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Virginia Free Press.

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MISCELLANY.

From the Western Christian Advocate.

COUNSEL FOR LADIES.

Let every married woman be persuaded that there are two ways of governing a family. The first is, by the expression of that which threatens force. The second is, by the power of love, to which even strength will yield.—Over the mind of the husband a wife should never employ any other power than excellence. When a woman accustoms herself to say, "I will," she deserves to lose her empire. Avoid contradicting your husband. When we smell a rose, we expect to imbibe the sweetness of its odour—so we look for every thing amiable in woman. Whoever is often contradicted, feels inclined to consider the person who contradicts, which gains strength by time. Employ yourself in household affairs. Wait till your husband confides to you those of a higher importance, and do not give your advice till he asks it. Never take upon yourself to be a censor of your husband's morals, to read lectures to him. Let your preaching be a good example. Practice virtue yourself, to make him in love with it. Command his attention, by being always attentive to him. Never exact any thing, and you will obtain much. Appear always flattered by the little he does for you, which will excite him to perform more. Men, as well as women, are vain. Never wound his vanity, not even in the most trifling instance. A wife may have more sense than a husband, but she should never seem to know it. When a man gives wrong counsel, never make him feel that he has done so, but lead him on by degrees to what is rational, with mildness and gentleness. When he is convinced, leave him all the merit of having found out what is reasonable and just; when a husband is out of temper, behave obligingly to him. If he is abusive, never retort, and never prevail on him to humble himself; but enter thy closet, and pour out thy complaints in prayer to God in his behalf. The prayers of the righteous avail much. Choose carefully your female friends. Have but few, and be backward to follow the advice—particularly inimical to the foregoing instructions. Cherish neatness without luxury, and pleasure without excess. Dress with taste, and particularly with modesty. "Whose adorning let it not be that outward adorning, of plaiting hair, and of wearing of gold, or of putting on of apparel." Vary the fashions of your dress in regard to colors. It gives a change to ideas, and recalls pleasing recollections. Such things appear trifling, but they are of more importance than imagined. "Likewise ye wives, be in subjection to your own husbands." "Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ also loved the Church and gave himself for it." "Submit yourselves one to another in the fear of God."

FOUR FUNNY FELLOWS.

Theodore Cibber, in company with three others, made an excursion. Theodore had a false set of teeth—a second a glass eye—a third a cork leg—but the fourth had nothing in particular, excepting a remarkable way of shaking his head.

They travelled in a stage coach, and on the first stage, after each made merry with his neighbor's infirmity, they agreed at *every baiting place, to affect the same singularity.* When they came to breakfast they were all to squint—and language cannot express how admirable they all squinted—for they went one degree beyond the superlative. At dinner they all appeared to have a cork leg, and their stumping about made more diversion than they had done at breakfast. At tea they were all deaf; but at supper, which was at the Inn, at which they meant to remain in character, the better to play the part in a farce they had concerted among them. When they were ready to go to bed, Cibber cried out to the waiter—"Here you is! take out my teeth."—"Teeth sir!" said the man. "Ay, teeth sir—Unscrew that wire, and they will all come out together." After some hesitation the man did as he was ordered. This *was no sooner performed, than a second called* out—"Here you take out my eye"—"Sir," said the waiter, "your eye?" "Yes my eye, come here, you stupid dog! pull up that eyelid, and it will come out as easy as possible." This done, the third cried out—"Here, you rascal! take off my leg." This he did with less reluctance, being before apprized that it was cork, and who conceiving that it would be his last job. He was, however, mistaken; the fourth watched his opportunity, and whilst the frightened waiter was surveying with rueful countenance, the eye, teeth and leg, lying on the table, cried out in a frightful hollow voice,—Come here, sir!—take off my head." Turning round and seeing the man's head shaking like that of mandarin upon a chimney-piece, he darted out of the room, and after tumbling down the stairs, he ran madly about the house as if terrified out of his senses.

The New-Orleans Picayune says:—"As an offset to the petitions pouring into Congress, from the northern females, against the admission of Texas, we understand that the coloured ladies of the south are about to remonstrate against the Canada rebellion, entreating Congress by no manner of means to leave de free States to gain a ponderation influence in dis commonwealf ob Merica, by de admission ob dem French *resurrectionists.*"

Gallantry.—A sailor who had spent all his days on the blue water and knew little of land gear came ashore yesterday, and passing up a street saw a little woman going along with a large muff before her. He stepped up very politely, and offered to carry it for her, as he was going the same way!—*N. Y. paper.*

An Irishman received a challenge to fight a duel, but declined. On being asked the reason—"Och," said Pat, "would you have me leave my mother an orphan!"

INVENTION OF PRINTING.

The French Centennial Anniversary of the Invention of Printing was celebrated in the Theatre Royal at Edinburgh, on Wednesday, July 12, 1837. In the absence of Lord Jeffrey, occasioned by indisposition, Thomas Campbell, Esq. presided. The following song was sung in the course of the evening by Mr. T. Hately—the music by Mr. George Croall:

When Liberty first sought a home on the Earth,
No altar the goddess could find,
Till Art's greatest triumph to *Printing* gave birth,
And her temple she reared in the mind:
The phantom of Ignorance shrunk from the sight,
And Tyranny's visage grew wan,
As wildly he traced in the volume of light
[illegible]

All hail the return of the glorious day,
When Freedom her banner unfurled,
And sprung from the Press the Promethean ray
[illegible]
When Science, exulting in freedom and light,
Unveiled to the nations her eye,
And waved from her tresses, refulgent in light,
A glory that never can die.
[illegible]
The mighty enchanter, whose magical key
Unlocked all the fountains of mind,
The thought of the mighty in triumph set free,
In eternal confusion confined:
The lay of the poet, the lore of the sage,
Burst forth in obscurity's gloom;
And started to life in the wonderful page
The glories of Greece and of Rome.
[illegible]
Great ark of our Freedom, the Press, we adore;
Our glory and power are in thee;
A voice thou hast wafted to Earth's farthest shore,
The shout of the great and the Free;
The slave's galling fetters are burst by thy might,
The Empire of Reason is thine,
And nations rejoice in the glorious light
Which flows from a fountain divine.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

At a Convention of the Editors of Virginia, held pursuant to notice, in the Capitol, on the 17th January, 1838—THOMAS RITCHIE, Esq. was called to the Chair, and William M. Blackford appointed Secretary.

On calling the names of the Editors of the State, the following gentlemen were found to be in attendance.

Thomas Ritchie, *Richmond Enquirer.*
Alexander Moseley, Richmond Whig.
James A. Cowardin, } Rich. Compiler.
Wm. H. Davis, }
Z. Mead, Southern Churchman.
Wm. A. Smith, Conference Journal.
Wm. Sands, Religious Herald.
Thomas W. White, S. L. Messenger.
John S. Gallaher, Charlestown Free Press.
Edmund Ruffin, Petersburg Farmer's Register.
Edgar Snowden, Alexandria Gazette.
Richard H. Toler, Lynchburg Virginian.
Alexander J. Marshall, Warrenton Times.
Robert Ricketts, Warrenton Jeffersonian.
E. P. Hunter, Martinsburg Gazette.
Wm. M. Blackford, Fredericksburg Political Arena.

On motion of Mr. Ruffin,

Resolved, That the relations between the publishers of, and subscribers to, newspapers and other periodicals, be referred to a committee, with instructions to *consider* and report the existing evils, and to prepare such remedies as may seem most proper and effectual.

On motion of Mr. Sands,

Resolved, That the subject of adopting a uniform scale of prices for Book and Job Printing and Advertising, as far as the same is practicable, and also for the regulation of *the relations between employers, journeymen,* and apprentices, be referred to a select committee to report to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Snowden,

Resolved, That the subject of the proper tone and manner of conducting the Newspaper Press of Virginia, be referred to a select committee, to report to-morrow.

The Chair appointed, under the first Resolution, the following gentlemen to constitute the Committee:

Messrs. Ruffin, White, Toler, Moseley, Hunter, Alexander.

Under the second Resolution,

Messrs. Sands, White, Walker, Marshall, Davis, Ricketts and Mead.

Under the third:

Messrs. Snowden, Gallaher, Blackford, Toler, Ruffin, Hunter, Cowardin, and Smith.

On motion, Mr. Ritchie was added to the Committee under the third resolution.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 6 P. M.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Alexander, Editor of the Charlottesville Jeffersonian Republican, and Mr. J. C. Walker of Richmond, appeared and took their seats.

Several communications addressed to the Convention, were read, and for the present laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Gallaher,

Resolved, That the Clerks of the Legislature as have been heretofore connected with the press, be invited to seats in this Convention as honorary Members.

Mr. Ruffin, from the Committee appointed yesterday, under the 1st Resolution, presented a Report and Resolutions, which after some debate and amendment, were adopted in the following form:

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of the relations of publishers and their subscribers, with instructions to report the existing evils, and to propose suitable remedies, submit their views in the following report, which, with the resolutions annexed, they recommend to be adopted by the Convention.

It has been generally understood and admitted, that the arduous labors and large expenditures requisite for establishing newspapers and other periodicals, have been paid for by the subscribers, on the general average, with less punctuality and certainty, and with more abatement of the just amount, by partial or total losses of dues, and by the cost of postage and commission, and other expenses of collections, than any other mode of business of importance and necessity to the public. The principal causes of the greater losses sustained in this branch of industry, are presented in the following circumstances.

