Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

Castings.
...scribers have just received a gene... ...rtment of CASTINGS, such as ...ts, Pots, Griddles, Mould Boards
E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
1838.

...IN BONNETS.
...LY of the above article received ...r sale low by
THOMAS HUGHES.
...Ferry, Nov. 15, 1838.

Fish Oil
...eived and for sale at the store of
J. J. H. STRAITH.
1838.

SALT.
...large supply of Ground Allum and ...LT, which I will sell low by sack or
J. J. MILLER.
1838.

...ashionable Caps.
...just received a supply of Gentlemen's ...aps, (latest style;) also, Fur and Seal ...zes.
J. J. MILLER.
1838.

Ladies' Shoes.
...received a large supply of Ladies' ...pers and Walking Shoes, (Baltimore ...e) the latest style.
J. J. MILLER.
...1838.

...Medicines, &c.
...receiving and opening at J. J. H. ...h's Store, a fresh and very extensive ...of Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dye-...of which are offered, and will be sold ...dvantageous to the purchaser.
1838.

Stationary.
...received and for sale at John J. H. ...h's Drug Store
...at lined letter paper, asst'd qualities,
...plain do. do.
...faint lined cap do.
...plain do. do. (best,)
do. do. (cheap,)
...Noyes' black Ink, pints, ½ pints, ...
...½ pints,
...black Ink,
...orted)—Blank Cards,
...ls—Theorem Brushes,
...ls—Wafers, (various colors,)
...ons—Sealing Wax, (assorted colors,)
...—Wafer Stamps,
...pointed Pencils, a fine assortment.
...1838.—n.

...SOAP, (a superior kind;) also, Cas-...d Shaving Soaps, just received and ...he Store of
...838.—n. J. J. H. STRAITH.

...Higgins' Eye Salve.
...parallus has only been before the ...since last Spring; and if it were ne... ...uld obtain a number of certificates ...d testify to its virtue. Persons who ...with sore eyes if they will call and ...box of this salve, will soon experi-...th of the above notice.
...atown, Aug. 30, 1838.

...ins' Vegetable Preparation,
...cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cho-...r and Ague, &c. This Medicine ...d for the above named diseases, and ...ry case it has effected a cure in ...mic. It is a fine family medicine.— ...o are subject to severe attacks of ...d never be without it.

A SALVE
...ure of Ring and Tetter Worm.
...s of years standing have been re-...e application of this valuable pre-
...town, Aug. 30, 1838.

...lm of Columbia.
...Oldridge's Balm Columbia, of re-...portation, procured from the agent ...ted State) and warranted genuine. ...covement of the Hair, the Balm of ...as acquired a reputation of the ...racter. Testimonials in favor of it ...given by gentlemen of the highest ...no could have no motive for misre-... Received at
YOUNG'S *Drug Store.*
...erry, Sept. 20.

Worm Syrup.
...Young's German Worm Syrup, ...not superior, to any other prepara-...fore the public, for the removal of ...the human body. The terms on ...this article, should induce all who ...dicine of this description to *try it,* ...and where it is not satisfactory, I ...illingly pay back the amount given ...ey are respectfully requested to de-...epared by and for sale at
YOUNG'S *Drug Store.*
...erry, Sept. 20.

...'s Sick Headache Remedy
...and can be recommended by the ...r as a safe and effectual remedy in ...diate relief in that most distressing ...h which so many are afflicted, sick ...From the very many testimonials I ...peeting its virtues, I have no hesi-...mmending it to those afflicted.
ADAM YOUNG, Jr.
...rry, Sept. 6, 1838.—n.

...NTMENT.
...ay's Ointment, for the relief of ...orate Grease, the Piles," has ...for some years past been consid-...beneficial. Within the last two ...sold upwards of 200 bottles, and ...h wherein I have heard from it, ...ceptions, it has proved worthy of ...s lavished upon it by the Proprie-...supply on hand and offered for

...LESS SANATIVE.
...are generally taking GOE-...'S MATCHLESS SAN-...which is astonishing the World ...y cures. For sale by
...EL THOMAS, *Halltown,*
...C. W. AISQUITH, *Charlestown,*
Agents.

Printers of the U. S.
...S SPITALL,
...ver Cutter & Engraver,
Franklin Place, Philadelphia,
...FULLY announces to the Printers ...United States, that he has com-...nufacture of
...OOD LETTERS,
...s of every description, from four ...lines Pica or upwards, made to or-...rtest notice.

...ENTAL LETTERS
...w and most splendid patterns, for ...Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from ...Primer to any size larger.
...ll be made of materials of the ...best, well seasoned and prepared by ...ted for the purpose, which be-... exact adjustment.
...will be published as early as pos

...VING ON WOOD execut-...s and promptitude. Heads for ...e-Similes, Ornamental and Plain ...cut with the greatest accuracy ...r wood.
...l cuts, ornaments, &c. engraved ...equal to new for half their origi-
...ount for cash. Six months cre-...approved security. Orders from ...mptly attended to. All letters ...id.
...ers in the country who will give ...rtisement a few insertions and ...containing the same to the adv... ...paid therefor in any of the ...d materials.

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, DECEMBER 27, 1838. NO. 48.

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC, FOR 1839.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	SUN. Rises	SUN. Sets
JANUARY			1	2	3	4	5	7 22	4 38
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	7 18	4 42
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	7 13	4 47
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	7 6	4 54
	27	28	29	30	31				
FEBRUARY						1	2	6 59	5 1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6 51	5 9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	6 42	5 18
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	6 34	5 26
	24	25	26	27	28				
MARCH						1	2	6 25	5 35
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6 15	5 45
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	6 6	5 54
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	5 57	6 3
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	5 48	6 12
	31								
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6		5 39	6 21
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5 29	6 31
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	5 21	6 39
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	5 13	6 49
	28	29	30						
MAY				1	2	3	4	5 5	6 55
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	4 57	7 3
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	4 51	7 9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	4 45	7 15
	26	27	28	29	30	31			
JUNE							1	4 41	7 19
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	4 38	7 22
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	4 35	7 25
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	4 34	7 26
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	4 36	7 24
	30								
JULY		1	2	3	4	5	6	4 38	7 22
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4 41	7 19
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	4 46	7 14
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	4 52	7 8
	28	29	30	31					
AUGUST					1	2	3	4 58	7 2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5 6	6 54
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	5 14	6 46
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	5 22	6 38
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	5 30	6 30
SEPTEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5 39	6 21
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5 48	6 12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	5 57	6 3
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	6 7	5 53
	29	30							
OCTOBER			1	2	3	4	5	6 16	5 44
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6 25	5 35
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	6 33	5 27
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	6 42	5 18
	27	28	29	30	31				
NOVEMBER						1	2	6 51	5 9
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6 59	5 1
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	7 6	4 54
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	7 12	4 48
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	7 18	4 42
DECEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7 22	4 38
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7 24	4 36
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	7 25	4 35
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	7 25	4 35
	29	30	31						

MOON'S PHASES.

		Day	Hour	Minute
JANUARY	Last Q.	7	3	59 evening
	New M.	15	9	47 morning
	First Q.	22	6	12 morning
	Full M.	29	10	35 morning
FEBRUARY	Last Q.	6	1	35 evening
	New M.	13	10	22 evening
	First Q.	20	2	43 evening
	Full M.	28	3	29 morning
MARCH	Last Q.	8	8	26 morning
	New M.	15	9	7 morning
	First Q.	22	12	22 morning
	Full M.	29	9	13 evening
APRIL	Last Q.	6	11	27 evening
	New M.	13	6	12 evening
	First Q.	20	11	54 morning
	Full M.	28	2	13 evening
MAY	Last Q.	6	10	36 morning
	New M.	13	2	4 morning
	First Q.	20	1	26 morning
	Full M.	28	5	39 morning
JUNE	Last Q.	4	6	31 evening
	New M.	11	9	36 morning
	First Q.	18	4	55 evening
	Full M.	26	6	54 evening
JULY	Last Q.	4	12	8 morning
	New M.	10	5	55 evening
	First Q.	18	9	56 morning
	Full M.	26	11	20 morning
AUGUST	Last Q.	2	4	43 morning
	New M.	9	4	17 morning
	First Q.	17	3	36 morning
	Full M.	24	4	36 evening
	Last Q.	31	9	47 morning
SEPTEMB'R	New M.	7	5	15 evening
	First Q.	15	8	53 evening
	Full M.	23	2	4 morning
	Last Q.	29	4	37 evening
OCTOBER	New M.	7	9	7 morning
	First Q.	15	1	23 evening
	Full M.	22	11	31 morning
	Last Q.	29	2	59 morning
NOVEMB'R	New M.	6	3	5 morning
	First Q.	14	4	7 morning
	Full M.	20	7	6 evening
	Last Q.	27	5	20 evening
DECEMBER	New M.	5	9	55 evening
	First Q.	13	4	42 evening
	Full M.	20	7	36 morning
	Last Q.	27	11	39 morning

ECLIPSES IN 1839.

There will be only two Eclipses this year—both of the SUN. The first is a total eclipse on the 15th of March—invisible here. The second, an annular eclipse on the 7th of September—also invisible here.

ASH WEDNESDAY, (begin. of Lent,)	FEB. 13	EASTER SUNDAY,	MARCH 31
GOOD FRIDAY,	MARCH 29	WHIT SUNDAY,	MAY 19
VERNAL EQUINOX,	March 21	SUMMER SOLSTICE,	June 21
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX,	Sept. 23	WINTER SOLSTICE,	Dec. 22

Note.—The rising and setting of the Sun is for Saturday in each week. ☞ SATURN is called the reigning Planet this year.

COURT DAYS.

SUPERIOR COURTS—THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT—*I. H. DOUGLASS, Judge.*

Jefferson,	8th June and 8th November.	Clarke,	24th March and 24th August.
Frederick,	14th May and 14th October.	Morgan,	28th April and 28th September.
Berkeley,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LOUDOUN Superior Court, John Scott, Judge, 13th 23rd 25th April, and 15th September.

QUARTERLY COURTS.

Jefferson,	3d Monday in March, May, August, and November.
Frederick,	1st Monday in March, June, August, and November.
Berkeley,	2d Monday in March, June, August, and November.
Clarke,	4th Monday in February, May, July, and October.
Morgan,	4th Monday in March, June, September, and November.
Hampshire,	3d Monday in March, June, August, and November.
Loudoun,	2d Monday in March, June, August, and November.

MONTHLY COURTS.

JEFFERSON, 3d Monday.	CLARKE, 4th Monday.	LOUDOUN, 2d Monday.	FREDERICK, Monday before 1st Tuesday.
BERKELEY, 2d Monday.	MORGAN, 4th Monday.	HAMPSHIRE, 3d Monday.	

THE VIRGINIA FREE PRESS,

Devoted to News, Miscellany, &c. is published every Thursday morning,

At $2 50 per annum; or $2 in advance.

This paper has a very general circulation, not only in Charlestown, Harpers-Ferry, Shepherdstown, Smithfield, and their respective neighborhoods, but in the Valley of Virginia, and in other portions of the country, far and wide. It is an old establishment, with the largest subscription of any weekly paper in Virginia, and is therefore a truly valuable advertising medium.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted three weeks for $1; larger ones in proportion.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—Could the human mind perceive the *unveiled* presence of that holy and beautiful angel called Virtue, attended by her bright retinue of Truth, and Charity, and Love, it would know, in part, what is meant by "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive."—[*Christian Statesman.*

To believe that minds are equal by nature, and that after differences are referable to the fortunities of life and education, is to have faith in an intellectual agrarianism, which would invade the domains of truth, and level down the proud aristocracy of mind.

He that indulges himself in calumniating the absent, plainly shows his company what they may expect from him after he leaves them.

According to the Pompeian law, one guilty of killing his father, was to be sewed up in a sack, with a dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape, and cast into the sea, or into a river.

ELOQUENCE.—"Let there be light, and there was light."

FOLLY WELL PUNISHED.—In the ages of chivalry no one could hope to please the ladies but in proportion to his courage and address in military exercises; they sought admirers among the brave, and the proofs they required of the lover, of the force of his attachment, were combats, wounds and trophies. In many instances, friends were compelled, by the barbarous commands of their mistresses, to engage in mortal combat; and the life of some brave but infatuated soldier, was often sacrificed to the pride and cruelty of wanton women. As Francis I. was one day amusing his court with a combat of lions, a lady dropped her glove in the arena, and said to the chevalier De Lorges: "If you wish me to believe you love me as much as you every day profess to do, go bring me my glove." De Lorges immediately went down among these terrible animals, took up the glove, returned and threw it in her face—and in spite of all her arts and advances, refused even to speak to her again. His courage was great, but his good sense was greater.

A lady had better leave her reticule at home than leave home without her prudence.

FROM HARRISBURG.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG.

The mail of last night brings us an extra from the office of the Harrisburg Reporter, communicating the important intelligence, that three of the Whig members of the House of Representatives, Messrs. BUTLER and STURDEVANT from LUZERNE, and Mr. MONTELIUS from Union county, withdrew, on Monday morning, from their political associates, and joined the Van Buren division of the House,—thus securing to that branch a majority, without the votes of the members from Philadelphia county, and leaving the Whig division without a quorum. This, of course, will settle the question.

We annex the Reporter's version of Mr. Butler's remarks upon taking the oaths, and Mr. Montelius' address to his constituents.

MR. BUTLER'S REMARKS.

Mr. Butler remarked in substance as follows: That he desired to say a few words in explanation of himself and those who proceeded to Dauphin with him this morning. This he said may not be exactly in order, but in times like these, when disorder of a more important character so widely prevailed, he hoped this indulgence would be granted. He did not propose to go into an examination of the unfortunate proceedings of the first day on which the representatives of the people met in this Hall, but he must be permitted to say, that from the information then in their possession, he and those with whom he immediately acted thought they were right, and would add that subsequent careful examination of the subject had satisfied him that if the facts of the case had been known and a moment given for reflection, the result would have been different, and such an organization of the House of Representatives been effected, as would have averted the evil which is now hanging over us and our constituents.

The subject has now, he said, resolved itself into one of serious and solemn duty,—duty to ourselves, to our constituents and to the commonwealth. As such, said Mr. B., he and those who were now acting with him, had given it most earnest, anxious and deliberate consideration, and the conclusion has been to act with firmness at the proper moment, but not hastily. The evils of precipitate action are plainly seen in the present deplorable condition of things, and are deeply felt by the people of Pennsylvania, through all her borders. The moment for action has now arrived. Negotiation has been resorted to, to bring about a reconciliation between gentlemen who differ in their views—but, strange to say, it has most signally failed. There is no hope of safety for our institutions from that source. Something else must be done; and, said Mr. B., the only way open, as it appeared to him, was to take the step which himself, his colleague, and the gentleman from Union had proposed now to take. All party considerations—the pride of opinion and feeling, must be laid upon the altar, and offered up, as a willing sacrifice to the public good.

Sir, it involves no sacrifice of principle, or of honor. If it did, he would be the last to make it.—Any thing—every thing else, he was ready to offer up,—and he was ready, Curtius like, to plunge into the gulf that was yawning before us, if, by so doing, it could be closed.

