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Virginia Free Press.

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

VOL. 31. THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1838. NO. 3.

THE CHERUB WATCHER.

BY J. SAURIN NORRIS.

The latest star that lingers on the sky
Has veiled its lamp,—the morning's ruddy glow
Already bathes the mountain's crest in fire,
And all things don the livery of the day;
Yet from yon half oped casement faintly gleams
A sickly taper's light. Who watches thus
With such intensity of care that e'en
The slight may wane unknowingly? What eye
Has failed to note the waking blush of morn
What ear is closed to all the gladsome sounds
That herald in the new born day?

With noiseless step approach,
And to each [illegible]
For in that silent hall no sound is heard,
Save the quick trembling of an infant's breath,—
A *mother watches o'er her dying babe.*
Its hour has come; and she whose chief delight
Was found while gazing on its sinless brow,
To seek some promise of the future's good,
Now bends in speechless agony to mark
The closing scene of all her fondest hopes.
Unutterable woe is heard e'en in
The very silence of that mother's grief.
One shivering sigh escapes, and the closed lids
Scarcely conceal life lingers in that gaze
Which fondly seeks the innocent eye; and words
That have no voice, are breathing on the air,
To bid the mother meet her child in heaven.

In after years,
Say not that childless mother is alone.—
Have ye not mark'd her busy hand to rest,
Amid the task by love itself impos'd?
Ev'n as she listened to the step of him
Who is her bosom's lord, have ye not seen
Her gaze abstracted,—her attention gone?
A silver voice was whispering in her ear,
"Mother! dear Mother, come!"——
There is a rapt communion of the soul,
Which time, nor space, nor death itself, can mar;
Upon the young mind's gentlest breath his horne,
Upon the sunbeam rides,—and in the storm,
Distinctly whisp'ring, tells its tale of love.
And such the mystic intercourse she knows
Who hath a child in heaven. Its spirit voice
Is heard alike in joy, or grief, by day,
By night,—in dreams, or waking; still it sighs,
"Mother! dear Mother, come!"

Around the azure pavements of the sky
Lingers a cherub form. Amid the tones
Of angel minstrelsy its voice is hush'd;
Heaven's brightest glory has no power to charm
Its gaze, which scans the deep profound of space,
And watchful seeks earth's distant darkling orb.
What hath a denizen of heav'n to hope
Beyond the bliss its realms of glory yield?
What form of beauty, or what sound of joy,
Is wanting there which other worlds can lend?
Hark! on the odor-laden zephyr's wing
There comes a gush of witching melody,
Whilst on the farthest precinct of the sky
Hovers a seraph band. Amid the train,
A free unfettered spirit cleaves the air,
And in her upward flight outstrips the storm.
Again is heard triumphant harmony,—
Yet 'mid its tones that chorus knows a voice,
More grateful to its ear than murm'ring streams
Which pour their floods of life o'er plains of lilies;
"My child, I come!" Heav'n hath no more to give.

MISCELLANY.

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE KING OF PRUSSIA.

A Prussian lieutenant colonel, whose regiment had been disbanded at the end of the war of 1756, was constantly soliciting his majesty to be again put on the establishment, and became so troublesome that he was forbidden the court. Soon after, a libel appeared against his majesty; and Frederick, however indulgent he was to transgressions of this kind was so much offended with the audacity of the libeller [illegible] fifty gold fredericks to any person who discover the author. The lieutenant colonel sent in his name to the king, signifying that he had an important piece of intelligence to give. He was admitted.—'Sire,' he said, 'you have promised fifty gold fredericks to the person who would discover the author of such a libel—I am the man; I lay my head at your feet; but keep your royal word, and while you punish the criminal, send to my poor wife and wretched children the sum you promised to the informer.' His majesty already knew who was the author of the libel: he was affected with the desperate extremity to which necessity had obliged an otherwise estimable officer to have recourse. but he had owned himself guilty.—'Go (said the monarch) instantly to Spandau, and under the locks of that fortress, wait the just effects of the wrath of your sovereign.'

'I obey, sire; but the fifty gold fredericks!'—'In two hours your wife shall receive them. Take this letter and deliver it to the governor of Spandau; but enjoin him not to open it until after dinner.' The lieutenant colonel arrived at the dreadful castle assigned him for his abode, and declared himself a prisoner. When the dessert was upon the table, the governor opened the letter. It contained these words: 'I give the command of Spandau to the bearer of this letter; he will soon see his wife and children arrive with the fifty gold fredericks. The present governor of Spandau will go to B—— in the same quality. I bestow that recompense upon him, in consideration of his services.'

MOLLY PITCHER.

For the benefit of that class of full grown children and embryo patriots who talk much more of New Jersey chivalry about election times than they ever learned, or are likely to learn from history, it may be proper here to add—what every Jersey boy of seven years old should know—that at the commencement of the battle of Monmouth, this intrepid woman contributed her aid by carrying water from a spring to a battery, where her husband was employed as cannonier, in loading and firing a gun. At length he was shot dead in her presence, just as she was leaving the spring, whereupon she flew to the spot, found her husband lifeless, and at the moment, heard an officer, who rode up, order off the gun, 'for want of a man sufficiently dauntless to supply his place.'' Indignant at this order, and stung by the remark, she promptly opposed it—demanded the post of her slain husband, to avenge his death, flew to the gun, and to the admiration and astonishment of all, assumed and ably discharged the duties of the vacated post of cannonier to the end of the battle!

For this sterling demonstration of genuine *Whig* spirit, Washington gave her a lieutenant's commission upon the spot, which Congress afterwards ratified, and granted her a sword, and an epaulette, and half pay, as a lieutenant for life! She wore the epaulette, received the pay, and was called "Captain Molly," ever afterwards.—*N. R. Times.*

COURT COMPLIMENTS.—Mrs. Madison, now a resident of Washington, held a levee on the 1st January, somewhat in rivalry of that tendered at the White House. Among the numerous *elite* was Mr. Clay—advancing to her ladyship with his manly smile and captivating address; he observed, among other happy things—"Every body loves Mrs. Madison." "Mr. Clay," she replied, "I love every body." No one could have paid the compliment so well as Mr. Clay—no one could have replied so well as Mrs. Madison—no country affords two persons of more refined and cultivated manners.

Somnambulist's Vision.—One day when the celebrated somnambulist, Mr. ——, was being experimented upon at an hotel in Connecticut, in presence of a number of scientific gentlemen, the servant (a rosy country girl) by the request of the exhibitor, brought in a blanket, and tarrying, seemed to look on some of the experiments with much interest, but when she saw the somnambulist reading the newspaper through several folds of the blanket without the least difficulty, she blushed very red, and edged her way sheepishly out of the room, exclaiming in a pet, to the great amusement of the spectators, that "If these somnambs fellers could see through things arter that fashion, she didn't know what good a body's clothes did 'em!'.

CAUTION.—The will of Governor Blachett, of Plymouth, proved in 1782, contained the following singular and somewhat amusing clause. "I desire my body to be kept so long as it may not be offensive, and that one of my toes or fingers may be cut off to secure a certainty of my being dead. I further request my dear wife, that as she has been troubled with one old fool, she will not think of marrying a second."

A father of an interesting family near Detroit, not long since, stopped the only newspaper which he had ever allowed himself or family, and solely on the ground that he could not afford the expense. This man chews up fourteen dollars and sixty cents worth of tobacco every year.

A man in Kentucky has a pig whose ears are so far from his mouth that he cannot hear himself squeal. His tail is so small and so crooked that he cannot trot through a barn door. Wonder what his legs are like.

Extraordinary Temperance.—On Saturday, at a meeting of the Magistrates, a woman was put on her oath as to the temperance of her neighbor. Witness swore that she had known her for ten years, and never knew her to be intoxicated, for she seldom drank more than *sixteen* glasses of rum in the course of the day.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

CASTOR OIL.—The following item we cut from an exchange paper, for the benefit of the lesser part of the body politic; and for the matter of that, the "children of a larger growth" may have no objections to learning how they can dispose of that agreeable substance, castor oil, in more approved fashion than at present.

Take the quantity of oil you purpose for the dose, and boil it for a few minutes in an equal quantity of milk; then sweeten it with a little sugar.—When the mixture has cooled, stir it well and give it to the child. There will be no necessity of giving the child any thing to drink after the mixture, for the taste of it is more pleasant than any thing else you can give.

DRUGGING CHILDREN.—Almost every head of a family has seen the mischief of the too prevalent custom of drugging young children to make them "easy." The preparation mentioned below is one of the most favorite doses administered ostensibly for the relief of the child, but really for the ease of a heartless nurse or inconsiderate parent. We clip the paragraph from a Philadelphia paper, and would, if we could, cause it to be "written on the wall," in every chamber where the dim light and nurse's tip-toe step mark the recent arrival of a little stranger.

A coroner's inquest was held Thursday se'night, at Leicester, on the body of an infant two or three days old, which died in consequence of having taken about three-quarters of a tea spoonful of Godfrey's cordial, administered to it in order to make it sleep in the night. A medical gentleman being asked by the coroner, whether three-quarters of a tea-spoonful of Godfrey's cordial would suffice to cause the death of an infant only three days old, deposed that all such mixtures contained opium, and were dangerous to infants, even in the smallest quantities. One drop of opium had been known to destroy a child a day old, and he had himself seen the death of a child ensue from a small quantity of syrup of poppies, which was the mildest preparation of opium. No opiate, in however small a quantity, could be given to an infant without danger.

Height of Affection.—Taking a cross child to church when a popular divine is to preach, to annoy a crowded congregation with its cries.

TOOTH-ACHE.—The following is said to be a cure—an infallible one, some persons think: "To a table spoonful of any kind of spirits, add the same quantity of sharp vinegar, and a tea spoonful of common table salt. Mix them well together; hold the liquid in the mouth so that it can enter the cavity or hollow in the tooth. It will give almost instantaneous relief, without any increase of pain.

A GOOD YEAST.—Boil a half dozen common-sized potatoes, peel them and strain them through a sieve—first adding half a pint of warm water—add a little flour to form a thin batter, and to this add two table spoonfuls of baker's yeast. Mix this at night, and it is fit for use in the morning. Any quantity may be used for bread, cakes, &c., as it does not give the usual bitter taste of too much yeast. It is a fact, that this leaven is so good, that bread made from it rose so much in the baking that it reached the roof of an oven attached to one of Bryant & Herman's furnaces.

(*Boston Evening Gazette.*

KREOSOTE.—This article, says the Troy Whig, is used with distinguished success by some of our first physicians, as a gargle or wash for sore throats—particularly in cases of scarlet fever. Its happy effect of allaying inflammation, and giving almost instantaneous relief in this distressing complaint, should be generally known, particularly at this time, when the disease is among us.—*Hagerstown Torch Light.*

One of the very finest steamboats on the Western waters, the "Ellen Kirkman," has been named in compliment to a lady of Nashville. The Whig of that city, in speaking of this splendid vessel, says:—

ELLEN KIRKMAN is the name of a wealthy and highly respected widow lady of this city whose enterprise and success in business is only excelled by her intimate and extraordinary acquaintance with commercial affairs.—Twelve years ago Mrs. Kirkman was left with the sole care of a large estate, since which she has erected on our public square a pile of magnificent stores, (not exceeded by any in the city,) and is still as active and shrewd in trade as the most accomplished merchant of the East at forty. Who then will pretend to say that Ellen Kirkman is undeserving the compliment paid by the Captain and owners of the new steamer?

The deck of the Ellen Kirkman measures 196 feet; beam 32½ feet; depth of hold 10 feet 3 inches.

A young lady named White, in Indiana, lately committed suicide because her father would not "let her wear her best dress when she went to the meeting." The reason assigned to the jury. It is, however, more reasonable to suppose that she was incited to the deed by a general course of unusual harshness, at a season of life when the spirits are often bowed down, so that even "life-giving hope" can never raise it.

A HAIRLESS HORSE.—A horse which is now exhibiting at Tattersalls is certainly a great curiosity. There is not a hair on any part of his body, from his ears to his tail, nor on any of his limbs. He is perfectly formed and a docile animal, and his skin is as smooth and soft as a lady's, or as the great anaconda's. Startle not, fair dames, at the combination, for we mean no disrespect to you whatever. It is said that the dam was frightened almost to death at the sight of an elephant, and her foal resembles the object of her dread, in color, and somewhat in his mode of standing. He is said to be a *quick walker and fast trotter.* His original proprietor, it is reported, was as much frightened at his hairless appearance, as his dam at the elephant, and was so anxious to get rid of him, that he gave him away to a neighbor, who kept him until he was three years old, and sold him to his present owner for $2,300.—*Bell. Gazette.*

THE WANDERING PIPER.

We perceive that this itinerant still pursues his system of plan-asking. At a late date, he was in Devonshire, England, the Chronicle of which county says:

This piping affair is one of the most successful hoaxes that has been played off upon the public for some years.—The pretence is, to give the surplus of the receipts after paying the expenses, to some charity in the town in which the performance takes place! In this city the case was this; the total receipts were above £12, of which £2, 14s. is the amount handed over to the mayor for the benefit of the charities! All the remainder being charged for expenses; among which is an item of between £3 and £4 for tavern expenses of the piper, his servant, horse and chaise, while in this city. This is pretty successful piping, and while the public will pay, there is no fear of having empty bagpipes!

LONDON is the largest and richest city in the world, occupying a surface of 32 square miles thickly planted with houses, mostly three, four, and five stories high. It contained in 1831, a population of 1,471,941.

The rail road between Philadelphia and Baltimore was opened all the way on Thursday last, the passengers having been, for the first time, carried on the branch of the rail road between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

HENRY CLAY.

This favorite son of the West, and we might add, favorite statesman of the American people, is daily rising in the scale of moral and political grandeur. Amid all the storms of political events transpiring around him—through all the vicissitudes of the heated and convulsed scenes, in which he mingles—notwithstanding the personal ambition by sectional jealousies, or by high party spirit—in all he stands forth conspicuous occupying a position far above the base passions that are visible around him, showing forth all the essential attributes of the truly great and good man.—There is no task more pleasant, than the scanning of the character, and marking the conduct of the good and virtuous man. We like to observe the bright ornaments of human nature, shrouded in all the halo of their own virtues, mounted on the high pedestal of their own greatness, and endeared by the remembrance of their good works, standing forth amidst the tumults and strife which threaten to convulse, if not destroy, the fabric of our Government.—It is like the breaking of the morn to an ocean-tossed mariner. It is like the spot on the arid waste—the cool stream to the famishing traveller.

This may be said to be a high encomium to pass upon man, by nature frail and born to err. It is true, that Mr. Clay, like other men, has his faults—his foibles, and weak points of character; but they are more than counterbalanced, by the many virtues of character and conduct which he possesses. He has been the object of malign, bitter and unrelenting attacks, from the East and the North, the South, and—we blush to own it—from the West; poisoned arrows, steeped in all the bitterness of man's hatred, have been hurled upon him, without number. He has been the constant and unceasing object of attack, both from official influence and private malice. With a zeal that would have made a better cause triumphant, has he been pursued; and into every portion of his life, whether at home or in the councils of the nation, have his enemies attempted to pour the envenomed sting. But, notwithstanding, before the world, and in the minds of all men whose visions have not been clouded by interest or obscured by falsehood, he continues to occupy an exalted pre-eminence over many of the distinguished men of the day—a living example of a great and virtuous mind, triumphing over his enemies—presiding, like the genius of peace, over the troubled ocean of the country's political difficulties.