Different from every other kind of business, the furnishing of newspapers and magazines to those who subscribe for them is done (in this country) almost wholly *on credit*—and, moreover, the debts so incurred, are for very small sums, due from hundreds or thousands of different individuals, remotely located and widely dispersed—who are for the far greater number, altogether unknown to their creditors, and who, therefore, of course, are finally often found to be entirely irresponsible for such obligations. The magnitude of these causes of loss, has not been appreciated, by any except those who have felt the consequent injuries. But, it be but supposed that any other business—no matter in which department of industry, and though now it be among the most prosperous and profitable—were placed on the like footing, as to the small amount of each customer's annual purchases, the great number and small amount of the debts so made, and the general absence of any real accountability of the debtors, or of means of enforcing payments—then it will be readily understood and conceded, that the previous prosperous and safe condition of the supposed business, would be speedily and certainly changed to loss, embarrassment, and finally to bankruptcy.

Owing to such causes, the heretofore usual and average losses of subscription money sustained in conducting newspapers and other periodical publications, have not been less than one fourth of the whole amount subscribed and legally due. Many publications, with subscription lists promising fair profits, have lost much more than a fourth. But this former and usual rate of loss, has been greatly augmented by the recently produced, and still existing disordered state of the currency, and general depreciation of bank paper and the pecuniary embarrassments of the country in general.—Every trade and indeed every individual, has sustained enough of difficulty and loss from this condition of the currency, to form some conception of the enormous addition of loss that it must make to whatever was before imposed on printers and publishers of periodicals. The great and irregular depreciation, within this State, of the Bank paper of most other States, has imposed a new and considerable difficulty in making payments for subscriptions, even to the most punctual and conscientious of remote debtors; and it has furnished a plausible excuse for delay and failure of payments, which has been fully availed of by many of a different character.

The general credit system which has been established in the printing business, and the long extensions of time for which debts for subscriptions have been permitted to remain unsettled, and without the debtors being even heard from, have served to give importance and great increase to another class of losses. Many postmasters, alike disregarding the requisitions of the law and the instructions under which they act, their oath of office, and the plainest moral obligations, suffer publications to be sent their to respective Post Offices for times of considerable length, and some even for years together, directed to persons who have moved away, or are dead, or who otherwise fail or refuse to take the numbers sent to them. In many cases a subcriber is thus made, by the misconduct of the Postmaster, to appear to be an unfaithful, or fraudulent debtor, when, in fact, he has been guilty of no fault, save the carelessness of trusting to a Postmaster to discontinue his subscription, who fails to do so—or afterwards to give to the publisher the proper legal notice, strictly enjoined in every case of a publication being addressed to a person who refuses or fails to take it from the Office. Without such notice, under the existing lax credit system, in all such cases the journal is continued to be sent; and it is only perhaps, after one or two years, that the publisher learns, by chance, or by a tardy notification from the delinquent Postmaster, or his successor in office, that he has been so long defrauded of his labor and property, and has no means of redress worth resorting to. Before the discovery is made, perhaps the supposed (and unconscious) debtor has been long a resident of a distant State, or is dead—and even the Post Office directed to may have long been discontinued, and the continuation of the neglect or fraud be then carrying on at some other place, and by another person.

Many of the losses incurred, belong to, and are inseparable from the business of publishing journals on subscriptions. But there are many others which may be mitigated, if not entirely guarded against. Among the causes of loss, the most important and injurious is the very blamable and absurd facility with which publishers have permitted debts for subscriptions to be contracted by remote and unknown individuals, and to remain due for years before payment is made—if ever made. So universal, in this trade, has become this loose system of giving and continuing credits, that no one publisher could adopt a different and proper course, without giving offence to, and losing the support of many subscribers who are both honorable in conduct, and responsible in estate. And as no single publisher has dared to commence a reformation of the general bad usage, all have aided to establish, by their excess of indulgence, a mode of carrying on their business which all deemed injurious to their interests, and which every considerate subscriber would admit to be improper and inexcusable, in every point of view.

1. All subscriptions shall hereafter be considered as incurred and due in advance, and for a year's publication, unless specially ordered for a shorter time, and paid for in advance for that shorter time, or has no ordered.

2. No publication shall be sent to the order of any new and unknown subscriber, unless paid for in advance, or satisfactory evidence be made to some known and accessible person in regard to the subscriber on his payment. But, in case of an order for a publication, without payment, from a new subscriber who is unacquainted with the conditions, a single number may be sent, containing or accompanied by, a copy of this regulation.

3. The names of all subscribers whose ability to pay may be unknown to the publisher, and who may remain indebted on open account at the end of two years, from the time when the advance payment was due, shall be erased from the list of subscribers.

Mr. Sands, from the Committee appointed in like manner, under the 2d Resolution, presented a Report and Resolutions, which were for the present laid on the table.

Mr. Snowden, from the Committee under the 2d Resolution of yesterday, presented the following Report and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The Committee to which was referred the 3d Resolution of the Convention, relative to the conduct of the Press of Virginia, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report:

So important has the newspaper press become, not only as a disseminator of intelligence and the ordinary news of the day, but as exerting an influence upon the moral as well as the political relations of society, that all must take an interest in seeing its tone and character elevated and sustained, and its energies directed to the best and most useful end. If a *free* press be the palladium of our liberties, a pure one is absolutely necessary to preserve our relish for those liberties, and fit us for a proper enjoyment of them.

The public, therefore, is concerned and its interests deeply involved, in the correct management of the press, and in the character of the newspapers of our country. What is designed for an intellectual repast around the family fireside, of which all are to partake, cannot be a matter of indifference to any virtuous citizen. As much, however, as the public is interested, the editors and conductors of the press themselves, must feel a still deeper solicitude.—When men devote their energies to any labor, they are anxious to see that labor applied to legitimate purposes, and produce its proper results. We are all daily and hourly employing our time, and our minds at a laborious task, and are constantly occupied in a profession, in which we seldom, as things are at present, keep pace, and are frequently met with discouragement. It is therefore, as much a matter of interest as of duty, with us, to unite in an attempt to increase the usefulness, and advance the respectability of the press, and thus make it more worthy the countenance and generous support of the public.

To make particular rules applicable to all cases, in furtherance of this desirable object, would be found impracticable. We all agree that the general conduct of the newspaper press ought to be improved—its tone changed and its manner polished. It is, however, in the hands of responsible and independent individuals, whose opinions and judgments are as various as their establishments are separate and distinct. It is obvious, then, that much must be left to the sound discretion of the editors themselves. We can do nothing more than to recognise certain general principles which ought to regulate the conduct of the brotherhood throughout the Commonwealth to act upon them, and apply them as they may see proper, so as never, however circumstances may vary, to violate their spirit or interrupt their harmony and symmetry. These, at last, resolve themselves into the general doctrine of making the press *pure* as well as free, *dignified* as well as *independent, respectable* as well as *interesting.* If this were accomplished, the situation of an editor would be rendered more pleasant, and even more honorable than it now is. If we respect ourselves, the public will respect us. Along with the habit which has now grown to be a part of nature, of looking at our newspapers for information on all the topics of the day, would grow up a confidence in the rectitude of our intentions and the excellence of our motives, which would make newspapers even more than they now are; a necessary part of the *literature* of our country, and give increased value to our labors. We would then be thought worthy of a full and ample remuneration, for works on which all could rely, and to which all could turn with profit and pleasure.

No where could the experiment we are now about to make, of elevating the character of the press, be more advantageously commenced, and with a fairer prospect of success, than in the State of Virginia. The newspaper readers, and in this case we may include nearly all the citizens of the Commonwealth, are intelligent and virtuous. They have at heart, the welfare of their country, and the happiness of the people. Conscious how much depends upon the conduct of the press of the State, in effecting these objects, how potent an engine the press is in their political and social relations, how great its influence must necessarily be, for weal or woe, they, we confidently believe, will applaud us for and sustain us in the effort we are now making to render it worthy of them and of us.

Fully impressed with this belief, with the best and general views, have given we submit the following resolutions.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, in referring to editorial opinions, the name of the newspapers alone should be used, and discussions between editors carried on, divested entirely of opprobrious epithets and of harsh language; and that the editorial intercourse should be marked by amenity, courtesy, and, as far as possible, good feelings and kindness—thus, in the course of the editors towards one another, setting an example to correspondents, and relieving themselves and the public from the disgust attendant upon newspaper controversies in which personalities or abuse are indulged.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, to rid the press as much as possible of personal controversy, it is proper that all articles of a purely personal nature, in which the passions or prejudices, or feelings of one or more individuals only are concerned, should be entirely excluded from the columns of the newspapers; and that such articles of controversy as result from personal difficulties, but from the circumstances attendant upon them become of concern to the public, be inserted, and charged double the regular rates of advertisements.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, it would greatly tend to correct the public taste, to advance the cause of virtue and sound morality, if the editors of newspapers would discountenance as much as possible, the publication of the horrid minutiæ and details of murders and suicides, the disgusting incidents connected with duels and affrays which sometimes occur in different parts of our country, and also, accounts of the ingenuity of the vicious in their depredations upon society—all of which only tend to encourage vice, and spread the knowledge of crime.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, it would be conducive to the interests of the public, and honorable to the characters of editors, if the newspapers of the country were to be devoted as much as possible, to the dissemination of useful facts, of general knowledge, and of all such matter as will tend to enlighten and improve, in preference to articles which merely gratify a vitiated taste, or pamper a depraved appetite for scandal.

FRIDAY MORNING, 19th Jan. 9 A. M.

Rev. Mr. Plummer, Editor of the Richmond Watchman of the South, appeared and took his seat.

