been placed a little below the right temple, as all the upper part of that side of his head was blown entirely off.

[*Philadelphia Saturday Courier.*

THRESHING MACHINE.—Ammi West of Greene, in the county of Kennebec, Maine, as we learn from the Maine Farmer, has taken out a patent for a machine for threshing and other purposes. He has been for several years engaged in experimenting and improving it, and has brought it to such perfection that two men can thresh thirty bushels of grain in a day. It is worked by the weight of a man, standing upon levers or treadles.—His threshing machine is very ingeniously made of beaters like the radii or arms of a wheel, and will be thrown back, when a stick or stone shall pass through with the grain. The apparatus may be affixed to a grindstone, lathe, or any other machinery, with perfect ease. It is small—portable and strong.

"Why, Tom, my dear fellow, how old you look!" "Dare say, Bob, for the fact is I never was so old in my life."

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET,
For the week ending Friday evening, August 24.

BEEF.—Prices have undergone no change, and we continue to quote at $6 50 to $7 50, according to quality.

FEATHERS—Continue at 45 to 50 cts. per pound.

FISH.—Herrings have advanced. They are now selling at $4 75 to $5 per barrel.

FLOUR.—Prices continue at $6 87½ from wagons, and in some cases $7 have been paid.—$7 12½ to $7 25 from stores. Inspections for the week, 10,538 barrels, 797 half barrels.

RYE FLOUR.—Some dealers are asking $4 75 from stores, which is an advance on former rates.

WHEAT.—The supplies this week have been considerable, and much larger than at any time since the new crop has been coming in. Prices have receded a little. Sales are now making at $1 43 to $1 48 for fair to prime reds, and other sorts lower as in quality. Good to prime whites $1 50 to $1 55 per bushel.

CORN.—This article has been steady in price throughout the week. We quote white at 85 to 88 cents—not brisk—and yellow at 90 to 91 cts.

RYE.—This article ranges in price from 75 to 85 cents, according to quality and its freedom from garlic.

OATS—We quote to-day at 34 to 35 cents.

PLASTER.—A sale of a cargo this week at $3 87½ per ton.

BACON.—Western Bacon has improved a shade, and considerable sales of prime quality have been made this week at 11 cents. Inferior lots sell at 10 cents and common at 10½ cents.

APPLE BRANDY—43 cents per gallon.

WHISKEY.—We note sales of barrels from stores to a moderate extent at 43 cents; some dealers ask 44 and 45 cents. The wagon price of barrels is generally 36 cents, although occasionally 37 cents have been paid, exclusive of the barrel.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 25.

Flour, new, $7 per barrel; Wheat, new, red, $1 35 to $1 45; white $1 40 to $1 50; Corn, seconds, 90 cents per bushel; Rye 75 to 80 cts; Oats from wagons, 32 to 35 cents per bushel; Bacon 11 to 11½ cents per lb. Wheat $1 35 to $1 45 for red, and $1 40 to $1 50 for white. Corn brought 90 cents per bushel yesterday from wagons.

DAYTON, (Ohio,) Aug. 20—Flour $4 50 per barrel. Wheat [illegible] Corn [illegible] cents per gallon.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 23—Flour saleable at $7 75; Wheat $1 30 to $1 35.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 18.—Flour $5 75.

MOBILE, Alabama, Aug. 18.—Flour $9 to $9½.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20—Flour $5.

SAVANNAH, Georgia, Aug. 18—Flour $8½ to $9.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 18—Flour $8 to $8 50 per barrel; Corn $87½ per bushel.

WINCHESTER, Aug. 25.—Flour $6 25 per bbl, Rye Flour $3 75 per barrel; Wheat 1 20 to 1 30; Rye 62½; Corn 60; Oats 35; Bacon 10 cents; Lard 8 cents; Butter, fresh, 12 to 16

CHARLESTOWN MARKET.—Flour by the barrel $7; smaller quantity 4 cents per pound; Wheat $1 25; Corn 75 cents per bushel; Rye 75 cents per bushel; Oats 35; Bacon 10 to 12 cents; Lard 10 cents; Herring $5 75 per barrel; Butter 16 cents; Potatoes (new) $1 per bushel; Honey 10 to 12 cents per lb; Chickens $1 50 to $2 per dozen; Eggs 10 cents; Plums (green) 50 to 75 cts; Peaches 25 cts per bushel; Pickling Cucumbers 10 cts per dozen, Apples (green) 25 cents per bushel

Artillerymen! Attention!

YOU are ordered to parade on *Saturday the 8th of September* in front of I. N. Carter's Hotel, Charlestown, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in summer uniform.

G. W. SAPPINGTON, *Capt.*

Aug. 30, 1838.

PRINCE WILLIAM.

THIS Horse will stand the fall season at my residence, for the moderate sum of $10 insurance. No restrictions will be imposed on those who send mares to this horse, but that of parting with the mare, which will forfeit the insurance. R. S. BLACKBURN.

Aug. 30, 1838.—4w—n

SHINGLES.

I WANT about three thousand Oak Shingles, for which I will pay a reasonable price, in cash, if delivered immediately

GEO. W. SAPPINGTON.

Charlestown, Aug. 30, 1838.

MARRIED,

At Lucky Hit, Clarke county, on Thursday the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Stringfellow, Mr. ISAAC INVIS HITE, to MISS SUSAN E. MEADE, daughter of the late R. K. Meade.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. MOSES COOPER, of this county, to Miss MARY SWINGLE, of Berkeley county.

DIED,

On Monday the 20th instant, Mr. ISAIAH DILLOW, of this county, aged about 45 years.