Sir, continued Mr. Butler, we may be accused of timidity—but he must be permitted to remark, that it requires more firmness and courage to oppose the wishes of your friends, than to meet your opponents face to face. No, sir, said he, we are proud to yield to other and nobler considerations—the peace and welfare of the republic—and the hope of a restoration to a healthy action in all the departments of our government. Perhaps, sir, in taking our seats in this body, we over-estimate the consequences of this act. Be it so. He had the consolation, however, of feeling that it was done with the hope—the confident hope, and would to God, he could add, the assurance, that it would tend to a termination of the confusion and almost anarchy which reigns throughout our beloved Commonwealth.

TO THE ELECTORS

Of the District composed of the Counties of Union, Juniata and Mifflin.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I have been in a deplorable situation for eight or ten days past. I was elected your representative, and as such I am bound faithfully to discharge my duty to you, to myself, to God and to my country. You are already informed that there were two Speakers elected on the 4th instant, in the House of Representatives. With the information I had, and the advice of the friends in whom I had confided, I was induced to act here with the party who profess the same principles with those of my constituents who nominated and elected me.—[illegible] and the warnings of my conscience, have convinced me that my party friends here have mistaken their course, and that as a faithful representative, and an honest man, I was bound to retrace my steps, do what I conscientiously believed to be right, and trust to the impartiality of your judgment upon a full and fair examination of all the facts.

Finding my political friends had done wrong, immediately, and have waited for several days to give them time to retrace their steps; and to allow all concerned to arrange, peacefully and justly, the unhappy difference that had arisen; but finding this has not been accomplished, I have nothing left for me, but to do that which I believe to be right, and leave to those who would destroy our beloved State, the consequences of their actions. I do not think I have acted rashly. The step I have taken was taken deliberately and coolly, and in obedience to my understanding of the Constitution and Laws of our dear country. I am for peace. "*Es werd mei ner seele lange zu wonnen bey denen vielen friesden Aussen.*" And I hope the course I have taken may help to save our beloved Pennsylvania from bloodshed and the horrors of a civil war. The great principle involved in this contest is the right of every freeman to vote for his representative. This is the great question. I know you all think with me.

Now, all I have done has been done with an honest desire to carry out this great principle in our free government, that the minority must yield to the majority. And I am certain that one of you, however strong a party man he may be, will blame me for maintaining this principle. My constituents, particularly in Union county, all know me, and I beg of them all, before they condemn me, fully and fairly to examine all the facts. I have not, in this instance, acted as a party man, but I have acted honestly, and according to my conscience.

In joining with my party friends in organizing the House of Representatives with the Philadelphia county members of the Whig party, I thought these had been elected by a majority of the votes of the county, and had been returned by a majority of the judges, but I soon found that it was not true, and that the eight members of the Opposition party in the county of Philadelphia, had been elected by a majority of about five hundred votes in the whole county, and had been returned elected by a majority of the judges.

I am sorry to say that the Secretary of State kept back these returns, which I think was wrong. Under these circumstances, I could not continue to act with men who had no right to their seats, not more than my opponent had to mine. You would not, as honest men, ask me to sanction so bad a principle, and it is that I know your honesty that I have joined those who have been fairly elected by the majority.

My party opinions and principles have not changed, and my future course will show that I am true to those principles.—On your calm judgment I rely. What I have done has been done for what I believe to be your interest, and is approved by your conscience. I remain your friend,

JOHN MONTELIUS.

Hall of the H. of R., Dec. 17, 1838.

Letter from J. Q. Adams, Esq.

The Baltimore Chronicle says—We have been kindly permitted to take a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. ADAMS, to the officers of a Literary Society in this city, which we think, from its great interest, and is certainly, a very amiable paper of its kind.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1838.

GENTLEMEN:—I have no words to express my gratitude for the kind feelings and more than friendly estimate of my character contained in your letter of the 9th instant, and am not less at a loss for language to utter the humiliation of a deep conviction how little your panegyric has been deserved.

Were it even so far deserved that I could feel myself qualified to give you the advice which you desire, it would afford me the most heartfelt pleasure to give it, but, situated in life as you represent yourselves to be, I could scarcely name any list of books, or of authors, which I could recommend as equally worthy of attention to you all. The first, and almost the only book, deserving such universal recommendation, is THE BIBLE—and, in recommending that, I fear that some of you will think I am performing a superfluous, and others a very unnecessary, office—yet such is my deliberate opinion. The Bible is the book, of all others, to be read once or twice or thrice through, and then to be laid aside, but to be read in small portions of one or two chapters, every day, and never to be intermitted, unless by some overruling necessity.

This attentive and repeated reading of the Bible, in small portions every day, leads the mind to habitual meditation upon subjects of the highest interest to the welfare of the individual in this world, as well as to prepare him for that hereafter to which we are all destined. It furnishes rules of conduct for our conduct towards others in our social relations.—In the commandments delivered from Sinai, in the inimitable sublimity of the Psalms and of the Prophets, in the profound and concentrated observations upon human life and manners embodied in the Proverbs of Solomon, in the philosophical allegory so beautifully set forth in the narrative of facts, whether real or imaginary of the Book of Job, an active mind cannot peruse a single chapter and lay the book aside to think, and take it up again to-morrow, without finding in it advice for our own conduct, which we may turn to useful account in the progress of our daily pilgrimage upon earth; and when we pass from the Old Testament to the New, we meet at once a system of universal morality founded upon one precept of universal application, pointing us to peace and good will towards the whole race of man for this life, and to peace with God, and an ever-blessed existence hereafter.

My friends, if all or any of you have spiritual pastors to guide you in the paths of salvation, do not imagine that I am encroaching upon the field of their appropriate services. I speak as a man of the world to men of the world, and I say to you, *search the Scriptures!* If ever you tire of them in seeking for a rule of faith and a standard of morals, search them as records of *history.* General and compendious history is one of the fountains of human knowledge to which you should all resort with steady and persevering [illegible] authentic introduction to the history of the world; and in storing your minds with the facts of this history, you will immediately perceive the need of assistance from geography and chronology. These assistances you may find in many of the Bibles published with commentaries, and you can have no difficulty in procuring chronology and geography of the Bible; that will lead you to a *general* knowledge of chronology and of geography, ancient and modern, and these will open to you an inexhaustible fountain of knowledge respecting the globe which you inhabit, and respecting the race of man (its inhabitant) to which you yourselves belong.—You may pursue these inquiries just so far as your time and inclination will permit. Give one hour of mental application, (for you must not read without thinking, or you will read to little purpose,) give an hour of joint reading and thought to the chronology, and one to the geography of the Bible, and, if it introduces you [illegible] these two hours you will ever after read the Bible, and any other history, with more fruit—more intelligence—more satisfaction. But if those two hours excite your curiosity, and tempt you to devote part of an hour every day for a year or years, to study thoroughly the chronology and geography of the Bible, it will not only repay you for them, but [illegible] other sciences penetrate into the knowledge of the book, but it will spread floods of light upon every step you shall ever afterwards take in acquiring the knowledge of profane history, and upon the local habitation of every tribe of man, and upon the name of every nation into which the children of Adam have been divided.

There are many other subsidiary studies to which you may devote more or less of time, for the express purpose of making your bible reading more intelligible to yourselves. It is a book which neither the most ignorant or weakest, nor the most learned and intelligent mind can read without improvement.

There are other books of great worth and of easy acquisition, which I suppose will be accessible to you all. The Libraries of Useful and of Entertaining Knowledge, the Family Library, the Monthly and Quarterly Reviews and Magazines, which are in a continual succession of publication in this country as well as in England, will furnish you a constant supply of profitable reading; for the selection of which, time, inclination, and opportunity will be your wisest counsellors. As citizens of a free country, taking an interest in its public concerns, I am sure I need not remind you how strong your impulse should be to seek an intimate knowledge of the history of America, from the voyage of Columbus, and even of his supposed predecessors, Prince Madloc of Wales, and the Northmen, down to the Olympiads of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. Behold there the Continent of North America—the United States of America, before and since the acquisition of Louisiana, and every separate State of this Union, is a series of historical problems of which you should systematically seek the solution. Read the Constitution of the United States—the Commentary of the Federalist—the Constitution and History of our own State—Biographies, beginning with Langhorne's Plutarch, and thence proceeding to the History of John Smith; to the American biographies of Belknap and Sparks; to Washington Irving's Life of Columbus; and to the Articles of Penn and Calvert, and Locke, and Oglethorpe, which will lead you on to others in the Encyclopedia Americana or Conversations Lexicon. Then the *fashionable* Novels and Poetry of the present times; Scott, Byron, Moore, Rogers, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, the Montgomerys, Cooper, Paulding, Willis, Mrs. Hemans and Lady Blessington, Mrs. Sigourney and Miss Gould, and, worth them all, Miss Edgeworth—and lastly, the Report of your Countrymen, travellers in foreign lands—Dr. Dwight, Dr. Sprague, Mr. Bigelow, Lieutenant Slidell, this moment occur to me. But I have given you more than enough, and, after all, hardly know whether the catalogue will meet your inquiries, or satisfy your expectations. After all, I must conclude with the advice of the serving man to the young Student of ——, in Shakspeare—"Study what you most affect."

And I remain your friend and fellow student for life, J. Q. ADAMS.

Messrs. L. Audoun, H. D. McCullough, and C. L. L. Leary, a committee of the Franklin Association of Baltimore.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

GEORGE WILSON,

Miss Charlotte Wilson, alias Charlotte Bruce.

This female horse thief and sailor, who despises the habiliments of her sex, and chooses men's clothes, and who, since her visits to the prisons in New York, has been incarcerated in Maryland, is again at liberty, being pardoned by the executive. The Baltimore Sun gives the following particulars respecting her:

An English lady of high standing, engaged and paid for her passage in a vessel to England, laid in $20 dollars worth of sea stores for her, and sent her $30 in money, for the purchase of clothing.—Miss Charlotte was informed of her being pardoned, and the arrangements made by her benefactress—she received the money but positively refused to go on board the vessel, or to leave her cell until she was fit, and the vessel therefore sailed without her. The next day it pleased her to go forth, and she took her departure. Whither she has gone no one can tell, but it is probable she procured another suit of male attire, and when she is tired of walking will press into her service the first palfrey that suits her fancy. Her whole course of conduct, from the time of her arrest until her discharge, has been marked with the greatest stubborness and opposition to the will or advice of every one. At the time of her arraignment she was advised to plead not guilty, but she persisted in pleading guilty. Previous sentence being passed, it was intimated to her that if she would consent to be sent to England a pardon would be procured for her; this offer she rejected, with the observation that she had twice broken the laws of this country, and she deserved to be punished. She was consequently sent to the penitentiary. Previous to leaving the [illegible] to regain possession of the man's clothes in which she was arrested, and was particularly anxious to obtain the bridle that was on the horse she had stolen. The bridle she said belonged to her, and she might have use for it at some future time, for, said she, you know the old saying, "give a Yorkshire man a bridle, and he will soon find a horse." Her demand, however, was not complied with, and she was highly indignant at the refusal. While in the penitentiary she refused to work, and no discipline could subdue her resolution.—Her unyielding stubborness was fully displayed in her rejection of the means of returning to Europe.

[illegible] what could be the motive for her throwing aside the habiliments of her sex, remains a mystery. That she is of good family, and that her history is known to some persons in this country, may be considered highly probable, from the circumstance of several Englishmen of rank taking great interest in her and their ladies attending her in [illegible] during her confinement in the penitentiary, the institution was visited by an English nobleman and a member of the diplomatic corps, but as soon as he had intimation of the rank of the visitors, she threw herself upon the floor and concealed her face, refusing to allow them to see any features by which they could recognize her. Her conduct at times gave reason to suppose that she was insane; that, however, might have been the effects of her entire loss of the finest feelings of her sex, and her abandonment of modesty of thought, and action; but be she whom she may, she is an extraordinary being, and seems determined to set all order and law at defiance.—Her life and adventures would be a curiosity, and we hope will be given to the world before long.—[*Baltimore Sun.*

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The following resolutions have been introduced into the lower House of the North Carolina Legislature. The principle asserted in them, that the Public Lands are the common property of the United States, and that each State possesses its proportionate interest in them, is a sound one, and is in accordance with the rule of strict justice to all the members of the National Confederacy. The public domain is a common property, to be held for the benefit of all, and we trust that the older States, who have as deep an interest in the education of their people as the new ones, will not be backward in pressing their claims to a just distribution of its proceeds:

Resolved, That each of the United States, have an interest in the public lands proportioned to the federal population of each, or, in the terms of the compact, according to the usual respective proportions of the general charge and expenditure.

Resolved, That those States, in whose favor Congress has not made appropriations of public domain for the purposes of education, are entitled to such appropriation, as will correspond, in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in behalf of other States.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States be requested to urge the claims of the State of North Carolina to her portion of the public lands; and that the same, when obtained, be applied to the establishment and support of common schools, and the promotion and diffusion of education throughout the State.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—It is currently reported and generally believed that the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States is in the cotton market, swooping largely at the highest prices. We are entirely opposed to all such business, on the part of Banking institutions. We agree entirely with the New York Journal of Commerce, in its objections. The fair rights of the merchants should not be infringed upon. The Banks should aid, not enter into competition with them. In cases of pressing necessity, of recent occurrence, we are ready to admit that the Bank by its business operations did good; but, as a general rule, it is a dangerous, unnecessary, and ruinous exercise of its means and its power.—*Alex. Gazette.*

DARING ROBBERY.—On Saturday afternoon a young gentleman, a stanger in this city, met in Pratt street a well-spoken, genteel looking fellow, who so far won his good opinion that he invited him to take a glass of wine. In paying for it, the young gentleman displayed a well-filled pocket book, which no doubt attracted the attention of the rogue in whose hands he had fallen, and led to the robbery. They parted for a time, but the stranger afterwards met his new acquaintance near the Exchange Hotel, and that personage being, as all rogues are, very polite to strangers, accosted him again, and proposed going to a bear-fight, for which he had procured tickets of admission.—The stranger assented, and the new friend took him into Tripolett's alley, under pretence of going to the place of exhibition. He was here joined by an accomplice, and the young man was knocked down senseless, and the rogues immediately tore off the skirt of his coat, containing his pocket book, and made their escape. The pocket book contained $3,000 in $100 bills, of the Georgia Rail Road Banking Company, endorsed R. T. Hanson, and $50 bills of other denominations. The skirt of the coat was found yesterday near the spot, but the pocket had been rifled of its contents.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Remains of the venerable MARTHA WASHINGTON, have been placed by her Relatives in a Marble Sarcophagus, similar in all respects (save the decorations,) to that in which the remains of the Chief. The Sarcophagus is of white marble, and executed by Mr. Sim, there in his best style. Upon the lid is inscribed—

MARTHA,
THE CONSORT OF WASHINGTON.
Born May 21, 1731.