The Report and Resolutions presented to the Convention yesterday by Mr. Sands, from the Committee under the second resolution, was taken up, and after considerable debate, was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Snowden,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Editors of Newspapers throughout the Commonwealth, to publish at the head of their papers, their rates for advertising, and that they strictly adhere to the same, and that these prices be always such as to give a fair compensation for labor performed.

On motion of Mr. Blackford,

Resolved, That Messrs. Ritchie, Gallaher, Cowardin, Ruffin, White, and Sands, be appointed a committee to devise some plan for the more speedy and certain collection of subscriptions due to Editors.

On motion of Mr. Ruffin,

Resolved, For the purpose of cultivating personal acquaintance among the members of the Editorial corps, and for renewing and continuing the kindly and cordial intercourse which has been so happily commenced, and also to strengthen, amend, or complete the course of measures now adopted and left imperfect—that another Convention of the Editors and Publishers of Virginia, be held in the City of Richmond, on the 22d of February, 1839.

On motion of Mr. Sands,

Resolved, That it be recommended to Editors, who employ an apprentice, to employ him for the service of the employer before the time for which he engaged to serve shall have expired, unless with the consent of his former employer.

On motion of Mr. Ricketts,

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to tender the thanks of this convention to the Presidents and Directors of the Richmond and Fredericksburg and the Louisa Rail Road Companies, for the courtesy extended to the Editors of the State, in affording them the facilities of a free passage on their respective roads.

On motion *Resolved,* That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the several papers of this Commonwealth; and that the Editors not present, be requested to signify their acquiescence in, or dissent from, the principles embraced in the foregoing resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Hunter,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President for the dignified, impartial and agreeable manner in which he has presided over its deliberations.

On motion of Mr. Snowden,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the Secretary, for the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his duties.—THOMAS RITCHIE, *Chairman.*

WM. M. BLACKFORD, *Secretary.*

Steam Navigation of the Atlantic.—This long talked of enterprize is about to be accomplished. A large steam vessel of 1300 tons burden is now taking in her machinery at London. She is intended to run between Bristol and New York—Lieut. Hoskins, her commander, has arrived in New York to make arrangements for her reception there, and for opening a regular communication between England and that port. He will return immediately on completing these arrangements, and assume the command of the great steam ship, with which he expects to arrive in New York sometime in the month of April.—*Bull. Gazette.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 30.

An instance occurred to us yesterday of such pure good will that we cannot help stating it, not to invite imitation particularly on our own account—the subscription to this paper being already augmenting with sufficient rapidity—but as an example of what may and ought to be done for newspaper establishments worthy of support, which are lingering along in a consumptive state. We publish the following extracts from a letter from a Tennessee subscriber (who pay twenty-five cents postage on the letter to us) will show good will:

"F——, TENNESSEE, Jan. 19, 1838.

"GENTLEMEN—I take a great interest in your paper. I have seen the numbers for the National Intelligencer, whose address and direction are below.

"They are both gentlemen of much respectability, and I have no doubt will continue their subscription as long as your paper shall deserve an increased circulation, as it now surely does. I solicit subscriptions for you, notwithstanding I have received no request to do so from you, and take the responsibility of receiving the money.

"I have been a subscriber for about six years to the Intelligencer, and in that time I can count seven subscribers I have procured for you. If each of your subscribers would use a little exertion, he might procure at least one subscriber a year, which would, in a few years, give the Intelligencer the most extensive circulation of any paper in the Union.

"If you shall approve the course taken by me in procuring subscribers, I will still take an interest in extending the circulation of the Intelligencer.

"Respectfully, your obedient servant."

(It is our good fortune to have several friends like the Intelligencer's, from whom we have lately received letters cheering us on in our course, and enclosing names for our subscription list. Some have procured two and three subscribers—some half a dozen—and others, a dozen or more. These, in addition to a number of voluntary subscriptions lately, have given a large accession to our list,—which before was far from being in a "consumptive state." Still, unlike the talented and gentlemanly editors of the Intelligencer, we cannot express an indifference as to a further augmentation. On the contrary—while we acknowledge the strong obligations we are under to those—who have already so kindly stepped forward in our behalf, it would be affectation in us to deny that we should be pleased to see many "imitate" an example so gratifying and flattering to our humble efforts. We shall strive to make our paper "worthy of an increased circulation," (although it has now a very extensive and extended one)—and, at the same time, we invite further subscriptions,—and recommend to our subscribers and friends the subjunctive proposition of the Intelligencer's friend, viz: "If each of your subscribers would use a little exertion, he might procure *at least* one subscriber a year, which would, in a few years, give the" Free Press a circulation equal to any paper in Virginia.—EDITORS OF FREE PRESS.)

From the American Union.

A DIALOGUE.

DELECTABLE AND DEMONSTRATIVE.

"Isaac, have you paid the printers?" inquired an old lady of her husband, who was delighting the family circle by reading to them a fine looking newspaper (except one column, whose little critters are as hoodest as maidens.)

"No, Rebecca, I have not," answered the old gentleman, adjusting his spectacles—"but you know it is only a trifle. The printers, I see, give a very polite dun, but they cannot mean me, as I am one of their political friends, and at all events, my two dollars would be but a trifling moiety to them."

"Well, Isaac, if all their subscribers were as honest as you, the poor fellows would starve, unless they could compute their types into corn, and the press into a cow milk. And surely you, as their "friend," should be more punctual in paying them, than if you were their political enemy; besides, it would show your attachment for them and the good cause which they advocate."

"I thought of settling my subscription when I was in town last," said Isaac, wincing from the rub, "but the money which I received for my produce, was better than cash, and I disliked to part with it."

"Why certainly, you would not pay them in bad money, Isaac?"

"No, my dear; but sometimes I am obliged to take uncurrent paper, and I prefer paying my debts with that, when I can get it off—O, these banks, these banks!—Any way, that sort would suit the printers just as well, as they don't keep it long. My neighbor Jenkins said he passed off some of them that nobody else would take, and they did not refuse it.

"Shame on you, Isaac!" exclaimed the good lady—"you would not, I hope, imitate the example of that miserable fellow, Jenkins—why he would jew the parson out of half his stipend, and pay the balance in *trade.*"

"Yet he paid the printers, grandma," interrupted a little flaxen head miss, who stood behind her grandfather's knees.

"Well, well, I'll call and pay them," said the old gentleman, not a little nettled—"for an article I read in their paper the other day, was worth twice the amount of the subscription."

"And you know, grandpa, you said that that piece about the counterfeits saved you twenty dollars, which you would have taken from the Yankee pedlar," again interrupted the little girl.

"Yes, it did so, Mary—and for that when I go to town, I'll pay off my old score, and next year in advance, into the bargain."

Mr. Isaac —— kept his word, like an honest man. And whether because conscience smote him about the uncurrent money, or because he was convinced of the excellence of the arguments of his amiable spouse and rosy cheeked grandchild we cannot say—that is, we cannot say positively—but we know that our pockets rang with the tangible proof of friend Isaac's probity and patronage, until we paid our debts. Now we [illegible] in the town and country, and "throughout all creation," as that most veritable nonscript, Major Jack Downing, would say, only knew how the heart and hand of the poor printer is gladdened and warmed by the welcome salutation of such a man as Isaac, they would read this paragraph to their husbands, and pay in the language of the good old book—GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE.

SPEED OF THE PRESS.

The New York Journal of Commerce says, it turned off in one night from a *single* Cylinder Napier Press, nine thousand copies, which were folded, enveloped, directed, and sent off by mail, and weighed 500 lbs.

The above is quick work, and worthy note. But we can do greater things than that—*whenever we have occasion for it.* The BALTIMORE PATRIOT is worked upon a *double* cylinder Napier Press, moved by horse power, and can turn out 2000 an hour, day and night, or as long as we have subscribers to keep it in motion. It runs so fast it would not be employed more than half the time, were the names on our subscription list—extensive as that list now is—double in number. We invite others, therefore, to come in as fast as possible—let them come "single or in pairs," in platoons, in companies, or regiments, we have room for more; and with the aid of our double cylinder press and "little black pony" we can supply them all, and in good season, too. So we say again, come on!—*Pat.*

INDIAN CORN.—All, or nearly all the accounts that are published of great products of Indian corn, agree in two particulars, viz: in not using the plough in the after culture, and in not earthing, or but very slightly, the hills. These results go to demonstrate, that the entire roots are essential to the vigor of the crop; and the roots to enable them to perform their functions as nature designed, must be near the surface. If the roots are severed with the plough, in dressing the crop the plants are deprived of a portion of their nourishment; and if they are buried deep by hilling, the plant is partially exhausted in throwing out a new set near the surface, where alone they can perform their whole office. There is another material advantage in this mode of cultivating the corn crop—it saves a vast deal of manual labor.—*Alb. Cultivator.*

A successful remedy, it is stated, has been found in New York for that troublesome domestic infliction—corns on the toes. It consists of semi-globular hollow silver caps, or more properly a concave saddle with girthing, and which said cap, of different sizes, is neatly strapped over the corn, wherever situated, so as to completely cover it without at all pressing on the corn, and at the same time, by forming a vacuum, effectually protecting the said protuberance from the pressure, or friction of the shoe or boot. Thus entirely accomplishing what has been desired, as much as it is the nature and pressure on the corn that causes its growth and attendant pain. We advise all persons desirous to be released from the pressure on the corn that causes its growth and attendant pain, to try the saddle.

MOBILE, January 22.