On Sunday the 12th inst., at half past two o'clock, A. M., Mrs. SARAH JANE LOCKE, second daughter of the Rev. J. E. Jackson, and wife of the Rev. Thomas E. Locke, Rector of Cumberland Parish, Lunenburg county, Virginia.

[*Winchester Virginian.*

Notice.

☞ The Rev. Mr. SIMPSON, by Divine permission, will preach in Smithfield on the morning of the coming Sabbath, at 11 o'clock A. M.

To Wagon Makers.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a Wagon and Plough Maker, who is master of his business. To such an one I will give constant employment and the most liberal wages, and pay him the cash every Saturday night.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

Charlestown, Aug. 30, 1838.—n

Wanted to Purchase,

A SMALL FARM, of about 100 acres or less, with a proper proportion of wood on it. The improvements must be comfortable, and the land must be of good quality. Good water is indispensable. Inquire at the Free Press Office.

Aug. 30, 1838.—tf.

MILL & CUT SAWS,

FRESH RICE—for sale by

KEYES & FLORE.

Aug. 30, 1838.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber feels grateful to the generous public for past favors bestowed upon him. As he is preparing to go to the Eastern Markets on the 10th of September, to make his *fall purchases of a very superior and elegant* supply of seasonable Goods, those indebted to him will be expected to make payment on or before that time.

Those indebted by note and bond are requested to come forward and pay something on them. If not, they will be left as collateral security.

RICHARD D. DORAN.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 30, 1838.—3tn

THIS DAY.

Jefferson Land for Sale.

WILL be sold, *on the 30th day of August, to the highest bidder,*

A TRACT OF LAND

in the county of Jefferson, lying on Bullskin, and adjoining the lands of Messrs. John Lock and John Humphreys. This tract contains about 50 acres, and is land of the first quality.—Sale to take place on the premises.

Terms—One-half of the purchase money will be required in cash, and a credit of 12 months will be given on the other half.

RICHARD H. COCKERILLE.

August 30, 1838.

PUBLIC SALE OF

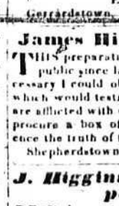
A VALUABLE FARM.

THE FARM, late the property of Matthew Rippey, deceased, will be exposed to sale, *on Tuesday the 18th day of September.* This farm is situated in the vicinity of Gerrardstown, Berkeley county, Virginia, and contains upwards of

400 ACRES,

from 70 to 90 of which is well clothed with fine thrifty Timber.

This property is in many respects desirable. Its location is pleasant and healthy. A branch of *Mill Creek* runs through the farm, which is also otherwise well watered, there being, besides a large Spring of pure limestone water at the dwelling house, several springs of never-failing water in the fields. The land is at present in a good state of cultivation, and the fields well set in grass. A good proportion is excellent plough land, well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, or any other crop usually grown in this section of country. The farm is also well adapted to the raising of *Stock*, having fine extensive meadow ground, while a portion of the land is well calculated for grazing. The FRUIT TREES are mostly young and thrifty, and seldom fail of producing an abundant supply, and considerable variety of choice Fruit. The improvements are a comfortable and convenient



Dwelling House, A BARN, nearly new, a SAW MILL, and other necessary and convenient Out Buildings.

☞ Terms will be accommodating, and made known on the day of sale.

Any person desirous of viewing the property can apply to Rebecca Rippey, living on the premises, or to the Executor, residing in Gerrardstown. Title indisputable.

On the same day, commencing at an early *hour, will be sold, all the PERSONAL PROPERTY* of said deceased. For particulars, see a separate advertisement in the Charlestown Free Press, and the Winchester Republican.—The Farm will be offered early in the day.

EBENEZER COE, *Executor.*

Gerrardstown, August 30, 1838.—ts.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public auction, *on Tuesday the 18th of September next*, at the late residence of Matthew Rippey, deceased, near Gerrardstown, Berkeley county, Virginia, all the Personal Property of the said deceased. The property is valuable, and contains many articles well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase. It consists of

20 or 22 head of HORSES,
10 or 12 head of prime Milch Cows,
A number of Young Cattle, some of which are fit for the butcher,
60 or 70 Sheep, among which are a number of Fat Wethers,
And a large lot of Hogs of different sizes.
The Farming Utensils embrace all in general use on a farm.
The Wagon is strong and but little worn.
Also, a lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture;
A quantity of Oats, Rye, and Corn by the bushel,
And the present growing crop of Corn on the ground,
A lot of good Wool,
A quantity of prime Hay, well secured in the barn,
Several Hives of Bees, and various other articles.

TERMS. The Grain will be sold for cash. On all other articles a credit of nine months will be given on all sums of $5 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Under that sum, cash on the day of sale.

☞ Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

EBENEZER COE, *Executor.*

Gerrardstown, Aug. 30, 1838.

James Higgins' Eye Salve.

THIS preparation has only been before the public since last Spring, and if it were necessary I could obtain a number of certificates which would testify to its virtue. Persons who are afflicted with sore eyes if they will call and procure a box of this salve, will upon experience the truth of the above notice.

Shepherdstown, Aug. 30, 1838

J. Higgins' Vegetable Preparation,

FOR the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholic, Fever and Ague, &c. This Medicine has been used for the above named diseases, and in nearly every case it has effected a cure in a very short time. It is a fine family medicine.—Persons who are subject to severe attacks of Cholic should never be without it.

A SALVE

For the cure of Ring and Tetter Worm.

☞ Cases of years standing have been removed by the application of this valuable preparation.

Shepherdstown, Aug. 30, 1838.