What man, whose heart has not become callous to all the nobler feelings of patriotism, has read without emotions of pleasure the [illegible] fearless statesman, [illegible] exciting and dangerous question, the abolition of slavery? On every occasion, Mr. [illegible] shown himself equal to the emergencies of his country's peril, but by no former act has he added so much to the wreath with which the future will encircle his name, as by his late attempt to harmonize the feelings of the South and the North, upon the slavery question. We look upon this as one of the most fearless and happy events in the history of his political career.

It was a fearless act: every one knows the exciting character of the abolition question; and the extreme jealousy, even to a fault, with which every man's conduct upon this subject, is viewed by all, but especially by the citizens of the slave holding States. The fond and doating mother is not more jealous of the reputation of her daughter, than are the people of the south and west of the course of their statesmen upon this subject. We need not deny the fact; we are, emphatically, fastidiously jealous upon this subject; and many of us manifest more watchfulness to preserve our property than desire to maintain, pure and undiminished, our rights and privileges as citizens, and the principles of our government. But Mr. Clay, casting aside all personal considerations, which from his position might have induced him to hesitate, boldly threw himself into the midst of the storm, and with the olive branch in hand, attempted to appease the elements. In doing so, he must have known, that he was baring his bosom to renewed attacks from his foes—that his motive would be impugned—friendship for the west assailed; but they weighed not in his mind against his country's prosperity and the perpetuity of her institutions.

The act was beneficial. Not that his efforts were attended with immediate success in allaying the elements of discord, but because their ultimate tendency must be to harmonize public feeling—bring back many of those who are now borne away by the fanaticism of the north—and to call forth a more cool and calm reflection in the minds of the enthusiasts of the south. Such has been the power of public sentiment, so completely ultra has been the propositions of both the advocates and opponents of the abolition of slavery—that passion, rather than reflection, has controlled the action of the mass of the community. Measures have been conceived, put forth and frequently carried into operation, from the impulse of the moment, and without any proper or sufficient regard to the great fundamental principles of our political fabrick. Mr. Clay's position and remarks in the Senate are calculated to awaken inquiry in the minds of the American people on both sides of the question, and its influence will be seen and felt by the great body of the citizens; and must continue to extend, until even the action of Congress shall be controlled by it. We hope to see this pealing influence extended to the final settlement of this dangerous question. Whether all we hope for shall be attained or not—whether this union shall be split and scattered into fragments upon the rock against which she now appears to be driving, or shall steer clear, and continue an enduring monument of the wisdom and patriotism of the American people, the name of him who heads this article will go down to the latest posterity as the great pacificator.—*Missouri Repub.*

NOMINATION OF HENRY CLAY BY RHODE ISLAND.—At a meeting of the members of the Rhode Island General Assembly, held for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of nominating a candidate for the Presidency, the following, among other resolutions, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while we cordially approve of a National Convention, and announce our determination most cheerfully to abide by its decision; we hold it proper and expedient for the Whigs, of different quarters of the Union, to declare their sentiments;—and therefore we present as a suitable candidate for PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, HENRY CLAY, or KENTUCKY the tried and consistent patriot; the enlightened statesman; the unequalled orator; whose fame is the property of the American people, and whose principles should be their guide.

The editor of the Providence Journal—one of the truest, staunchest and ablest Whig papers in the country,—in noticing this nomination, says:—"For ourselves, we have never done a more pleasant duty than that of again unfurling the ancient banner of the Whig Party, and raising the old war cry for CLAY."—[*Ball. Chron.*

THE BANKS IN NEW YORK.—In New York the circulation of all the Banks amounts only to *twelve millions of dollars*, while the debt due them from the people is *sixty millions*. Already has the rigid system of curtailing discounts which for some time past they have pursued, caused a pressure in the money market which can be endured but little longer by the merchants. Another contraction of discounts, and how can they be saved from ruin. How can sixty millions be paid with twelve millions? The determination of the New York Banks to resume specie payment at all hazards, we greatly fear will entirely prostrate the enfeebled energies of their merchants, and tend to bring a shock upon trade throughout the country scarcely equalled by that felt last spring. If the resumption [illegible] the community, then will the resumption be beneficial; but if there is a partial resumption, and a suspension of business by the Banks, what possible good can be done, and how much evil must be the consequence? And such a suspension of business by the Banks must take place, unless the resumption be simultaneous throughout the country.

[*Baltimore Gazette, Feb. 6.*

From the Boston Courier.

Copy of an intercepted letter from a deputy Sub-Treasurer to the Secretary of the Treasury.

BOSTON, ——183—

DEAR SIR: Your letter, calling on me to pay over the public funds, amounting to $100,000, deposited in my "iron chest" for safe keeping, is received. In reply, I would observe, that from recent experiments on iron chests, I became convinced that deposites, exceeding $1,000, in such articles, were *unsafe*. In accordance with the principles of the Sub-Treasury law, I have therefore deemed it expedient to invest the surplus, say $99,000, in India Rubber stocks, at $150 per share. The shares stand in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, and are transferable at his order. If you wish to realize the cash, I will offer them for sale; but I am doubtful whether a purchaser can be found, as the stock is rather dull just at present.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't.

The whole number of squatters on the public lands of the U. States is estimated at not much short of 50,000 souls! About 20,000 are squatted in the Territory of Wisconsin.

The Hon. Samuel W. Oliver, Whig Candidate for Governor at the late election in Alabama, died suddenly at his residence in Dallas county in that State, a few days since.

Gen. W. H Ashley and John Wilson, Esq., are announced in the St. Louis papers, as the Whig candidates for Congress from Missouri.

United States Senator.—James Trotter, Esq. (Van Buren) has been elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Mississippi, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John Black. The vote was, Trotter, 62—Bodley, 32—Hudson, 25.—[*Balt. Sun.*

A new paper has been commenced in Washington City, entitled "The Chronicle." It is edited by R. K. CRALLE, a gentleman of talent. It goes for State-Rights and the Sub-Treasury—a Calhoun paper.

THE NEWSPAPER.

The last Raleigh Register contains the subjoined account of the establishment of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, and its appendages, which, being substantially correct, and having been thought sufficiently interesting elsewhere, may gratify the curiosity also of some of our readers. With regard to the subscription, it may be proper to add, that, such as it is, it is almost the same [illegible] sound and stable.—*Nat. Int.*

From the Raleigh Register, Jan. 29.

The Printing Office of the "National Intelligencer" is, perhaps at this moment, the largest in the United States, and so far exceeds any calculation which even a practical Printer would, without seeing it, be likely to make of its extent, that we shall perhaps gratify our readers by publishing the following particulars, from a memorandum furnished by a friend who has visited that establishment within the last week:

The "National Intelligencer," though it employs less than one-fourth of the whole manual and mechanical force of the Offices in which it is printed, is the soul of the establishment, and has never been as prosperous as it now is. The number printed of the *Daily* paper (83 quires of paper) is 1,992; and the number printed of the thrice-a-week paper (300 quires) is 7,200—making the whole number of papers issued on the alternate days 9,192—the whole number printed per week, 33,152. Some deduction must be made from this number for wastage and for the free exchange list. The aggregate number of subscribers to the daily and country paper may, after all necessary deductions, be stated at this time at 8,750—nearly double of what it amounted to at any period prior to the year 1834. [It is larger by a few hundred, of course, during the session of Congress, when additional copies are taken by members of the National and State Legislatures, than it is in the summer season.]

Around the National Intelligencer, however, has grown up a workshop of printing machinery and material, capable of executing a greater amount of work in that office alone, than forty (fifty) years ago could have been executed in all the printing offices of the United States together; and which is now pretty busily employed, inasmuch as, besides several other works carrying on there, the printing of the House of Representatives is executed in that office for Mr. Allen, of the Madisonian," the Public Printer. The number of persons whom our informant saw actually employed there (including the bindery attached to the office) was about two hundred, of whom about fifty are females—folders, sewers, &c.—[illegible] comparatively easy and grateful to them. The amount of wages paid at this establishment *weekly*, now exceeds $1,500! The presses, all of which are moved by steam power, (except two or three hand-presses, seldom called into use at all,) consist of one double-cylinder Napier Press, two single-cylinder presses, two Adams Presses, and four Treadwell Presses; the whole capable of printing per day, (rating ten hours to the day) 320 *tokens*, each token containing 240 sheets; and are capable, when all at full work, of using up paper to the amount of 500 reams per week. As, however, all but the Treadwell Presses are adapted to double royal size, the consumption of paper of the usual size, (single royal,) of which they are capable per week, would be about 900 reams. Of course, we must be understood as speaking of the quantity of work which the presses can be made to turn out, and not of what they habitually execute—such masses of printing being rarely required to be executed within so limited a time as to call for their employment to the full extent of their capacity.

A Compliment well deserved—and an example worthy of Imitation.—We have already alluded to the many excellent impromptu sentiments produced at the Editorial Festival—and now express our regret that they were not gathered up for publication. There is one, however, which deserves to be rescued from oblivion, as well for the just compliment which it pays to the memory of an illustrious man, as for the good example which it inculcates.

Mr. T. W. White, of the Messenger, being prevented by recent domestic affliction from attending the festival, transmitted the following toast:

Chief Justice Marshall—Justly revered for his many virtues and unsullied integrity. One trait in his character deserves universal adoption by newspaper patrons. *He never suffered himself to be in arrears to the publishers for which he subscribed.*—[*Rich. Whig.*

A GREAT YIELD OF CORN.—It seems to be a difficult matter to convince our Farmers that, with proper cultivation, one acre of ground is capable of being made to yield as much as eight or ten acres, tended in the common way.—We see it stated that Chief Justice Buchanan, of Maryland, raised the past season 700 bbls. of Corn on 50 acres of land—being 14 bbls. to the acre. In this section of country, such a product will hardly be credited; yet, if our Farmers would make an experiment with a single acre, ploughing and manuring as it ought to be done, they will find that equal success will attend their exertions.—[*Raleigh (N. C.) Star.*

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONTESTED ELECTION DECIDED.

At a late hour on Monday afternoon, the question was taken on Mr. Howard's amendment, declaring "that Messrs. Prentiss and Word are not entitled to seats in this House, as members of the 25th Congress," and decided—yeas 117, nays 117. The Chair [illegible] ment was agreed to.

Mr. Howard then moved the amendment he had before submitted, directing the Speaker to inform the Governor of the decision of the House.

Mr. Wise rose and pronounced the decision of the House as unprecedented, and declared, that if he was the Governor of Mississippi, he would not obey the mandate of this House, and if he was one of the gentlemen who had been elected in November last, he would present himself to the Chair, and demand to be qualified.

Mr. Boon rose and said that it had not until very recently, been his intention to do or say more, in the settlement then pending before the House, than to give his silent vote.—But, said Mr. B., when I see gentlemen rise in their places upon this floor, and hear them declare, in a tone of arrogant self confidence, that all those who may differ with him in opinion are merely tramplers under foot of the Constitution and the rights of the people, I feel myself called upon to express my utter contempt of him who would attempt to *dictate* to others.—Sir, I never will consent for any man, *with* or *without* a beard, to dictate to me what is the true meaning of the Constitution and laws of the land.—Happily for the people of this land of liberty, they are blessed with a Constitution which permits every individual who shall take an oath to its support, to construe it in a manner that will give peace and quiet to his own conscience and constitution, and to suit his or their own *party* purposes.—Sir, why insult the intelligence of the American people by exclaiming against the influence of *party* here, when almost every vote taken in this House is so highly seasoned with party?

Mr. Prentiss, one of the contestants, then addressed the House at some length, protesting against the decision of the House, so far as it was made, depriving the people of Mississippi of a representation on this floor, replying to remarks of gentlemen made on former occasions, and declaring that, if he was spared life till the next session of Congress, and he saw any prospect of then having justice done the people of Mississippi, he would again present himself, and see if it could not rest this unconstitutional resolution rescinded, as the one was which was adopted in September last.

Mr. Dawson moved that the House adjourn,—lost. Mr. Howard's amendment was then agreed to. The question then recurred on the resolution as amended. Mr. Underwood called for a division of the question, so as to take the vote on the first part, rescinding the resolution of September last; and on this part of the resolution he called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and were—yeas 121, nays 113. So the first branch of the resolution was agreed to. The question was then taken on the second branch of the resolution, declaring that Messrs. Prentiss and Word are not entitled to seats in this House, as members of the 25th Congress," and decided in the affirmative—yeas 118, nays 116.

The question was then taken on the third branch of the resolution, directing the Speaker to inform the Governor of Mississippi of the decision of the House; which was decided in the affirmative—yeas 122, nays 88.

Mr. Rhett asked leave to present a resolution, directing the Clerk to pay Messrs. Prentiss and Word the same per diem and mileage which members of Congress receive. Objection being made, on motion of Mr. Owens, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE—FEB. 6.

Mr. GRUNDY, of Tennessee, rose and addressed the Chair as follows:

Mr. President:—I have received, and now present to the Senate, the preamble and resolutions of the General Assembly of Tennessee; by one of which resolutions their Senators are instructed, and their representatives requested to vote against any law of general finance, such as is recommended by the President of the United States in his message of September last. I understand the bill now before the Senate on this subject, and under discussion, to be such as is embraced by this resolution; and believing in the right of instruction by the Legislature, I feel no difficulty in declaring that I shall comply with these instructions in good faith and verity, voting against the bill; and as it respects questions which may arise in the course of its progress, I shall, without advising with or consulting any body, give such votes as, in my judgment, ought to be given by a fair and honorable opponent of this measure; and I design promptly to communicate to the Legislature of Tennessee the course of conduct which I adopt on this subject.

Mr. G. concluded by moving that this document be laid on the table and printed; and it was so ordered.

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THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1838.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—The consideration of the Report of the Committee on Roads, proposing a general scheme of Internal Improvement, has occupied a prominent place in the proceedings of the House of Delegates during the last week. Several able speeches were delivered, pro and con, on the subject. Mr. STUART, of Augusta, (says the Whig) on Thursday, "made a most able, ingenious, and eloquent defence of the plan of improvement, and exhibited in glowing colors the immense advantages to be acquired by the State from the prosecution of an enlarged, liberal, and comprehensive system of improvement."

On Friday, Mr. EDMUNDS, of Fauquier, made a long, able, and ingenious speech against the improvements recommended in the Report. He instituted an inquiry between the Internal Improvements of New York State and the proposed system for Virginia. The New York Canals, Mr. E. argued, were necessary, in order to afford outlets for the great produce and for the produce of the rich country on their banks. No such circumstances existed in Virginia. In Pennsylvania also, her improvements were of similar palpable necessity, and instantaneous demand and utility, but it was not so in Virginia. The present crisis of universal ruin and bankruptcy which now overspread the country, was not, Mr. E thought, a favourable time to bring forward such a plan as this. An increase of taxation he thought would be the result, because no reliance for funds could or ought to be placed on the Surplus Fund, as it was certainly a loan, and not a donation.

Mr. E. examined the accounts, and commented upon the proceeds and profits of different Rail-Roads in existence, arguing from the whole, that these Rail-Roads, if made in Virginia, would never pay—would never support themselves—and would become chargeable to the State, or else must be abandoned and left to rot.

It is difficult, says the Whig, to form an opinion at present as to the probabilities of the success of the Improvement Bill.

Mr. SMITH, of Isle of Wight, on Friday reported from the Bank Committee a bill to prohibit more effectually the circulation of Small Notes. The bill inflicts a penalty of five hundred dollars upon any Savings Bank for issuing notes under five dollars, after a fixed day, and a forfeiture of charter, if incorporated; if not incorporated, the Society to forfeit all right to sue for the recovery of its debts. It imposes a penalty of one hundred dollars upon any Bank Officer who shall pay any printed or engraved check for a sum under five dollars; and it subjects individuals issuing printed or engraved checks, to the payment of three times the amount of any such check. It is specially made the duty of the Attorney-General and of the Attorneys for the Commonwealth, to prosecute offenders—and a summary process of recovery is provided, securing to the Attorney a fee of twenty dollars in each case.