It is proposed early in the Spring, to [illegible] to the Family Vault, to receive the Sarcophagi, the coverings to be nine or eight—the present vault of arched brick work, from excessive damps, being extremely unfavorable for the preservation of the Remains.—*Alex. Gaz.*

A WIFE'S ADVICE.—The value of a wife's advice has in many instances been beyond computation, and, on the contrary, many a poor fellow has found through it an easy avenue to punishment. There is something amusing in the following anecdote:

'Nasreddyn the Turkish Æsop, wishing to propitiate the conquering Tamerlane, [illegible] said, 'Two heads are better than one, I will ask my wife whether he had better carry quinces or figs. His wife replied, Quinces will please him best, because they are larger and finer. However useful the advice may be' rejoined Nasreddyn, 'it is never well to follow that of a woman; I am determined to take figs.' When he arrived in the camp, Tamerlane amused himself by throwing the figs to the field head. At every blow, Nasreddyn exclaimed, 'God be praised!' Tamerlane inquired what he meant. 'I am thanking God that I did not follow my wife's advice,' replied Nasreddyn, 'for if I had brought quinces instead of figs, I should certainly have a broken head.'"

The chap that wishes us to advertise his wife as having left his "bed and board," is informed that we shall do no such thing unless he pays for his advertisement in advance. We can't blame a woman for running away from a man that neglects to pay the printer. *Go it "Phebe".*

(*Newburgh Journal.*

Be cautious what you say, when, and to whom.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

VIRG'A FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1838.

We learn that the Governor of Virginia has granted a temporary respite to negro Joux, who is now confined in the jail of this county under sentence of death for a rape on a small white girl. Friday next was the day assigned by the Court for his execution; but the Governor has, we learn from the Enterprise, postponed the time of execution until the 28th of February next.

FROM HARRISBURG.—No adjustment of the difficulties at Harrisburg has yet, we believe, been made. The union of a portion of the Whig members with the Van Buren branch of the Legislature, did not produce any visible good. The Senate still refuses to acknowledge either branch as the legitimate body.

Our latest intelligence is contained in the following paragraph from the Baltimore Chronicle of Tuesday last:

"Affairs at Harrisburg.—We understand from Harrisburg that on Saturday the Cunningham division of the House proposed to the Hopkins division, as a compromise, that the Speaker's chair shall be vacated, all the claimants of seats from Philadelphia County refrain from taking part in the proceedings, and a new Speaker and other officers be chosen. To this proposition the Hopkins (Van Buren) division of the House was expected to reply on Monday."

MR. RIVES.—This gentleman, whose political position in reference to the Administration has been a matter of some doubt for some time past, [illegible] the subject in a speech in the Senate on Thursday last. His position on the political chess-board is now clearly defined. The Globe thinks he stops nothing short of "uncompromising hostility to Martin Van Buren," and has accordingly read him out of the "Democratic" church. When men who could swallow without a wry face the Expunging pill, are driven from the support of the Administration by its present enormities, it is time for every patriot in the land to declare "uncompromising hostility" to the present Administration.

The Alexandria Gazette thus speaks of Mr. Rives' Speech:

"We had the pleasure of listening on Thursday, to one of the most able, eloquent, and independent speeches ever delivered on the floor of the Senate, and it gives us equal pleasure to add that the speech was made by Mr. Rives of Virginia.

"He took occasion upon presenting his resolutions calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the new alliance that has been entered into between the Government and the Bank of the U. States, to express his views fully, not only with regard to that reported "incestuous connexion," but, also, as to the entire insincerity of the Administration in its course, on that subject. He denounced in energetic strains the new recommendation of the Sub-Treasury—he cut the Secretary of the Treasury right and left—he commented on the recent defalcations—acknowledged the increased and growing powers of the Executive—and lamented the prevalence of that vile party spirit which acts only for party purposes, and refuses to look to the good of the country. As he went on, the surprise and chagrin of the Administration leaders in the Senate were manifest in their countenances, and, when, in manly terms he spoke of the President's recommendation to have a Committee of Congress appointed *to report to the Executive*, as a degradation of the National Legislature and another high-handed stretch of Executive power, they looked around upon each other, in consternation.

"As soon as Mr. Rives had finished, Mr. Wright of New York rose and expressed his surprise at the tone, and temper, and spirit of Mr. Rives's remarks, declared that he would have expected nothing else from an opposition Senator, but thought that the relations which existed between the President and Mr. Rives, ought to have prevented such a course.

"Mr. Rives's rejoinder was prompt, and in the highest degree eloquent. He declared he knew nothing of the relations between the President and himself which should prevent the free expression of his sentiments. He was not there, he said, as the *friend* of the President, but as the independent representative of the State of Virginia. He was responsible to his constituents, and not to the President. Threats of Executive displeasure had no terrors for him. He acted upon his responsibility to the unterrified Commonwealth of Old Virginia, and not in obedience to party dictates. *He* was no vassal, and he wished the Senator from New York distinctly to understand that.

"An involuntary murmur of applause broke from the crowded audience, and the Virginians in the lobbies and the gallery, turned round and congratulated each other.

"We never witnessed a scene of more interest. All except the partizans of the Executive, were delighted with Mr. Rives.

"The Senator from Virginia, from this day forth, takes higher ground than ever in the estimation of the public, and in the respect of the State of Virginia."

The Hagerstown Democrat states that on Friday night last one of the stages of the People's line upset near Clearspring, and in consequence of the injury sustained by the driver, he has since died.

Two more of the "Patriots" were hung at Kingston, U. C. on the 11th instant. Their names are Dorephus Abbey and Daniel George, both citizens of the State of New York.

EPISCOPAL CONSECRATION.—On Sunday the 9th the *Rev. Leonidas Polk* was consecrated in Christs Church, a Missionary Bishop for Arkansas. This was done by and in the presence of several attending Bishops, and several of the Ministry. Among the Bishops were Bishop Meade of Virginia, presiding, Bishop M'Ilvaine, of Ohio, Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, and Bishop Polk, about to be consecrated.

—Cincinnati Chronicle.

We regret to hear that Edward A. Marshall, Esq. has resigned his seat as one of the delegates from the county of Fauquier. The Governor has ordered a special election to be held on Thursday the 3d of January next, to supply the vacancy.

A demoniac murder was committed on Raccoon Point, parish Point of Coupee, [illegible] by an inhuman wretch named Fish. He cut off the heads of two children (the oldest of whom was only ten years of age) with an axe, and attempted the life of their mother! The motive that instigated the fiend is not known; or, at least not given, in the Louisiana Chronicle, from which paper we glean the above. Fish, it is stated, was apprehended after a desperate fight, being severely wounded. The jail of Point Coupee was not considered secure enough to retain him, and he was sent to that of West Feliciana.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The Governor of Kentucky, in his annual message to the legislature, suggests that capital punishment should be extended to the offence of aiding or abetting the removal or abduction of slaves from that state.

A letter from Washington states, that Governor Cass, the American minister in Paris, has been recalled by the President; whereof the cause does not appear.

The Baltimore American says—By yesterday's Rail Road Cars we received a letter from York, written yesterday morning, which furnishes the following important information from Harrisburg.

Correspondence of the American.

"YORK, Dec. 21, 1838.

"By the stage from Harrisburg this morning, we learn that the Senate have passed a resolution declaring the "Hopkins" or Van Buren House of Representatives illegally organized, without however recognizing the "Cunningham" or Whig House.

"The Hopkins House subsequently passed a resolution declaring themselves to be as legally organized as the Senate, and *appointing a Committee to draft an Address to the people of Pennsylvania, requesting them to call a Convention to take the Government of the State into their own hands!* The existing condition of things had created great excitement at Harrisburg yesterday."

In the Van Buren division of the House on the 19th, a resolution was passed, asking the President of the U. S. to communicate any correspondence which may have taken place between him and Gov. Ritner, on the subject of the late difficulties.

On the 20th, the Resolution of the Senate declaring the illegal organization of the Hopkins or Van Buren House was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas 20—Nays 13.

In the Van Buren House on the afternoon of the 20th, the following Resolution was offered by Mr. [illegible] and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This House was duly organized on the 4th instant, (December 4th, 1838,) and gave notice to the Senate of such organization, and has held its sessions every day since that period, in this Hall, and has not received an official communication, that the Senate, a co-ordinate branch of the government, is organized and ready to co-operate with it in the duties devolving on the Legislature of Pennsylvania: And whereas, the public good requires that the Legislature should proceed in the discharge of its official duties, promptly and efficiently, according to the Constitution and the laws; And whereas, it appears, by the journals of the proceedings of the Senate, that that body has passed upon the constitutional organization of the House of Representatives, and decided thereon:—And whereas, by this decision, the Legislative departments of the Government have become inoperative,—Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report for the consideration and adoption of this House, an Address to the freemen of the Commonwealth, calling upon them to take immediate measures for the restoration of the government.

The committee was ordered to consist of Messrs. Brodhead, Fienniken, Hill of Westmoreland, Field, Fogely, Pray, Woodburn, Heggins and Butler.

U. S OFFICE HOLDERS AT HARRISBURG.

The following letter from a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, we copy from the National Intelligencer:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1838.

Gentlemen:—Just before the adjournment of the House to-day, there was a message from the President transmitting additional information in answer to the resolution of inquiry relative to the disturbances in Harrisburg. He communicated two letters, one from the Collector of the port of Philadelphia, in which the Collector states that he was in error in his former letter in saying that no officer of the customs was participant in the disturbance at Harrisburg; and that one of his officers, JAMES H. HUTCHINSON, was at Harrisburg for three days, in defiance of his (Mr. Wolf's) general order to his officers, requiring them *not* to go there. The other letter is from Samuel D. Patterson, Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in which he states that Mr. Muench, mentioned in the Governor's letter, is a deputy Marshal, and was and is at Harrisburg. But Mr. Marshal Patterson, however, forgot, I suppose, to state that he himself was PRESIDENT of a meeting in the district of Kensington, held on the 10th inst.; in which an executive committee for the said district was appointed, "authorized to accept the services of two thousand minute men, to be ready at a moment's notice," to assist the disturbers at Harrisburg if need be; and that the same Mr. Patterson was himself one of the executive committee! So much for the interference of the officers of the United States in the disgraceful scenes at Harrisburg.

CHARLES TAYLOR.

PENNSYLVANIA AFFAIRS.—From the documents transmitted to the House of Representatives by the President in relation to affairs in Pennsylvania, it appears that Governor Ritner did send on to the President for troops to come to Harrisburg. This request the President very [illegible] Secretary Poinsett took the true ground, under the order of the President, when he said:—"In the opinion of the President his interference in any political commotion in a State, would only be justified by the application for it being clearly within the meaning of the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution, and of the act of Congress passed in pursuance thereof, and where the domestic violence brought to his notice is of such a character that the State authorities, civil and military, after having been duly called upon, have proved inadequate to suppress it."

It seems very strange that there should have been a [illegible] in Congress on the first or Mr. Atherton's resolutions, declaring that our government is one of limited powers, and that the constitution confers upon Congress no power over the subject of slavery. Yet there were six, to wit: Messrs. Adams, Evans, Everett, Potts, Russell and Slade.

—Lynchburg Virg.

Mr. Swartwout's defalcation is announced by the Comptroller of the Treasury to be $1,374,119, a million and a quarter of which the Secretary apprehends will be lost to the Government. Mr. S. was known to be a defaulter for upwards of $500,000 more than a year ago, and the whole amount of his defalcation was known in August last, yet it was deemed prudent by the Administration to keep things dark until after the fall elections.

The amount of Mr. Price's defalcation is not yet ascertained. It is said he took with him between two and three hundred thousand dollars in gold, silver, and treasury notes.

It is really encouraging to those who are laboring for the supremacy of the laws, to meet with such an instance of firmness as was manifested by Gov. MCNUTT, of Mississippi, on a recent occasion, when applied to in behalf of one TANNER, who had been convicted of manslaughter. We know nothing of the circumstances of this particular case, but in the communication copied below, we find principles and sentiments expressed, which meet our most cordial approbation.

—[*Baltimore American.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
JACKSON, Miss., 3d Dec. 1838.

SIR—I have received the petition of many respectable citizens of *Zazoo* county, (including ten of the jury who tried you) praying the Executive to extend his clemency, and pardon you of the crime of manslaughter. I regret that it is your misfortune to have been guilty of staining your hands with the blood of one of your fellow creatures; but the papers you have caused to be laid before me, show no extenuating circumstances. The immense number of homicides committed in our State, and especially in Zazoo county, requires that examples be made, and that *all* should learn, that the free use of pistols and bowie knives will no longer be tolerated. Pledged as I am to the people of the State, to put down the assassin practice of carrying weapons, and using them on slight provocation, I cannot pardon you, in justice to my own sense of duty, or with safety to society.

Respectfully, A. G. MCNUTT.

BENJ. TANNER, Benton, Miss.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Richmond [illegible]

GOOCHLAND, Dec. 20.

I regret to state that last night the stables and most of the appurtenant buildings (the corn house, I believe, only excepted) of Capt. Heth, (called Heath,) at Dover, in this County, were consumed by fire. From 25 to 30 head of horses and mules, principally the latter, many of them of great value, were destroyed, together with the fodder, oats, straw, &c. The houses could not be replaced for $10,000, probably a much larger sum, and the entire damage is roughly estimated, and I fear, under estimated by the neighborhood, at from 15 to 20,000 dollars. The fire was communicated by an incendiary.

DREADFUL FIRE.—A letter from E. McGavock, Esq., Postmaster at Wythe Court-House, Va., to the Editors of the Lynchburg Virginian, says—"I stop the mail to inform you that one-third of our town is in ashes. The fire broke out about 4 o'clock this morning, (Dec. 19th.) We are in great confusion. Many of the citizens are without houses to which to take their families. The loss cannot be estimated. Comparatively, it is greater than that which resulted from the fires in New York and Charleston."

ANOTHER FIRE NEAR STAUNTON.—The Staunton Spectator, of Thursday last, says:—"Early on Saturday evening last, the barn of ADAM LINK, Esq., nine miles below Staunton, on the Winchester road, was consumed by fire, which, it appears, was communicated by a little black boy, not more than eleven years of age, who was forced, by the terrors of a guilty conscience, to make immediate confession of the deed. We understand he says he was instigated to it by a white man, who promised him a pecuniary reward—but that part of his story, we learn, is not credited by his master."

Not less than eight or ten fires have recently occurred in the vicinity of Staunton—all the work of incendiaries.

The barn of Mrs. FISHBURN, in Rockingham county, Va., was burnt on Sunday evening last. The tracks of the incendiary were distinctly traced from the barn to a piece of woods. Loss not known.

ROB OF THE BOWL.—The latest novel, by John P. Kennedy, Esqr. the able member of Congress from Baltimore, is spoken of as a work of rare interest. The scene is laid upon the shores of the Chesapeake.

It is rumored that Gen. JESUP "is not exactly in a position to make a satisfactory report on his disbursements." Who next?

OHIO.—The Van Buren members of the Legislature of Ohio, have met in Convention and agreed to elect BENJAMIN TAPPAN, U. S. Senator, in place of THOMAS MORRIS, the present Senator.

INDIANA SENATOR.—On the 11th inst. ALBERT S. WHITE, Representative in Congress, from the Lafayette District, was elected Senator to Congress from this State to fill the place of the Honorable JOHN TIPTON. Four days were occupied in the election. A Whig gain.

On the 36th and last trial, Mr. White received 75 votes, Colonel James Sp[illegible] 37, Noble [illegible], Howard 10, Tyson [illegible], Rogers 1, Dewey 1.