SEPTEMBER PRIZES.

78 *No. Lottery*—13 *drawn Ballots.*

STATE OF VIRGINIA

Richmond Academy Lottery,

CLASS No 5, FOR 1838,

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday the 8th of September, 1838.

CAPITALS:

HIGHEST PRIZE 30.000 DOLLS.

10.000 do.

$4,000, $3,000, $2,500, $1,797, &c.

50 prizes of $1,000,

50 prizes of $400, 50 of $300, &c. &c.

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

Certificates of pack. of 26 whole tickets 140

Do. do. 26 half do. 70

Do. do. 26 quarter do. 35

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

50,000 DOLLARS!

$15,000—$10,000—100 of 1,000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 6 for 1838.

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.	3,000
10	do.	500
20	do.	300
85	do.	200
63	do.	80
63	do.	60
126	do.	50
126	do.	40
378	do.	20
[illegible]		[illegible]

27,814 Prizes amounting to $510,200

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

Capital Prize 30.000 Yet.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association, CLASS No 6 FOR 1838.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday the 22d September, 1838

GRAND SCHEME:

CAPITAL 30,296 DOLLARS.

10 000 do

$5,000, $1,000, $3,500, $3,292, $3,000

☞ 10 prizes of $2,000.☜

50 prizes of $200, 60 of $150, &c. &c.

Ticket only $10—*Half* $5—*Quarter* $2 50

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets $150

Do. do. 25 half do. 65

Do. do. 25 quarter do. 32½

100 of $1,000.

13 *drawn Numbers in each Package of 26 Tickets*

Virginia State Lottery,

For Endowing the Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 6, for 1838,

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday the 28th of September, 1838.

GRAND SCHEME.

CAPITAL 30.000 DOLLARS

10.000 do.

$5,000, $2,820,

☞ 100 prizes of $1,000.☜

50 of $300, 50 of $200, &c. &c.

Ticket $10—*Half* $5—*Quarter* $2 50

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets $140

Do. do. 26 half do. 70

Do. do. 26 quarter do. 35

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

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 30, 1838.—n

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED

LUCKY OFFICE!

N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets, (Under the Museum,)

BALTIMORE CITY, MD.

Where have been sold, Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!!! in Dollars, Millions of Millions!

The most Brilliant Scheme

Presented for some time past!

THE GRAND ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

DRAWS ON

Saturday, 15th September,

HIGHEST PRIZE,

50,000 DOLLARS.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME:

1 prize of	$50,000	1 prize of	$5,000
1 do.	15,000	1 do.	2,000
1 do.	10,000		

100 *prizes of* 1,000 *Dollars*

10 prizes of	$500	120 prizes	$50
85 do.	200	3780 do.	20
63 do.	80	63 do.	10
63 do.	60		

Whole Tickets $10, *Half* $5, *Quarter* $2 50.

ORDERS

FOR THE CAPITAL PRIZES, may with safety be addressed to

JOHN CLARK,

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

Aug. 30, 1838.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Nancy McCoy, to the subscriber, as trustee, for the use of Jacob Rockenbaugh, dated on the 22d day of April, 1836, and duly recorded in Clarke county, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Snickers' Ferry, *on Friday the 14th of September,*

Two feather Beds, Bedding and Bedsteads,
Seven Chairs and one Table,
A lot of Kitchen Furniture,
A Cow.

ALSO,

Said Nancy McCoy's right, title, and interest in
A negro Boy about 15 years old,
A negro Woman and four Children,

Late the property of John McCoy, dec'd. Sale to take place early in the day. Terms, cash.

THOMAS THOMPSON, *Trustee.*

Aug. 30, 1838.—n

China, Glass, and Earthenware.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform Merchants residing near the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, that they have constantly on hand a large stock of

China, Glass, and Earthenware.

To those unacquainted with their long established house, they would beg leave to say, that their Goods are purchased at the manufactories in England and Germany by faithful agents, at cash prices—are imported direct to this place by every vessel, and are packed carefully at prices which will compare with any establishment in the same line any where within the Union. Merchants having business in the District are invited to call and examine stock, ware and prices.

HUGH SMITH & CO.

Alexandria, Aug. 30, 1838.—tf

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

KEYES' FERRY

IS now furnished with a *FERRY BOAT*, and rented to Mr JACOB MILLER. It is expected that the Road across the Blue-Ridge to the Ferry will be put in good repair.

Aug. 30, 1838.

☞ Genius of Liberty, 3t. and charge this Office.

Public Sale.

ON *Wednesday, the 12th day of September next*, if fair, if not, the next fair day, the subscribers will offer, at public sale, at Cedar Grove, Clarke county, near Berryville, the residence of the late Thomas Blakemore, dec'd, all the PERSONAL PROPERTY of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Colts, and Hogs,
About 100 head of Sheep,
A set of Blacksmiths' Tools,
A Wagon, Ploughs, Harrows,
And every description of Farming Utensils,
A crop of Corn growing,
Forty bbls. old Corn—Oats, Wheat and Rye,
A quantity of Wool and Bacon,
Together with all the Household and Kitchen Furniture.

A credit of nine months will be given upon all purchases (except for Old Corn, Oats, Wheat and Rye,) exceeding five dollars—for that sum and under, cash will be required

G. N. BLAKEMORE,
WM. M. BUCK,
Executors of Thomas Blakemore, dec'd.

☞ All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated—and those indebted to make immediate payment.