This (says the Whig) sounds like thunder—but until the Banks resume, it will prove to be wind—mere wind.

The select Committee in the House of Delegates on the subject of Banks, has made a Report, accompanied by a Bill—the provisions of which, so far as we can gather them from the abstract, in another column, are highly favorable to the Banks. It is thought that the bill will pass.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received the following

LETTER.

From our Richmond Correspondent.

RICHMOND, FEBRUARY 10, 1838.

Since I wrote to you last, nothing of an exciting character has occurred. The business of legislation has been principally of a plain character, and there has been less regular debate than during any session within my remembrance. You have seen, and furnished your readers the various currency projects—but you will remark that not a single one of them responds fully to the call of the Administration. Not one of them favours the Sub-Treasury scheme. The truth is, there are not sixty thorough-going Administration men in the Legislature, if this measure be considered the test. Various efforts have been made to reconcile the discordant elements—but all in vain. There is no affinity and can be no concert between Destructive and Conservative Doctrines. If Mr. Van Buren continue to risk his fortunes upon this prominent currency measure, he will be bankrupted and ruined. The feeling here amongst a large branch of his former supporters is, that no matter what party men belong to, they should aim to save the institutions of the country. The hard-money notions cannot be carried out.—They are against the common sense of the commonest mind.

The Bank Committee, after rigid examination, have reported favorably upon the condition of the Banks, and have introduced a bill to remove the penalty of forfeiture for non-payment of specie, and to reduce the damages to six per cent. A few demagogues, who must have hobbies to ride before the people, will make opposition, but it will avail nothing—the bill will pass. The interests of the Banks and the people are inseparable, and all attempts to cripple or destroy these institutions will prove vain and futile.

The great Internal Improvement Scheme has been under discussion since Wednesday, and some excellent speeches have been made, pro and con. Mr. Stuart of Augusta, the drafts-man of the plan, has given a lucid and forcible exposition of its merits. Messrs. Venable and Edmunds have made pretty strong arguments against it, and against the policy of embarking in a general scheme upon State account. But, Mr. Segar of Northampton this day dissipated, as thin air, all the objections which had been urged against the measure. He adduced some irresistible examples to shew the inefficiency of the joint stock system, compared with the State system, and proved conclusively that the speed of the ox was as the gait of the most common plough hog, to that of the noble blooded courser—the movement of the snail, compared with the fleetness of the antelope. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company had been [illegible] making 100 miles of Canal, whilst the State of Ohio had in seven years made more than 300! And the empire State had in one year, made 100 miles of the great Erie Canal! Mr. Segar introduced other illustrations of striking power, and effect.

Still I think the success of the scheme doubtful. Members prefer to secure their seats, rather than to promote the glory and prosperity of the Commonwealth. They have not the moral courage to stand up before the people, and defend a great and comprehensive scheme of policy. They prefer the pass word *Economy* to that of any other. It is more magical. It serves as the Shibboleth to pass weak men into the Halls of Legislation.

I presume the subject will occupy another week.

It is very uncertain whether any subject of federal abstractions will be considered at this session. Questions connected with the local Banking interests may arise, but these must necessarily soon be disposed of.

One of your delegates (Maj. Peter) has been seriously indisposed for ten days past, and unable to attend to his duty. When in health, he is vigilant, solicitous and attentive. Mr. Lucas is at his post, giving attention to the general business. [illegible] incorporation will be in progress the coming week, and other matters in which the county is concerned are progressing.

CONGRESS.—The Senate has been principally engaged, since our last, in the discussion of the Sub-Treasury Bill. On Tuesday Mr. Rives (says the Intelligencer) "concluded an argument of eminent ability, research, and eloquence, against the Government Treasury Scheme—a scheme which he characterised as the reproduction of the rejected project of last session, with modifications which only increased its deformity, and rendered it more obnoxious and offensive." A week or two more will no doubt be consumed with this debate. Clay, Calhoun, and a host of others, have yet to deliver their views.

In the House of Representatives, nothing of general interest has occurred since the termination of the Mississippi Election case.

The Senate and the House adjourned on Friday to meet again on Monday.

It is thought that the Sub-Treasury bill will pass the Senate by a majority of two—but in the House of Representatives, says the Madisonian, it is generally conceded by its own friends that the bill will be defeated, if it shall be sent there, by a majority of from fifteen to twenty votes.

WHEAT.—The importation of Wheat has again commenced with some activity. Several large cargoes have been entered at Baltimore from Bremen and Rotterdam. We regret, says the Baltimore Gazette, the cause of this exceedingly. If our crop is short, we must of course have the grain, but it shows a state of things in this country which should not exist. With the unlimited extent of rich soil which we possess, such a thing as foreign supplies of wheat should never be heard of. Every cargo that comes into this country, but tends to put farther off the day when we shall get rid of our foreign debt.

It will be seen by the following letter, received by mail a few days since, that the mammoth products of the fertile soil of Jefferson are beginning to attract the attention of cultivators of the soil at a distance. We have cheerfully complied with the request of Mr. Nichols, and have received an assurance from Mr. Henkle that he will promptly comply on his part, and forward the requisite quantity of Potatoes. Presuming that Mr. N. is unaware of the location of Jefferson, (180 miles north of Richmond,) Mr. Henkle has chosen Baltimore, instead of Richmond, as a place of deposite, and will immediately forward the potatoes to that city, subject to the order of Mr. N.

"SING-SING, Westchester Co., New York, January 26th, 1838.

To the Editors of the Virginia Free Press:

"Gentlemen:—Having seen an extract from your paper, stating that you had received from Mr. HENKLE, one of your farmers, some *Jefferson Potatoes*, which were very large and yielded abundantly, I take the liberty of addressing you, to ask the favor of Mr. Henkle to forward me two barrels of these Potatoes—directing them to Judah Myers, (care of Charles M. Mitchell,) Richmond, Va, who will pay him for the same.

"My object in wishing to get them, is, to improve the seed in this county, as the potatoes which we are now in the habit of raising have deteriorated in quality and quantity.—If Mr. H. will comply with my request, he will much oblige his humble serv't.

"Respectfully, yours,
SAM'L C. NICHOLS.

"P. S. If sent as above to Mr. Myers, (my brother-in-law,) he will forward them to me. As I am anxious to get them, your early attention to my wishes will greatly oblige me.
S. C. N."

Death by Drowning.—Mr. THOMAS MINTSBERGER, of Shepherdstown, in this county, whilst skating on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, at the lift lock near that town, on Tuesday the 6th inst. broke through the ice and was drowned. He was just budding into manhood, we understand, and gave promise by an unusual sprightliness of mind, of becoming at no distant day a talented and useful member of society.

A communication in the Baltimore Gazette states that Sumner Lincoln Fairfield has transferred the publication of his North American Quarterly Magazine from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and that the first number will appear about the first of March next. Boarding houses, jewellers, hackmen, &c. of Baltimore, be on your guard! The master-spirit of deception and ingratitude, not to say *fraud*, is coming amongst you, as many of our indulgent citizens have too much cause to know.

The murderers of Mr. Lovejoy, at Alton Illinois, have been tried and *acquitted!*

A great meeting has been held in New York, at which resolutions were passed which are strong in their condemnation of the Sub-Treasury Scheme now before the Senate.

It is rumored that William Bayard, Esq. of Wilmington, Del. has been appointed Attorney General of the United States.

NO COMPROMISE.—The Madisonian of yesterday says:—"We yielded to the proposition for compromise, and were willing to unite in concessions for the purpose of leading to it, so often and so long that we felt ourselves degraded in so doing, in the manner in which it was met. We will neither propose it again, or longer listen to it. We are now satisfied that safety is to be found only in resolute and determined war.

In the language of Macbeth we say,

"Lay on Mc Duff,
And damn'd be him that first cries hold, enough."

The vindictive spirit manifested now on the part of the supporters of the Sub-Treasury plan towards the "Conservatives," furnishes the most conclusive evidence to satisfy us, that future safety for them, will be secured only by vanquishing their adversaries. We admonish those who act with us, that our little band will be the first victims of the arbitrary power that the proposed compromise would establish.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The whole project of the Sub-Treasury system, with its contrivances of safety vaults, and bolts and bars; its armies of officers, armed with keys, and scales to try the weight of the gold, and to guard it from the unhallowed touch of the People, is worthy only of Spain and Morocco, Bajazet, Timour, and—General Jackson.—Let the People remember that an exclusive hard money government is always a government of absolute despotism. *When the currency of England was exclusively metallic, the laboring people wore iron collars on their necks marked with the names of their owners!*

The following is Mr Clay's opinion of the bill of abominations, called the Sub-Treasury Bill:

It will place at the feet of the Secretary of the Treasury, a power EQUAL TO THE COMBINED POWER OF THE 800 or 900 BANKS dispersed throughout the Union; and superadded to this, THE WHOLE POWER OF THE LATE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES."

Resolutions have been introduced into the lower House of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, against the Sub-Treasury bill.

The Richmond Enquirer declares *against* Mr. Rives' substitute for Mr. Wright's bill!! It considers both of these projects *ultra*, and goes for conciliation and concession. The master spirit at Washington, (Mr. Calhoun) says—"no concession," and the Enquirer will be disappointed. They who have sown the whirlwind must now reap the storm.—*Alex. Gaz.*

THE BANKS.—The Alexandria Gazette says, the commotion amongst the Banks will purge the country, no doubt, of many rotten institutions. Many, especially in the North and South West, will never resume payments at all. But the sound Banks, will resume with increased public confidence, having passed, with credit, through the ordeal. The besom of destruction will only sweep those which are worthless and useless.

The Boston Atlas, speaking of the late explosion of two Pets at Boston, the Franklin and Lafayette, urges that Congress should immediately institute a severe inquiry into the subject. The Atlas makes the following statement, which bears strongly on the late Levi Woodbury, and merits the attention of Congress:—

"Here is a case of two banks, the Franklin and Lafayette, the former at the time in a perfectly rotten condition, the other from its connection with the Franklin sure to become so. They apply for a share of the spoils, on an agreement that whichever gets it, is to divide with the other. A brother-in-law of the Secratary of the Treasury is President of the one; and about the time, (the report of the committee does not give the date of the reception of the public money,) another brother-in-law of the Secretary is made Cashier of the other. The latter receives $100,000 for SAFE KEEPING, and, as agreed, imparts to his associate a share of his plunder. The careful Secretary of the Treasury, on the explosion of the bank takes security for the payment of the public debt;—and what was the security? An assignment of real estate, rated on the books of the bank at $221-123, and under previous attachment for $75 000!!! In all this, the Secretary *may* have acted with perfect wisdom, discretion, and uprightness, but probably even his friends will think that it is a case, which would be the better for a little explanation."

The bill to repeal the law suppressing all bank bills under five dollars, has passed the House of Representatives of Maine by a large majority. The Boston Atlas says that the Van Buren party dodged the question by declining to vote.

The resolution against the Sub-Treasury expedient, which we announced a few days since as having passed the Ohio Senate, on the 31st ult. were taken up in the House and passed, without amendment.

The New York papers continue to urge the propriety of the establishment of a great State Bank in the City of N. York.

POPULAR EDUCATION INSURED.—The Emperor of AUSTRIA has issued a decree, "That no person, male or female, *shall be married* who cannot read, write, cipher, and make out and cast up a common account." It were to be wished that some of our Republican law givers would borrow a leaf out of this Emperor's book.

A new political journal is soon to be commenced in the city of New York to be styled THE HARRISONIAN—to be devoted to the support of Ohio's distinguished son.

A letter from New York City says it is supposed that not less than ten thousand persons are now destitute of employment in that city.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRG'A.

MONDAY, Feb. 5.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the President of the Bank of Virginia, transmitting a statement with regard to the dealings of the Bank, in obedience to a call of the House.—The statement is accompanied by the following letter:

"*To the Speaker of the H. of Delegates:*

"Conforming to a requisition of the House of Delegates by a resolution adopted on the 20th January, the President of the Bank of Virginia herewith submits a list of loans made by the Bank, and now outstanding to individuals, firms, and corporations, exceeding five thousand dollars each, together with the residence and occupation of each so far as known.

"He has not literally pursued the form prescribed by the said resolution, but gives the required information substantially. This list includes *all* the debts above the sum specified, whether by note, bill or bond—good, bad and doubtful. On most of the larger debts collateral security has been added to personal, and many of them consist mainly or wholly recently entered business paper. The President does not feel himself justified in designating the account of any Director, but that of his own, but he deems it a duty to remark that the aggregate debt of the whole Board (constituted, with the exception of the Treasurer himself, of men actively engaged in trade,) is under one hundred thousand dollars, and a large proportion of that on temporary paper. Under the same restriction, he states that the united debts of the Cashier and other officers of the Bank, are below four thousand dollars. When the returns from the branches are received, they will be transmitted to the House of Delegates.

"BANK OF VIRGINIA,
3d February, 1838."

The whole No. of shares held by members of the Legislature in the Virginia Bank is 40.

On motion the letter and document were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

POOR DEBTORS.

The bill to repeal the law of the last session coming on at its second reading,

Mr. Watkins moved to lay it on the table for the present, in order to afford him the opportunity of preparing an amendment.

Mr. Smith of I. of W. hoped the law would be repealed, as it had been found to operate injuriously to the poor man.

Mr. Vaughan moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The question was taken on the indefinite postponement, and decided in the affirmative by ayes and noes as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Rives, Randolph, Holloway, Jeter, Stuart, Kinney, Byrd, Fryatt, Snodgrass, Shanks, Peyton, Triplett, Tarr, Mallory, Hubbard, Daniel, Cardwell, Castleman, Hill, Wilson, Vaughan, Servant, Strange, Pasley, Keen, Chapman of G., Watkins, Pinnell, Spencer, Taylor of Halifax, White, Muller, Harrison, Lucas, Smith of K., Luckett, Beard, Taylor of L., Goodwyn, Newman, Hudgins, Fisher, Morgan, Buck, Brown, Cunningham, Watts, Fitzgerald, M'Connell, Woolfolk, Cabell, Gay, Venable, Storms, Pendleton, Robertson, Leyburn, M'Dowell, Conn, Crawford, Davis, Ripley, Mayberry—62.

NOES—Messrs. Banks, (Speaker,) Bayly of A., Taliaferro, Mitchell, Coles, Turner, Shoemaker, Chalkley, Corbin, Cox, Lurmer, Sangster, Digges, Dickinson, Wood, Sherrard, Oglesby, Edmunds, Park, Botts, Martin, Smith of I. of W., Wright, Allen, M'Donald, Orgain, Garland, Burwell, Haymond, Chapman of Monroe, Barnett, Hodges, Segar, Alexander, Adams, May, Tunstall, Michaux, Fairfax, Shands, Cootes, Thomas, Gray, Culbertson, Crutchfield, Ford, Bailey of Surry, Witten, Goodson, Walker, Gleaves,—53.

BILLS PASSED.

The following engrossed bills were read a third time and passed:

A bill to authorize a separate election at Snickersville, in the county of Loudoun.

A bill abolishing the punishment of burning in the hand in all cases.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.

Mr. Flowers offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Schools and Colleges be instructed to inquire into the expediency of adopting some general system of education, by which every free white child in this Commonwealth, may obtain a liberal education at the expense of the Government.

The question on the adoption of the Resolution was taken, and it was agreed to, ayes 55, noes 30.

THE BANKS.