MR. SENATOR RIVES.

The Globe of Thursday night reads Mr. Rives out of the party. His speech on that day left not the least doubt as to his position, and the official Journal, with indecent haste, has issued the [illegible]

From the Globe of Thursday night.

MR. RIVES.

"The Opposition letter writers have given out, a week since, that Mr. Rives was preparing to make a decisive demonstration against the administration. The prophecy was verified to-day. Mr. Rives not only took the charge of opening and directing the batteries of the enemy on the administration, but gave a pledge of his earnest, and, as Mr. Tallmadge would express it, '*uncompromising* hostility to MARTIN VAN BUREN,' by the most direct attacks on the President himself. Mr. Rives has greatly relieved many worthy friends, by this act, from the doubts in which they were involved by his repeated declarations that he only differed from his republican brethren on a single measure. He has now not only joined the Opposition heartily, but is put in front of their battle. Mr. Clay's colleague, Mr. Crittenden, was prompt to follow and sustain Mr. Rives—defended his consistency—vouched for his patriotism, and, while he justified all his invective, with characteristic humor, softened the philippic of his too eager ally, by throwing a little pleasant sarcasm into the debate. There was a perfect understanding between these gentlemen as to the respective parts they were to enact; for we observed that Mr. Crittenden, without naming the passage he wished to consult in the voluminous report of the Secretary of the Treasury and without being able to find it, was promptly furnished with the document opened for him at the page by Mr. Rives. This, we imagine, was conned over at the half-way house, before the companions took up their journey together for the place of common destination."

MURDEROUS AFFRAY AT LOUISVILLE.

By the Western mail we have the following particulars of a bloody affray at Louisville, brief mention of which was made in yesterday's paper. It is a most horrid affair, to which a colouring of a still deeper dye is imparted by the fact that one of the principals in it, whose first resort was to the use of the murderous Bowie Knife, was a civil officer on whom the obligations of maintaining the law rested with a double force. At the last dates from Louisville the public excitement was very great. A number of the citizens had assembled near the jail, and the Sheriff was unable to bring the parties out for examination in consequence of apprehensions that violence would be done to them.

From the Louisville Advertiser of Dec. 17.

BLOODY AFFAIR.—A startling tragedy occurred in this city on Saturday evening last, in which A. H. Meeks was instantly killed, John Bothwell mortally wounded, William Holmes severely wounded, and Henry Oldham slightly, by the use of Bowie knives, by Judge E. C. Wilkinson, and his brother B. R. Wilkinson of Natchez, and J. Murdough, of Holly Springs, of Mississippi. It seems that Judge Wilkinson had ordered a coat at the shop of Messrs. Varnum & Redding. The coat was made: the Judge, accompanied by his Brother and Mr. Murdough, went to the shop of Varnum & Redding, tried on the coat, and was irritated because, as he believed, it did not fit him.

Redding undertook to convince him that he was in error, and ventured to assure the Judge that the coat was made well. The Judge instantly seized an iron poker, and commenced an attack on Redding. The blow was partially warded off [illegible] combatants of the Judge drew a Bowie knife, and but for the interposition and interference of the unfortunate Meek, a journeyman tailor, and a gentleman passing by at the moment, Redding might have been assassinated in his own shop. Shortly afterwards, Redding, Meek, Bothwell and Homes went to the Galt House. They sent up stairs for Judge Wilkinson, and he came down into the bar-room, when angry words were passed. The Judge then went up stairs again, and in a short time returned with his companions, all armed with knives. Harsh language was again used. Redding was told that he lied, and he responded by saying he supposed he would have to take it, as he was unarmed, but remarked that if they would lay aside their weapons he could whip all three of them. Meek, in consequence of some remarks made, felt called on to state what he had seen of the conflict in the tailor's shop, and did so, and Murdough gave him the d—d lie, for which Meek struck him with a riding whip which he had brought with him from Bardstown, from which place he had just travelled on horseback. On receiving the blow with the whip, Murdough instantly plunged his Bowie-knife into the abdomen of Meek, and killed him on the spot.

At the same instant B. R. Wilkinson attempted to get at Redding, and Holmes and Rothwell interfered or joined in the affray. Holmes was wounded, probably by B. R. Wilkinson; and the Judge, having left the room for an instant, returned, and finding Rothwell contending with his brother, or bending over him, he (the Judge) stabbed Rothwell in the back, and inflicted a mortal wound. It does not appear that Oldham was concerned in the conflict. He was probably wounded by mistake. In a few moments after the conflict took place the City Marshal was on the spot to apprehend the offenders—Redding having sent for him with a view to have them taken for the assault made on him in his shop.

Such are the facts, as detailed to us; but it is proper to say that we have heard other and conflicting statements. Judge Wilkinson, his brother and Murdough are in prison and will probably be brought before the examining court to-day, when the affair will be better understood. The public mind is highly excited, but we trust every citizen will feel the necessity of a calm reliance upon the operation of the laws. Let strict justice be done.—Let the laws be firmly, impartially and rigidly enforced. No good citizen can desire more. None will be content with less.

P. S. Bothwell is dead.

PROGRESS OF THE ARTS—*Patriotism and Pastry.*—Pease & Son, bakers in New York, have made "the largest cake ever known," for the holidays. "It is," in the language of their advertisement, "one of the most delicious compounds that has ever been presented to the public, consisting of the enormous amount of

220 lbs. Butter,	160 lbs. Citron,
240 do. Sugar,	4 do. Cinnamon,
245 do. Flour,	4 do. Cloves,
[illegible] do. Raisins,	4 do. Nutmegs,
480 do. Currants,	4 do. Mace,
[illegible]	

In all 2,320 pounds. Besides a vast amount of Ornamental Icing, on the exterior, consisting of 100 pounds, and the white of 200 eggs, making in all a delicate compound of such gigantic size as to weigh nearly 2,600 pounds; the largest [illegible] intended to represent the Temple of Liberty, in the centre of which stands General Washington, the Father of his Country, as the representative of the people, filling the "Palladium of Freedom" with his presence.

The Canal tolls of the State of Ohio for the last year are stated to be $110,000, shewing an increase of nearly $100,000 over those of the preceding twelve months. What a picture does this present of the prosperity of a Commonwealth in which fifty years since scarcely a white man resided.—[*Balt. American.*

HOW TO GAIN A SUIT.—There is not a lawyer that can gain his suit, even with a show of argument on his side. The following case, therefore, may be considered the more extraordinary, where there was not the slightest cause of action. A few days since a black fellow came running in breathless haste to the dwelling of a Grocer, whose store is in Pratt street, stating that in removing a hogshead of molasses at the store it had bursted and covered Mr. —— from head to foot, and that he had been sent as fast as he could run to bring him another suit of clothes before he could move out of his tracks.—The kind lady of the Grocer did not wish to see her husband so entirely "buried in sweets," and with becoming haste delivered to the supposed messenger a new suit throughout, with which the rogue decamped, pleased that his own villainy had furnished him with a valid excuse for disappearing in a hurry.—*Baltimore Transcript.*

The Chicago Democrat's statement of the death of Mr. CARLIN, Governor of Illinois, is contradicted.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

A letter to the editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, dated at Montreal, Dec. 10, says that the Court Martial sitting there had adjourned, at the wish of Sir John Colborne. There appears to be but little doubt that its creation and proceedings are illegal, extraordinary tribunals of this character, for the trial of civil offences, having been expressly prohibited by a late Act of Parliament.

General Scott arrived at Detroit on the morning of the 5th.

The following is the only notice we find connected with Canada or the enemies thereof:

"PATRIOT MOVEMENTS.—We learn that the leaders of the Patriot forces have resolved to abandon their enterprise for the present, and a good portion of their men have gone to their homes. The result we are informed has been brought about by their influence; judging from the character of the men who have been instrumental in effecting it, we are inclined to believe that reliance may be placed on the present determination. It is pretty certain that whatever may be their determination, the authorities on this side will keep a sharp eye upon any movements that may hereafter cause disturbance."

The N. Y. Star states that Mr. Price's furniture sold for $1,000 more than cost. This, in consequence of the competition of the ladies at auction.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Dec. 18.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Bill appropriating certain sums of the public money for the mileage and per diem of Members of Congress, came up from the Committee of Finance, being the same Bill which passed the House of Representatives on Friday.

Mr. Wall, of New Jersey, proposed an amendment to the Bill, making an appropriation for the Pension Fund, and for the payment of the Pensions due on the 1st of January, upon which a long debate took place. No question taken.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Subject of Debate continued from Tuesday—"Shall the Petition be received asking for the establishment of a civil and diplomatic intercourse between this government and Hayti?"

Mr. Grinnell, of Mass. was entitled to the floor. He spoke at some length in reply to Mr. Wise, and especially in behalf of the reception of the petition before the House. Mr. Grinnell argued at some length in favor of both the right and propriety of reception.

Mr. Wise interrupted Mr. Grinnell, and gave what he called an explanation of his remarks yesterday, and a new objection to the reception of the petition before the House. My objection, said Mr. Wise, is that if the petition is received, and the prayer granted, Hayti will be sending a Black Minister here, and we shall be sending a White Minister to Hayti. A free Black Minister Plenipotentiary will be stationed at the capitol of the Country—Slave States upon each side of him.

The House then ordered the yeas and nays upon the reception of the petition, and decided to receive it by a vote of 157 to 32.

Mr. Reed, of Mass. who presented the petition, then moved that it be committed to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Wise moved that it be laid on the table.

Mr. Reed asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The vote was yeas 84, noes 105, and so the petition was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Saltonstall of Mass. presented a petition similar to that offered by Mr. Reed in regard to Hayti. A new and exciting debate sprung up here.

Mr. Legare objected to reception, and argued the points—declaring that the articles of the Constitution, allowing the right of petition, did not necessarily admit the right of reception.

Mr. Legare, in the course of his remarks, said that if the object of these petitioners should be granted—nay if they did not stop in this matter—the sun of this Union sets. It sets in blood, and sets never to rise again. I was born, said Mr. Legare, under that most glorious of all governments, a republican government. I had dreamed for her a glorious and time honored existence. I had hoped this, and believed this—but, continued Mr. Legare—in a manner expressing greater excitement—depend upon it, whenever the prayers of these petitioners are granted, a dissolution of the Union follows. Awful will be the consequences.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, 1838.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. Tallmage has given notice that he will to-morrow bring in a Bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt.

Mr. [illegible] from a Select Committee, reported a bill with amendments, to prevent the giving and receiving of challenges in the District of Columbia. The Bill was read twice and made subject to the further action of the House.

The President of the United States sent a message to the House, agreeably with the request of the resolution of Monday, calling for information relative to the affairs of Harrisburg. The Message of the President was accompanied by a number of Documents from the several Departments, and from the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, &c. &c. The Documents give a detailed account of the transactions at Harrisburg, and also contain the correspondence between the authorities of Pennsylvania and the President of the United States and Heads of Departments.

The reading of the documents occupied an hour.—After they had been read, Mr. Naylor, of Penn. moved that the documents be committed to the whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. Naylor spoke in support of his motion, and the discussion of the merits of the whole question connected with the political affairs and excitements at Harrisburg, was recommenced. Mr. Naylor spoke at some length, and with some wrath, declaring that it was his belief that the Administration had entered into a conspiracy against the rights of the People of Pennsylvania. The correspondence, he said, was partial. The president had exhibited more than his usual haste in the transmission of the documents before the House. On some occasions, it was impossible to get an answer from resolutions for weeks and for months to come.—But now the President, anxious to say no more than what he was compelled to say, and to keep important facts back, had sent half a message to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Porter, a friend of the Administration from Pennsylvania, replied sharply to Mr. Naylor, and said that he agreed with Mr. N. that there was a conspiracy, but the conspiracy was with the Whigs and not the friends of the Administration.—After Mr. P. had concluded his remarks, he made a motion to lay the message and accompanying documents on the table.—The motion was sustained, and the subject disposed of by ordering the printing of the documents.

The proposition before the House some days since, proposing the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the affairs of Mr. Swartwout, then came up. Mr. Wise commenced a long speech, pending which the House adjourned.

Washington Correspondence of the Balt Chronicle.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20.

IN THE SENATE.

After some unimportant morning business, the Senate took up for consideration the resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Rives, of Va., calling on the President for information relative to transactions between the

GOVERNMENT AND THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Rives rose and spoke with great animation and eloquence on the subject of the following resolution, yesterday introduced by him. He enchained the attention of the Senate for an hour. His speech produced great effect.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to the Senate, at as early a day as practicable, the information called for under the following heads of inquiry:

1. The period at which the third Bond of the Bank of the United States, sold to that institution, amounting to $2,254,871 38, was placed to the credit of the Treasurer on the books of the Bank; the terms on which it was negotiated; the person acting on behalf of the Bank, with whom the negotiation was made; the particulars of any understanding or agreement that the proceeds of the same should be left on deposite with the said Bank until wanted in the ordinary disbursement of the Government; and what understanding or arrangement, if any, has taken place respecting the benefit which might accrue to the Bank in the transfer of money it should make to distant places on account of the Government.

2. The period when the sum of $1,600,600, in part payment of the second bond of the Bank of the United States, was placed to the credit of the Treasurer by that Bank; and the nature of the agreement or understanding had in reference to the payment of a part of said bond before, and of another part, after it became due.

3. Whether any sum or sums of the public money have been deposited in the Bank of the United States, other than those derived from the payment or sale of its bonds; if so, the amount and date of each deposite, and by whom and by whose authority and direction they were made.

4. The aggregate balance standing weekly to the credit of the Treasurer in the Bank of the United States, its branches or agencies; whether subject to draft or not; as well as the weekly aggregate balance in the Treasury from the time the first deposit was made in the said bank of moneys arising from the payment or sale of its bonds up to the present period.

5. A list of all the branches or agencies of the said Bank of the United States on which the Treasury Department has drawn drafts; the amount of public moneys directed to be placed at each, and of the drafts severally drawn on them, and the rate of exchange between Philadelphia and each of the places to which sums were ordered to be transferred.

6. The amount, so far as it can be conveniently ascertained, that has been drawn from the Bank of the United States, its branches or agencies, in notes of said Bank for paying Indian annuities or other claims of the Indians on the Government, or for defraying the expenses attending the removal of the Indians; and in general the nature of the "arrangements," if any, "made for the more distant public disbursements in the notes of the bank," together with all the correspondence, agreements and instructions, given or entered into, connected with any or all the heads of inquiry above stated.

7. Also, that he communicate the nature of the arrangements made with him by those banks in which, according to his report of the 3d inst. portions of the public money have been "placed to the credit of the Treasurer on special deposits," the kinds of money in which the said "special deposits" were made, whether the same were entered on the books of the Bank, whether the identical moneys deposited have continued to be held by the banks, whether the drafts of the Treasury Department that have been drawn on those deposites have been paid in the specific moneys deposited, and whether the balances remaining are part and parcel of the very moneys originally deposited.

He spoke of the rumors in circulation and the facts which went to show that the Bank and Government had an understanding, and were in alliance. Some of these facts he particularized; a full and satisfactory explanation was expected from the President, in his message, but it was not there found.