Clarke county, Aug. 30, 1838.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, at public auction, *on Saturday the 8th day of September next*, at the late residence of John Simmons, dec'd, on Wernwag's Island, all the personal property of said deceased, embracing a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part, of

Mahogany Tables, and Walnut do.
Mahogany Chairs, and Sofa,
A Mahogany Side-board, nearly new,
Several Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding,
Carpets, common and cut Glass,
Knives and Forks, a Setter,
A valuable pair of Pistols, &c.
Bacon, lard, and butter Barrels,
A large Looking-Glass, a Cradle and Crib,
One share in the Packet Company,
Tea, Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and above five dollars.—Purchasers to a smaller amount, will be required to pay cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

N. MARMION, *Adm'r.*
of John Simmons, dec'd.

August 30, 1838.—n

All persons having claims against the above estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement. And all those indebted will be particular to make payment to the Administrator only.

N. M., *Adm'r.*

Sale of Bolivar Land.

THE subscriber, as agent for the Rev. John B. Gildea, will offer for sale, at the time and place above mentioned, a

Valuable Lot of Land,

near Gildea's tavern, containing about [illegible] acres, exclusive of one acre of the upper lot, which *forms the Catholic grave-yard.*

The ground is enclosed on two sides with good locust post and plank fence, and from its contiguity to the Armory, and particularly to Hall's works,

THE FREE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS

PER ANNUM,

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

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

ADVERTISING.

The terms of advertising are, for a square or less $1, for three insertions—larger ones in the same proportion. Each continuance 25 cents per square. ☞ All advertisements not ordered for a specific time, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MACOUGHTRY'S PAINTINGS.—Several of the portraits taken by this accomplished artist, are now to be seen at *his room* in this town. They are pronounced by good judges to be true to nature, and works of uncommon merit. The public are, however, well acquainted with the talents and accomplishments of this excellent artist, as his paintings have attained much attention. And we are pleased to learn that they receive so much praise, for when a community manifests a taste and admiration for the fine arts, it is one of the strongest proofs of increasing refinement.

Mr. Macoughtry is a native of Jefferson county, [illegible] for his art, which he displayed in an eminent degree at an early age, were refined and polished by several years tuition in the best schools of Europe. And several year's experience since his return, has enabled him to mature and perfect the lessons of his renowned instructors. His works will now compare with any that [illegible] and his countrymen have much reason to be proud of his excellence in an art which has always been considered of the first importance in every enlightened age or nation.—*Winchester Virginian.*

At the entertainment recently given on board of the Great Western, Captain C. Verplanck made the following remarks:

"Looking over, (said he,) a number of old New York papers, I met with one published about the middle of the last century, giving an account of the coronation of George III, which had been brought out in a vessel called the Sally Ann, from Bristol to this port in EIGHTY DAYS. I could not help being struck with the wonderful improvement in our day, by the construction of such vessels as the Great Western, which brought to the same port, from the same city, a full account of a like event, in the coronation of Queen Victoria, in FOURTEEN DAYS AND SOME FEW HOURS."

OUR CANADIAN RELATIONS.—Whilst Mr. Van Buren is pleasuring at the springs, it is evident that very serious troubles are brewing on our North-Eastern Frontier. The Governor of Maine has announced his positive intention to run the line between the British territory and that of Maine, and there can be but little doubt that the attempt will be resisted by the British armed force, now stationed in that neighborhood. The Quebec Gazette intimates, very distinctly, that this will certainly be the case.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

THE TRAVELLING CABINET.—In Mr. Adams' time, (says the Baltimore Chronicle,) whenever he or his Secretaries would leave Washington, even for a day or two, they were sure to be advertised in certain papers as runaways and to be stigmatized as neglecting the duties of their offices. We have now changed all this. Mr. Van Buren is at the springs, and Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of war, is with him, and from the following paragraph, it appears that Mr. FORSYTH, the Secretary of State, is in Canada, reviewing the troops of her Majesty, Queen VICTORIA.

From the Montreal Herald.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the 71st Regiment and two companies of the 73d Regiment paraded on the Champ de Mars, for the inspection of Mr. John Forsyth, Secretary of State to Van Buren. The 7th Hussars and Royal Artillery are also said to be viewed by the said Secretary, at a quarter past 10 to-day.

The cost of issuing the $20,000,000 Treasury Notes by the Government, was $20,000. None of these notes were less than $50, and yet for engraving, registering and signing of them, the expense amounted to almost as much as the President's salary! O! economy! economy.—[*Mobile Herald.*

FACTS

"Unprepared manners I shall not or defend,
Nor, fancy-sick, sue for my faults contend."

As all errs in meanness, it is incumbent on every man who consults his own dignity to retract. It as soon as he discovers it, without fearing any censure so much as that of his own mind. A generous response that all injuries should be repaired, it is the duty of him who has succeeded others by bad practices, or false notions, to endeavor that such as have adopted his errors should know his retraction, and that those who have learned vice by his example, should, by his example, be taught amendment.—*Johnson.*

TRUE PIETY.—The gem of all others which most enriches the coronet of a lady's character, is unaffected piety. Nature may lavish much on her person—the enchantment of the countenance—the grace of her mein—or the strength of her intellect; yet her loveliness is unprowned till piety throws around the whole the sweetness and the power of her charms. She then becomes unearthly in her temper—unearthly in her desires and aspirations. The spell which bound her affections to things below is broken—and she turns on the silent wings of her fancy and hope to the habitation of God, where it is her delight to hold communion with the spirits that have been ransomed from the thraldom of earth and wreathed with a garland of glory.