Murder and Robbery.—We learn that the driver of the United States mail was murdered on Friday night last within some ten miles of this city, and the mail bags ripped open and their contents rifled. The bags were found next morning in the neighborhood.—The stage contained the New Orleans mails of Wednesday and Thursday, and the mail of Friday from this city. The driver had two balls shot through his head. Suspicion rests upon two men who had been lurking about Stockton for some days previously.

Fire in Washington.—About six o'clock on Friday morning, a fire was discovered in the house at present occupied by a branch of the Engineer Department. It originated in a room occupied by one of the Clerks, but how the fire was communicated has not yet been ascertained. The upper part of the building was considerably injured, probably to the amount of a thousand dollars.

It is proper to state, that *all* the papers of the Commission to investigate Creek frauds, whose office was in this building, are safely preserved without the slightest injury.—*Alex. Gazette.*

Dr. James Cabell, appointed to the *Professorship of Anatomy* and Surgery in the University of Virginia, has arrived from Paris, and entered upon his duties.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1838.

CONGRESS.—On Thursday last, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 119 to 112, *rescinded the resolution* passed at the late extra session, which declared that Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson were entitled to their seats as Representatives from the State of Mississippi. Their seats, therefore, became vacated; and the question was then raised, whether Prentiss and Word are entitled to the seats thus vacated. This question was debated on Friday and Saturday, and, it was expected, would be *decided on Monday*.

During the debate, the Hon. James M. Mason addressed the House at length, on two occasions. His speeches, the correspondent of the Balt. Pat. says, were "able and ingenious." He had *reversed his opinion* formed at the extra session, and argued now in favor of rejecting all four of the claimants, and sending the election back to the people of Mississippi.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the *Sub-Treasury Bill* was taken up for consideration, when Mr. Wright, of New-York, who introduced the Bill from the Finance Committee, made an exposition of its nature and measure. The following day, Mr. Webster addressed the Senate at length against the bill. On Friday, Mr. Rives, at the request of Mr. Wright, [illegible] an outline of the provisions of which will be found in another column,) and, without any remarks, sent it to the chair. Mr. Rives declares he will oppose the Sub-Treasury Bill "with all the ability God has given him, in all its forms, shapes, arrangements, plans, and provisions."

Will the Sub-Treasury Scheme pass the Senate? It is now a very prevalent opinion (says the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot) that it cannot. My inquiries almost satisfy me that it cannot. Some of its advocates in the Senate give it up for lost. Mr. Grundy must obey his instructions and vote against it. Mr. Morris, I learn, will obey the voice of Ohio. Mr. Walker, of Miss., will probably be instructed. There are some who may almost certainly be counted upon in opposition, and some of whom the 'sub-servients' are by no means sure.

The Committee of the Banks of New York, who went to Philadelphia, last week, to negotiate for the *resumption of specie payments* by the Banks of both cities, simultaneously, on a day near at hand, have returned without accomplishing the purpose of their mission—the state of the money market, in their opinion, not yet warranting a return to specie payments.

The Franklin Bank of Boston, was one of Gen. Jackson's pet substitutes for the U. S. Bank, and was under the control of the political friends of the President. During a late examination of its affairs by a committee appointed by the Legislature, *one of* its officers testified, under oath, that *false returns* of its affairs have from time to time been made, both to the U. States and State governments, and at the same times *worn to be correct*—all by the direction of the *directors*, and for two especial good reasons, the one to obtain a part of the spoils, or government deposites, and the other to prevent the Legislature from putting a stop to its proceedings!! "Truth will out—humbugs will explode—and political jugglery come to light!"

The "American Bank" of Boston, which attempted to redeem its notes, has been compelled again to suspend specie payment, in consequence of too heavy a run upon it.

Practical operation of the Sub-Treasury Scheme.—The Secretary of the Treasury made a report to the House of Representatives, a few days since, in compliance with the following resolution, adopted by that body in October:

"RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to the House, as early in the next session as practicable, the names of all the Receivers, Collectors, or Depositories of Public money, who are in default, the length of time due, the security given, if any, and how much has been, or will be lost, together with all correspondence upon the subject, from the first of January, 1834, to this time."

In the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made in obedience to this call, many important facts are developed. Among the sums reported as defalcations on the part of the Collectors of Customs, for the years 1836 and 1837 alone, there is one of 8,777 dollars, one of $13,850, one of $483, one of $9,071; one of [illegible] reported as owing "on account of official emoluments," one sum of $3,497, one of $3,101, and one of $3,607.

Of the Receivers of public moneys, who were out of office on the 12th of October last, and from whom and their sureties balances are standing for moneys arising from the sales of public lands, not paid over to them, and which fell due during 1836 and 1837 *only*, there is in suit about 191 thousand dollars, and reported "for suit," about $49,000.

There are also large sums reported as having been discovered in the Deposite Banks, which never have been deposited.

In the same Report we find as a debtor as defaulter, "C. G. INGERSOLL, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, DUE 12TH JANUARY, 1837, 76 491 00 DOLLARS!!

This Mr. Ingersoll has been one of the most vehement declaimers against all Banks, and a most thorough-going advocate of the Sub-Treasury scheme; for which the Globe has lavishingly praised him.

The aggregate sums given in the Report, under the two heads of Collectors and Receivers, amount to some millions. The sums becoming due in TWO YEARS ONLY, from these Receivers, Sub-Treasurers, &c., amount to more than SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

The Report states that all the Deposite Banks "are expected to pay the balances due from them without suit," excepting TWELVE.

In the language of the Frederick Herald—What a contrast to the good old times when the United States' Bank held the public moneys, and without one single cent of loss, or without the possibility of being converted to the use of barefaced speculators and corrupt politicians, not only kept the public money, but subserved in so eminent a degree the interests of the whole country.

THE WEATHER.—In January the thermometer here frequently rose to 60—at Richmond it was sometimes as high as 80! Only two weeks have elapsed, and it is down to 0!—and at Cumberland, Md. snow 11 inches deep!

The House of Delegates of Virginia have passed an act authorizing a loan of 150,000 dollars, to be applied to the payment of the debts of the Winchester and Potomac Rail-Road Company. The Whig says—There can be but little doubt of the passage of the bill through the Senate.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—Col. Watkins' "union and harmony"—Sub-Treasury—Special Deposite—Local Bank—Hard Money—Paper Currency resolutions, will be found under our Legislative head. The Richmond Enquirer is in ecstacies with them. We agree with the Alexandria Gazette, that "the next to the last is particularly edifying to be passed upon by a legislative body." Since the introduction of these resolutions by Col W., the Whig states that the Sub-Treasury Democrats have substantially, if not formally, excommunicated him from the fold of the faithful. They consider him "fishy"—no longer recognise his authority, and have held one or more Caucuses, to which he was not invited.

Col. Asa Rogers, of Loudoun, has been elected by the H. of D., Brigadier-General, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Samuel M. Edwards; and Col. James [illegible] Pearson, of Petersburg, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Brig. Gen. Geo. C. Dromgoole.

Bowie Knives.—The Legislature of Mississippi, at its last session, passed a law prohibiting "the exhibition of deadly weapons in hostile manner." For a violation of this law, an individual was indicted and convicted at a late term of the Circuit Court of Hawamba county, Judge Trotter presiding, and sentenced to six weeks *imprisonment*, to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution.

In the House of Delegates of Virginia, Mr. Botts has offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee for Courts of Justice be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment of all persons by fine, imprisonment, or both, who may habitually carry pistols, dirks, bowie knives, or any other concealed instrument of death, about their person, in public."

The introduction of this resolution was received by cries on all sides of the House of "*agreed, agreed!*" Mr. Botts said it had been his intention to express his views on this subject, but as he perceived the unanimity which prevailed in the House, he felt it unnecessary to make any remarks at present.

Thomas H. Mason, aged 15, son of Wm. T. T. Mason, Esq., of Leesburg, Va., was found dead, on Sunday morning the 28th ult., in a field adjoining that town. He left home, it appears, on the day preceding, before breakfast, on a hunting excursion. Not returning at night, his parents became alarmed, and caused diligent search to be made for him.—He was not discovered until the next morning, when he was found lying on his face in a field of Mr. Selden's, and within ten minutes walk of his home. Exhausted from the effects of a cold rain—without any refreshment since morning, and fatigued with a long continued walk, it is supposed this unfortunate youth fell from extreme weakness, and found himself unable to rise again. On examining the body, it was found he had fallen with his hands under him; and from a severe contusion on the face, he doubtless received a violent shock. In this situation, it is probable, he was insensible to suffering, and, unconscious of his lonely bed, quickly sunk into the arms of death. These particulars we derive from the "Genius of Liberty" and "Washingtonian," of Leesburg.

The Theatre and Circus building, a spacious and costly edifice, on Front street, Old-Town, Baltimore, was entirely destroyed by fire, on Saturday morning last. Loss estimated at 120,000 dollars!—Insurance amounting only to about $8,000. The heaviest individual sufferer, we learn from the Patriot, is Mr. Cooke, the enterprising Manager of the Circus. His whole wardrobe and other stage property, and nearly the whole of his equestrian establishment, among the most valuable in the country, was involved in destruction with the building. Of fifty horses connected with the establishment, it is said that only five were rescued. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been the result of accident.

"Without distinction of party (says the Alexandria Gazette,) the Press condemns Mr. Rhett's disunion manifesto. The people every where [illegible] have prepared disunion resolutions, but to attempt their defence is worse. The politicians who spurn at Disunion, may rest assured the times are not ripe for their plans. They may be busy in sowing the seeds of discord and strife, but, as yet, they fall upon the barren ground, and will not spring up and ripen into a harvest. The motto of the People in reference to the Union, is—"*Esto Perpetua*."