We all looked to the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury to dissipate all these doubts: but that paper preserves a studied reserve and premeditated mystery upon the subject. [illegible] been said in the country upon it, after he had been entrusted with the sale of two Bonds, he sends us a paper in which we cannot, with the utmost scrutiny, scarcely find a line in reference to the transaction. Instead of giving us full details in regard to it, he merely says that the bonds [illegible] Bank. He says something of special deposites in Banks but nothing that will satisfy the public curiosity which had been awakened on the subject. There was a studied effort to conceal all the transactions of the government with this dreaded institution. But a gleam of light breaks through the mystery from another quarter. Mr. Biddle's letter is explicit. He speaks in the bold and unequivocal language of a man who had achieved a triumph! He tells you there is no longer any controversy between the government and the Bank. He tells you what the Secretary conceals, that he bought the bonds and gave the government a credit [illegible] bonds in the trash—the penitentiary trash, as the paper of the Bank has been called here over and over again.

Instead of an anticipation of $3,500,000 it was an anticipation of 4 or 5 millions! Another discrepancy. The Secretary of the Treasury tells you he had this money on *Special Deposit!* But the President of the Bank tells you it was *open credit*—Now, sir, is an open credit on the books of the Bank, the same thing with a Special Deposit? The country, sir, will not be satisfied with this thing as it stands.—An explanation is demanded by the country. This thing must be scrutinized, and the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be obliged to him for affording him this opportunity of explanation.

Was not the mode adopted of selling the bonds, another way for making a *compact* and a *coalition* with the Bank.—Is it an armistice, or a truce? Is it an alliance, or a Convention of Subsidies.—If it is an alliance, is it one of defence or offence, or both? If it is a Convention of Subsidies, which party is to pay them?—These are questions which affect the dignity of the Government and the interests of the people. He referred to the tone of influential journals, in the confidence of the Bank, to show that an alliance with the Bank would be soon offered. One paper says, "we may see a National Bank established, by this insensible process, without the assent of Congress." The Baltimore Chronicle, an influential journal, in the confidence of the Bank, uses the following language:

"The determination of the Bank to pursue, [illegible] of money matters, without reference to the emergencies of the country, will be considered, we presume, as confirmatory of the suspicions that have been for some time abroad that the Government and the Bank will no longer be at war. This position, however, results from the change in the nature of the institution, and is what was to have been expected. The Bank, with the facilities it may render to the Government, may well aspire to the post of the chief of the Deposite Banks, and will, no doubt, in the course of a very short time, be an insensible process, become the fiscal agent of the Government. The result of all the experiments of the reign of Jackson and Van Buren will thus be to substitute a State Institution, owing no allegiance to the General Government, for the Bank which, whilst it was the creature of the General Government, was subject to its controul and supervisory power. The money of the Government will now be in vaults, into which the Government will have no right to look—in the custody of officers whose conduct the Government will have no right to scrutinize.—Instead of being represented at the Board of the Bank by Directors of its own appointment, it must now submit to entrust its millions to the control of a Board which will not allow it to say a word as to the disposition it shall make of its vast means. So ends the experiment."

[illegible] above our reach as a State institution, its vaults and books shut up from all scrutiny except of the two high contracting parties, will thus be created;—an institution which from the nature of its contract, must be a *political agent*, will thus be established. Such is the alliance attempted to be made. In the name of my country, I come forward and forbid the banns!

I have, besides the information sought from the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the U. S. Bank, another object.—I wish to show, as I can, that banks have been employed by the Treasury in a manner which was unauthorized by law, and which is exposed to serious objections.

The Secretary gives us a list of sixteen Banks, which would not be employed under the deposite law, but which are employed as *special depositories*. It would be found that these were *not* special depositories, any more than any other which were ever employed under the deposit act. Mr. R. also stated that the amount left in the hands of State Banks, notwithstanding all the homilies preached against the system, is too large for safety. I will tell you what all this means. They want a connection with but they wish to have them as Executive agents and creatures. They want Banks if they can have the entire control of them. They are to employ them whenever they please, and dismiss them when they please. The money power is thus to be brought under the direction and control of the Executive. Therefore it asks liberty to employ banks or not, as it may suit their interest.—While they tell us that they wish not to establish a system of Banks, regulated and sanctioned by law, they must have one of their own, under their own direction. What is the use of the four Receivers General and your multitude of Sub-Treasurers? They are to be kept for show, or for the purpose of extending Executive patronage. Both the President and Secretary recognize the utility and necessity of employing Banks as fiscal agents, but they want the exclusive control of them. The Secretary acknowledges that Banks are very safe, as to the chance of "*eventual payment.*" What do we want more than such safety? What is the chance of "*eventual payment*" from your Sub-Treasurers who have eluded your grasp, and sheltered themselves in foreign lands? You may seize upon their gorgeous furniture, unless it has been secured to some favorite creditor. A sweeping and all powerful control over the monied institutions of the country is thus to be established, by this executive system.

Mr. Rives dwelt upon many other topics and with great force, in connexion with this subject.

Mr. Wright made a brief reply and Mr. Rives rejoined with great power.

Mr. Niles followed in defence of the Sub-Treasury system.

Mr. Crittenden spoke in support of Mr. Rives's views. He wanted the country to know, he said, with what incautious haste the government was ready to post to this alliance.

Mr. Cuthbert then addressed the Senate [illegible] and the Senate adjourned.

Washington Correspondence of the Balt. American.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, reported a bill to prevent the interference of Federal officers in the elections of the People, [illegible] the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill names all Government and State officers, and provides that any attempt to influence an election shall be considered a high misdemeanor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Committee on Elections made a report declaring that Judge Doty is entitled to a seat in the House at the present session of Congress, and that Mr. Jones, the sitting member, is not. The report was read, arguing the points involved in the claim at some length, and being read it was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

The House then took up the unfinished business—the Delaware Resolution.

Mr. James Garland, of Virginia, proposed an amendment in the form of a resolution, asking that the Committee selected for the examination into Mr. Swartwout's affairs be chosen by ballot.

Mr. Wise took the floor in continuation and conclusion of his speech begun yesterday. Mr. Wise made one of his most exciting and severest speeches, declaring among other things, that it was his solemn belief that the Secretary of the Treasury deserved impeachment, and would be impeached if justice was done him, or if men enough could be found willing to be the executioners of justice.

SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 1838.

The Senate spent a short time in executive business and then adjourned over to Wednesday.

The House took up the motion of Mr. Adams to refer a Haytien petition presented by him to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, with instructions to report thereon. The whole day was spent in the discussion of this petition, when the House adjourned over to Wednesday.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

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Premium for a Husband.—Among the rewards bestowed by the Agricultural society of Todd county, in Kentucky, was the following, as appears by the official report: "To Mrs. Dr. Leavel, for her husband appearing at the Fair in the neatest and best full suit of home made jeans, a gold thimble, worth five dollars. Several competitors for this premium." Whether the competitors were for the husband, the jeans, or the thimble, is not shown.

THE HONORS OF A PRISON.—The Herville (Lou.) Gazette says: "At the prison of the parish of St. James, they are not only well used, but they sometimes drink Wine at dinner! We witnessed this ourselves in one instance."

New Counterfeit.—Ten Dollar Counterfeit Notes on the Hagerstown Bank have just made their appearance, plate B. The counterfeit may easily be detected, at first sight, the paper being of a dark white or bluish cast, whereas that of the genuine is of a red cast. The counterfeit is also shorter and narrower than the genuine, the outer edge of the centre of the border at each end decidedly different, and the denominations at the head of the note smaller and lighter in the counterfeit than in the genuine, that on the right hand corner being decidedly lighter and in execution inferior to the genuine, the line of the X in the counterfeit being broken and that of the genuine straight.—The engravers' name in the genuine run above it in the counterfeit. The whole filling up badly executed. [*Hagerstown Torch Light.*

Mr. Samuel Mims, of Fayetteville, N. C., owned a horse that was thirty-eight years old last spring. About the 20th September last, he was bitten by a rattlesnake which rendered him unable to do Mr. M. any service. The disease grew worse, and about the 15th Oct. last, Mr. M. thinking it would be a deed of charity, had him led out and killed. This remarkable animal was a good and serviceable horse until the day he was bitten by the snake. He never was known to refuse a bait of corn or refuse to draw in any gears in which he was placed. Mr. M. owned him thirty-four years last spring. He was always very cautious in feeding him at regular hours, and with a certain quantity of food, and carried him sufficiently after a hard ride.
[*Wilmington (N. C.) Journal.*

Judge WM. SMITH has introduced into the Legislature of Alabama, resolutions in favor of the Sub-treasury scheme.

SEASONABLE HINTS.—The following paragraph is from a clever article in a recent number of the New York Sun:

"Every housekeeper, before retiring to rest, should make the tour of every room in the house, and satisfy himself that all inflamable articles are at a distance from the fire, and that the broom with which the hearth is usually swept is not nourishing a small volcano. The vessel in which water for domestic purposes is usually kept should be full, and placed, if possible, where they will not freeze; for the time occupied between the pump and the house has cost the loss of many a fair building which a pail full of water would have saved. Those silent but active incendiaries, lucifer, locofoco, or spontaneous matches, should be kept in small quantities, and in a tin or iron vessel, or at least upon the hearth, or a stone or iron shelf."

The city of "Rockroe," in Arkansas, was sold for taxes a short time ago, by the Sheriff of Monroe county.

VERY GOOD.—The New York Sun says—The very spark of a gratified wife's eyes will go further than a ton of anthracite—it warms the *heart*.

Mr. Calhoun is not on any of the Committees of the Senate. It is stated that he is relieved at his own request.

The correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce states that Col. TOTTEN has been ordered at Washington, to take charge of the Engineer Department.

The Providence Journal, in allusion to Sub Treasury fugitives, says the old line is now a days reversed. It is not "the cry is still they come," but the cry is still they go."

Andrew Stevenson, our minister at London, to "heal his wounded honor"—suffered to be somewhat compromised by the facts assumed in the resolution of Mr. Adams—is for the honorable minister to [illegible]

Foreign Exchanges, in New York (on England) on the 19th inst. had fallen to 109½. This is a good sign. Southern bills are coming into market.

SENTENCE FOR SENDING A CHALLENGE.—It was a bad day's work for "Moses Nute, laborer," when he challenged Stephen Pinkham, his son-in-law, to mortal combat, with pistols for two, as set forth in the following epistle.

"BOSTON, Nov. 27, 1838.

Mr. *Steven* Pinkham—

Sir, I want you to meet me at the Merrimack house on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, and there be prepared to meet me with pistols for two. Don't let *couredg* fail. Yours, &c.

MOSES NUTE."

Judge Thatcher sentenced him to pay a fine of $50, and suffer six months' imprisonment in the common jail.—[*Boston Post.*

The Shannondale Springs COMPANY

WISH to engage, for the ensuing year, a person competent to act as General Agent of the affairs of the Company, and also thoroughly qualified in all respects to manage the Hotel during the Summer Season. For this latter duty he must possess the highest order of qualifications, and be well experienced in the management of a large Hotel. He will be expected to reside during the whole year upon the premises, where comfortable accommodations are provided.

There being a small farm attached to the Springs it is desirable that the agent should be somewhat familiar with farming operations—and a preference will be given to such an applicant.

The Company expect to give an ample compensation for the services required.

Apply by letter or in person, to
ANDREW KENNEDY,
President S. S. Company.
Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va.
Dec. 27, 1838.

PURE, winter strained SPERM OIL.
E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
Dec. 27.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET,
For the week ending Friday evening, Dec. 21.
FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

BEEF.—There has been a good supply of Beef on the hoof in market, and prices have ranged from $7 to $9 50 per 100 lbs. according to quality, the first named price for inferior and the last for prime cattle.

HOGS.—Of live Hogs the supply in market has been small this week, and those of prime quality readily brought $9 per 100 lbs. The supply of scalded hogs is to all appearance ample, and prices range from $8 to $8 50 for a prime article.

FLOUR.—In the early part of the week, the store price was uniform at $8 12½ per barrel.—To-day, however, we find that the market had since then become unsettled, and the sales are making at $8, $8 61, and $8 12½. Most of the holders, however, ask $8 12½. The wagon price has been steady throughout the week at $7 87½. The sales of city mills have ranged from $8 12½ to $8 25, full.

The inspections of the week ending on Thursday evening last, comprise 14,167 barrels, 503 half barrels.

WHEAT.—Good to prime parcels of reds have been sold at $1 70 to $1 73, and a cargo of prime Virginia red was sold to-day at $1 75.

CORN.—Sales of new white throughout the week at 75 to 76 cents for shipping parcels.—Sales of new yellow at 77 to 80 cents. Sales of old Corn, both white and yellow, at 82 to 83 cents.

RYE.—Sales of Maryland, not free of garlic, at 88 to 90 cents. Parcels entirely free of garlic would bring some two or three cents more per bushel.

OATS.—Sales to-day at 44 to 45 cents.

CLOVER SEED.—The market is quite calm, and the store prices asked are $14 to $16 per bushel—the latter for good quality.

TIMOTHY SEED.—Is dull at 43 per bushel.

COTTON.—Sales to-day at 8 cents.

BACON.—A large sale of Baltimore cured Bacon (cannot say exactly what) was made this week for the supply of the troops in Florida at 13 to 13½ cents.—A sale of new Baltimore cured, about 50,000 pounds, was also made at 14½ for Hams; 14 cents for Middlings; and 11½ cents for Shoulders; and another lot of 5,000 pounds Western Salted, and Baltimore smoked at 13½ cents, hog round.

BUTTER.—We quote the store price of Glade Butter No. 1 at 26 to 28 cents; No. 2 at 24 to 25 cents. Small sales of Western No. 2 at 18 to 20 cents, and No. 3 at 15 to 16 cents.

WHISKEY.—Sales of hogsheads throughout the week, up to yesterday, were made at 40½ cents. To-day, however, there is more firmness, and that price has been refused, holders now asking 41 cents. Sales of barrels from stores at 43½ to 44 cents. The wagon price of barrels is 40 cents, exclusive of the barrel.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 22.

FLOUR.—For the last two days, the current price of Flour from wagons, has been $7 77. cents per bushel, the present wagon price.

WAGON PORK.—Yesterday Pork was worth $8 25 to 8 40 from wagons. [*Gazette.*

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Theodore W. Simpson, Mr. GEORGE G. GROVE, of Winchester, to Miss MARY WARDEN BEELER, daughter of the late Capt. Benjamin Beeler, of Mills-Grove in this county.

In Winchester, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Dr. Hill, Mr. ADDISON B. RILEY, merchant, of Baltimore, to Miss ANN REBECCA REA, only daughter of Mr. Samuel Rea, merchant, of the former place.

DIED,

On Wednesday last, at the residence of his mother, near Shepherdstown, Doctor DANIEL BENGOUGH, Pay-Master of the United States Armory at Harpers-Ferry, aged about 35 years. Dr. B. was a gentleman of great personal worth and was much esteemed by all who knew him. His young wife, and numerous relatives and friends, will long have occasion to mourn his early demise.

After an illness of 36 hours, on Tuesday evening the 11th instant, HENRY ST. JOHN QUIGLEY, youngest son of Dr. John & Mary E. V. Quigley of Shepherdstown.