RELIGION IN WOMAN.—How often have young men propounded to themselves and others the question, what is the first quality to be sought in the choice of a wife and how diverse have been the answers to this important interrogatory.—The thoughtless and gay will point you to beauty, wealth and accomplishments, others, who look beyond the tinsel of the exterior, regard amiability and feeling as the brightest jewels in the female character; others, still, who have searched deeper into the springs of human action, and know well the fountains from whence flow the purest and most enduring happiness, will give the only true answer to the inquiry, viz: a strong religious faith, sentiment and practice.

PARTIES IN NEW-YORK.

The Conservatives in New York are taking bold ground every where against the Administration. In the City of New York many of them take a prominent part in the proceedings of the Whigs, and at the late entertainment to Mr. Prentiss, we observe that Mr. Lee, formerly Mayor of the city, and more recently a member of Congress, was one of the Vice Presidents. In the rest of the State we have every evidence that they will be found united with the Whigs in the coming elections. In Poughkeepsie, the residence of Mr. Tallmadge, the defections from the *former Jackson ranks* have left the Sub-Treasuryites in that county in a small minority, and the following Address, taken from the Poughkeepsie Eagle, will explain what is their ultimate decision. [*Balt. Chron.*

"TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS OF DUCHESS COUNTY.

"You will recognize in the undersigned some of the oldest and most zealous fellow-laborers in the support of Jackson and Van Buren. It has ever been our intention to maintain Democratic Republican principles. Such is still our design. We deem the measures recommended and urged by Mr. Van Buren, subversive of those principles. Among these, the Sub-Treasury stands most prominent. We had hoped, after its repeated rejection by Congress, and its decided condemnation by the people, it would have been abandoned by the Administration, and that the party would have been permitted to act again in harmonious concert. But, we have been most grievously disappointed. In the address published by the friends of the Executive, at the close of the recent session of Congress, the Sub-Treasury is still insisted on and persevered in, as the settled policy of the Administration. To this [illegible] of small notes under twenty dollars, as a part of that policy. This is the issue which has been made up for the approaching contest. We meet the issue thus tendered—and we distinctly declare that we will support no man for any office at the coming election, unless he is unequivocally opposed to the Sub-Treasury, and in favor of the unconditional repeal of the law prohibiting the circulation of small bills.

[illegible] consider of the proper person to be supported for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and we invite the co-operation of those Democratic Republicans who think as we do, and who are determined to preserve the ancient and honored principles of the party.

[*Signed by about twenty Voters.*

MR CLAY AND JUDGE WHITE.—On his *return home, the citizens of Knoxville* gave Judge White a splendid entertainment. In acknowledgment for a sentiment of respect and confidence the Judge made a speech of considerable length, in the course of which he took occasion to explain his views on the politics of the state, and particularly in regard to his preference between Mr Clay and Mr. Van Buren. He said: "It was possible that some candidate for the Presidency might yet be brought forward who would be more acceptable to himself than either Mr. Clay or Mr. Van Buren, but that this was, from present appearance, improbable; and that if no other candidates than these should be presented, upon a fair and just comparison of their claims, an attachment to the great political principles which he has ever cherished, and a sacred regard for the general welfare of the country, would not suffer him long to hesitate in giving to Mr Clay a *decided preference.*—[*Balt. Chron.*

The Van Buren party in the first Congressional District of Pennsylvania have nominated Mr Lemuel Paynter for re-election. This is the gentleman who signalized his devotion to the Van Buren doctrine, by spelling a very common vegetable "*kab'etch.*" [*Balt. Chron.*

MR. BOND.—A public dinner was given on the 11th instant, at Chillicothe, to this able and fearless Representative. On being toasted, he made, says the editor of the Scioto Gazette:

One of the most eloquent and powerful speeches we have ever heard, abounding in forcefull illustrations, apposite comparisons, pointed sarcasm, and thrilling appeals to the patriotic sense of his audience. To those who have read his celebrated speech on 'Retrenchment and Reform,' it will be enough to say that it was somewhat like it in its comprehensive and convincing character, though from the occasion, admitting of a great display of rhetorical figure and verbal ornament. We have neither room nor the ability to sketch even an outline of his powerful address. It may give the reader some faint idea of the interest it awakened, to be told the facts, that the speaker was interrupted, time and again, by the cheers of his hearers, and that hundreds of these stood by, patiently, in the dripping rain, during the full two hours occupied in its delivery."

Does the following from the "Madisonian" explain the course of Mr. Van Buren's late visit to Castle Hill?

ON DIT.

We hear *it* reported that Mr. *Rives* has been applied to, to run at the next election on the ticket with Mr. Van Buren, as candidate for Vice President. The report reaches us in such a shape that we do not doubt it. The party are desperate enough for any thing.—Will Mr. R. consent, it will naturally be asked? We unhesitatingly say, no. It is impossible, unless Mr. Van Buren abandons his policy and measures altogether. That he cannot do, as he stands pledged to "sink or swim" with them. Even were he to do so, we doubt very much if Mr. Rives would trust his fortunes to "sink or swim" with Mr. Van Buren.

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. [illegible] G. HENKLE.

Halltown, Aug. [illegible]

NEW [illegible] 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 the [illegible], 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.

Fitzsimmons's Hotel.

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

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

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

HENRY BROWN, *Agent.*

Harpers-Ferry, July 12, 1838.

TUITION.

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

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

March 29, 1838.

THE RACES

OVER the Jefferson (Va.) Jockey Club Course will commence on Wednesday, October 16th, 1839.

PURSES.

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

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

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

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

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

3d. Sweepstake for 2 year's old, $50, h. ft.,

[illegible]

WILLIAM MOORE.

August 2, 1838 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.