Mr. Smith of I. of W., made the following Report from the Committee on Banks:—

The Committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message, which relates to the Banks, have had that subject under consideration, and beg leave to report, in part—

That their investigation of the condition of the Banks, has proceeded so far as to satisfy the committee of the undoubted solvency of these institutions; and therefore, they beg leave to report a bill concerning the Banks of this Commonwealth.

[The bill provides for repealing so much of the existing laws as operate a forfeiture of the Charters of the Banks for failing to redeem their notes in specie; and so much of the same laws as require said Banks to pay higher damages or rate of interest than six per cent. for such failure.

It also remits any forfeiture which may have been already incurred, and renews the Chaiters of the Banks in all respects—reserving to the General Assembly the right to re-enact the suspended provisions.

The notes of the Banks to be continued to be received in payment of public dues; and the deposites of the revenue to be made, as heretofore, in the Bank of Virginia and the Farmers' Bank of Virginia.

The prohibition of the issue of notes under $10 is suspended; but no notes to be issued under the denomination of five dollars.

The Banks to make no dividend, after a fixed day, unless specie payment be resumed by them; and if they fail to pay specie thereafter, then ten per cent. damages to be imposed and recovered.

It is further provided, that if the Banks do not resume specie payments after the day fixed, they shall forfeit and pay to the Literary Fund, the whole amount of their profits over and above five per cent. per annum, accruing from and after that day, during the period of such suspension: Provided, however, that if the principal Banks in N. York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore shall not have resumed specie payments bona fide before the date aforesaid, the Legislature pledges itself to remit the forfeiture aforesaid.]

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from the Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia:

FARMERS' BANK OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Feb. 9, 1838.

Sir—In the absence of the President of the Bank, who is confined by severe sickness, I submit to you the statements required of him on the part of this Institution, by a resolution of the House of Delegates of the 5th ultimo.

All debts due the Bank by bond, bill or otherwise, over $5,000, are classified and numbered as they occur on the books, which it was found would require less labor and consumption of time than the precise mode pointed out by the resolution; but the effect is substantially the same, and in other respects the form prescribed has been attended to. The individual debts of the gentlemen composing the Board of Directors, is short of $53,000. Neither the President nor the Cashier are individually indebted to the Bank, and the aggregate debt due by the other officers of the Bank is short of $750.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
J. G. BLAIR, *Cashier*.

L. BANKS, Esq.,
Speaker House Delegates.

On motion of Mr. Venable, the communication was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

[The whole number of shares held in this Bank by members of the Legislature, amounts to 140.]

BANKING.

Mr. Ellis, of the committee of Banks, on Wednesday offered a substitute for Mr. Ellis's resolutions on the Banking System. His resolutions go more into detail than Mr. Ellis's and also propose the establishment of a large State Bank. But the main point of difference between the two propositions, is, that Mr M. would have the stock of the Bank owned entirely by the Commonwealth, whereas Mr. Ellis would give the State only a moiety for the present, with the privilege of taking the whole hereafter, if deemed expedient.

We are not prepared to say, which plan is the better. Each has its recommendations and objections. From the reflection we have given to the subject, we incline to think Mr. Ellis's is the best, because it makes ampler provision for the interests of the existing Banks, and will therefore meet with less opposition.

The difference, however, between the two plans is not of a very important character—both plans contemplate the same general results—a thorough reform in the Banking system—the establishment of a Bank under the control of the State, and to the redemption of the notes of which, the State is to pledged.

[*Richmond Whig.*

MR. MEADE'S RESOLUTIONS ON BANKING.

1. *Resolved by the General Assembly*, That it is expedient to change the present system of Banking in Virginia, and that a Commonwealth's Bank, to be called the Bank of the State of Virginia, ought to be established on State account, with a specie capital of millions of dollars, (to be increased from time to time as circumstances and the wants of the community may require,) to form the basis of its issues, which, with the other liabilities, shall never exceed times the amount of specie on hand.

2. *Resolved*, That there shall be as many Branches of this Institution as the trade, commerce, and wants of the people of this Commonwealth may require, and the capital assigned to each shall be regulated by law.

3. *Resolved*, That the capital stock of said Bank ought to be procured by a sale of State Stock in foreign markets, bearing an interest of per cent., and redeemed in years.

4. *Resolved*, That the annual profits of said Bank ought to be applied, in the first place, to the payment of the principal and interest of the capital stock so borrowed, and after the debt shall be thus extinguished, then, as far as the same will go, to the current expenses of the Commonwealth, to the purposes of education, and the internal improvement of the State.

5. *Resolved*, That the stockholders of the existing Banks be invited to surrender their charters and their interests in said Banks to the Commonwealth of Virginia, and in lieu thereof they shall receive State stock, bearing an interest of per cent., and redeemable in years; and the Bank stock thus purchased, shall be a part of the capital stock of said Bank of the State of Virginia.

6. *Resolved*, That the charters of such Banks as will not surrender them, ought not to be renewed; but when they expire, branches of the Bank of the State of Virginia ought to be established in the places of such Banks and their Branches.

7. *Resolved*, That in addition to the specie and all other property owned by the said Bank, the State itself ought to be pledged for the redemption of its notes and other liabilities.

8. *Resolved*, That the directory of said Bank and Branches should be appointed in such manner as the Legislature shall, by law, prescribe.

9. *Resolved*, As the opinion of the General Assembly, that the adoption of a system like the foregoing, by all the States of this Confederacy, would result in the general currency and reception at par of the notes of each; in the establishment of a uniform currency; and would supersede the alleged necessity of a National Bank.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Governors of the several States, to be laid before their respective Legislatures.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—The Report of the Committee of Roads, presenting a general scheme of Improvement, was yesterday taken up in the House of Delegates, on motion of Mr. Watkins. At the suggestion of the same gentleman, a provision was included, for removing obstructions in the Rappahannock River—and another to construct a Rail Road from Fredericksburg to Alexandria.

Much debate was had upon propositions to amend, (somewhat spicy and pointed,) between Messrs. May, Venable, Stuart, Watkins, Cabell, Kinney, Harrison, Crutchfield, Segar, Tunstall, Sherrard and other gentlemen—most of them speaking in explanation of their general course on the subject of Internal Improvement.

It is easy to forsee that local jealousies and prejudices, and a conflict of interest will be exhibited at every step—and the committee will be fortunate indeed, if they be able to get a vote upon the scheme in the form in which they have presented it to the House. The subject is likely to occupy several days; and the friends of the measure as it now stands, will endeavor to obtain [illegible] House as will enable them to give their bill or bills the shape in which it is desirable to pass them. With this view, they resist every amendment to the report, which has a tendency in the slightest degree to weaken the chances of success.—[*Rich. Whig.*

It will be seen that the Bank Committee have reported their opinion of the undoubted solvency of the Banks of this State. The bill for the relief of these Institutions, is one which comprises what seems to us to be very liberal and just provisions. The interests of the whole people of the State are involved in the character and conduct of the Banks—and it is gratifying to find, that the destructive doctrines of the day meet but little encouragement from the Legislature of Virginia.—[*Rich. Whig.*

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

Mr. Hubbard, of New-Hampshire, brought his Sub-Treasury speech to a close to-day. It was from the opening to end so ultra-Democratic, tinctured with Loco-Focoism, and the spirit of unthinking, unreflecting, unscrupulous compliance with Executive Dictation, as the Globe or any other organ of the Administration could desiderate.

Mr. Hubbard undertook to endorse that disgraceful libel which the President's late Message cast on the people of New York, and to maintain that the glorious triumph which took place in that great State in November, was accomplished by Banking Institutions.

Mr. TALLMADGE, of New York, said, that although he always knew full well that the President was entirely mistaken as to this charge, he felt a delicacy in controverting it, so long as it was confined to that officer; but when it was introduced into the Senate as an argument in favor of the Sub-Treasury System, he regarded it as a duty to repel the accusation in the most explicit and emphatic manner.

The result, for which an attempt was made to account by imputation on a whole people, was not unexpected by him. He declared his opinion to several friends now present, that if the Sub-Treasury System should be persisted in, the State of New York would speak in the most decisive manner against it. Her people are full of intelligence and spirit. They know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them. They were astonished when it was first announced that such a measure would be introduced. They did not imagine such a measure could be thought of; and even before gloomy rumors were made of the Globe on the subject, and even then they could scarcely believe it would be seriously urged. But it was brought forward, and urged upon the attention of Congress. The result of this action every body knows.

President Van Buren ought not to have again recommended the measure (Mr. T. contended,) after the repugnance to it which had been exhibited by the people. If he inferred from his own election, after having declared against a National Bank, that the people were opposed to such an institution, much more reason had he to draw a similar inference with respect to this system. The fate of it in Congress—the results of the elections—the changes in the support of public men—the loss to the Administration every where, showed most conclusively that the people were against it.

Mr. Tallmadge declared from his own personal knowledge and the information of those upon whom he could rely, that the reason assigned for the result of the New York Elections, was without any foundation. He could prove it from facts. There are fifty counties in New York. In all of these, except thirteen, there are Banks. Five of these are what is called Opposition counties. At the last election there was in these eight counties an Opposition gain of *four thousand one hundred and sixty-four*—and yet there is not a Bank in the whole eight counties! This gain was double *the average gain of the Opposition in all the other counties where there are Banks!*

Mr. Tallmadge expressed in an expressive manner the pain he felt at finding such a charge made by the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. He could overlook it coming from the Globe or Evening Post; but that the President should have taken the suggestions of these Loco-Foco organs for truth, when they were denied by all the Republican papers in the State, filled him with [illegible] than regret. But, whoever makes the allegation, he exclaimed, I, as the representative of the people of the whole State, standing here in my place, repel it as utterly and absolutely unfounded in any facts. I will not consent that any man, no matter how high may be his official situation, shall go behind the ballot boxes and impeach the motives of my constituents. Sir, this message is sent in numberless copies all over Europe. In what attitude are we who are endeavoring to vindicate the excellence of Republican institutions, the purity and integrity of those who live under them.—In what view are we presented to Foreign Nations, when the first officer of the Government thus stigmatises the people of a whole State with being so corrupt and debased as to surrender their elective franchise to the influence of monied institutions? I for one am determined that when the accusation is made here, it shall not pass uncontradicted!

In opposition to all this stuff about the influence of Banks, Mr. Tallmadge maintained that the real causes of these glorious results in New York, were the attempts of the Administration to carry out the Loco Foco doctrines in the destruction of Banking Institutions; and the repeal of charters and vested rights.

He then referred to the remarks of Mr. Wright, on the diminutive force of the Conservatives; the reason why the force is so small, is, that the influence of the Executive is so potent that it cannot be resisted. But, suppose, said he, the President had recommended the State Bank Deposite system, would any one have proposed the Sub-Treasury scheme? No. If the President had made such a recommendation, his arguments would have been magical in their operation; and his colleague (Mr. Wright) instead of upholding the golden banner would have borne aloft the standard of his country and exclaimed "*In hoc signo vinces.*"

Mr. Tallmadge concluded with an animated appeal to the Senate, to respect and comply with the wishes and determinations of the people. If they were determined to press the bill, he warned them of the ides of November. New York would then again raise her voice in opposition to this measure, louder than the thunder of the great cataract on her Western frontier.

Mr. WRIGHT made a few remarks in reply, to the effect that he did not understand the President to impugn the motives of the people of New York. But, he said, he declined discussing any question about the New York elections; and intended to confine his attention to the bill alone.

Mr. CLAY then rose, and spoke on the subject in a most animated and eloquent manner. He thanked Mr. Tallmadge for having noticed that part of the Message. When he first heard it read he was shocked at the commentary on the local elections of a State. It was unprecedented, and he would add, undignified, conduct ——— the first example of a President of the United States, speaking in a message to Congress, of elections appertaining to the State Governments. Well might the State authorities repel such interference with the most marked and decisive reprobation.

He referred to the remarks of Mr Wright, that to notice this topic was alien to the present discussion. If it is alien to this subject, exclaimed Mr Clay, then why did the President introduce it? What right, what decency [illegible] New York—I say *dishonorable*, because no man can read this message deliberately and not believe there was an intention to impute corrupt influence. And, sir, added Mr. Clay, if the Chief Magistrate had dared to cast similar imputations on the people of Kentucky, not an hour—not an hour should have passed in spite of all your authority, before I would have introduced a resolution reprehending, reprimanding the Executive for so unwarrantable an interference with the concerns of the State—so flagrant an outrage on its dignity and honor! He had expected some notice would have been taken of it, and he was highly gratified at the notice coming from such a quarter. I believe (he exclaimed) if ever there was an instance of a great and high spirited people, moved by principle, and an enlightened regard for the prosperity of their country,—a spontaneous and general rising of freemen in defence of their rights, against the madness, and folly, and wickedness of their rulers, such an instance was exhibited by the citizens of New York, when they moved in concert and marched to the polls in November.

Mr CLAY spoke thus with remarkable spirit and energy; and added, that so strong had been his feelings in regard to the remarks of the President in question, that he was disposed to move a resolution on the subject himself, and was only prevented by the reflection that they were entirely and notorious[illegible] [illegible] Kentucky.

[illegible] told Mr. Wright, that in declining to meet Mr. Tallmadge, on the issue which had been raised, he showed a regard for the old maxim, that discretion is the better part of valor.

Mr. WRIGHT retorted, that Mr. Clay, in not bringing forward a resolution of censure on the President, had himself shown a proper respect for the same maxim.

Mr. CLAY rejoined, with a laugh, "Very fair, sir, very fair!"

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, went into the consideration of Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9, 1838.

RESIGNATION OF MR. MUHLENBERG.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1838.

SIR: I have this day forwarded to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania my resignation as one of the Representatives from that State in the present Congress of the United States, which I respectfully request you to communicate to the House.

I am, with great and sincere regard,
Your obedient servant,
HEN. A. MUHLENBERG.

To the Hon. JAMES K. POLK, *Speaker, &c.*

Mr. [illegible] to the Capitol this morning, I met the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, and, as soon as I saw him, a regret arose in my bosom that he was about to take leave of us here. I have known him sir, ever since I have been in public life, and permit me to say that he, as a man, by his amiable deportment and many comely virtues, was endeared to all who knew him personally. As a *politician*, he was one of the most *faithful*, as chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, he did his duty; and as a member of the committee of investigation of the last session, *he bore all the burdens laid upon him by his party with all due patience.* I regret, sir, that he has escaped the operation of the amendment of the Constitution which I lately had the honor to report, prohibiting the President from appointing members of Congress to office, but since that Mr. M. has been removed from the scenes of turmoil and strife *here* and *in Pennsylvania, to the haven of rest and reward in another country!*

The Army Increase Bill.—This bill has passed the Senate, and passed with a unanimity as rare as it is gratifying. There was not a dissenting voice either at ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, nor at the third reading itself. There was in fact, no discussion about the passing of the bill.

The bill provides for five principal features; 1, an increase of the rank and file in all the infantry and artillery regiments; 2. An increase in the different branches of the staff; An increase in the compensation of the officers, by raising the price of the army ration to the same price with the navy ration, and granting periodically an additional ration for every five years' service. 4. Extending the length of time of the enlistment; 5. A restoration of the bounty, and a slight increase of the pay to the privates, musicians, and non-commissioned officers.

ITEMS.

We learn from the Louisville (Ky.) Daily Times that the following question was discussed at a late meeting of the Mechanics' Institute of that city, viz: "Are the mental faculties of the females equal to that of the males?" and upon the vote being taken, it was decided that they were fully equal, if not superior. There was but one dissenting voice. So much for the gallantry of Mechanics of Louisville.