The Legislature of Rhode-Island has rescinded, by a vote of 37 to 26, the resolutions adopted by that body in 1837, instructing their Senators to vote for the Expunging Resolutions. These Senators are now instructed to "use their best exertions" to procure the rescinding of the said Expunging Resolutions by the Senate of the United States.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has also passed, by a vote of 32 to 24, a series of resolutions in relation to the experiments upon the currency, and denouncing in a forcible manner the sub-treasury scheme. This little State thus gives signs of returning sanity. This is her 2d or 3d lucid interval, within the last 12 months.

The Baltimore "Sun," *we find is entitled to* the credit of an eloquent and patriotic article on the first page of our last paper, headed "THE UNION," and which bears, by mistake, the name of the "Nashville Banner."

Three valuable steamboats, the Marmora, Chickasaw, and Cumberland, together with their cargoes, principally cotton, were destroyed by fire at New Orleans, on the 23d ult.

The "Louisville Price Current," a new commercial paper just issued from the office of the Louisville Journal, gives the names, in alphabetical order, of all the steamboats at present navigating the western and southwestern waters—they number *three hundred and sixty-one!*

T. J. Randolph, of Albemarle, and Charles Yancey, of Buckingham, two strong spokes of the Democratic wheel, give notice through the Richmond papers that they will not be candidates for re-election to the H. of D., at the next election.

The small-pox is making the most horrible ravages, it is stated, among the Blackfoot Indians. After having carried off the whole tribe of Mandans, with the exception of fifteen, it now bids fair to extinguish another large tribe.

A distressing fire occurred in the city of New York, on the 30th ult. by which 40 families were deprived of house and home at this inclement season. It is said to have been one of the *most extensive conflagrations ever known* in New York—excepting the great fire in December, 1835. Most of the houses destroyed, were occupied by enterprising mechanics.

The Anniversary Dinner of the German Society of Maryland, was given at the Eutaw House, Baltimore, on the 2d inst. We subjoin the 1st and last toasts drank on the occasion:

1. Unser Vaterland:
Ist's auch schoen im fremdem Lande
Danmoch wird's nur Heimath nie.
Music—Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland.

13. The Fair Sex:
Wem der grosse Wurf gelungen,
Eines Freundes Freund zu sein,
Wer ein holdes Weib errungen,
Mische seinen Jubel ein.
Music—Kommt ein schlanker Burach gegangen.

A Capt. Gregory has at last accepted the command of the Exploring (Exploding) Expedition; and the [illegible] say [illegible] will now soon set sail.

The following piece of premature intelligence we find in a humorous little paper called the "Picayune," published in N. Orleans:

"The Exploring Expedition has at length started on its voyage of discovery. Outside Sandy Hook discovered a large flock of wild geese not down on any chart."

John Lee, Esq of Fredericktown, has been elected by the Senate of Maryland to fill the vacancy in that body occasioned by the resignation of Wm. Schley, Esq.

The Express Mail from Washington to New York is discontinued.

CANADA.—No fighting since our last.—The "patriots" seem to be giving it up as a bad job.

TEXAS.—There are rumors of another invasion of Texas, by 1500 Mexican cavalry.—This, however, wants confirmation.

☞ Communications, whether in prose or poetry, cannot be admitted until we know the author.

Melancholy Occurrence.—Yesterday, (Tuesday, Jan. 30,) about 5 o'clock, P. M., Dr. Isaac P. Vaughan shot Mr. Walter H. Pleasants in an altercation at the Columbian Hotel in this city.—They were both citizens of Goochland county; Mr. P. residing at the Court House, and Dr. V. about seven miles from it. The affair occurred in the room of Mr. Pleasants, which Dr. Vaughan entered. Mr. P. survived about half an hour after the infliction of the wound. Dr. V. has been arrested. They were both young men. Unfortunate hostile feeling had for some time existed between them. We understand Mr. P. was only about 22 years of age, was engaged in the mercantile business, and generally esteemed and beloved.—*Richmond Comp.*

This city has been greatly agitated and distressed about this melancholy occurrence.—Dr. Vaughan was committed yesterday to jail by the authority of the Mayor. The Examining Court sits on the 7th. It is not our wish or duty to prejudge the case.—The tribunal of the country will have all the evidence before it, and will best judge for itself—upon the law and the facts. The heart bleeds at an occurrence which has plunged two highly respectable families into the deepest distress.—*Rich. Enq.*

Showing proper resentment.—On Saturday, in the Senate of Massachusetts, the memorial of David Sherron and others, *colored people*, of Boston, praying the Legislature "not to repeal the law which interdicts marriage between white people and persons of color," as petitioned for by Charlotte E. Thompson and others, *white women*, of Rehoboth, was committed to the Committee on Slavery, &c. in concurrence. The following is a copy of this valuable document:

"*To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives:*

The undersigned, *People of Colour*, in the City of Boston, have learned *with deep regret and mortification* that Charlotte E. Thompson and other *white ladies* of Rehoboth, have petitioned your Hon. body for a repeal of the law, which interdicts marriage between *white people and persons of colour*. Now, your memorialists, *regarding this as a very wise and salutary law*, calculated to *preserve the purity of our race*, and to prevent the evils resulting from a *mixed breed*, do respectfully, but earnestly remonstrate and protest against a repeal of the law referred to—and as in duty bound will ever pray."

Publications in regard to the late Duel between Gen. Dromgoole and Mr. Dugger continue to be made. The Whig, of yesterday, contains another communication from the second of the former gentleman. It were to be wished that the whole affair could be consigned to oblivion. Public opinion is unanimous, that it was the most wanton and unnecessary murder ever committed under the forms of the laws of Honor. We have never yet heard an intelligent man speak of it, but in terms of reprobation and horror.

[*Fredericksburg Arena.*

LOCAL MEMORANDUM.

☞ Sale of Personal Property, by Hedgebower & Slifer, at Kabletown, to-morrow, (Friday.) See Advertisement.

INDIANA.

The House of Representatives of Indiana have refused, by a vote of 41 to 52, to instruct their Senators in Congress to vote against the annexation of Texas to the Union.

The Whig State Convention which met at Indianapolis, on the 22d inst. have adopted resolutions expressing a preference for Gen. Harrison, and in favor of Mr. Clay, as the second choice of the convention—concurring in a National Convention, as suggested by Ohio, in July last, and consenting to be bound by the decision of such Convention, whatever that decision might be.

A very good idea.—At the celebration at Indianapolis on the 24th of last month, there was a large procession, and several very appropriate flags with good *mottos*; but there was one little fellow who trudged along some distance behind the procession, with rather a weatherbeaten flag, with this very significant motto: *following in the footsteps.*

The Legislature of the State of Tennessee, at its session (which is supposed to have been brought to a close on Monday last) has passed a law to establish a bank, with branches, to be called the Bank of Tennessee, with a capital of five millions of dollars, founded on the credit of the State; the principal bank to be located at Nashville.—The President and Directors of the principal bank to be nominated by the Governor, with the approbation of the two Houses of the Legislature assembly.—*Balt. Patriot.*

The resolution in favor of the annexation of Texas to the Union, which we have heretofore noticed as having passed the lower house of the Legislature of Tennessee, have, we now learn, passed the Senate of that State unanimously.—*Balt. Chron.*

In a debate in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on the propriety of opening its daily sessions with prayer, Mr. Yearick, a loco foco member from Union county, opposed the motion, because "praying in that Hall would be *throwing pearls before swine.*" This was certainly not very complimentary to Mr. Y.'s fellow members.

Kentucky.—The Whig members of the Legislature of Kentucky held a meeting on the evening of the 12th instant, to take into consideration the expediency of holding a National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. The meeting adopted a resolution which expressed its preference for Mr. Clay, but contained a pledge to abide by the decision of the Convention, to be held at the time and place most convenient to the Whigs of the United States.

The Pennsylvania Reform Convention on Wednesday last, rescinded the resolution fixing upon the 2nd inst. as a day for the final adjournment, and passed another, fixing on the 22d inst. as the day of adjournment, "unless the Convention shall have sooner finished its business."

COM. STEWART, U. S. N., is to be nominated for the Presidency. We hope that Gen. Scott, U. S. A., will also be brought forward. The army has increased, and Admirals are to be made in the Navy,—and who knows but that in these *Democratic!!* times, cocked hats and epaulettes may not be "lords of the ascendant." The nomination of Commodore Stewart is said to be really in contemplation. We are sorry for our hard fate but truth obliges us to say to the gallant Commodore that we shall be in the opposition.

[*Alexandria Gazette.*

The Indians on the one hand and the Canadian "patriots" on the other are a source not only of trouble but expense to our government. In the [illegible] of yesterday are officially published two acts of Congress that have passed this session—one appropriating $1,000,000 to keep the Florida Indians at bay, and the other appropriating $625,500 to preserve our neutrality on the Canada frontier. So we go.

[*Balt. Chronicle.*

There is a project on foot to start a real loco-foco paper in Richmond. It is to oppose Mr. Rives in general and the Richmond Enquirer in particular, the editor of which print says he sees nothing in such an opposition, "to frighten him from his propriety."