[illegible] 18 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.

KABLE & JOHNSTON.

Kabletown, August 16, 1838.—3m.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has received a fresh supply of **NEW 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.

OXEN 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 Saddle HORSE still wanted, if any gentleman has such property to dispose of. Apply to T. B. T.

Baroucche 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.

CLARET WINE, &C.

CLARET WINE, of 1st quality, and noted brand, at 50 cents per bottle,
Newark Cider, in bottles,
Porter, in bottles,
Ale, in bottles or by the gallon—this day received and for sale, at

J. J. H. STRAITH'S
Drug Store.

July 26, 1838.

Oats Wanted.

I WILL pay market price, in cash, for OATS.

H. N. GALLAHER.

Free Press Office, Aug. 2, 1838.

Fresh Porter.

6 DOZEN fresh bottles of Porter just received and for sale by J. J. H. STRAITH.

July 19, 1838—n.

For Rent.

THE room adjoining Dr. Straith's Store will be rented as an office for the ensuing year. It has lately been fitted up in the best manner, and situated as it is, in the most central part of the town, makes it a very desirable stand.

For further information apply at

July 12, 1838—n. THIS OFFICE.

To Journeymen Black-smiths.

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

He would take one or two APPRENTICES to the above business, the Charlestown application be made immediately.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

July 19, 1838—n.

HOLT'S NEW GOODS

At Kabletown.

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

ESROM SLIFER.

Kabletown, August 2, 1838.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES

[illegible]

J. J. H. STRAITH.

August 23, 1838.

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

WANTED,

A SECOND HAND two-horse Wagon, immediately. Apply at this Office.

August 16, 1838.

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.

BUTTER.

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

ESROM SLIFER.

Kabletown, Aug. 2, 1838.

WOOD WANTED.

WANTED, immediately, a few cords of WOOD.

H. N. GALLAHER.

August 2, 1838.—3t.

Look at this, Farmers!

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

JOHNSEY EASTON.

July 12, 1838.—6m.

THE MERCHANTS' *Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore.*

Office, No. 18, South-Street.

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

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

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Directors.

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

J. SAURIN NORRIS, *Secretary.*

JAMES J. MILLER, Agent, Charlestown, Va.

August 2, 1838.—6m.

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, as a medicine, 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

CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings.

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

J. J. MILLER.

Charlestown, June 28, 1838.

FANCY GOODS.

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

JAMES J. MILLER.

June 28, 1838.

NEW GOODS!!!

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

NEW GOODS,

which will embrace every article usually kept in a country Store. His friends and the public may rest assured that his Goods will be sold as *cheap* as at any other Store in the county. Call and judge for yourselves.

DANIEL G. HENKLE

Halltown, July 19, 1838.

MORE NEW GOODS, *And Cheaper than Ever!*

THE undersigned has just received from Baltimore a large supply of

Entirely New Goods,

Which makes his assortment very complete.—He has now a variety of rich and rare articles, for both gentlemen and ladies, all of which will be sold extremely low. He invites all who are fond of good, handsome, and *cheap* articles, to call and view his assortment. He has also a general supply of superior

GROCERIES,

To which he invites the attention of those who may want harvest supplies.

GEO. E. CHAMBERLIN.

Kabletown, June 28, 1838.—n

Another Supply of Summer GOODS.

JOHN H. SHROPSHIRE informs his friends and the public generally, that he has received another supply of **GOODS**, which, added to his *former assortment, makes it complete.* Persons wishing are desirous of purchasing goods, at a low rate, will please give him a call, as he is determined to sell them at the very lowest price.

Charlestown, June 28, 1838.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

H. G. DANIEL.

Winchester, Sept. 27, 1837.—tf.

Cash for Negroes.

I WILL at all times give the highest prices in cash for likely young **NEGROES**, of both sexes, from ten to twenty-five years of age.—Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will do well to call on me at my residence in Charlestown, and save commodation in jails.

WM. CROW, Jr.

July 28, 1837.—tf

EARTHENWARE.

A LARGE quantity of Earthenware just received and for sale by

ESROM SLIFER.

Kabletown, Aug. 2, 1838.

Vinegar.

I HAVE very superior VINEGAR for sale.

J. J. MILLER.

June 7, 1838.

CARTER'S HOTEL,

Charlestown, Va.

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

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

ISAAC N. CARTER, *Agent.*

May 17, 1838.

THE NAME CHANGED.

Patent Right Secured—Beware of Imposition!

RICHMOND, VA., JULY 15, 1830.

The public will be pleased to understand that I was the original discoverer of Judkins' Ointment, and sole proprietor of the patent from Sept. 1817, until the expiration of the same; but having connected myself with Dr. Judkins in the commencement, I permitted the Ointment to bear his name. The term of the patent having expired on the 26th June, I have made an improvement in the same, and taken out a patent thereon. N. SHEPHERD.

The proprietor aware that the ointment would fall into puny hands, some of whom would probably undertake to make it, and knowing the difficulty of the process would render a trial of it abortive, public confidence be destroyed, the ointment fall into disrepute, under these considerations, secured the original and certain remedy for those obstinate diseases, some of which have so long baffled the skill of medical science.

1st. *White Swellings* of every description.
2d. *Sore Legs and Ulcers* of long standing.
3d. *Schirrus* or *Glandular Tumors*, particularly those hardened tumors in women's breasts which often [illegible] to inflammatory cancers.
4th. *Pelons*, or what some people know by the name of *Catarrhs*, of every description.
5th. *Rheumatic Pains* of the joints.
6th. *Sprains* and *Bruises* of every description or [illegible]

[illegible] patient, in applying the Ointment, must keep the part out of water.