SOCIAL PRECEPT.—A celebrated preacher used to tell his hearers that there were three companions with whom a man should always keep on good terms—his wife, his stomach, and his conscience.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York Commercial.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

This morning we received Paris papers to the 1st of January, brought by the packet ship Silvie De Grasse, Capt. Weiderholt. Capt. W. sailed from Havre on the 2d of January, and had to put into Torbay, (England,) whence he sailed on the 5th of January.

From the London Morning Post.

CANADA.—The intelligence which reached London yesterday from Canada and the United States, the most important particulars of which we hastened to lay before the public in a second edition, is of a mingled character—partaking in pretty equal proportions of the gloomy and the cheering in relation to the actual position of affairs, and presenting us alternately with sinister and with auspicious omens of the future.

Perhaps the most formidable source of danger brought into view by the advices of yesterday, is the disposition manifested by a part of the people, if not also by the government of the U. States, to make common cause with the Canadian insurgents. Should this disposition prevail to any considerable extent in the American Union, it is clear that the struggle in which Great Britain is involved by the imbecility or treachery of her rulers, is a struggle from which there is no possibility of honorable retreat, and which can only be successfully maintained by the prompt, unsparing, and energetic employment of the utmost powers and resources of the State!

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A detachment of the royal artillery, under the command of Lieut. Young, embarked on board the Royal Sovereign, Lieut. Brady, agent, yesterday, at Woolwich, for St. Sebastian. 500 barrels of gunpowder and other munitions of war were also put on board for the protection of that fortress. Orders have also been received for four companies of artillery to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Canada via New-York.

Two troops of horse artillery are ordered to Ireland, one of which will relieve the Rocket troop stationed there, which will proceed to Canada. In addition to the above troops, a brigade of guards, two regiments of cavalry, six regiments of the line, and two battalions of the line brigade, are under orders for the same destination. These troops are to be augmented by two regiments of the line from the Mediterranean.—Great activity among the military is observable in this garrison.

LONDON, Tuesday evening, Jan. 2.—It is understood, that in addition to the troops we yesterday mentioned as being destined for Canada, eight hundred of the Grenadier Guards, and the same number of Coldstream, received orders yesterday morning to hold themselves in readiness to embark for the same place, it is supposed in the course of the week.

A letter from New York to the National Intelligencer says—The great importance attached to Canada can be seen in the fact, that the Coldstream Guards are ordered to be in readiness to embark. Next to the Horse Guards, I believe this is the most splendid corps of men in Europe. We shall have a very large British force hanging on our frontiers, and if such a movement were made among the jealous Powers of Europe, the world would wonder.

The Syrian Journals, Carlists, Republicans, and Constitutional, all manifest the liveliest interest in the struggle of the French Canadians.

The Packets due after the 10th from England will come freighted with British officers for Canada. The disposition our people had manifested on the frontier had given a great deal of importance to the Candas in England.

U. S. Bank shares in London were at £25 per share. This, with the Exchange, is a very high rate, four or five per cent. higher than in N. York market. The faith reposed in the Institution the world over, is a most exalted tribute to its skilful and powerful direction.

DEATH OF OSCEOLA.—The Charleston Mercury thus speaks of his "life and death:" "He had been sick for some time—when we saw him at the Theatre, he looked sad and tired of the world. He was attacked with a catarrhal fever, but whether he fell a victim to the common course of the disease, or to the embarrassments of a vexed and disappointed spirit, is matter of doubt—probably a combination of the two. He had the best medical attendance and we believe was in nothing neglected—but it would not do—his proud and unconquerable spirit refused to be chained to a captive body. We shall not write his epitaph or his funeral oration, yet as there is something in the character of this man not unworthy of the respect of the world. From a vagabond child, he became the master spirit of a long and desperate war. He made himself; no man owed less to accident. Bold and decisive in action, deadly but consistent in hatred, dark in revenge, cool, subtle, sagacious in council, he established gradually and surely a resistless ascendancy over his adopted tribe, by the daring of his deeds, the constancy of his hostility to the whites—and the profound craft of his policy. In council he spoke little—he made the other chiefs his instruments, and what they delivered in public, was the secret suggestion of the invisible master. Such was Osceola, who will long be remembered as the man that with the feeblest means, produced the most terrible effects."

Education of Apprentices.—A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, relative to the education of Apprentices. It provides that every indented apprentice shall receive an amount of schooling equal to three months for each year that he may serve between the ages of 8 and 16; at least three months of which shall be in the last year of said term—in default of which the "master to be liable in an action of damages, before a justice of the peace."—[*Balt. Pat.*

MISSISSIPPI CONTESTED ELECTION.

The decision of the House of Representatives, sending back the election to the people, is one which, of all others, it had the least right to make. It might have pronounced Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson, or Messrs. Prentiss and Word, entitled to the seats, and one or the other, it was required by every consideration of justice, to have admitted. After the rejection of Claiborne and Gholson by the recission of the resolution of the extra session, no discretion remained in the House to refuse Prentiss and Word the seats. They were duly elected according to the laws of Mississippi, and had in their possession, and tendered to the House, the evidence of the fact. "The party," conscious that they could not assert that the contesting members had not been properly elected, or that the November election was not valid, resorted to the expedient of using general terms, and merely declared that Messrs. Prentiss and Word were not entitled to seats, &c.

This decision, however unwarranted by justice and a regard to the rights of the people of Mississippi, is not without precedent in the annals of Jacksonism. In every contested election that occurred during the administration of Jackson, when it was clearly ascertained that the Whig was entitled to the seat, the election, by a party vote, was sent back to the people. Such was the case in the contest between Letcher and Moore and between Graham and Newland. As the people in both these contests, resented the injustice to which they had been subjected, by re-electing the gentlemen improperly rejected from their seats, we hope the people of Mississippi will follow the example.

[*Richmond Whig.*

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

Our attention was yesterday called to the fact that, in publishing the Report of the Committee of Elections of the House of Representatives upon the contested election from Mississippi, an important document appended to that Report had been (accidentally) omitted in this paper. As it is a document upon which the whole case essentially depends, we hasten to supply the deficiency by publishing it as follows:—*Nat. Int.*

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Executive Office,
Jackson, Dec. 4, A. D. 1837.

Whereas, an election was held in this State on the first Monday, and day following, in November, A. D. 1837, according to the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of the State of Mississippi, for Representatives from this State to the twenty-fifth Congress of the United States of America: And whereas, it appears from the official returns made to the office of the Secretary of State, that Sergeant S. Prentiss and Thomas J. Word received, each, a majority of the whole number of the votes cast in the election for Representatives to Congress:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES LYNCH, Governor of the said State of Mississippi, do hereby certify that said Sergeant S. Prentiss and Thomas J. Word are duly, and according to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution and laws of the State of Mississippi, elected Representatives in Congress for the State of Mississippi, to serve for the twenty-fifth Congress of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof, I have signed the [illegible] and caused the seal of state to be affixed, at the city of Jackson, the capital of said State, this 4th day of December, A. D. 1837.

CHARLES LYNCH.

By the Governor:
BARRY W. BENSON,
Secretary of State.

Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Henry A. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria.

John Randolph Clay, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of Legation.

Chas T. Throop, of New York, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States near His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

We are much gratified to be able to announce that the nomination of the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria, was this day confirmed by the Senate. We are convinced that the President could not have made a more judicious selection for this mission. Mr. Muhlenberg is a member of one of the most ancient and respectable German families in Pennsylvania. We are informed that he speaks and writes the German language not only correctly, but elegantly. Indeed, it may almost be said that it is his native tongue. The Emperor of Austria will doubtless be gratified to find in our first minister to his Court, a descendant from the ancient German stock, who possesses all the firmness and integrity which distinguished the race. He is we believe, the first of German descent who has been sent abroad in the character of a foreign minister.—*Globe.*

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a law to prevent the practice of wearing "Bowie-knives and Arkansas Toothpicks," the provisions of which, we should suppose, are sufficiently strong to accomplish the objects intended. They are as follows:—

The first section provides, that any person who shall offer, or shall bring into the State for the purpose of selling any such weapon, shall, for each weapon sold or offered to be sold, be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than one month nor more than six months.—The second section provides that if any person carries concealed weapons he shall be fined not less than $200 nor more than $500, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than three nor more than six months. The third section provides, that, if any person shall draw such weapon from a place of concealment about his person for the purpose of cutting or intimidating any other person, he shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than three nor more than five years. The fourth section provides, that, if any person carrying such a weapon, shall inflict an actual cut or stab with it, he shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than three nor more than fifteen years. The law is to be in force from and after the first of March next.

A person named Jesse M. Clarke, killed himself at Greenville, Ia., on the 23d ult. At the time when the deed was committed, he was engaged in killing hogs with a gun. He shot twelve hogs and then put the muzzle of his gun to his breast and shot himself.—He was intoxicated.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

For the week ending Friday evening, Feb. 9.

CATTLE.—The supply of Beef on the hoof has fallen off a little. Prices have ranged from $7.50 a $8.50 according to quality. Live Hogs come in very slowly; we continue to quote them at $7.75 a $8. There is very little doing in Killed Pork. Prices have advanced and we now quote from wagons at $6 75 a $7, and from stores at $7 a $7.25

FLOUR.—*Howard st. Flour.*—Early in the week sales were made at $7.87½ a $8, but article has since been in better demand and prices are firm at the latter rate, at which, several parcels have been sold. The wagon price continues at $7.50.

Wheat—No sales made known since our last quotations.

Corn—Yellow is worth about 70 cents. A parcel of white was sold from store to-day at 75 cents.

Rye—No demand. Some sales from wagons have been made at 80 a 85 cents.

Oats—We quote at 38 cents.

PLASTER—$5,25 per ton.

WHISKEY—Hogsheads are selling at 32 cents, and bbls. from stores at 32½ a 33 cts.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 10.

FLOUR.—We quote the wagon price $7,00.

CORN.—From wagons 52 a 53 cents.

PORK.—From wagons $6,75 a 6,90.

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. T. W. Simpson, Mr. JOHN HAINES of Frederick county, to Miss MARY J., daughter of Mr. Hugh McDonald, of Shannon-hill, Jefferson county.

DIED,

On the 28th of January, at his residence near Bunkers-Hill, Berkeley county, Mr. JOHN H. MYERS, aged 34 years, son of Mr. John Myers, of this county. As a man, the deceased was upright—as a christian, he was exemplary—in all the relations of life, just and blameless. At his dying hour joyed the support and consolation of all who came within the circle of his acquaintance. He has gone to his grave accompanied by the lamentations of all who knew him, and amidst the tears of his afflicted relatives and his immediate neighbors and friends.

In Pickaway county, Ohio, on the 23d of January last, in the 26th year of his age, Mr. CHARLES SIMON, formerly of Jefferson County, Va.—leaving a wife and three small children to lament his loss.

On the 2d instant, at Cheniham, near Fredericksburg, JOHN COALTER, Esq., formerly a Judge of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and long one of the most distinguished men of this Commonwealth. He fell a victim to Paralysis of which he was attacked about twelve months since.

On Thursday last, SUSAN VIRGINIA, aged 6 months and 19 days, daughter of Mr. Daniel Drew of Harpers-Ferry.

Notices.

☞ The Rev. Mr. LARKIN will hold a protracted meeting in Smithfield, commencing on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock.
Feb. 15, 1838.

☞ Divine service may be expected in the Presbyterian church at Smithfield, on next Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock.
Feb. 15, 1838.

FOR RENT,

WM. on the main street in Charlestown, is for rent. The House is very convenient and comfortable, containing 5 rooms, with a good cellar, &c., and has a good kitchen, smoke-house, and stable attached. The Lot contains about ¼ of an acre, and has a number of peach trees on it. Possession given on the first of April next.

WILLIAM M'ELROY.

Feb. 15, 1838.

A Durham Bull, For Sale.

I WILL sell, or exchange for Sheep, my fine Durham Bull, *ECLIPSE*. Eclipse is now five years old; was got by Hare Powell's imported Bull, Gloucester; and his dam by Denton, imported by Thomas Oliver of Elk-Ridge, Maryland; from a thorough bred Devon Cow, of Charles Carroll's, of Carrollton.

The subscriber, desirous of crossing his stock, will sell the above Bull upon the most accommodating terms.

ANTHONY KENNEDY.

Near Leetown, Feb. 15, 1838—tf.

$50 REWARD.

RAN AWAY some time last fall, from Mr. Thomas B. Turner, of Jefferson county, Va., near Ford & Snyder's Mill, a negro boy named

MANSFIELD,

about 14 years of age, very black, and not well grown of his age,—his teeth large and somewhat projecting; there are no particular marks recollected.

Some time in the summer, Mr. Turner put him in the Charlestown Jail, where he remained a few days, and he then took him home—after that the boy ran off from him, and was seen by me near Charlestown, and has not been heard of since.

The above reward of fifty dollars, will be given for his apprehension out of the State, and thirty dollars if taken within the State if brought home and delivered to me, all reasonable charges will be paid. Any information either by letter or otherwise, will be thankfully received and compensated.

LEWIS A. SMITH,
Adm'r of Augustine Smith.

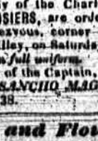
Near Whichester, Frederick Co. Va.
Feb. 15, 1838—3m.

FLORIDA WAR.

Brown Mountain Hoosiers!

SOLDIERS,

"That never bowed a stubborn knee
"To any thing but chivalry,"



ATTENTION, THE WHOLE!!!

THE members belonging to the 3rd Company of the Charlestown Brown Mountain HOOSIERS, are ordered to parade at their rendezvous, corner of Fish street and Turkey Alley, on Saturday the 24th inst. at 2 o'clock, in full uniform.

By order of the Captain,
SANCHO MAGNANO, O. S.

Feb. 15, 1838.

Garden and Flower Seed.

A FULL assortment of Garden (Vegetable and Flower) SEED, just received and for sale, at

JOHN J. H. STRAITH'S,
Feb. 15, 1838. *Drug Store.*

Charlestown Young Ladies' ACADEMY.

MRS TRAWIN'S FEMALE SEMINARY will commence its ensuing term on Monday the 19th instant. The most indefatigable efforts will be used to merit a continuance of that patronage and esteem which this institution has hitherto enjoyed. One of the Principals of the Male Academy will continue to give instructions one hour daily—also experiments, to elucidate the sciences of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. A full course of Classical Studies will be taught if required.

Several Scientific gentlemen have engaged to attend the semi-monthly examinations on the 1st and 3d Monday in every month, when parents and guardians are invited to attend, that they may, by their approbation or censure, impart a new impetus to the pupils in the attainment of valuable knowledge and agreeable manners; and thus aid their instructress in her conscientious endeavors to cultivate the mental and moral powers of those committed to her care.

Terms per Session of 5 months:

Board (including washing, fuel and light)	$40 00
Tuition in the English branches	10 00
Language—each	5 00
Music by Mr. Carusi	15 00
Sketching from Nature and Painting, on a new system, embracing the advantages of Water Colors, Oriental, and Mezzo Tinting, per quarter	5 00
Ebony Work, Japanning, Mezzo Tinting, and Transferring, on Work Boxes, Centre Tables, &c. per quarter	5 00
Wax Work in Figures and Fruit	5 00
Do. in Flowers	5 00

REFERENCES:

The most respectable References can be given, among which are—J. R. Cooke, Obed White, and T. A. Tidball, Esqs., and Rev. Messrs. Jackson and Royal, Winchester—Rev. Dr. Hill, Alexandria. Rev. Dr. Riddle, Pittsburg. Gen. Macomb, and William Hawley, Washington City. Rev. S. Tuston, Warrenton. Rev. W. S. Plummer, Richmond—John P. Kennedy, Rev. Mr. Hanmer, Baltimore. Rev. S. B. Wilson, Fredericksburg; and Rev. T. W. Simpson, and Dr. S. G. Snyder, Charlestown, or any of the gentlemen who are Trustees of the Charlestown Male Academy.