On Tuesday last, HENRIETTA, daughter of J. T. A. Washington, Esq., aged three years.

On Saturday last, at Harpers-Ferry, JAMES COATES, Jr., aged 20 years, 11 months, and 9 days.

At Alexandria, D. C. on Friday last, the Hon. THOMSON F. MASON, Judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia.

Notice.

☞ Persons desirous of providing themselves with the collection of Psalms and Hymns, approved by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which is hereafter to be used in the Presbyterian Church in Charlestown, will please leave their names with the number of copies desired at the Store of Dr. Straith, before the 4th of next month. Dec. 27.

SALE OF VALUABLE

JEFFERSON LAND.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the November term, 1838, of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of the County of Jefferson, in the cause of the Washington County Bank and others, vs. the administrator and heirs of Samuel D. Engle, deceased, the undersigned, as Special Commissioners therein appointed for the purpose, will proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, before the door of Carter's Hotel, in Charlestown, on *Friday the 25th day of January*, 1839, about

230 ACRES

of the Tract of LAND, late the property of said Samuel D. Engle, deceased, on Evett's run, 2 miles west of Shepherdstown, on the road leading from Shepherdstown to Boteler's Ferry, and adjoining the lands of W. T. Washington, Esq., and including a proper proportion of Wood Land and Water privileges, &c.

It being impracticable to describe more definitely the precise portion of said farm designed to be sold, persons wishing to purchase are requested to look out for themselves, and satisfy themselves as to the quality, quantity, and boundaries of said land, before the day of sale, when the same will be sold in lots or parcels, as may then be deemed most advantageous to the interest of the parties.

Terms of Sale—One-third of the purchase money in hand—the balance in equal payments at one and two years, without interest. The deferred payments to be secured by bonds, and a deed of trust on the premises.

Sale to take place at 1 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
HENRY BERRY,
ANDREW HUNTER,
Dec. 27, 1838. *Special Com'rs.*

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession a number of Orders from the County Court, directing the settlement of Executorial, Administration, and Guardianship accounts, which I should be pleased to dispose of, if it suited the convenience of those who are interested to attend to them, before I enter upon my Chancery duties, which will be after the Court in January, (next month.)
R. WORTHINGTON.
Dec. 27, 1838.

House and Lot for Sale.

I WILL sell, on Tuesday the 22d day of January next, (rain or shine,) in front of the premises, that beautifully situated and well-known PROPERTY on the Main Street in Charlestown, belonging to, and lately occupied by Mr. Andrew Welsh, deceased, as a Cabinet Shop and Ware-Room. I shall not attempt to describe this property fully, as any one wishing to purchase can examine for himself, by calling on me at any time previous to the sale. I will only add, that this property, with but little expense, can be made one of the most desirable dwellings to be found in this town, and is now a very desirable property and stand for either a merchant or mechanic, situated as it is upon a hill in the centre of the town, on the north side of the street, and commanding a full view of the town each way beyond the extreme edge of the corporation.

Terms.—Five hundred dollars on the first day of April next, at which time possession will be given—the balance of the purchase money on the first day of April, 1840, with legal interest, and a deed of trust on the property to secure the after payment.
SAM'L H. ALLEMONG, *Ex'r*
of Andrew Weeds, dec'd.
Dec. 27, 1838.

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson County, November 20th, 1838:

John N. Lane and Willoughby L. Webb, merchants and partners, trading under the name and firm of John N. Lane & Webb, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Michael Hensill, administrator of George W. Shutt, deceased, Philip Shutt, Georgetta Shutt, child of the said George W. Shutt, deceased, and Eliza Shutt, widow of George W. Shutt, deceased, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

THE Court doth adjudge, order and decree, that Master Commissioner Worthington do examine, state and settle the estate account of George W. Shutt, deceased, with Michael Hensell, the administrator of the said deceased—that he take an account of the debts of the said deceased, ascertaining the character and dignity thereof, whether binding the heirs or not—and that he also take an account of the real estate descended from the said George W. Shutt, deceased, and of the annual value thereof, and to report to this Court in order to a final decree—stating all matters specially by himself deemed pertinent, or which may be required to be stated by any of the parties.
A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Charlestown, Dec. 26th, 1838.

☞ The parties to the abovementioned suit, as well as persons having claims against George W. Shutt, deceased, unpaid, are hereby notified, that I shall attend at my Office aforesaid, on *Saturday the 26th day of next month, (January,)* at 10 o'clock, *A. M.*, for the purpose of taking the accounts by the above recited order directed, when and where they are requested to attend with the necessary vouchers, papers and evidence.
R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com'r.*
Dec. 27, 1838.

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson County, November 27th, 1838:

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

THIS cause came on again to be heard this 27th day of November, 1838, upon the papers formerly read, the report of Master Commissioner Worthington, made on the 8th day of November, 1838, and certain books of account produced before the Commissioner by the defendant Benjamin W. Jefferson, which were certified to the Court, and were argued by counsel—Upon consideration whereof, the Court doth adjudge, order and decree, that this cause be recommitted to Master Commissioner Worthington, to state and settle the alledged partnership account between the defendant Benjamin W. Jefferson and Hamilton Jefferson, deceased, upon the basis recognized in the order of reference made on the 12th day of November, 1836, to wit: that there did exist a partnership between said parties—and the said Commissioner is directed to state all matters he may be required to state specially by any of the parties, and make report to this Court in order to further proceedings.
A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Charlestown, Dec. 26th, 1838.

☞ The parties to the abovementioned suit will please take notice, that I shall attend at my Office on *Wednesday the 30th day of next month (January.)* at 10 o'clock, *A. M.*, to enter upon the duties required of me by the above recited decree, when and where they are hereby notified to attend with any evidence or papers connected with the settlement directed to be made by the aforesaid decree.
R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com'r.*
Dec. 27, 1838.

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson County, November 17th, 1838:

George Coffenberger and wife, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Conrad Billmyer, Executor of Thomas Turner, deceased, and James Marshall, John Billmyer and Jeptha Morgan; and Nancy Turner, widow, and Anthony Turner, Ehud, Robert, William, Eliza Jane, John, Thomas, and Ann F. Turner, the last-eight being infants, heirs of said Thomas Turner, deceased, DEFENDANTS,
AND
Jacob Vandoran, Executor of Rezin Hudgell, and as such Executor of Joseph Haines, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
The same, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

THE Court being of opinion, upon argument, that by the Will of Thomas Turner, dec'd, all his lands have been made subject to his debts—and a settlement of the account of the said Executor being necessary to be made on proper principles by a Commissioner of this Court, to ascertain the amount of the personal fund in his hands, it is hereby accordingly adjudged, ordered and decreed, that Master Commissioner Worthington do, before the next Court, examine, state and settle the executorial account of Conrad Billmyer, Executor of Thomas Turner, deceased, stating therein all such matters as he may deem pertinent or either of the parties may require him to state, especially ascertaining what real estate was left by the said Thomas Turner, its annual rental, and full value, and whether any disposition, and what, if any, has been made of the same or any part thereof. Thirdly, he will ascertain and report what debts of the estate still remain outstanding and unpaid—and in order that such future orders may be made as the Court shall deem proper, touching the rents and profits of the land, and the sale of Thomas Turner, deceased, touching his report in due time in order to such future decrees:
A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Charlestown, Dec. 26th, 1838.

☞ The parties to the abovementioned suit, as well as those having claims against Thomas Turner, deceased, unpaid, are hereby notified, that I shall attend at my Office aforesaid, on *Monday the 28th day of next month, (January.)* at 10 o'clock, *A. M.*, for the purpose of taking the account by the above recited order directed, when and where they are requested to attend with the necessary vouchers, papers and evidence.
R. WORTHINGTON,
Dec. 27, 1838. *Mas. Com'r.*

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson County, Nov. 26th, 1838:

Bearman & Brown, Trustees of Wm. Cleveland, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Daniel Snyder and others, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

ON motion, it is ordered that the report made by Commissioner Worthington, be recommitted to said Commissioner with instructions to audit any claims that may be presented to him, and report the same to the Court, together with any special statement either or any of the parties may require.
A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Charlestown, Dec. 24th, 1838.

☞ Persons interested in the above recited order of Court, are hereby notified, that I shall attend at my Office aforesaid, on *Thursday the 31st day of next month, (January,)* for the purpose of executing the aforesaid order of Court, when and where they are requested to attend with any papers, evidence and statements that they may have to submit, connected with the suit.
R. WORTHINGTON,
Dec. 27, 1838. *Mas. Com'r.*

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson County, Nov. 24th, 1838:

Francis Moore's Executor and others, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Lewis Neill, administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of Walter Baker, deceased, Lewis Neill and Corbina his wife, John L. H. Hinkle and Ellen his wife, Cyrus P. McWilliams and Magdalen his wife, Ursula Baker, Harriet Frances Baker, Washington Baker and Jacobina Baker, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

THIS cause came on again to be heard this 24th day of November, 1838, on the papers formerly read, and on petition for a re-hearing, and was argued by Counsel. On consideration whereof, the Court doth adjudge, order and decree, that's Commissioner of this Court proceed to execute the decree pronounced in this cause on the 21st June, 1837, and make report.
A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Charlestown, Dec. 26th, 1834.

☞ The parties interested in the above recited order of Court, are hereby notified, that I shall attend at my Office aforesaid, on *Tuesday the 29th day of next month, (January,)* for the purpose of entering upon the execution of the aforesaid order of Court—when and where they are required to attend with any evidence, papers and statements, that they may have to offer connected with the case.
R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com'r.*
Dec. 27, 1838.

Lost or Mislaid,

A SHORT time since, the SUBSCRIPTION BOOK for the purchase of the Methodist Parsonage in this town. Any information con-
LEONARD SADLER.
Charlestown, Dec. 27, 1838.

Wickliffe Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution will be continued the ensuing year, under the care and management of Mr. B. A. EVANS, for whose qualifications, as a Classical and English Teacher, the public are respectfully referred to Mr. Leroy P. Williams, Capt. William Castleman, near Battletown, Va.; G. W. Grayson, Esq. Principal Washington Academy, R. M Heterick, Dr. Daniel Mason and H. G. Moffett, Esq., Washington, Va.; or to the high testimonials from G. W. Grayson, Esq. and other gentlemen of science and distinction, which may be seen on application to the board of trustees.

This Institution is located on an eminence, commanding one of the most picturesque views in the Valley of Virginia. Its situation, (it being about 5 miles from Battletown, and 8 from Charlestown) is retired, and in point of health, respectability and intelligence, is perhaps, unequalled in Virginia.

The first session, of five months, will commence on the first day of January.

TERMS:

The fee for Tuition, per session of 5 months:	
Languages, - - - - -	$20
Mathematics, in all its branches, - -	15
High and Elementary branches of the English, - - - - -	10

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
Dec. 27, 1838.—3t.

☞ Boarders can get accommodations on very liberal terms in respectable families, convenient to the institution.

Address B. A. EVANS, (post paid,) Battletown, P. O., Va.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from John L. Tabb and Harriet his wife, to me, for the use of B. T. Towner, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1836, and of record in the office of the Clerk of the County Court for Jefferson County, Virginia, I will sell, before the tavern of Daniel Entler in Shepherdstown, *on Saturday the 19th day of January next*, that very desirable PROPERTY in Shepherdstown now occupied by said John L. Tabb. Terms cash.
E. I. LEE, Jr., *Trustee.*
Dec. 27, 1838.

PUBLIC BALL.

A NEW YEAR'S BALL will be held at Mr. Samuel Gibson's National Hotel, Harpers-Ferry, on the 31st instant. Tickets of admission to be had at the Bar.
W. S. SMITH,
B. S. PINE,
M. GALLAHER,
J. B. YOUNG,
ISAAC FOUKE,
WILLIAM ORME,
Committee of Arrangement.
Dec. 13, 1838.—2t.

Negro Men Wanted.

I WISH to purchase two or three young, stout and hearty Negro Men, *without fault*, for my own use. For such, I will give liberal prices. JOSEPH F. STEPHENSON.
Charlestown, Dec. 20, 1838.

Slaves for Hire.

THE hiring of my SLAVES, for the ensuing year, will take place at Leetown, on the 27th of December. They consist of most valuable MEN and BOYS.
H. S. G. TUCKER.
Dec 13, 1838.

☞ Those who hired from me last year, will be pleased to meet me at the day and place abovementioned, prepared to discharge their bonds, which are all in my hands.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A FIRST-RATE FEMALE COOK. A middle aged woman, without children, would suit.
EDWARD LUCAS, Jr.
Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 22, 1838.

Negroes For Hire.

WILL be offered for hire, on Thursday the 27th inst., before the subscriber's door in Charlestown, (if not previously hired,) a number of SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls. Application can be made
[illegible]
Dec. 6, 1838.

For Sale or Hire,

A NEGRO MAN, about 45 years of age.—He will not be sold out of the county.—Inquire of the [illegible]
Dec. 13, 1838—3t.

Negroes for Hire.

WILL be offered for hire, on *Saturday the 29th instant*, before my Office in Charlestown, (if not previously hired) a number of SLAVES belonging to the infant child of J. J. Frame, dec'd. These servants are of both sexes and of different ages, and sufficient as any in the country. Persons heretofore hiring them will be expected to return them, properly clothed, and to pay off their bonds.
SAMUEL C. SNYDER, *Guardian*
Of Grace Ann Frame.
Dec. 13, 1838.

Negroes for Hire.

THE NEGROES belonging to the heirs of Bacon Burwell, dec'd, about forty in number, will be hired at public hiring, on *Saturday the 29th instant*, at the house of Mr. J. Redman in Smithfield.

☞ All persons having the above Negroes for the present year, will please direct them to be at home on Thursday previous to the day of hiring.
[illegible] *Guardian for the heirs.*
Dec. 13, 1838.

FOR HIRE.

I HAVE for hire, several Negro Men, Women, Boys and Girls, which can be very highly recommended. They can be seen between Christmas and New-Years, by calling at that time. RICHARD PARRAN.
Shepherdstown, Dec. 20, 1838.

Superintendent's Office,

HARPERS-FERRY ARMORY, VA.
Dec. 17th, 1838.

I WISH to purchase from three to five hundred cords of good Oak or Hickory Wood, delivered at this Armory. Application to be made immediately.
EDWARD LUCAS, Jr. *Supt.*
Dec. 20, 1838.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has received another supply of WINTER GOODS, consisting, in part, of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets,
Swansdown and Valencia Vestings,
Bombazines, and Bombazetts,
Woollen and Cotton Flannels, all colors,
Linseys, plain and striped, of various colors and prices,
Washington, Rob Roy and Kentucky Jeans,
Blanket, Tippet, Wool and Fancy Shawls,
Blankets, Counterpanes and Comfortables,
Buckskins, Kid, Fur Lined & Woollen Gloves,
Boots, Shoes and Hats,
Fur, Hair, and Woollen CAPS,
Silks, Calicoes, and Merinoes,
Muslin Delaines and Challeys, (splendid,)
Swiss, Book, and Mull Muslins,
Striped and Plaid do.
Black Worsted, Merino & Lambs-wool Hose,
Domestics, bleached and unbleached,
Scotch, English and French Prints,
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Ready-made Clothing, (fine assortment,)
Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. DAN'L G. HINKLE.
Halltown, Dec. 20, 1838.