8th. *Chilblains*, or parts affected by frosts.
9th. *New Cut Wounds.*

It is also one of the best remedies for *Burns* and *Scalds*. It eases the pain and draws the fire out in a short time. N. SHEPHERD.

[illegible] using the Ointment prepared by you for a number of years, now called Shepherd's Patent Ointment, (formerly Judkins,) for wounds of various descriptions, and cuts, frost bite, scalds and burns, and believing it to be valuable, I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public. So highly do I think of it that it has generally been an inmate in my family. I know that Mr. Herstons has been proprietor and manufacturer of this Ointment for years past, having frequently received it directly from himself. SAM'L C. OWINGS.

Lavery Stables, North Street, Baltimore.

Baltimore, Oct. 6th, 1837.

I have often used it for horses' sore backs with equal success. S. C. O.

Mr. C. Herstons—Believing it right for the benefit of persons suffering from injuries, to make known a cure effected in using Shepherd's P. S. Ointment, prepared by C. Herstons, I now inform you that a little son of mine was thrown down and run over by a mare, and received a very serious injury in one of his knees—he entirely lost the use of it, and had to lie on his back several days. Swelling and inflammation ensued—various applications were applied, but no relief, until by advice of a friend I applied your Ointment—by continuing the application a few days it made a perfect cure.

JOHN C. FRENCH,
No. 38 South Street, Baltimore.

To Mr. C. Herstons, Proprietor of Shepherd's P. S. Ointment.

P. S.—In Frost Bites or Chilblains I have experienced its good effects. J. C. F.

From Bishop Waugh.

I have known Mr. C. Herstons to be the proprietor of Judkin's Ointment for several years during my residence in Maryland, and the Ointment made by him to have been in much repute. It has been frequently used in my own family while living in Maryland, and during my residence in this city, with success. B. WAUGH.

Methodist Book Room, Mulberry-St.,
New York, May 26th, 1835.

PILES.

Before leaving Boonsboro, I had heard much of an Ointment now Shepherd's P. S. O., in which you appear before the public as proprietor, and of its decided efficacy in cures on persons with whom I am well acquainted. Since my residence in Baltimore it has performed a cure on a friend of mine afflicted with piles. Having myself been a sufferer for some years with this distressing disease, I now unhesitatingly applied your Ointment in my own case, and am gratified that I can say it made a perfect cure. J. A. BENTZ.

Cumbing-Room, Lombard street.

Mr. C. Herstons, Frederick City, Md. proprietor of Shepherd's P. S. Ointment.

From the Hon. John Talianferro, member of Congress

WASHINGTON, JAN 22d, 1839.

To Mr. C. Herstons, Frederick City, Md.

Sir—It has been my wish, for a considerable time, to communicate to you the good effect with which I have used the Ointment invented by Mr. Judkins, (now Shepherd's P. S. O.) and which I now understand is made and sold by agents appointed by yourself. I have applied this Ointment, during the last three years, to every species of tumor and wound, without failure to produce a cure in every instance. I consider it the most decided and efficient remedy in all cases of tumour, be the case what it may, and I have found nothing so good for wounds of any description. It may be proper to add, that the cure of a tumour called White Swelling, given over by the most distinguished physicians as incurable, and which they decided would, without amputation, prove fatal to the patient, was made an immediate notice effected by the use of this Ointment, and the patient is in fine health, his limb affected by the tumour being restored to a perfect state of soundness. Also, that the leg of an aged man, which had been wounded, and exhibited one dreadful ulcerated surface from the knee to the foot, and which for more than two years had been considered incurable, was effectually cured by the application of Judkins's Ointment. I mention these two cases which fell under my immediate notice and management, as a decided evidence of the efficacy of this remedy in cases of tumours and of ulcers. I have operated accidentally the good effect of this remedy in the cure of [illegible] to me that any one who will observe the operations of this Ointment, must be satisfied as to its beneficial effects. I can with the utmost confidence, recommend the use of this valuable remedy. I am, sir, very respectfully, JOHN TALIAFERRO.

NEW-MARKET, FEB. 21, 1831.

Mr. Herstons—Sir, I bought an article in Baltimore, called Shepherd's Ointment, and I have used one of it that was returned to me, not being good. It is true it had not your name on the lids around the pot, which I now understand is on the genuine article, as made by you. This is to give notice that the public may be guarded against an imposition of the kind.

Yours, &c. A. L. BARNEY.

☞ It is necessary that purchasers observe the following

CAUTION.

☞ *SHEPHERD'S PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT*, prepared by C. HERSTONS, connected in the Patent Right, whose written signature appears on the outside wrapper of each pot.

Country Merchants and Druggists can get the genuine article in Baltimore of H. J. Baker, Druggist, corner of Howard & Fayette Streets, and Roberts & Atkinson, Druggists, corner of Market & Hanover Streets.

Only Agents in Jefferson County.

JAMES BURNS, *Charlestown*,
JAS. GRIMES, *Harpers-Ferry*,
JAS. HIGGINS, *Shepherdstown*,

July 5, 1838—1y

John J. H. Straith

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

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

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

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

Charlestown, May 3, 1838

WINES & LIQUORS.

FRENCH BRANDY, very superior,
Jamaica Spirits,
Holland Gin, best quality,
Old Port Wine, very superior,
Teneriffe Wine, } both excellent Wines, at
French Madeira, } $2, and at $1 25, per gal.
Old Madeira, &c., just received and for sale at

JOHN J. H. STRAITH'S
Drug Store.