February 15, 1838.

THE 22d of FEBRUARY.

THE Members of the Company of the CHARLESTOWN ARTILLERY are requested to meet at Carter's Hotel on Saturday night next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for celebrating the Birth-Day of our illustrious Washington.

The Company is hereby ordered to parade in full Winter Uniform, with Guns, before Carter's Hotel, on the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock.

By order of the Captain,
GEO. C. NORTH, *O. S.*

Feb. 15, 1838.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Eastern market with a fresh supply of

New Goods,

suitable for the present Season, which he will sell to his customers and the public on accommodating terms. Call and examine for your-selves.

JOS. M. BROWN.

Feb. 15, 1838.

Iron, Nails, &c.

WE have just received a fresh supply of Pennsylvania ROLLED and Virginia HAMMERED IRON, making our stock very complete and general. Also, NAILS by the Keg.

YATES & TERRILL.

Halltown, Feb. 15, 1838.

Domestics & Linens.

I HAVE received a large supply of DOMESTICS & BURLAPS, which will be sold *very low* by piece or smaller quantity.—Those who wish these articles, will do well to call.

J. J. MILLER.

SPLENDID COLOURED SILKS.

I HAVE received a very handsome assortment of *FANCY COLOURED SILKS*, (latest style,) together with many other articles in the fancy line, to which I would very politely invite the attention of the ladies.

J. J. MILLER.

Feb. 15, 1838.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, on *Tuesday the 6th of March* next, at the residence of Jacob Boltz, on the Opequon Creek, near the residence of the late Carver Willis, all the Personal Property of the subscriber, to wit:

Five head of Horses, two of which are Paul Pry Colts,
And one Mare, now with foal by Paul Pry,
Five good Milch Cows, all of which are now with calf;
Several head of Stock Cattle,
Sheep and Hogs,
Farming Utensils of all kinds, amongst which are,
Two good Wagons, Ploughs,
Harrows, and gearing for each.
Also, Hay of the best quality—and all his

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Consisting, in part, of the following articles:
Two Feather Beds and Bedding,
One Bureau, Chairs, Tables,
One Clothes Press,
Two tin-plate Stoves, and many articles not mentioned.

Nine months' credit will be given on all sums over $5, by the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Under that sum, the cash will be required.

JACOB BOLTZ,
Feb. 15, 1838. *Near Cameron's Mill.*

GARLEGANI'S BALSAM OF HEALTH.

Prepared only by John S. Miller, Frederick City, Md.

THIS valuable medicine has only been introduced to the public about 5 years, in various parts of the country, and hundreds of persons have used it, and found its beneficial effects, and 7 out of ten cases have been permanently cured of the Dyspepsia, Cholics, Nervous Tremors, Lowness of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart and all those trains of diseases resulting from a disordered condition of the stomach and liver, or derangement of the digestive functions, such as general debility or weakness, flatulency, loss of appetite, sour eructations and acidities of the stomach, costiveness, head ache, jaundice, flatulent and bilious cholic, &c.

The proprietor does not recommend it as a most potent medicine any, as a cure-all, and when used in fruitful wanting, that the public have got so much deceived, that they can scarcely be prevailed upon to try any more; which is not the case with this Balsam of Health, as hundreds of persons have received the most happy and good effects. The proprietor can produce if required, the testimonials of many respectable persons, who have been cured of the above diseases.

The proprietor requests all those persons that are afflicted in the way above described, to give this medicine a fair trial, and he assures them that they will not be disappointed. The proprietor assures the public, that his Balsam of Health is entirely Botanical in its composition, is perfectly innocent, and can be used by both sexes of any age, with perfect safety, without any change of habit or diet.

The public will find it for sale by the following Druggists, Agents:

JOSEPH G. HAYS, Harpers-Ferry.
JAMES BROWN, Charlestown.
J. H. STEPHENS, Shepherdstown.

Feb. 15, 1838.—6m.

NEW GOODS, ANOTHER SUPPLY.

THE subscriber has again the pleasure of informing his customers and the public, that he has just received another supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which makes his assortment very complete, and which he is determined to offer on such terms as cannot fail to please. I would *particularly* invite those who wish to purchase to give me a call, *as bargains may be expected.*

J. J. MILLER.

Feb 15, 1838.

EDWARD B. COOKE

HAVING removed to Charlestown, offers his professional services to the public.

E. E. & P. P. Cooke

Continue to practice in the Courts of Jefferson, Frederick and Clarke Counties. Their office is in the building opposite the Court-House in Charlestown, formerly occupied as the Clark's office of Jefferson county.

February 8, 1838.—2m.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Hammond & Shropshire, is this day (Jan. 31, 1838) dissolved by mutual consent.—Their bonds, notes, and books, are in the possession of J. H. Shropshire, to whom all persons indebted to the firm will please make payment, and to whom all claims and accounts against the firm will be presented for settlement.

G. W. HAMMOND,
JOHN H. SHROPSHIRE.

Charlestown, Feb 8, 1838.

JOHN H. SHROPSHIRE

HAVING bought G. W. Hammond's interest in the Stock of Goods, (formerly Hammond & Shropshire's,) informs the public that he intends to carry on the Mercantile business in Mr Sadler's Brick House, opposite I. N. Carter's Hotel, where he hopes to receive a call from his friends and the public generally. He is thankful for past favors, and hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Charlestown, Feb 8, 1838.

Charlestown & Jefferson County Savings Institution,

JANUARY 1, 1838.

THE undersigned, a committee, appointed by the Charlestown and Jefferson County Savings Institution, to investigate the accounts of the Treasurer of said Institution, respectfully Report to the depositors and others therein interested, that we have carefully performed that duty, and find the following exposé of the affairs of said Institution to be correct:

DR.

To cash in Treasurer's hands, July 1, 1837,	31 13
To promissory notes on hand some time,	14264
To weekly and monthly deposites since that time,	1285
To special deposites since that time,	4281 66
To interest on loans,	446 21
To fines of delinquent depositors,	5 56
	$20313 56

CR.

By cash paid to depositors and stockholders, July dividend,	325 25
By special deposites withdrawn,	4174 33
By weekly dep. withdrawn,	50
By interest paid special depositors,	121 55
By cash paid Treasurer's salary to Jan. 1, 1838,	25
By cash paid for printing,	14 50
By amt loaned individuals,	15516 50
By cash in Trea's hands,	86 43
	$20313 56

State of the Institution:

Amount of notes discounted,	15516 50
Cash in the Treasurer's hands,	86 43
	$15602 93
Due specie depositors,	3925 66
Due depositors and stockholders,	11342 00
	$15267 66
Leaving a balance of $335 27 to be divided as a dividend,	335 27

WM. S. LOCK,
ANDREW HUNTER,
WM. N. CRAIGHILL,
JOHN J. H. STRAITH,
THOMAS RAWLINS,
Committee.

Feb. 8, 1838.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Andrew Woods, are requested to present them legally authenticated for settlement; and all persons indebted to the estate, are hereby notified that they must make payment immediately.

SAMUEL H. ALLEMONG,
Feb. 8, 1838. *Executor.*

N. B. Andrew Woods' Patent Chairs, both the old and new style, will continue to be manufactured at the old stand, until the patent be disposed of.

S. H. A.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public auction, on *Friday the 23d day of March next*, at the residence of the undersigned, on the land belonging to Jonathan Thatcher, 4 miles west of Martinsburg, on the road leading from Little Georgetown to Winchester, the following property, to wit:

Five head of good Work Horses, 2 Colts,
Several Milch Cows and young Cattle,
A lot of fine Stock Hogs & Breeding Sows,
Also, a variety of Farming Implements, Such as one Plantation Wagon,
Horse Gears, one light Cart, nearly new,
Three Wheat Barrows, Barshear and Shovel Ploughs, Harrows,
Mowing Scythes, Grain Cradles,
Log and fifth Chains, &c.;
A number of Quarrying Tools, such as Sledges, Crowbars, Blowing Tools, Mattocks, Picks and Shovels,
One set of Blacksmith's Tools, comprising every variety necessary for a Shop.
Also, a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of good Beds, Bedsteads, one or two ten-plate Stoves, &c.
Also, Bacon by the pound, and Oats by the bushel.

Also, at my Shop, the following articles, to wit: several WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES of various patterns, a number of Wheat Fans, the wood work complete for three Wheat Threshing Machines; one new five-horse Wagon, a number of Coulter and McCormick Ploughs, just finished, Shovel Ploughs, several Hay Ladders, Turning Lathe, Compass Saw Mill, for sawing wagon felloes, gun-stocks, &c with a horse-power machine for propelling it; also, a first-rate Connecticut Hay Mat.

Also, a large lot of Lumber, consisting of Plank, Scantling, Wagon Axletrees & Spokes, all well seasoned and dressed ready for use; Plough Handles, and a large variety of other articles.

Also, several Patent Washing Machines, and a quantity of Wove Wire for fine wheat fans and cockle screens.

Terms—Twelve months' credit will be given on the Threshing Machines, both finished and unfinished. On all other sales a credit of nine months will be given on all sums of $5 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Under $5 the cash on the day of sale will be required.—Sale to commence early in the day, when further conditions will be made known.

JACOB HOKE.

February 8, 1838.—3t.

THE MARSHALL HOUSE,

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

(Late the Franklin House Hotel.)

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

ELIAS EDMONDS.

Feb. 8, 1838.—6m.

Public Sale OF VALUABLE TAN YARD PROPERTY, &c.

At Harpers-Ferry.

BY virtue of two decrees rendered in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Jefferson—one on the 4th day of April, 1834, in the case of Hunter, guardian, vs. the children and heirs of Townsend Buckham, dec'd—the other on the 2d day of December, 1837, in the case of Wm. Mayweg vs. said heirs and others, I shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on *Saturday the 31st day of March next*, the whole of that valuable Steam Property situated on the Island of Virginius, near Harpers-Ferry, lately the property of Mayweg & Buckham, consisting of a large and most advantageously situated

TAN-YARD,

with a MILL heretofore used as an Oil Mill, but at present as a Foundry. Several Dwellings, Bark Houses, and other improvements, complete, for carrying on the Tanning business on a large scale—the grinding of Bark being done by water power.

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

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

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

ANDREW HUNTER,
Feb. 1, 1838. *Special Comm'r.*

Valuable Property At Public Sale.

BY authority of a decree, pronounced by the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson County, at the last term of the said Court, in a cause pending therein, between Leonard Sadler, Executor of John Buckmaster, dec'd, complainant, and John Davenport and Ann Chamberlain, defendants, I will sell, to the highest bidder,

On Monday the 19th day of February next,

(being Court day,) in front of the Court House in Charlestown, that desirable PROPERTY, lying near the east end of Charlestown, on which the said Buckmaster formerly resided, and the same which is now in the occupancy of Mrs. Ann Chamberlain. This property consists of about 16 ACRES OF first-rate LAND, having thereon a large Dwelling House, Out-buildings, &c.

Terms—Seventy-five dollars in hand, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, to be secured by deed of trust on the premises.

JOSEPH T. DAUGHERTY,
Jan. 25, 1838.—ts. *Special Comm'r.*

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by Edward Beall, on the 5th day of February, 1835, and now of record in the county court of Jefferson, to secure a certain debt therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, *for cash, on Saturday the 17th of this month.* (*February.*) before the door of Fitzsimmons's hotel, at Harpers-Ferry, a variety of

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Embracing, among other things, a Clock, Bureau, Tables, Looking Glasses, Beds, Bedsteads, and Bedding, Chairs, China and Brittania Ware, with almost every other kind of Furniture necessary for house-keeping. Sale to take place at one o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH L. RUSSELL,
Feb. 1, 1838. *Trustee.*

Public Sale.

BY authority of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by John Haines, bearing date on the 15th day of January, 1833, and duly recorded, and made for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums of money to Bushrod C. Washington, I will sell, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Friday the 23d day of February next, in front of Carter's hotel, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., all that LOT OF LAND, lying near Charlestown aforesaid, on which the said Haines resided for some time before his death—supposed to contain one acre of land, with the appurtenances, adjoining the lands of Matthew Frame, &c. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock, M.

J. T. DAUGHERTY,
Jan. 25, 1838.—ts. *Trustee.*

FOR RENT, THE SAW MILL

UPON the Opequon Creek, 2 miles from Leetown. The Mill will be completely repaired, and from its location and [illegible] water, combined for its advantages which it possess. To a competent and trusty person, the terms will be made easy. A good dwelling House, and if preferred, a Blacksmith's Shop will go with the Mill. Apply to

A. KENNEDY, or
A. S. DANDRIDGE.

Feb. 1, 1838.—tf. *Near Leetown.*

A high-bred STALLION FOR SALE.

NOT desiring to engage in the business of standing a horse, I will offer, at public auction, in Winchester, on the 1st day of March Court, (5th,) that beautiful Stallion, PRINCE WILLIAM, who was bred by Joseph Lewis, late of Loudoun county. I do not deem it necessary to enter into particulars in this notice, (as every information in regard to him will be made known on the day of sale,) any further than to give his pedigree, and the terms of sale.

Pedigree.—Prince William was sired by Lewis's horse Potomac; dam the distinguished horse Potomac, who was owned by Wilks, and was one of the best get of the great horse Diomed. His dam was the famous mare Fairy. Lewis's Potomac was out of his mare Iris, she by Sterling; her dam by Cour De Lion; her great dam by Obscurity; her g. g. dam by Celer; her g. g. g. dam by Partner, &c. Prince William's dam was Zantippe, who was got by the imported horse Hamilton; her dam was the celebrated mare Lady Slipper, who was got by Jim Crack; who was got by the imported horse Medley.

Terms.—One half of the money will be required on the 1st day of September next, and the balance on the 1st day of September, 1839, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

R. S. BLACKBURN.

Jefferson county, Feb. 8, 1838.—3t.

GRAND LOTTERY!

40,000 Dollars High Capital!

$50,000 IN PRIZES OF 1000

Virginia State Lottery,

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, February 17, 1838,

75 Nos.—12 Ballots.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	$40,000
1 do.	10,000
1 do.	6,000
1 do.	5,000
1 do.	3,000
1 do.	2,500
1 do.	1,940
50 do.	1,000
50 do.	800
50 do.	200
62 do.	150
63 do.	100
63 do.	80
63 do.	70
63 do.	60
126 do.	40
126 do.	30
3654 do.	20
23436 do.	10

Ticket $10—Half $5—Quarter $2 50.

For fortunate Tickets,
Please address

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

Feb. 8, 1838

BRILLIANT SCHEMES.

STATE OF VIRGINIA

Richmond Academy Lottery.

Class No. 1, for 1838.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on the 17th February, 1838.

MOST SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$40,000
1 do	10,000
1 do.	6,000
1 do.	6,000

$3,000—$2,500—$1,040

50 Prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.

Ticket $10—Half $5—Quarter $2 50

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets			$150
Do.	do.	25 half do.	65
Do.	do	25 quarter do.	32 50

$30,000—$15,000

Virginia State Lottery,

For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association.

Class No. 2, for 1838.—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va.

On Saturday, February 24, 1838.

GRAND SCHEME:

$30,000—$15,000—$6,000—$5,000
$4,000—$3,000—$2,500
$2,000—$1,900

10 Prizes of	$1,000
15 do.	600
20 do.	500

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

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets			$150
Do.	do.	25 half do.	65
Do.	do.	25 quarter do.	32 50

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

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

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

February 8, 1838.