WORTHY OF NOTE.—It is a fact worthy record, that only one of the Governors of eighteen States, who have delivered their messages to the several legislatures, since the call of the special session of Congress, has decided in favor of the Sub-treasury—and that one is the Governor of Alabama, formerly a devoted Bank man.—*N. Y. Whig.*

NEW NAME.—The Administration Sub-Treasury men in Virginia are called *Sub*-servients, by the Fredericksburg Arena. We should not be surprised to see this name stick like a burr.

[*Alexandria Gazette.*

The House of Delegates has passed the Bill for the division of the County of Orange. The new County is to be called GREENE, in honor of Gen. Nathl. Greene. Last winter the Legislature named a new county WARREN.

What measures will Senator Wright go for?—*Balt. Pat.*

We can't say. Rumor says, that he is fond of "poking his nose into *measures* calculated to destroy the *constitution.*"—*Prentice.*

A Duel.—We learn from a gentleman who was passing Bladensburg at the time, that a duel took place there on Wednesday, between two young bloods, one of them from Virginia, which resulted in his being slightly wounded in the arm; after which he made an apology to the other and set off for the old Dominion. Our informant says it originated in a love affair. We suppose neither of them run much risk of having any brains blown out.—[*Balt. Sun.*

FROM FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 20.

MORE INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

On Friday evening last, about sundown, a party of Indians, supposed to be about thirty in number, attacked the houses of Mr. Faircloth and Mr. Thompson, on the St. Mark's river, about fifteen miles from this place, drove the inhabitants from their dwellings, set fire to them, and carried off all the plunder they could obtain. After dark they attacked the dwelling of Mr. Seatey, about three miles from Col. R. Gamble's. M. Seatey was badly wounded, but made his escape with most of the family—one child was killed about a quarter of a mile from the house. Mr. Thompson received a ball in his leg.—A woman residing at Mr. Faircloth's was so severely wounded that her life was despaired of. A small party immediately organized, and followed the trail to the Oscilla, where the Indians had crossed, and dispersed in small parties. The express to the Governor, arrived in town early on Wednesday, who immediately sent orders to Capt. Bradley's command at San Pedro, to go in pursuit of the Indians, and also to a small force stationed on the Oscilla. The Jefferson county troops, we learn, also orders to go in quest of the marauders.—*Floridian.*

From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 21.

[illegible] CAPTURE OF CONAL VICTORY.

Capt. Chase, of the steamer James Adams, arrived at this port yesterday [illegible] us that on the 9th inst. Gen. Jesup captured [illegible] and killed [illegible] in the vicinity of Cypress Swamp.—The captive stated that Sam Jones and his followers were on an Island, and he offered to conduct the General to the spot.—The latter was waiting, at the Cypress Swamp, the arrival of Gen. Hernandez, where he proposed to move in search of Sam Jones & Co.

P. S. We also understand that some ponies have been taken—*to water.*

Florida Developments.—Some curious facts are detailed in Col. Taylor's official account of the late disastrous battle in Florida.

The Delaware Indians, who were brought at heavy expense by our wise and economical Government some 2000 miles of more from the cold lead regions of the North to fight their Seminole brethren in the pestilential hammocks of Florida, declined, says the Colonel, to go into the fight, because their feet were so cut up by the saw palmetto!

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

ANOTHER DISASTROUS BATTLE TO THE WHITES.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31, 2 P. M.

DEATH OF OSCEOLA.—This celebrated Indian Chief died last night, at Fort Moultrie, of an affection of the throat, after an illness of a few days.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 29.

FROM FLORIDA.—We have, from the friendly attention of correspondents, received particulars which we hasten to lay before our readers.

A letter from "Camp, near the Everglades, and 25 miles west of the depot at Indian Inlet," dated January 18, 1838, says:

"You will hear, probably, before this reaches you, that Lieutenant Powell had a little brush with the Indians near Jupiter Inlet. It appears that he landed with about 80 men, sailors, with the exception of 25 regulars. Soon after landing he found an old squaw who offered to guide him to the place where the Indians were, about 7 miles off.—He followed her direction, and came upon the Indians, some say 46, some 60, and others 80 or more. The fire commenced on his side, when the Indians returned it with spirit, and soon put the sailors into utter confusion, who fled, and the whole party would have been cut to pieces but for the regulars, as Lieut. Powell and all acknowledge. Six or eight were killed and left upon the ground, with a man who was only wounded, but could not retire. He was left to the tender mercy of the Indians. Dr. Leitner, of the Navy, was killed, and every officer wounded. The regulars behaved nobly.

"Two of the boats were left, in one of which were a keg of powder and a box of cartridges, with rum, whiskey, and other sailor comforts.

The Mobile papers mention the death of the Hon. Samuel W. Oliver, the late Whig candidate for governor, and also of Mrs. Robinson, at Tuscaloosa, the wife of the old Major, who was the original of Kennedy's novel, "Horse Shoe Robinson."

Extensive Roguery prevented.—The police officers of New York have lately apprehended three rogues in that city, who were carrying on a very extensive game of villainy. It appears that they presented to Messrs. Gurley & Burton, bank note engravers of New York, a forged letter, purporting to be from the cashier of the Bank of Kentucky, in which they were requested to print a large number of the notes of that bank from the plates deposited in the Union Bank of New York, for which plates a forged order was presented. The plates were procured and notes printed to the amount of $370,000. Information, however, was communicated to the police by a young associate of these rogues, whose remorse of conscience induced him to quit their company, and their arrest soon followed. The printed notes were also secured in the hands of the engravers. Another person belonging to the same gang, who had procured a number of notes of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Wisconsin Territory," left New York before the police could arrest him.

[*Balt. American.*

FOR RENT,

THE rooms at present occupied by Mr. Thos. Likens and Mr. H. McKee, immediately opposite Messrs. Keyes and Flore's Store. They will be rented as Offices or Store rooms, being well suited for either.—Possession given on the first of April. Apply to H. N. GALLAHER.

Charlestown, Feb. 8, 1838.

The editor of the Richmond Enquirer is becoming quite bold. In the last paper we find the following "*treasonable*" avowals:

"We can never support, for instance, the Sub-Treasury System. We cannot support the last Sub-Treasury bill. There are certain propositions upon this subject, to which we cannot subscribe. We shall willingly swallow neither Loco Focoism, the Hardmoney humbug, the Treasury Bank, or the Sub-Treasury bill."

This is bad enough, but what will the Locofoco presses of the country say to the following "stab under the fifth rib:"

"The ultra friends of the Sub-Treasury bill will do what they consider to be their duty; and we will calmly, firmly, coolly try do what we conceive to be ours. The Editor of a free press in a free country would be unworthy of the confidence even of those, with whom it is his misfortune to differ, if he were to trim his sails according to every shifting gale of opinion."

If the Richmond Enquirer follows up its professions, we may hope for its regeneration. It is impossible for that or any paper to continue to support the present administration, if the editor does not trim his sails to every shifting gale. The political wind has blown from every quarter of the compass, since the present dynasty came into power, and yet the editor of the Enquirer has managed to keep his sails filled. He is a skilful sailor, if he has not "trimmed his sails" to suit these adverse winds, and yet always keep full before them, till the little Sub-Treasury bantling appeared.—*Balt. Chron.*

We understand that the President [illegible] nominations to the Senate on Monday:

Ezra K. Throop (now naval officer of the customs for the port of New York) to be Charge d'Affaires to Naples.

Jesse Hoyt, Collector for the port of New York, in the place of Samuel Swartwout.

Wm. S. Coe, Naval Officer of the same, in the place of Mr. Throop.

[*Nat. Intel.*

We learn that Commodore Hull has taken the house (with the furniture) built and recently occupied by Commodore ROGERS, on President's square; from this we infer that the veteran conqueror of the Guerriere intends to make Washington his permanent home.

The number of pensioners in the United States is 41,768, of which 2581 are in Virginia.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1838.

CURRENCY QUESTION.

Mr. Watkins, after handing in some petitions, took this opportunity of expressing his opinion on this question.—Though he did not agree with all the Resolutions which had been offered, yet he approved of the conciliatory spirit which characterized them. Mr. W. then offered the following Resolutions which he thought would meet the views of all parties:—

Whereas, experience has shewn that the connexion heretofore subsisting between the General Government and the Banks, in the collection, safe keeping, and transfer of the public revenue is not necessary to the fiscal operations of the Government, and has proved injurious to the banks themselves, by stimulating them to over issues—

And whereas it is important at all times, that the Government should have a perfect and immediate control over its own funds, unaffected as far as possible by the action of private corporations, and that the latter should have no inducement or temptation to mingle in the political conflicts of the day, or the Government to influence or control them in the management of their private business—therefore,

Resolved, That the connexion existing between the Government and the Banks, previous to the suspension of specie payments in May last, ought not to be renewed, nor should Congress employ the agency of any banks in collecting and safe keeping the public revenue, except as special depositories.

Resolved, That while we can recognize no other standard of value than gold and silver, and believe it is essential to the soundness of the currency, that a larger proportion of the precious metals should be introduced into the circulation than has hitherto existed, by creating a greater demand for them; yet we are willing that the public revenue shall be receivable in the notes of the specie paying Banks, provided that the balances due from them shall be actually converted into specie at short invervals, and placed in special deposite after such time and under such regulations as Congress may deem expedient, so as not to affect injuriously the interests of the Banks, whilst they prevent the public monies from being used for purposes of speculation or other improper purposes.