July 26, 1838.

MORISON'S PILLS,

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

THESE MEDICINES cure all Diseases which admit of cure.

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

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

3. They increase the action of the absorbents, by which all morbid growths are taken into the circulation and afterwards expelled from the body.

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

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

The British College of Health having revoked, annulled and made void the appointment of Dr. Horatio Shepherd Most, he has ceased to be in any manner, the agent of the British College of Health.

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

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

D. Henderson & Son, *Fredericksburg, Va.*, State Agents for Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee.
E. Murdock, Albany, agent for Schenectady, Otsego, Rensselaer, Secharic, Saratoga and Montgomery counties, N. York.
Rich'd McKinstry, Hudson, Columbia and Dutchess counties, New York.
Otis Clapp, Boston and vicinity, Mass.
C. Whipple, Newburyport, Franklin Co. Mass.
Capt. Samuel Young, Providence, R. I.
William Caldwell, Augusta, Maine, State Agent.
Wm. Parmle, New Haven, Litchfield, Hartford, Tolland, Windham and Middlesex, Conn.
Pangborn & Brinsmaid, Burlington, Vermont, State Agents.
O. March, Lowell, Mass.
William Young, Indianapolis.

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

The subscriber having been appointed Sole Agent in the City of Richmond, for the sale of the above invaluable medicine, is prepared to execute orders for any quantity. A constant supply will be kept for retail, in quantities to suit purchasers.

ELISHA SHEPPERSON,
Sole Agent.

Morison's Pills.

KNOW all Men by these Presents, That we, Morison, Most & Co., of the British College of Health, 13 Hamilton Place, King's Cross, (London,) in the capacity of Medicines, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called England, *Herstons* and Managers of the said British College of Health, do hereby revoke, annul, and make void the appointment of Mr. Horatio Shepherd Most, now or late of Brooklyn, Long Island, in the State of New York, as the General Agent of the said College in the United States of America; and all powers and authorities by us at any time heretofore given and granted to him; and we do hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that the said Horatio Shepherd Most ceases from the day of the date hereof to be in any manner the Agent of the said College, and us, the said Morison, Most & Co.—And we hereby nominate and appoint Mr Geo Taylor, of Red Lion Square, in the county of Middlesex, now about to proceed to New York, to be from henceforth the General Agent of the said British College of Health, for the purpose of selling and distributing, and causing to be sold and distributed, throughout the United States of America, the medicine prepared by the said College, and known by the name of Morison's Pills, or the Vegetable Universal Medicines of the British College of Health, under the label or stamp containing such Pills, be signed with the signature of Mr. James Morison, the Hygeist's signature, and also with a fac-simile of the signature of the said George Taylor, as such General Agent as aforesaid.

[illegible] who reside, as have heretofore been our lands and seals, London, the fifth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

MORISON, MOST & CO.

[illegible] Samuel Gruder, of London, Notary Public, duly admitted and sworn, do hereby certify and attest, unto all whom it may concern, that on this day, before me the said notary, and in the presence of the undersigned subscribing witnesses, personally appeared Mr. Alexander Morison, partner in the house of Messrs. Morison, Most & Co., [illegible] to the foregoing deed of appointment, who then upon signed and sealed the said deed in the name of his said firm. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal, London, the fifth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

In Fidem. THOMAS S. GRUDLER,
Notary Public.

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

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

THOS. ASPINWALL.

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

GEORGE TAYLOR,

Authorized Agents.

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

Sub-Agents—Virginia.

JAMES J. MILLER, Charlestown
Elisha Shepperson, Richmond
[illegible] Alexandria
[illegible] Norfolk
Williams & [illegible] Petersburg
Solomon King, Wheeling
Henry P. Ward, Winchester.
J. S. Saunders, Lexburg.
F. Watts, Charlottesville.
P. L. B. Shaver, Abingdon.
John T. Cookus, Shepherdstown.
Gabriel Jenkins, Luray.
Hardin Perkins, Lexington.
Samuel Shacklett, *Harrisonburg*
Henry Studer, Graham's Stations, Mason Co.
Thomas *Hill*, Culpeper *Court House*.
Stevens & Taylor, Lexington.
Funks & Banks, Madison *Court House*.
Matthews, Paxton & Co., Lewisburg.

N. B. Applications for Agencies, in Virginia, N. Carolina and Tennessee, must be addressed to D. Henderson & Son, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

July 26, 1838.—1y.

Best Chewing Tobacco.

THE subscribers have just received direct from the manufactory, a fresh supply of Tobacco, carefully selected by one of the most competent judges in that city. They have made arrangements for procuring a constant supply.

KEYES & FLORE.

June 28, 1838.

WOOL WANTED.

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

ESROM SLIFER.

May 3, 1838—tf

Wool Wanted.

ANY quantity of WOOL will be taken in exchange for Goods at the store of the undersigned.

WM. B. LOCK & CO.

May 24, 1838

WOOL.

I WILL give the highest price for fine and common WOOL.

J. J. MILLER.

June 7, 1838.

Negro Woman Wanted.

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

HUGH L. GALLAHER.

Charlestown, August 9, 1838.n

THRESHING MACHINES,

WITH STRAUB'S IMPROVED PATENT

HORSE POWER,

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

For speedy and clean threshing, with ease to the horses, they believe their Machine to be unequalled. Their price is the same as last year, viz. 140 dollars; 70 dollars in cash and the balance in six months, for which a note will be required. The Machines are insured for twelve months, or until they shall have threshed two thousand bushels of grain. They have now several Machines finished and ready for sale, and will at all times be ready to furnish them on the short