CHANTICLEER.

THIS thorough-bred Stallion will stand the ensuing season, commencing on the 10th of March and ending on the 1st of July, at the stable and under the direction of Thomas G. Baylor, one mile from Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va., where [illegible] can be furnished to mares at the usual prices.

PEDIGREE.

CHANTICLEER was bred by the late James G. Green, Esq of Nansemond county, Va.—foaled in 1826—got by old Sir Archie, out of Black-Ghost—(the best brood mare of her day.) She was got by Lightfoot's imported horse Oscar; her dam, Pill Box, by the imported horse Pantaloon; her g dam Melpomene, by Burwell's Traveller; her g. g. dam Virginia, by Old Mark Anthony; her g. g. g. dam Polly Bird, by the imported horse Aristotle, her g. g. g. g dam Young Bonny Lass, by the imported horse Jolly Roger, out of the imported mare Bonny Lass by Bay Bolton—Darley's Arabian—Byerly Turk—Taffolet Barb—Place's White Turk—Natural Barb Mare.

I have said that Black-Ghost was one of the best brood mares of her day. In proof of this, I need only state that, she is the dam of the following distinguished race and brood mares: General Wynn's Isabella, one of the best racers of her day, (and dam of Col. Wynn's fine horse Anvil; Lady Washington and Picton,)—Columbia, (the dam of Kate Kennon, Meg Dodd's and Miss Mattie, that ran at Virginia Tanner's Mile Course on Long Island)—all got by Sir Archie, and full sisters to Chanticleer.

Chanticleer was trained when three years old by James S. Garrison, Esq., but in consequence of an injury sustained in one of his feet, when a colt, he was run only once. In that race, though unsuccessful, he ran with credit. It was and still is the opinion of Mr. Garrison, that but for his lameness he would have won the race.

He was trained again at 5 years old by Mr. Garrison, but in a trial his foot gave way again, and he was turned out. In this trial he beat both of his competitors.

RICHARD G. BAYLOR.

Feb. 8, 1838.

N. B.—Further particulars made known hereafter.

Houses and Lots for Rent.

FREE PRESS.

PUBLISHED, WEEKLY, AT

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CTS.

PER ANNUM.

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

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

ADVERTISING.

The terms of advertising are for a square or less, $1, for three insertions—larger ones in the same proportion. Each continuance 25 cents per square.

☞ All advertisements not ordered for a specific time, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just returned from the Eastern Cities with a Fresh Supply of

NEW GOODS,

which I can and will sell to my customers and the public generally on the lowest and most reasonable terms. The Stock consists in part of the following articles:

Blue, black, and assorted colored CLOTHS,
Do. do. do. Cassimeres,
Do. do. do. Cassinets,
Blue and black Gorlitzaw Camblet,
London and American Plaids,
Brown and bleached Domestics,
English & French, plain and figur'd Merinos,
Figured and plain Swiss, Jackonet & Book Muslins,
Star-Nett,
Broad and narrow assorted colored Satin Ribbands,
Men's super. black Italian Cravats,
Pullcat Handkerchiefs,
Latest style of Ladies' Shawls and Dress Handkerchiefs,
Latest style of Ladies' Collars,
Do. do. Fashionable Belting,
Plaited and plain Satin & Bombazine Stocks,
Super. Black Silk Velvet,
Do. assorted do. Vest Patterns,
Latest English and American Straw Bonnets,
Ladies' Seal Skin Slippers,
Children's Leather Pump Boots,
Do. do. Anklelees,
Ladies' Seal Spring Welt Boots,
Do. Leather Sewed Boots,
Small Boys' Coarse Brogans,
Men's do. do.
Do. Steong do.
Youths' do.
Men's Calf Downing,
Misses' Leather Sewed Boots,
Latest style Hats,
Great assortment Queensware & Hardware,
Calf, Morocco and lining Skins, &c.

Persons wishing Bargains will do well to call and examine a stock of Goods, as they can be provided with any article they may want on the most reasonable terms, and as good as the market can afford.

RICHARD D. DORAN.

Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 1, 1838.—3t.

Store at Kabletown.

GEORGE E. CHAMBERLIN having become the proprietor, by purchase, of the Store at Kabletown, lately owned by Heflebower & Slifer, will continue the sale of GOODS at the Old Stand. He respectfully invites his friends, the late customers of the establishment, and the citizens generally of the surrounding country, who may want any thing in the mercantile line, to give him a call. He is determined to sell great bargains. He will keep constantly on hand a good supply of articles in his line, and pledges himself that he will not be outdone in giving inducements to purchasers. Punctual customers shall receive the usual credit—and to all who buy for cash, he will sell unusually low. He designs making large additions to his present stock of Goods, in a short time, (some of which he has already received,) and in the mean time, will sell the old stock at astonishingly low prices.

He will keep constantly on hand a supply of

Cloths, Cassimores, Cassinets & Vestings,
A general assortment of Domestics,
Fancy Goods, Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ribbins, Cambrics, Linens, Muslins, &c.
Also, groceries, such as Coffee, Teas, Sugars, &c., and almost every article in the Grocery line.
Also, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Blacking,
Shot, Lead, Molasses, Oils, Copperas, &c.
Also, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.
Hosiery and Gloves,
The several kinds of Wares,
Also, Liquors of various kinds,

In short, almost every article which is generally found in Retail Stores—all of which he will dispose of on such terms as already named, either for gold, silver, current bank notes, or for the more fashionable currency of shinplasters.

Kabletown, Feb. 1, 1838.

House for Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the Brick House now occupied by him, on the Main-Street, in Charlestown, opposite the Bank. The House is large and commodious. Possession can be had at any time.

WM. BURNETT.

Jan. 25, 1838.

Virginia, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the 6th Monday in February, 1838.

George Peabody and Samuel Riggs, Merchants and Co-partners, trading under the name of Peabody, Riggs & Co.

PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

John A. Mantz and John M. Brien, lately merchants and co-partners, trading under the firm of John A. Mantz & Company, and Jacob Benner and John Hoskins, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants John A. Mantz and John M. Brien, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: IT IS ORDERED, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clk.*

Feb. 8, 1838.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in February, 1838.

Leonard Jarvis and David H. Thompson, merchants and co-partners, trading under the name of Jarvis and Thompson,

PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

John A. Mantz and John M. Brien, lately merchants and co-partners trading under the firm of John A. Mantz and Company, and Jacob Benner and John Hoskins, DEF'TS.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, John A. Mantz and John M. Brien, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: IT IS ORDERED, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBT. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Feb. 8, 1838.

FEMALE SCHOOL,
In Charlestown.

MISS PINE begs leave to inform her friends and the citizens generally of Charlestown and vicinity, that she will open

A School for young Ladies,

In Charlestown, on Monday the 22d instant, (January,) in the room lately occupied as a seminary by Mr. Wm. M. Jones, one door west of the late residence of Henry Heans, dec'd.

Miss P. will be grateful to those who may favor her with their patronage, which she will endeavor to merit by a conscientious and faithful discharge of duty to her pupils.

TERMS,

For the Scholastic Year (ten months.)

For the higher branches - - - $20
Do. lower do. - - - 15

REFERENCES.

BERRYVILLE, Dec. 22d, 1837.

Miss ELIZA E. PINE has taught an English School in our village for several years, and it gives us pleasure to state that we consider her well qualified to give instruction in all the branches of English Education, and that her amiable manners and deportment, and the high standing which she has always maintained in our society, entitle her to the fullest confidence of parents.

CYRUS MCCORMICK,
TREADWELL SMITH,
JOHN HAY,
M. WASHINGTON, Principal of the Berryville Academy.

Rev. WM. M. TRUMAN,
Rev. A. B. McCORKLE,
JOHN THOMSON,
GEO. BLAKEMORE,
JAS. W. COIP, Principal of the Berryville Academy.
ROBERT PAGE,
JULIA BERKELEY.

Jan. 18, 1837.—tf.

Charlestown Mathematical,
AND
CLASSICAL SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this Institution respectfully inform the inhabitants of Jefferson county, and the public generally, that, in consequence of an arrangement lately made for the purpose of enlarging its sphere of usefulness, Mr. JOHN J. SANBORN, late Teacher of Mathematics in Baltimore College, will, at the commencement of next term, January 15th, become associated, in the duties of instruction, with the present Teacher, Mr. JOSEPH BOYDEN; and that the course will be so arranged as to include not only a thorough preparatory education, but the study of the Latin and Greek Classics, and especially of the higher Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, to an extent nearly equal to what is generally acquired in any of our Colleges.

First Department.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, History, and Arithmetic.

Preparatory Studies for admission to the Collegiate Course, or to any of our Colleges—

Cleveland's First Lessons, Latin Reader; first and second parts, Cornelius Nepos Viri Romæ, Cæsar, The Æneid, Cicero, Exercises in Latin Phrase Book and Latin Tutor, Epitome of Greek Grammar, Fiske's Greek Grammar and Exercises, Græca Minora, Greek Reader, Four Gospels of the Greek Testament, Algebra and Geometry.

Collegiate Course—

Sallust, Livy, Horace, Georgics, Cicero de Officiis, de Senectute, and de Amicitia, Cicero de Oratore, Tacitus, Romon Antiquities, Xenophon, Græca Majora, Homer, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Navigation, Surveying, Civil Engineering, Conic Sections, Analytical Trigonometry, Classical Geography, Translation, English Composition and Declamation.

Tuition in the English Department, - - - $20 per annum;
Do. do. Preparatory Department, - - 33⅓ " "
Do. do. Collegiate Department, - - 50 " "
Surveying and Civil Engineering, - - 33⅓ " "

It is confidently believed that the united efforts of two gentlemen, well qualified by education, talents, and experience, to be eminently useful as teachers, will render this Institution worthy of a liberal share of public patronage.

Conditions of admission are, a moral character, and a continuance in the Institution of 5 months in the Preparatory Course, and one year in the Collegiate.

Good board can be had for $85 per annum. The healthiness of the situation is unsurpassed.

P. S.—For further information, apply to the Instructors, or the Trustees of the Seminary.

S. J. CRAMER, *President*,
AND: KENNEDY, *Sec'y*,
B. C. WASHINGTON,
J. T. DAUGHERTY,
JOHN PETER,
WM. F. LOCK,
I. R. DOUGLASS,
R. T. BROWN,
AND: HUNTER,
ALEXANDER JONES,
S. W. LACKLAND,
MATTHEW RANSON.

Nov. 30, 1837.

COACH & HARNESS
MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson county and the public in general, that he has enlarged his Shops, and having employed a first-rate *Coach Smith* and good workmen in all the branches connected with the above business, and having also procured the best materials, he feels assured that he can make as good and fashionable work as can be made in this section of country—such as

Coaches, Chariollees, Barouches, Buggies, &c.—with Harness,

all of which he will sell to suit the times.

☞ REPAIRING of every description done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. All new work warranted.

☞ His Shop is on the Street in rear of the Court-House.

HUGH L. GALLAHER.

Charlestown, Jan. 25, 1838—3m.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has again received a large and extensive assortment of the most Fashionable and Seasonable

NEW GOODS.

His Stock embraces every article of utility and comfort, as well as substantial and fashionable—indeed every article that is usually kept in a Retail Store—such as

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, all colors,

GROCERIES,

Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, China, &c. &c.

Suffice it to say, his Stock is complete, and will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to please. He respectfully invites a call from his friends and the public generally.

THOMAS HUGHES.

Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 1, 1838.

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CARTER'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

in the large and commodious three story brick building of Mr. George W. Sappington, two doors West of the Court-House, Charlestown, where he will be happy to receive a call from those who are disposed to patronise him.

L. N. CARTER, *Agent.*

Nov. 9, 1837.

Harpers-Ferry Hotel.

ISABELLA FITZSIMMONS respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she still continues business at this Establishment, and will be thankful for calls from her friends and the public. Unremitted attention will be paid to those giving her their patronage.

Nov. 23, 1837.

BOOK BINDERY.

A. G. TSCHIFFELY, having purchased of John N. Bell, the BINDERY in Winchester, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to execute all kinds of

BOOK BINDING and PAPER RULING.

He will manufacture, at short notice, and in a substantial manner, BLANK BOOKS of every description.

A. G. T. being a practical Book Binder, and having conducted this establishment for the last two years, he feels confident that the work hereafter executed by him will be at least equal to any heretofore manufactured in it for that time.

☞ Books made to order will be warranted.

Winchester, Dec. 21, 1837.—6m.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

H. G. DANIEL.

Winchester, Sept. 27, 1837.—tf.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I wish to purchase **50 NEGROES**, from the ages of 6 to 30 years, for which the most liberal prices in cash will be given.—Persons having Negroes to sell, will study their interest by calling on the subscriber. Letters on the subject will be promptly attended to.

WM. H. GRIGGS.

Charlestown, Nov. 2, 1837.—tf.

Cash for Negroes.

I WILL at all times give the highest prices in cash for likely young **NEGROES**, of both sexes, from ten to twenty-five years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of, will do well to call on me at my residence in Charlestown; and any communication in writing will be promptly attended to.

WM. CROW, Jr.

July 28, 1836.—tf.

Cotton Yarn, Nails, &c.
A. C. CAZENOVE & CO.
Of Alexandria,

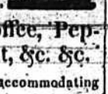
KEEP on hand a large stock of YARNS and OSNABURGS, manufactured by the *Petersburg Manufacturing Company*, warranted equal to any made in the U. States.

Cut Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fencing

NAILS, (all sizes,)

From the WAREHAM Works—very superior.

WINES of every description, *warranted pure*,
Muscovado & Refined Sugars,
Dupont's Powder, Sparks' Shot,



Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Salt, &c. &c.

For sale on accommodating terms.

☞ Orders by mail will receive every possible despatch and attention.

Aug. 11, 1837.—6m.

Kabletown Mills.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership for a term of years, in the

MILLING BUSINESS,

at the Kabletown Mills, they will in a few days be ready for the reception of all kinds of GRAIN, for which they are prepared to pay the highest market price. Farmers who prefer grinding their wheat, can get flour at the Mill, or delivered at the Depot, Charlestown, or at Harpers-Ferry.

A constant supply of Plaster, Salt, Fish &c., will be kept on hand at low prices.

Sawing and Plaster grinding done in the best manner and at moderate prices.—Country work done in good order.

We hope, by strict attention and promptitude, that our friends and old customers of the Mill, will not pass us by.

JOHN KABLE,
DAVID JOHNSTON.

Kabletown, July 13, 1837.

For Sale,

FAMILY FLOUR, Superfine Flour, Rye Flour, prime sifted and unsifted Corn Meal, Oats, Offall of different kinds, Buckwheat Flour, whole Corn, Potatoes, Dried Apples and Peaches, Bacon and Lard, and a number of other articles in their line of business.

JOHN SCOTT,
For Rowland, Heflebower & Co.

Opposite the Island Mill.
Harpers-Ferry, June 15, 1837.

N. B.—In view of keeping up a supply, those having the above articles to dispose of will find ready sale for them at fair prices, by calling on me at the above establishment, or any of the firm.

JOHN SCOTT.

June 15, 1837.

Groceries, Prime Liquors,
CONFECTIONARY, &C.

I HAVE just received,
Loaf and brown Sugars—prime Molasses,
Rio and Java Coffee,
Water and Soda Crackers,
Pine Apple and English Cheese,
Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, (superior,)
Madeira, Lisbon and Malaga Wine,
Sperm, mould, and dipt Candles,
Almonds, Raisons, Confectionary, &c. &c.

Together with a general supply of Queensware, all of which I will sell *very low*.

JAMES J. MILLER.