Resolved, That however important the principles of policy and expediency involved in the question now pending before Congress, with respect to the fiscal operations of the Government, may be, and as much as it may be desired to see the subject speedily adjusted upon just and proper grounds, we do not conceive that it should produce dissension in the Republican party, or prevent those who differ in opinion on this point alone, from acting harmoniously together in support of the general measures of the present Administration, without which, the fruits of the victories won by concert and union may be lost by unnecessary divisions.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the temperate, conciliatory and liberal tone of the President's Message to Congress on the subject of the currency, and that our confidence in his wisdom, prudence, patriotism and fidelity, remains unimpaired.

Mr. W. wished the Resolutions to be laid upon the table; and printed, for the purpose of due deliberation. He appealed to the House to think well on the subject, and that no one would commit himself hastily. Mr. W. then proceeded to advocate the principles contained in his Resolutions, and to prove among other things that the "strong box" was the best plan, as the money would be perfectly safe, and liable to no other hazard than that of being stolen, an accident against which it would, however, be easy to guard. These Resolutions (Mr. W. thought) presented a common ground on which all parties would meet.—The resolutions were then laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

TUESDAY, Jan. 30.

On Mr. Harrison's motion, the Committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so changing the law, providing for the appointment of Commissioners of the Revenue, as to require the Executive, with the advice of the Council, to make such appointments for a term of years.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented—By Mr. Beard, from citizens of Jefferson and Loudoun, in opposition to the petition of citizens, asking the incorporation of a Company to construct a Bridge across the Shenandoah, at the Island of Virginius—By Mr. Castleman, from citizens of Clark county, praying that the North Western Turnpike may be extended from Winchester to Berry's Ferry in that county.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, the following resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. Taylor, was taken up and considered, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee for Courts of Justice be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, as an amendment to the rules and regulations, or otherwise, that in cases of contested elections, the sitting and contesting members shall each select six members of this House, who, with a chairman chosen by the Speaker, shall determine whether the sitting or contested member was duly elected; and that said decision shall be final; or some mode of deciding contested elections, other than that now provided by law.

Mr. R. then read the following, which he offered as a substitute for the above:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of an explanatory declaration of the right of suffrage as existing under the Constitution, or of any change in the existing laws relating to elections, which might tend to lessen the number or facilitate the decision of contested elections.

Mr. R. accompanied the motion with several remarks, inaudible to the Reporter.

Mr. Taylor expressed his willingness to accept the substitute as a modification of his own resolution.

The resolution as modified, was then adopted.

WINCHESTER AND POTOMAC RAIL ROAD.

The bill authorising a loan of $150,000 to the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road Company, was taken up and passed, after a debate, in which Messrs. Sherrard, Venable, Murdaugh, and Smith of I. of W. participated, (the latter gentleman in opposition.)

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

The Sub-Treasury Bill came up, and on motion some bills which had priority were postponed to a future day.—Upon the question of postponement an interesting debate sprung up, in which Mr. Clay, Mr. Wright, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Hubbard took part.

Upon the bill Mr. Clay made the following remarks:—He said he had no personal or political objections to the motion of Mr. Hubbard to postpone the previous orders, and enter at once on the discussion of the bill. He said that he was now ready and was always ready to meet that bill whenever it shall come up for discussion.—With the poor ability I have I am ready to meet it—but I have risen upon the present occasion to make a proposition to the friends of the bill. It had been truly said by the chairman of the Committee of Finance that the bill was one of immense importance. It is my deliberate opinion that no bill, from the commencement of the General Government, had been brought forward of such monstrous magnitude, or fraught with such tremendous consequences.

Mr. Clay said he had no desire to create undue prejudices, but it was his firm and solemn conviction that all the calamities of a continued war were a blessing compared with the consequences of this measure. I believe that it will lead to the consolidation of the General Government, and to the power of the Government in its Federal authority, and that it will tend to destroy the States themselves. I believe that it will place at the feet of the Secretary of the Treasury the combined power of the [illegible] Banks dispersed throughout the United States, and superadded to this, the whole power of the U. S. Bank.

It will place this power at the feet of the Secretary of the Treasury, who himself lies at the feet of the Executive. Why, continued Mr. C.—addressing himself to the friends of the bill—why are you so anxious to press this measure? Why not hear from your constituents? From the people at large before you press this subject?—And why are you determined to reverse the order of legislation? Why not go back to the good old times of '98, when such measures as these belonged to the people's branch of the American Congress? It was the custom of old to have all such measures—every thing relating to taxes—appropriations for the Army, for the Navy, for the civil and military expenses of government—referred to that branch.

In some remarks upon the bill of the Special Session, Mr. Clay said—The Representatives of the people did not choose to adopt the experiment upon our recommendation. They laid it upon the table, where I hoped it would be in perpetual and eternal repose. Why then is this measure now brought before us? Why has it not

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

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In some remarks upon the bill of Special Session, Mr. Clay said— Representatives of the people did t choose to adopt the experiment on our recommendation. They laid upon the table, where I hoped it uld be in perpetual and eternal re se. Why then is this measure now ought before us? Why has it not originated with the House—with the Representatives of the people? In conclusion I submit to the friends of the bill whether it is not fair and proper that this bill should be postponed for a week or two longer.

Mr. Wright of N. York followed Mr. Clay, and pressed the immediate consideration of the Bill. He was anxious to have the subject met and discussed at once, and therefore hoped that all business which had priority would be laid aside.

Mr. Calhoun followed, and hoped there would be no postponement of the question. He said he did not believe what the Senator from Kentucky had said of the Bill. He did not believe it would lead to consolidation, or lessen the power of the State sovereignties, and he was ready to meet the Senator from Kentucky on this question. Mr. Calhoun contended that instead of increasing, the Bill would diminish Executive Power and Executive Patronage. Mr. Calhoun said that he would not discuss the question now, but he was prepared to meet it, and any body upon it.

Mr. Clay in reply, complimented Mr. Calhoun upon his self-complacency, and said that it was not his habit to throw out challenges to any body of any party. He did not doubt but that the Senator would be abundantly able to defend his grounds, and he thought that the opponents of the Bill were as well able to defend theirs. He said he was ready to meet the friends of the Bill, and in behalf of the opponents he would say to the friends of the measure—Come on! we are ready to meet you.

Mr. Hubbard made some few remarks, when the Bill was unanimously brought up for debate.

Mr. Wright spoke for two hours in its defence, and made one of his ablest speeches.

Mr. Webster has the floor, and will reply to-morrow.

U. S. SENATE, Feb. 1st.

The orders of the day, being the *Sub-Treasury Bill*, came up in order after the disposition of some preliminary business

Mr. Webster opened the debate, and continued his speech for an hour and a half, and like all his speeches, this was distinguished for its eloquence, sound argument and ability. He contended that the principles of the bill carried us back to the dark ages, to the feudal times of old—to the practices of all tyrannical governments—to the days of bolts and bars and safes. It took all confidence from the people, and denied all faith in man and all trust among men. It carried us back to the days of physical power, and placed our government upon a level with the governments of Europe—in the dark and iron ages of the world.

He contended that public opinion was against it, and denied a declaration made Mr. Wright of New York, that public opinion was in its favor. That Senator, said Mr. W. (alluding to Mr. Wright,) has said that the opinions of the people are reflected through the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives. Mr. Webster denied this, because all the members of the present Congress were chosen before the Sub-Treasury scheme was adopted. Mr. W. thought the Senator himself did not reflect the opinion of the people of New York. He thought some Senators from the West did not reflect the opinions of their constituents as well as some of the Senators from the East.—It was not fair therefore to say that either the Senate or the House of Representatives reflected the opinions of their constituents. On the contrary, he believed that a majority of the people were opposed to the whole plan.

Mr. Webster also contended that the bill would put off the day of specie payments, and then contrasted the harsh measures of the government now, with the government when administered by such men as Madison, Crawford and Lowndes.

MR. RIVES' BILL.

This bill, says the Madisonian, proposes to re-organize the State Bank system, with important improvements upon the one established by the act of 1836. The following is a general outline of its features:

1. The first section proposes to limit the number of banks to be employed as depositories to twenty-five, to be chosen from the most solid and respectable, and selected purely with reference and limited to the wants and convenience of the Treasury.

2. The banks to be selected to be specie-paying banks, and each to furnish the Secretary of the Treasury, a statement of its business and condition, and a copy of its charter.

3. The selection if made during the session of Congress to be first approved by joint resolution of both houses, and if made during the recess, to be submitted at the commencement of the ensuing session.

4. The banks to be employed, to receive the deposites on the following terms and conditions:

1. That each bank shall furnish a weekly statement of its condition and business—also of the U. S. Treasurer's accounts on their books, and the Secretary of the Treasury, by agent, or otherwise, to be allowed to inspect such general accounts in the books of the bank.

2. To credit as specie all sums deposited therein to the credit of the Treasurer, (except Government paper,) and to pay all checks, &c. drawn upon such deposites, in specie if required.

3d. To give the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place without expense.

4. To render all the services to the Government heretofore required of the Bank of the United States and its branches.

5. The banks to give ample security for the safe keeping of the public money, and the performance of the duties required by the act.

6. The Secretary of the Treasury authorized to contract with the banks for and on behalf of the U. States

7. Any bank failing to fulfil its contracts, or to redeem its notes in specie, or if the Secretary of the Treasury have good reason to believe any bank unsafe as a depository, it is made his duty to discontinue it, and to report to Congress the facts and reasons thereof—Congress, however, not prohibited from removing the deposites at any time, or changing the terms of deposite, &c.

8. Deposite banks to make settlements once a week with the banks in their vicinity with which they have transactions, and the balances to be demanded and paid in specie, whenever it shall be necessary to check a tendency to over issues.