FASHIONABLE WINTER GOODS IN THE

MILLINERY, &c. LINE.

MRS. WELLER respectfully informs the Ladies of Charlestown and its vicinity, that she will visit Charlestown early the coming week, with another supply of

FANCY ARTICLES

From New York. The articles consist of a complete assortment of

Fancy Furs—as Muffs, Boas, Capes, Tippets, Rolls, &c. &c.
Fancy Embroidery of Splendid Cases, Collars, Bands, Handkerchiefs, &c.
English Patents, Leghorn and Florence Braid Bonnets,
Velvet, Willow, Marabout and other Ostrich Feathers,
Velvet Flowers, Velvet and Satin Ribbons,
Velvets, Satins, Silks, Muslin and Muslin de Laines,
Trinkets, Toys, &c., and a variety of other articles, all of the latest New York Fashions.

☞ Room at Mr. Carter's hotel.
Dec. 20, 1838.

Fresh Liquors!

SUPERIOR Madeira,	WINES.
French do.	
Pale Sherry,	
Old Port,	
Teneriffe,	
And Lisbon	
Seignettes Brandy,	
Cogniac do.	
Apple do.	
Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits,	
Old Rye Whiskey, common do., just received and for sale at STRAITH'S.	

Dec 20, 1838.

MOLASSES.

200 GALLONS first-rate Molasses for sale at STRAITH'S.
Dec 20.

MALAGA GRAPES for sale at STRAITH'S.
Dec. 20.

JUJUBE PASTE, for coughs, colds, &c., for sale at STRAITH'S.
Dec. 20.

FRESH GROCERIES.

PRIME Brown Sugar,
Loaf and Lump do.
Porto Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
Pine Apple and English Cheese,
G. P. Imperial, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas,
Prime Rio and Java Coffee,
Pepper, Alspice, Starch, Salt Petre,
Ginger, Pearl Ash, &c. &c.—Together with every article in the Grocery line, for sale by
Dec. 20, 1838. J. J. MILLER.

PREPARE FOR CHRISTMAS!

I AM now receiving another supply of New and Seasonable GOODS, which, added to my former stock, makes it very general and complete. I would respectfully invite my customers and the public to call, as bargains may be had. J. J. MILLER.
Dec. 20, 1838.

CHALLEYS & MOSLANES.

A SPLENDID stock of Challeys, Moslanes, &c., just received and for sale by
Dec. 20, 1838. J. J. MILLER.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are just receiving another supply of *Winter Goods.*
E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
Dec. 20, 1838.

Drawers, &c.

RIBBED Stockinett Drawers,
do. do. Shirts,
Lambs' Wool Shirts, for sale by
E. M & C. W. AISQUITH.
Dec. 20, 1838.

Over Coats.

BEAVER CLOTHS,
Pilot do., with a variety of Drab Cloths, and Cloths and Cassimeres suitable for dress suits.
E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
Dec. 20, 1838.

Over Shoes.

JUST received, a great variety of Over Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, with a large stock of every kind of Boots, Shoes and Brogans.
E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
Dec. 20, 1838.

Rag Carpeting.

ANOTHER supply just received by
E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
Dec. 20, 1838.

Whiskey, &c.

ANOTHER supply of Old Rye Whiskey from Monongahala, Raisins, Almonds, Cheese and Crackers, Sugar Crackers, &c.
E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
Dec. 20, 1838.

Axes and Saws.

MILL and ½ Cut Saws, extra, heavy Axes, Wood Saws with frames.
E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
Dec. 20, 1838.

CAUTION!

THE undersigned having, for some time, suffered inconvenience from persons passing through their farms throwing down fences and hunting upon their lands, hereby give notice, that they will in future put the law strictly in force against all persons who shall be found trespassing on their premises, after the date hereof.
JANE C. WASHINGTON,
THOS. B. WASHINGTON,
Dec 20, 1838—3t.

CAUTION!

HAVING suffered considerably from persons riding through my farms and throwing down fences and leaving gates open, thereby exposing my grain, &c. to the neighboring Stock, I hereby forewarn all persons from like acts of trespass, as the law will be enforced against all disregarding this notice. G. D. MOORE.
Dec 20, 1838—3t.

RECONCILIATION.

THE Independent Mac-Ivor Clan of Harpers-Ferry will hold a public Procession, on their coming Anniversary, (10th day of January next,) on which occasion Addresses will be delivered in the Free Church, by the *Chieftain* and *Orator of the Clan.*

All Brethren of the Order in Regular Standing, are respectfully invited to attend.
WILLIAM S. SMITH,
JOHN LEWELLYN,
FRANCIS DUNHAM,
JOHN P. KENNEDY,
MARINE KREPPS,
Committee of Arrangement.
Dec. 20, 1838.—tp.

JEFFERSON LAND FOR SALE.

THE FARM, belonging to the devisees of the late Dr. Alexander Straith, is offered for sale. This farm contains

225 ACRES OF LAND,

of which 40 to 50 acres are covered with good young Timber, and the balance is in a good state for cultivation—having been but little worked for several years, and resting under clover or timothy. It is situated 6 miles south of Charlestown, on the Bullskin Run, 2½ miles from a Depot on the Winchester and Potomac Rail-Road, and 3½ from the Shenandoah River, and in the immediate vicinity of several Merchant Mills, so that the grain raised on it can be very conveniently made ready for, and conveyed to either the Baltimore or Georgetown markets. It has a proper proportion of good meadow, and is very copiously watered by several never-failing springs of excellent water, to which there is convenient access for stock from each field.—On it are an excellent

Dwelling House

with a beautiful yard and fine garden, and other ground arrangements around it, designed and laid out for convenience and utility as well as ornament. A fine Stone Dairy House, Stables, Corn Houses, &c. requiring some but not expensive repairs. The Dwelling House has lately been painted and papered, and is as well arranged for comfort and convenience as any house in the county, having three rooms on each floor. There are also on it, a country

GRIST MILL,

A PLASTER MILL, SAW MILL, AND

Woollen Factory,

All *commanding a large custom*, and furnished with every necessary for carrying on the business in a complete manner. These last will be sold together with a sufficient portion of land attached, either separate from or together which the remainder of the tract.

It is useless to say more, as any one wishing to purchase will see for himself. The terms will be very easy, and such as to enable a very small capitalist to purchase, as the money will not be needed for several years. If not sold in the course of a short time at private bargain, it will be offered at public auction at short notice.
JOHN J. H. STRAITH, *Executor*
and Guardian for the infant heirs of
Alexander Straith, dec'd.
Nov 22, 1838.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Colin Peter to the undersigned as trustees, (bearing date on the 24th day of April, 1835, and duly recorded,) for the benefit of John J. Stuff, Cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, and Bushrod C. Washington, I shall proceed to sell, on *Wednesday the 30th day of January, 1839*, at Ridenour's tavern in Halltown, at public auction, to the highest b

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 specified time, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Morison's Pills.

THE subscriber has been appointed agent for Morison's Universal Vegetable Pills, of the British College of Health. Having truth for its foundation, and simplicity for its structure, it has stood the test of time—has triumphed over prejudice and opposition, and has become world-renowned. These Pills cure all Diseases, and are constantly kept by the subscriber, which the public can obtain, warranted genuine, and a very valuable Medicine.

RICHARD D. DORAN.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 13, 1838.

Co-Partnership.

THE subscriber having taken into partnership, in the Blacksmithing, his son JOSEPH, the business will be in future conducted under the name of *THOMAS RAWLINS & SON.* Having a good supply of the best materials, they will be able to do their work in the best manner and upon the most accommodating terms. Being thankful for past favors they hope to receive a share of the public patronage.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

Charlestown, Nov. 4, 1838—9

N. B.—They will keep a good supply of Iron on hand. [illegible]

Strayed,

ABOUT the 10th of September last, two FAT STEERS, 4 years old—marks and color not recollected. Also, 12 drove STEEP, some with red and some with black marks. A liberal reward will be given for their recovery.

COLIN PETER.

Halltown, Oct. 4, 1838

STRAYED

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

He will pay a liberal reward to any person who will put him in the way of getting her.

MICHAEL COOKE.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 22, 1838.

NOTICE.

H. GILLELEE would respectfully inform those knowing themselves indebted to him, that it is very desirable that their accounts should be settled up by the close of this year.

December 6, 1838—tf.

THOMAS MENANY,

No. 8, Spear's Wharf, Baltimore,

CONTINUES to COMMISSION BUSINESS, and devotes particular attention to the sale of

Flour, Grain, Cross'd. Pork, Bacon, Whiskey, and other articles of Country Produce.

The position which he occupies is where the Rail Road meets the Water, and where produce can be shipped to any part of the Globe without the expense of drayage. To such of his correspondents as desire it, he will from time to time communicate the state of the market, and his views as to future prices.

Dec. 6, 1838—3t.

To the Printers of the U. S.

JO SPIERS,

Wood Letter Cutter & Engraver,

No. 21, Franklin Place, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from four to thirty-four lines Pica or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

FANCY TYPE

of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for the heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machines invented for the purpose, which insures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVING ON WOOD executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac-Similes, Ornamental and Plain Rules, &c. &c., cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c. engraved over, and made equal to new for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to. All letters must be post paid.

Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions and forward a paper containing the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

Nov. 29, 1838.

A GOOD substantial close-bodied CARRIAGE. Also, a splendid pair of HORSES, for cash. Inquire of the

PRINTER.

Nov. 22, 1838—3t.

Close Carriage for Sale.

WE have for sale a good close CARRIAGE in good condition, with Harness complete, which we will dispose of for good paper, upon accommodating terms.

JOHN N. LANE & WEBB.

Shepherdstown, Nov. 8, 1838—tf.

Notice and take care!

WHEREAS several persons have been in the habit lately of disturbing the peace of this town on Sabbath nights, by a false cry of "Fire," and other ungentlemanly and highly improper deportment, and the same has been complained of to me, I do now give notice, that I am determined to take measures to identify and seize such offenders, and, will, wherever their identity can be established, punish them to the utmost extent of the law, without the smallest regard to persons; for I am determined from this time forward to be obeyed in my orders, and to exercise my office without "fear, favor or affection;" and in every case where I can reach sufficient testimony, I will not suffer to pass unpunished such offences as our streets are subject to at night, and particularly the *false alarm* of "Fire," the evil consequences of which must be apparent to every one who has the least consideration.

JOHN J. H. STRAITH, *Mayor.*

Dec. 13, 1838.

WANTED.

THE subscriber WANTS a Man by the ensuing year, a Manager upon his farm. He must come well recommended for honesty, sobriety, and industry. A man with a small family would be preferred. To such a one, liberal wages will be given. Also wanted to hire for the year, a Woman, who can cook and wash well, and two good farm hands. Persons having such servants to hire, can obtain liberal prices upon application to the subscriber, living on Bullskin, near Ford & Snyder's Mill.

THOMAS B. TURNER.

Dec. 13, 1838.—3t.

Fashionable Caps.

I HAVE just received a supply of Gentlemen's Cloth Caps, (latest style;) also, Fur and Seal Caps, all sizes.

J. J. MILLER.

Oct. 11, 1838.

Notice, Farmers & Others!

GRAIN WANTED.

THE undersigned, milling under the firm of Rowland, Hedlebower & Co. will give the highest market prices for any quantity of grain of all kinds. Our Mills are now completed and under full operation, and are able to make 150 barrels of flour per day. We will also grind for toll, and give the usual facilities. Being situated at Harpers-Ferry, and well known, we can afford to give more for grain than any Mills above us. We will receive grain at the different depots along the Rail Road, as well as in Winchester, and by boats down the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers—and deliver plaster and other produce at any Depot of the cross places. We would be pleased (and are sure you will find it to your interest) if you would give us a call before you dispose of your grain.

HENRY ROWLAND.
SAM'L. HEFLEBOWER,
CARTER WILLIAMSON.

Oct. 25, 1838.

Look at this, Farmers!

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

JOHNSEY EASTON.

July 12, 1838.—6m.

Flour and Grocery Store,

Shenandoah street.

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

WHERE we will keep a constant supply of Family, Superfine, and Common FLOUR, Corn Meal, Baltimore Cork Brush Ale, all kinds of ground Feed, Irish and Sweet Potatoes, Bacon and Lard, Whiskey by the barrel and half barrel, some of which is old and of an excellent quality.

We wish to purchase 100,000 pounds of Pork, for which we will pay the market price in Cash. Also, Flour, Corn, Rye, Oats, and all kinds of Marketing. Persons having such produce for sale will do well by giving us a call.

A. HITE & CO.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 25, 1838.

NOTICE.

AS it is important that the estate of the late Dr. Waters should be settled as speedily as practicable, I would respectfully request the immediate attention of all those who know themselves indebted to said estate, to settle their respective notes or accounts. Those who cannot pay their open accounts, will please close them by note.

JOHN W. GATTON,
Adm'r.

Oct. 11, 1838.

Last Notice.

I AGAIN notify the purchasers at the sale of the property of A. Woods, dec'd, that their notes become due on the 15th of October last, and unless immediate payment be made, I shall, in the discharge of my duty, and in defence of myself, bring suit at the next term.

SAM'L H. ALLEMONG, *Ex'r.*

Nov. 22, 1838.

TRAVELLING ON THE RAIL-ROAD.

ON and after Monday the 1st of October, the passenger train will leave the Depot at Winchester, daily, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and Harpers-Ferry as heretofore, at 3 P. M. Passengers are particularly requested to provide themselves with tickets in time.

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

J. GEO. HEIST, *Agent.*

Winchester, Oct. 4, 1838.

TRANSPORTATION ON THE Winchester and Potomac RAIL ROAD.

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

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

DESCENDING TRADE.

Flour per barrel,	18cts.
Bar Iron, Blooms, Pig Iron, Castings, and Lead, per ton,	$1 80
Wheat, Rye, Rye-meal, Corn, Corn-meal, Oats, Buckwheat-meal, and all other commodities, per hundred pounds,	8½ cts.

ASCENDING TRADE.

For Plaster, per ton,	$1 75
Salt and Salted Fish, per 100 pounds,	16cts.
Merchandize, and all other commodities, per hundred pounds,	11cts.

An additional charge of 2 cents per barrel on flour, and 12 cents per one hundred pounds, on all other articles, will be made at the Winchester Depot for receiving and forwarding.

By order of the board,

JOHN BRUCE, *President.*

Winchester, April 27, 1837.

Rail Road Notice.

ON and after 8th instant (Sunday excepted) the Passenger Car will leave the Winchester Depot for Washington, will leave the Ticket Office at Harpers-Ferry, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Baltimore and Washington same day in good time.

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

Sept. 1, 1838.

Forwarding & Commission

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.

DANIEL G. HENKLE.

Halltown, Aug. 16, 1838.

Balm of Columbia.

GROSS Oldridge's Balm Columbia, of recent importation, received from the sole agent for the United States, and warranted genuine. For the improvement of the Hair, the Balm of Columbia has acquired a reputation of the highest character. Testimonials in favor of it have been given by gentlemen of the highest standing, who could have no motive for misrepresentation. Received at

YOUNG'S *Drug Store.*

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 20.