Charlestown, Dec. 21, 1837.

Plaster Paris for Sale.

WE have on hand about **50** tons of Plaster Paris, which we lately purchased from the importer for cash, which we will sell for cost and carriage, or give 28 bushels per ton, ground, at Avon Mills.

We keep constantly on hand a supply of SALT and FISH, which will be sold on accommodating terms.

KABLE & JOHNSTON.

Kabletown, Jan. 25, 1838.

I have a Negro Girl for hire. She is 14 or 15 years old—well disposed, a good nurse, and cook as far as could be expected.

J. K.

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few hundred barrels of **CORN**, for which he will pay a fair market price in cash, if shelled and delivered at his Store.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 25, 1838.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

THESE PILLS have long been known, and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

When taken according to the directions accompanying them they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart Burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the public, supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources so respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

MECKLENBURG CO. VIRGINIA, February 7th, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases produced by inactivity of the liver.

They are a safe and mild aperient, being the best article of the kind I have yet used.

GEORGE Y. SCOTT, M. D.

☞ These invaluable Pills are for sale, by

HAYS & HIGGINS,
Shepherdstown, Agents.

Dec. 7, 1837.

NO CURE NO PAY.
PRICE $1.

HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that it he dared not die without giving it to mankind, and he therefore sequestered his friend and attendant Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the Piles, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints;

For Dropsy.—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings.—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism.—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat.—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup and Whooping Cough.—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns, curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers.—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception.—The common remark of those who have used it in the Piles, is, "It acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price $1 is *refunded* to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article should exhibit the original to purchasers.

Take Notice!

A splendid engraved wrapper, on which is the name, and also *that of the Agents.*

SOLOMON HAYS.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co., Sole Agents, 2 Fletcher-street, near Maiden-Lane, one door below Pearl-street, New-York, and by one Druggist in every town in the Union. And received at YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 30, 1837.—6m.

Canister Powder.

THE subscriber has received a supply of superior Canister Powder. Also, Shot and Lead.

J. J. MILLER.

Dec. 21, 1837.

Nails

FOR sale cheap by the keg.

H. KEYES.

Dec. 14, 1837.

Cigars, &c.

SUPERIOR Havanna Cigars, Tobacco, Scotch, Rappee and Moccabaugh Snuff, just received and for sale by

YATES & TERRILL.

Halltown, Dec. 28, 1837.

Cranberries.

I HAVE just received a supply of CRANBERRIES, which will be sold low for CASH.

JOS. G. HAYS.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 7, 1837.

Malaga Grapes.

A FEW kegs MALAGA GRAPES received and for sale by

J. G. HAYS.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 7, 1837.

Raisins.

WHOLE, Half, and Quarter boxes fine RAISINS, for sale by

JOS. G. HAYS.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 7, 1837.

Balm of Virginia.

I HAVE DAVIES' BALM OF VIRGINIA for restoring the Hair,—it is highly recommended for that purpose. Please call and get a bottle and try for yourselves. For sale by

JOS. G. HAYS.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 7, 1837.

Erasive Salt.

THIS article almost instantly removes stains of Ink, Iron-mould, Fruit, &c. from Laces, Muslins, Linens and Cotton goods, without the least injury to the finest and most delicate textures—for sale by

JOS. G. HAYS.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 7, 1837.

Lamp Oil.

LAMP OIL, (winter strained) of a superior quality, for sale by

JOS. G. HAYS.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 7, 1837.

Superior Tobacco.

THE subscriber has just received a very large supply of the most superior Tobacco and Segars ever offered in this place. He would *particularly* invite the attention of those who use these articles, as they may be assured that they cannot be surpassed in quality.

J. J. MILLER.

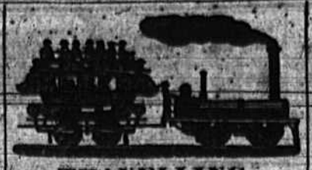
Dec. 21, 1837.

Public Notice.

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

JOHN W. GATTON, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 18, 1838.



TRAVELLING,
ON THE RAIL-ROAD.

ON and after Monday next, the 9th inst., the passenger cars will leave Winchester at 6 o'clock, A. M., and will pass the different stopping places half an hour sooner than heretofore advertised—Returning they leave Harpers-Ferry at 3, P. M.

Winchester, Nov 28, 1837.

Rail Road Notice.

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

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

Sept. 1, 1836.

TRANSPORTATION
ON THE
Winchester and Potomac RAIL ROAD.

RAILROAD OFFICE, Winchester, 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 60
Wheat, Rye, Rye-meal, Corn, Corn-meal, Oats, Buckwheat-meal, and all other commodities, per hundred pounds, 8cts.

ASCENDING TRADE.

For Plaster, per ton, $1 75
Salt and Salted Fish, per 100 pounds, 10cts.
Merchandize, and all other commodities, per hundred pounds, 11cts.

An additional charge of 2 cents per barrel on flour, and 1½ cents per one hundred pounds, on all other articles, will be made at the Winchester Depot for receiving and forwarding. By order of the Board,

JOHN BRUCE, *President.*

Winchester, April 27, 1837.

Illustration of Reality,

Read the following and be convinced!

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even to shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives are constantly spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA is now offered to the public. By its use the youngest, just a few hairs remain, again. It likewise forms eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning grey, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm, are shown by the proprietors. ☞ Read the following:

Robert Wharton, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen.

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, Sr.,
Methodist Minister in St. George charge,
No. 86, North Fifth-street.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331, Arch St.
J. D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race-st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101, Spruce-st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243, South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, Jr. 123 Arch-st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
City of Philadelphia, }

I, ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, whose names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, this sixth day of Dec. &c.

[L. S.] ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

CAUTION!—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, &c.

☞ Sold wholesale and Retail by Comstock & Co., sole Agents for America, 2 Fletcher-Street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl-street, and by ADAM YOUNG, Jr.

Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 30, 1837.—6m.

NOTICE—For Rent.

SEVERAL Dwelling Houses, calculated to accommodate Boarders.

Also, a number of Rooms, suitable for Stores, Offices or Shops.

Armorers who intend giving up public houses are requested to make it known as soon as possible.

Citizens not employed as Armorers, who occupy public Houses of any description, are hereby notified, that they will be required to yield up possession of them on or before the first day of April next, unless they enter into new arrangements.

EDWARD LUCAS, Jr. *Supt.*

Superintendent's Office,
Harpers-Ferry Armory, } 4t.
January 17, 1838.

Removal.

JOHN J. H. STRAITH has removed his Drug and Fancy Store to the house lately occupied by George W. Hammond, Esq. as a store house, where he will always have on hand a full assortment of

Oils, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Medicines, &c.

and will be pleased to see his friends. Those in want of such articles, are invited to examine his assortment.

Charlestown, Dec. 7, 1837.

COW AND CALF FOR SALE.

INQUIRE of E. Chambers, or

H. KEYES.

Feb. 1, 1838.

FALL GOODS.

I RESPECTFULLY announce to my customers and the public generally, that I am now receiving and opening a *general assortment of*

Fall and Winter Goods,

which will be sold to suit the times.

JOSEPH M. BROWN.

Sept. 28, 1837.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

WE HAVE received (and had on sale for some days) a complete assortment *Of Fall and Winter GOODS*, to which we invite the attention of our customers, and the public generally.—We deem a catalogue unnecessary, as we have most articles of comfort and utility—such as, Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Wines, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Queens-Ware, Glass and China do., Bar Iron, Strop Iron, Steel, Nails, &c., &c., all of which will be sold on the very best terms to punctual customers on credit, or for current Bank Notes, Government Skin Plasters, or exchanged for Country Produce.

WILLIAM S. LOCK & Co.

Charlestown, Oct. 26, 1837.

A NEW SUPPLY OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Eastern markets, and has received

GOODS

of every description and fashion, and the latest patterns the markets can produce, which cannot be surpassed by any in the country for beauty, style and durability, all of which will be sold at unusual low prices for cash, or on credit to good and punctual customers. He invites all in search of good bargains, to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he assures them nothing shall be wanting on his part to please. His Stock consists in part of the following articles: viz:

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

Super. blue, black, dahlia, brown, olive, green, mixt, and cinnamon CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
Striped, figured, and plain Sattinets, of superior and other qualities,
Bearskin and Pilot Cloths, of an excellent quality,
Fulled Linseys,
Striped and Plain Linseys,
Cut Velvet and Silk Vestings,
Silk Velvet and Satin-faced do.
Merino, Swansdown, and Valencia do.

Calicoes, Muslins, Shawls, Linens, &c.

250 pieces super. French, English, and American Calicoes, each, for beauty and style is not surpassed by any,
Plaid, figured, and plain super. Muslins,
Plain and figured Bobbinets, and Book Muslins,
Linen Cambric, Fancy Silk, and Thibet Handkerchiefs,
6-4 and 4-4 Cambric and Jaconet Handkerchiefs,
Scotch Plaid and Cotton Shawls,
Large and small superior Merino do.
Plaids, Birds-Eye Diaper, Irish Linens,
Super. extra, plain, and flag Choppas, Pongee, and Spitalfield Handkerchiefs,
Prussian and other Shawls, of various qualities and patterns,
Merino, worsted, mohair, and cotton Hose,
Super. Hoskin, Berlin, and Beaver Gloves,

Silks, Crapes, Flannels, &c.

Super. Italian and other SILKS,
Black Italian Cravats,
Plain & Snake-skin Stocks, a new article
Italian Crapes, plain and fig'd Ribbons,
Scarlet, white, red, and green Flannels,

A variety of substantial & Fancy Articles.

Green Blonde Veils, Green Baraize do.
Ladies' Scarfs, a new article of the latest fashions,
Bobbinet Footings and Edgings,
Thread Edgings and Laces,
Cotton, Webb, and Buckskin Suspenders,
Mens Gloves,
English Merino,
Super. and common 8-4 Table Linen,
Barnsby Shirting,
Double Foundation, Brash, and Waddings,
Brown Domestic Cottons, of different factories,
4-4 and 7-8 super. and common bleached muslins,
Osnaburgs, Linens, Bed Tickings & Checks,
Canton Flannels, of all colours,
Camblet, for over-coats and cloaks, of a perior quality,
Ladies' Kid and Beaver Gloves,
do. Silk Hose and half Hose, of extra ality,
Ladies' Corset Laces and Braids,
Combs, of every description,
McAnan Blankets,
Rose and other Blankets,

Ready-made Clothing.

Ready-made Clothing, of all kinds and quality,

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES of all qualities and sizes,
Boys' do. do.
Ladies' Brussels, French Kid, Seal-skin, and other Shoes,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Seal-skin Morocco Boots, and other Boots,
Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of various kinds,

Hats and Caps.

Black Silk and Fur Hats, of different qualities,
Men's and Boy's Caps, of different sizes.

Groceries, Queens-ware & Hard-ware.

An extra assortment of Groceries of all kinds,
A general assortment of Queens-ware of all qualities and sizes,
And a first-rate assortment of Hard-ware of different descriptions, &c. &c.:

SAMUEL GIBSON.

HARPERS-FERRY, }
Dec. 7, 1837. }

STANLEY'S ROTARY AND PARLOUR

STOVES.

THE subscriber will receive orders for Stanley's celebrated *Cooking and Parlor STOVES.* They can be had at the manufacturer's prices, with the addition of transportation. They may be seen in use at Carter's Hotel.

H. KEYES.

Charlestown, Jan. 4, 1838.

Oats Wanted.

WE will give cash for a large quantity of OATS if delivered to Mr. Samuel Mathews, at Cameron's depot, or to the subscribers at Harpers-Ferry.

WAGER & CO.

Sept. 21, 1837.

PLASTER.

WE are now receiving about 100 tons of PLASTER, which we will sell low for cash.

WAGER & CO.

Harpers-Ferry, April 27, 1837.

BRUSHES.

A FULL assortment of Sweeping, Scrubbing, Shoe, Hair, and Tooth BRUSHES, just received and for sale at

J. J. H. STRAITH'S *Store.*

Jan. 25, 1838.

Lard Kegs

FOR sale by

YATES & TERRILL.

Halltown, Jan. 4, 1838.

GOODS AT COST.

THE undersigned having made arrangements for a change in his business in the Spring, will sell his present stock of Goods, which is very complete, at Cost, consisting, in part, of the following articles, viz:

Super blue, black, and medley Cloths,
Do. Cassimeres and Cassinetts,
Do. Figured Merinoes, assorted colors,
Do. plaid do. assorted colors,
Do. Circassians, do. do.
Super French and other Calicoes,
Super Merino Shawls, (long,)
Square Merino Shawls,
Worsted and Cotton Shawls,
Silk Shawls,
Black Lustring Silks,
Plain and figured Gro. de Naps., all colors,
Parisians, all colors,
Velvet, Silk and other Vestings,
Hats, Shoes and Boots,
A large stock of Groceries,
Domestics, &c.
China, Queens, and Glass-ware,

All of which, with many other articles, will positively be sold at cost.

To my punctual customers I return my sincere thanks for their past patronage, and hope they will avail themselves of the present opportunity, as well as the public generally, of getting bargains.

The arrangement I have made, will enable me, after the first of April next, at my new Store opposite the Arsenal Yard, to furnish my old friends and the public with Goods on the best possible terms that they can be sold for in the Valley.

JOHN G. WILSON

Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 25, 1838.

BLANK BOOKS, QUILLS,
Slate Pencils, &c.

JUST received and for sale, at J. J. H. Straith's Store, a lot of Blank Books, Quills, Paper, Slate Pencils, &c., which were bought at very reduced prices and will be sold accordingly. It includes

2 qr. quarto Blank Books, with and without red lines,
2 qr. half bound cap (lettered index) with and without red lines,
6 qr. half bound cap (lettered index) with and without red lines,
Duodecimo Blank Books (with flaps) red lines,
Copy Books, Cyphering Books, Pass Books,
Memorandum Books of every size, half bound, and in leather, with and without red lines;
Day Books and Ledgers, whole leather, and half bound;
5000 Quills of different qualities, unusually cheap;
2000 Slate Pencils;
ANNUALS for 1838,
Bibles, Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, &c.
Scottish Chiefs, Thaddeus of Warsaw, Three Spaniards, Bandit's Bride, Romance of the Forest, Don Quixotte, Don Sebastian, Hungarian Brothers, Zimmerman, Solitude, Arabian Nights, Children of the Abbey, Mysteries of Goolpha, all of the same size, and bound so as to make a uniform set of books, which will be sold together, for a smaller price than they can be bought at retail for in Baltimore.

Jan. 18, 1838.

Powder, Shot, &c.

A SUPPLY of Shot of all numbers, and of Beatty's superior rifle Powder; 1 case of best Gun Powder Imperial Tea, in canisters of 2 lbs. each; Candle Wick, Cotton Twine, and best quality of English Cheese, just received, and for sale, at

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

Jan. 18, 1838.

Fresh Malaga Grapes,

FIGS, Citron, Prunes, &c., just received and for sale, at Dr. Straith's Drug Store, Charlestown.

Jan. 18, 1838.

LAST NOTICE.

THERE are still many accounts due to *Daniel Snyder*, and *Daniel Snyder & Son*, unsettled although notice has been more than once given to those interested to come forward and close them. It is absolutely necessary that no longer indulgence be given. I therefore once more, and for the last time, give notice that my accounts be speedily closed. I find myself implacant necessity of placing them in the hands of officers for adjustment. Most of these claims are of long standing, and now they MUST *be settled*—peaceably if I can, forcibly if I must.

DANIEL SNYDER.

Jan. 18, 1838—tf.

Notice to Farmers.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the customers of the FORD MIL