Worm Syrup.

GROSS Young's German Worm Syrup, is now before the public, for the removal of Worms from the human body. The terms on which I offer this article, should induce all who require a Medicine of this description to try it, and in all cases where it is not satisfactory, I will most willingly pay back the amount given for it, and they are respectfully requested to demand it. Prepared by and for sale at

YOUNG'S *Drug Store.*

Harpers-Ferry, Sept 20.

Medicines, &c.

JUST receiving and opening at J. J. H. Straith's Store, a fresh and very extensive assortment of Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dye-stuffs—all of which are offered, and will be sold on terms advantageous to the purchaser.

Oct. 11, 1838.

Recommended by the Medical FACULTY.

Flodoardo Howard's elect MEDICINES.

HOWARD'S *Improved Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla,* for the cure of Scrofula or Kings' Evil, Chronic Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, White Swellings, Obstinate Eruptions of the Skin, Diseases Bones, Pains in the Bones, General Debility, and all diseases requiring the aid of alterative Medicines.

Howard's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, for the cure of Chronic Gonorrhœa, Obstructions of Urine, Gravel, Stone, Kidney Diseases of the Bladder, Urethra, &c.

Howard's Tonic Mixture, for the cure of Fever & Ague, warranted to cure, or the money refunded.

Howard's Compound Kreosote Tooth Wash and Tooth Paste, for arresting and preventing decay in Teeth and for diseases of the Gums—agreeable and pleasant remedies for preserving them in a healthy condition.

Howard's Kreosote Tooth Ache Drops, warranted a cure for Tooth Ache.

Howard's Vermifuge, a safe and effectual Worm Destroying Medicine.

The above Medicines are prepared according to the latest improvements in Pharmacy, and have acquired much reputation, and the confidence of many Physicians in various parts of our country. Physicians and others requiring their use, are invited to give them a trial.

Prepared only at my Pharmacy, Washington City.

FLODOARDO HOWARD.

☞ For sale by

STEPHENSON & BECKHAM,
Successors of Dr. Hays, Harpers-Ferry.

Nov. 15, 1838.—5m.

THE MERCHANTS' Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore.

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

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

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Directors:

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

J. SAURIN NORRIS, *Secretary.*

JAMES J. MILLER, Agent, Charlestown, Va.

August 2, 1838.—6m.

NATIONAL RESTORATIVE At Harpers-Ferry.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has taken the New House recently erected, opposite the United States Arsenal, in the town of Harpers-Ferry, and fitted up the lower story of the same as a

Restorative and Eating House.

Every attention has been bestowed upon the arrangements, and no expense spared to make this Establishment equal in point of taste and accommodation to any in the country. Persons who favor him with a visit, may therefore rest assured of being accommodated with the various

DELICACIES OF THE SEASON,

served to their order at the shortest notice, on pleasing terms. His Bar is furnished with *WINES and LIQUORS* selected in the Eastern Cities by one of the best judges in the country, without regard to price, and which for quality cannot be surpassed.

PORTER and ALE, either in bottles or on draft, may always be obtained, of a superior quality.

FRESH OYSTERS now on hand, and constantly to be had throughout the season.

J. R. HAYNAN.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 27, 1838.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, deem it a duty we owe ourselves, to forewarn all persons against trespassing on our lands in any way whatever—but more particularly by shooting thereon. By submitting to the present custom of the country, we deprive ourselves not only of some of the luxuries of life, but are subjected to many inconveniencies, and are in danger of meeting with severe losses. We hope this notice will be sufficient to prevent future transgression. If, however, it shall prove insufficient, the law will be enforced against all offenders.

JOHN LOCK, Jr.
GEORGE TATE,
WALTER SHIRLEY,
JAMES M. BROWN,
THOMAS BRISCOE,
FRANCIS GARDNER,
GEORGE RIDENOUR,
WILLIAM RUSSELL,
JOHN W. GATTON,
GEORGE EICHELBERGER,
DANIEL SNYDER,
ISAAC CHAPLINE
JOHN H. ALLSTADT,
JACOB ALLSTADT,
JOHN DALGARN, Guardian,
For the heirs of S. Dalgarn,
JOHN ALLSTADT,
JOHN CLOUD,
DANIEL MOLER,
ISAAC HENKLE,
JOHN HENKLE,
JONATHAN KEARSLEY,
ADAM MOLER,
HENRY MOLER,
JOHN ROKENBAUGH,
RICHARD HENTERSON,
JACOB BEATY,
WILLIAM LUCAS,
ROBERT LUCAS,
LEWIS W. WASHINGTON,
JOHN W. DUFFIELD,
WILLIAM SMALLWOOD.

These lands easily occupy the space between Charlestown and Harpers-Ferry.

Sept. 13, 1838.—n

Notice to Trespassers.

THE undersigned forewarn all persons against trespassing on their LANDS in any way whatever, particularly by shooting and fishing. If this advertisement does not prove sufficient to prevent all trespassers, the law will be enforced.

HENRY SHEPHERD.
C. M. SHEPHERD.

Sept. 27, 1838.—3m*

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.

WOOL WANTED.

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

ESROM SLIFER.

May 3, 1838.—tf.

BOOTS.

1 CASE Men's Water Proof Boots,
1 do. do. coarse do.
1 do. youth's coarse do.
1 do. boy's do. do.

Just received and for sale by

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

Charlestown, Nov. 5, 1838.

MORISON'S PILLS,

Of 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 fearlessly 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 erased to be in any manner, the agent of the British College of Health.

GEORGE TAYLOR being now and hence forward 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, Sechetie, Steuben and Montgomery counties, *N. York.*

Richd. 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 Cos., Conn.

[illegible] Brinkerhoff, Utica, Oneida, Madison, State Agents.

O. March, Lowell, Mass.

William Young, Indianapolis.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
14 *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, in Hamilton Place, King's Cross, (London) in the county of Middlesex, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called England, *Hygeists* 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 persons, 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, or of us, the said Morison, Most & Co.—And we do hereby nominate and appoint Mr. Geo. Taylor, of Red Lion Square, in the county of Middlesex, but about to proceed to New York, to be from henceforth the General Agent of the said British College of *Health,* for the purpose of selling and distributing, and causing to be sold and distributed, throughout the United States of America, the medicine prepared by the said College, and known by the name of Morison's Pills, or the Vegetable Universal Medicines of the British College of *Health.* And we do hereby declare and give notice, that no Pills hereafter sold in the United States will be the genuine Morison's Pills, or Vegetable Universal Medicines of the British College of *Health,* unless the label on each box containing such Pills, be signed with a fac-simile of Mr. James Morison, the Hygeist's signature, and also with a fac-simile of the signature of the said George Taylor, as such General Agent as aforesaid.

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

MORISON, MOAT & CO.

Witnesses—Henry Hawkins, William Bone.

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

In Fidem.

THOMAS S. GIRDLER,
Notary Public.

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

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

THOS. ASPINWALL.

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

GEORGE TAYLOR,
No 14, Chambers st. N. Y.

Authorized Agents.

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

Sub-Agents—Virginia.

JAMES J. MILLER, Charlestown.
Elisha Shepperson, Richmond.
J. C. Swan, Petersburg.
C. Hall, Norfolk.
Williams & Victor, Lynchburg.
Solomon King, Wheeling.
Henry P. Ward, Winchester.
[illegible] Watts, Charlottesville.
F. L. B. Shaver, Abingdon.
John T. Cookus, Shepherdstown.
Gabriel Jordan, Luray.
Hardin Perkins, Lexington.
Samuel Shacklett, Harrisonburg.
Henry Snyder, Greenville's Station, Mason Co.
Thomas Hall, Campbell Court House.
Stevens & Taylor, Lexington.
Finks & Banks, Madison Court House.
Matthews, Paxton & Co., Lewisburg.

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

July 26, 1838.—1y.

Spohn's Sick Headache Remedy

IS offered, and can be recommended by the subscriber as a safe and effectual remedy in cases of sick headache, to which many are afflicted, with Headache. From the very many testimonials I have had respecting its virtues, I have no hesitation in recommending it to those afflicted.

ADAM YOUNG, Jr.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 6, 1838.—n.

File Ointment.

GROSS Hay's Liniment, for the relief of this inveterate disease, (the Piles,) Hay's Liniment has for some years past been considered the best remedy. Within the last two years I have sold upwards of 200 bottles, and in all instances wherein I have heard from it, with a few exceptions, it has proved worthy of the encomiums lavished upon it by the Proprietors. A fresh supply on hand and offered for sale by

ADAM YOUNG, Jr.,
Druggist.

Sept. 20,

To Sportsmen.

FINE stub and twist double barrel'd Guns,
Royal Cord, for hunting suits,
Shot Pouches,
Powder Flasks,
Percussion Caps,
Duponts' Canister Powder,
Shot (all sizes,)

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

Oct. 25, 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 Jenkins' 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 his 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 therein.

N. SHEPHERD.

The proprietor aware that the ointment would fall into many 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. *Neck Legs and Ulcers* of long standing.

3d. *Schirrus* or *Glandular Tumors,* particularly those hardened tumors in women's breasts which often fail to terminate in ulcerated cancers.

4th. *Felons,* or what some people know by the name of *Caturchs,* of every description.

5th. *Rheumatic Pains* of the joints.

6th. *Sprains* and *Bruises* of every description, in whatever part situated.

7th. *Tetters* of all kinds. In this complaint, the 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 [illegible] of the best applications for Burns and Scalds, [illegible] in a short time.

N. SHEPHERD.

MR. C. HERSTONS—Sir: Having been in the habit of using the Ointment prepared for you for a number of years, now called Shepherd's Patent Ointment, (formerly Jenkins,) for wounds of various descriptions, and cuts, foot 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 the article directly from himself.

SAM'L C. OWINGS,
Livery 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 man, and received a very serious injury in one of his knees—he entirely lost the use of it, and had to carry him 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.—For Fever 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.

H. WAUGH.

Methodist Book Room, Mulberry-St.,
New York, May 20th, 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.

Counting-Room, Lombard street.

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

From the Hon. John Taliaferro, member of Congress

WASHINGTON, JAN. 24th, 1829.

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 under my 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 experienced as decidedly the good effect of this remedy in the cure of felons, and of every species of flesh wound. It seems 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,

[illegible]

NEW-MARKET, FEB. XI. 1831.

Mr. HERSTONS—Sir: I bought an urn[illegible] in Baltimore having the name of Judkins' Ointment. I sold some of it that was returned to me, not being good. It is true it had not your name on the label 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 imposition.

[illegible]

A. J. BARNEY.

☞ It is necessary that purchasers observe the following

CAUTION.

SHEPHERD'S PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT is prepared by C. HERSTONS, concerned 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 R. J. Baker, Druggist, corner of Howard & Fayette Sts. and Roberts & Atkinson, Druggists, corner of Market & Hanover Streets.

Only Agents in Jefferson County.

JAMES BROWN, *Charlestown,*
JOS. G. HAYS, *Harpers-Ferry,* } *Druggists.*
JAS. HIGGINS, *Shepherdstown.*

July 5, 1838.—1y.

CAUTION.

DR. STRAITH, having understood that a rumor is in circulation that he is not anxious to pursue the practice of Medicine, respectfully makes it known that the report is *entirely incorrect.* Having provided himself at a heavy expense with an extensive Library of the latest and best works on the science of Medicine, and availing himself of all the information conveyed through the best Medical Periodicals, he is determined to keep pace with the times in his profession, and prepared to attend with promptness to the calls of those who patronize him, and will make every exertion to discharge with ability and fidelity the duties of a physician, and as far as possible of nurse towards his patients. Grateful for the patronage already bestowed on him since his settlement here, he solicits a continuance of the public favor.

Charlestown, Oct. 18, 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 soon experience the truth of the above notice.

Shepherdstown, Aug 30, 1838.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE immense and increasing popularity of these Pills, is another proof of the infallibility of the old adage, that "truth is powerful and will prevail." Other pills are only puffed, but Dr. Peters' are purchased and praised and recommended until the demand for them has become almost universal.

Dr. Peters would impress this fact upon the public, that his Pills are not a quack medicine, but a scientific compound of simples, which has been the result of many years intense application to a profession in which he was regularly bred, and hence it is as popular with the regular faculty as with the people at large.

One of the many peculiar virtues of the Vegetable Pills is, that they are very powerful in their effects they are particularly mild and gentle in their action. Unlike the generality of medicines, their application is never attended with nausea or griping.

Peters' Vegetable Pills are now regarded by those who have had an opportunity to decide upon their merits, as an inestimable public blessing.

Without an exception, in age or country, no medicine has spread with such rapidity, and given such universal satisfaction.

Prepared by Jos. Priestly Peters, M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

A Catalogue of Reasons

FOR USING

Dr. Peters' Celebrated Vegetable Pills.

1st. Because they are exceedingly popular, which proves them to be exceedingly good.

2d. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to injure in any.

3d. Because they are not a quack medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of many years.

4th. Because they are recommended as a safe and effectual family medicine, and are not to be feared by the most timid, nor disliked by children, while they are most effective to operate.

5th. Because they are recommended as a standard medicine by the regular faculty.

6. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which the human frame is liable to.

7th. Because they are cheap and portable, and will retain all their virtues in full vigor, in any climate, and for any length of time.

8th. Because, notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the speediest purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.

9th. Because they are an unfailing remedy for procuring a good appetite.

10th. Because in cases of spleen or despondency, by their healthy influence on the excited state of the body, they have a most happy effect in reclaiming and invigorating the mind.

11th. Because they effect their cures without the usual attendants of other pills, sickness and gripings.

12th. Because as well as being an unrivalled purifier of the general system, they are a sovereign remedy for dark headache.

13th. Because they differ from the majority of medicines, in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved.

14th. Because, as their application produces no debility in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life.

15th. Because—and this fact is of the utmost importance—ladies in a certain situation may take them, (not more than two or three at a time however!) without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of abortion. Were the virtues of Peters' inestimable Pills, confined to this desirable end alone, it would give them a decided advantage over the medicines of all competitors, as in no cases is there more danger to be apprehended, or for which so few remedies have been discovered, as the one referred to.

16th. And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of Spleen, Lowness of Spirits, Cholic, Heartburn, Nausea, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a mild but effective medicine may be requisite.

In short, the general voice of the community has decided Peters' Vegetable Pills are one of the happiest discoveries of modern days, and altogether unrivalled as a general soother of bodily afflictions.

Quacks and their Destructive Nostrums.

The united testimony of Physicians, throughout the United States, has fully proved the *fact* that PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are the only true Vegetable Pills which stand the test of *Analization*—hence the proprietor would most earnestly urge them to the notice of those who have been in the habit of using as *cathartics* or *aperients,* the destructive and irritating *Quack Pills,* so generally advertised, and which are at best but slow consumers of the vital functions and *murderous* agents, even to the most hale—It is true most of them produce a purgative effect, and sometimes transient relief, but in most cases they injure the digestive organs, and an habitual resort to them must terminate in confirmed dyspepsia.

It is true, that *cathartic* and *aperient* medicines are often required, but the nicest discrimination should always be observed in the selection, and if this be done nothing injurious can