9. The Secretary of the Treasury to employ all means in his power to induce the banks to enter into mutual arrangements for receiving and crediting each other's notes as cash.

10. The revenue of the United States in all its branches to be collected in gold and silver, Treasury notes, or the notes of the specie paying banks, subject to the following restrictions: from and after one year from the passage of the act, the notes of no bank issuing bills of a less denomination than $5 shall be received, and after two years the notes of banks issuing notes of a less denomination than $10 are excluded, *Provided*, that the notes of no bank shall be received which the deposite banks will not credit to the U. S. as cash, and [illegible] *Provided*, that no bonds shall be received which shall not have resumed specie payments on or before the first day of July next.

11. The preceding sections not to be so construed as to prohibit the receipt of land scrip or Treasury certificates now authorized by law, for public lands; and it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make any discrimination in the funds receivable in the different branches of the revenue, except as is provided by the act.

12. No banks to be employed as a depository, which shall not conform to the condition imposed in regard to the denomination of notes issued or circulated by it, &c.

13. The Secretary of the Treasury to lay before Congress, at the commencement of each annual session, or as often as either House may require, a statement of the number, names, condition, &c. of the banks employed as depositories, in order to enable Congress to form a correct judgment as to their soundness, respectability, &c.

14. All other existing acts relating to this subject, to be no longer in force.

THE PRE-EMPTION BILL.

The following are the yeas and nays on ordering this bill to a third reading in the Senate on Saturday:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Mouton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Robinson, Sevier, Tipton, Walker, Webster, White, Williams, Wright, Young.—26.

Nays—Messrs. Calhoun, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Merrick, Prentiss, Roane, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift,—12.

The Senate then, at near six o'clock, adjourned.

The bill as it passed is in these words:

A BILL to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every actual settler of the public lands, who was in possession on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and cultivated any part thereof in said year, shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of an act entitled "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty, and the said act is hereby revived and continued in force two years: *Provided*, That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated any one quarter section of land, each one of them shall have an equal share or interest in the said quarter section, but shall have no claim, by virtue of this act, to any other land: *And provided always*, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to any land to which the Indian title has not been extinguished for six months or more, or to any land specially occupied or reserved for town lots, or other purposes by authority of the United States: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any of the selections of public land for the purposes of education, the use of salt springs, or for any other purpose, which may have been or may be made by any State, under existing laws of the United States.

MARRIED,

At the residence of R. A. Smith, Esq. in this town, on Thursday evening last, in the presence of a brilliant assemblage of friends and acquaintances, by the Rev. F. H. Jennings, Mr. E. W. LEWRIGHT, of Missouri, (formerly of Jefferson county, Va.) to Miss HELEN, daughter of W. Loofbourrow, Esq. of this place.—[*Washington, Fayette County, Ohio Circulator, Jan. 27.*

On Thursday the 18th ult., by the Rev. Charles Martin, Mr. JAMES ADAMS to Miss SARAH WISE, daughter of Mr. Samuel Wise, all of Shepherdstown.

On Thursday the 25th ult., by the Rev. Robert Douglass, Mr. ABRAM LEMON to Miss MARY FOLK, of this county.

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 Clerk's Office of Jefferson county.

February 8, 1838.—2m.

Notice.

HAVING hired for the present year, a negro man named TONEY, belonging to the heirs of John Buckmaster, dec'd, all persons are cautioned not to hire or in any manner employ him, without first making application to me. He has no authority to work for any one but myself, and those who employ him without my consent, must do it upon their own responsibility.

JOSEPH STABRY.

Charlestown, Feb. 8, 1838.—3t.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET,

For the week ending Friday evening, Feb. 2.

BEEF.—There has been a good supply of Beef on the hoof in the market. We quote to-day at $7 to $9, the latter rate for a very prime lot.

PORK.—Live Hogs continue very scarce and have advanced a shade—we now quote them at 7 75 to $8. There is but little killed Pork in the market; we hear of no change in prices, and quote as before from wagons at 6 25 to $6 50, and from stores 6 50 to $7.

FLOUR.—Sales from stores have been made at 7 75 to $8, but very few are now willing to sell under the latter rate. We quote the wagon price at $7 50.

RYE FLOUR.—We continue to quote the wagon price of 1st quality at $4 30, and the store price at 4 75 to $5.

WHEAT.—A cargo of 20 000 bushels of Wheat was received this week by the ship Marmora, from Rotterdam, which is to be put into store

CORN.—A few loads of yellow Corn, received by wagons, were sold during the week at 65 to 68 cents. No white in market—it would probably command 70 cents

OATS.—We quote nominally from stores at 40 cents.

CLOVER-SEED.—We hear of no change in prices, and quote as before from wagons at 5 12½ to $5 37½, and from stores at 5 37½ to $5 62½ per bushel.

PLASTER.—We note a sale of a small parcel at $5 per ton.

WHISKEY.—There has been an improvement in the demand for Whiskey, and sales of barrels have been made at 34 to 34½ cents; small sale of hogsheads at 33 cents; the wagon price of barrels is 30 cents, exclusive of the barrel, with a tendency to decline.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 3.—We quote Flour from Wagons $7; Corn 60 to 62½ cents.

[*Gazette.*

WINCHESTER, Feb. 2—Flour $6 50; Wheat 1 35 to 1 45; Rye 68 cents; Corn 52 per bushel; Oats 32 cents; Plaster $10 per ton; Buckwheat Flour $3 per barrel; Pork $5 per hundred; Firkin Butter 11 to 12 cents per lb; do. Roll 14 cents. [*Republican*

BOSTON, Jan 29.—Flour 8 to $8 50.

NEW-YORK, Jan 31.—Flour 8 to 8 30.

MOBILE, Jan 26.—Flour 8 50 to $9.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan 26.—Flour $7.

CINCINNATI, Jan 29.—Flour $5 62½.

FLOUR.—After a careful examination, the Baltimore American furnishes the following statement of the actual stock of flour on hand, as follows:

		BARRELS.
January 1,	New York,	180,000
" 12,	Philadelphia,	38,000
" 1,	Baltimore,	25,000
" 1,	Alexandria,	1,601
" 1,	Richmond,	10,317
December 22,	Cincinnati,	10,000
January 7,	Pittsburg,	12,000
December 22,	Louisville,	4,000
" 18,	New Orleans,	18,000
	Total	298,917

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 2d 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 Wheel Barrows, Barshears and Shovel Ploughs, Harrow,
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 Paint Mill.
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 Wagon Boxes, for Grain 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 HOWE.

February 8, 1838.—3t.

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, 15th inst. 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; his sire 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 Celor; 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.

☞ *Winchester Republican, Martinsburg Gazette, Romney Intelligencer, and Woodstock Sentinel, will publish to the amount of $3, and send bills to this Office for collection.*

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 expose 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 same time,	14264
To weekly and monthly deposites since that time,	1985
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,	395 25
By special deposites withdrawn,	4174 32
By weekly dep. withdrawn,	50
By interest paid special depositors,	121 56
By cash paid Treasurer's salary to Jan. 1, 1838,	25
By cash paid for printing,	14 50
By am't 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

Liabilities:

Due special depositors,	3925 66
Due depositors and stockholders,	11349 60
	$15275 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.

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.

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 Leesburg, Jefferson county, Va., where grain and pasturage will 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 beat Virginia Tailor 4 mile heats 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. He 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 6 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.—tf.

N. B.—Further particulars made known hereafter.

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:

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

AGAINST

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

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants John A. Mantz and John M. Briem, 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.

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. Briem, lately merchants and co-partners trading under the firm of John A. Mantz and Company, and Jacob Beaner and John Hoskins, DEFTS.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, John A. Mantz, and John M. Briem, 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.

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 G. W. Hammond, 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. Snider'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.

GRAND LOTTERY!

40,000 Dollars High Capital!

$50,000 IN PRIZES OF 1,000.

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.	950
50	do.	900
50	do.	800
63	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

Tickets $10—Half $5—Quarter $2 50.

For fortunate Tickets,

Please address JOHN CLARK,

Baltimore,

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

Feb. 8, 1838.

BRILLIANT SCHEMES.

Virginia State Lottery,

For the benefit of the town of Wheeling,

Class No. 1, for 1838,

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, February 10, 1838.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

$30,000—$10,000—$6,000—$5,000, $4,000—$2,500—$2,000—$1,747½.

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

&c. &c. &c.

Ticket $10—Half $5—Quarter $2 50

Certificates of pack. of 25 whole tickets			$130
Do.	do.	25 half do.	65
Do.	do.	25 quarter do.	$2 50

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.	5,000

$3,000—$2,500—$1,940

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

Ticket $10—Half $5—Quarter $2 50

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets			$130
Do.	do.	25 half do.	65
Do.	do.	25 quarter do.	$2 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—$10,000—$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			$120
Do.	do.	25 half do.	60
Do.	do.	25 quarter do.	30

☞ 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.

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, on [illegible] the 17th day of this month, (February) before the door of the Court-House in Charlestown, a variety of

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Embracing, among other things, a Clock, Bureau, Tables, Looking Glasses, Beds, Bedsteads, and Bedding, Chairs, China and Britania 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, *Trustee.*

Feb 1, 1838.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at Kabletown, on Friday the 9th of February next, the following property:

A Stallion,
Two Riding Horses, 1 Colt,
Household Furniture—among which are a Sideboard, Bureau, Safe, Tables, Chairs, Feather Beds, &c.
Also—a lot of fine Shoats,
Several good Milch Cows,
About 1,000 weight of good Bacon,
And a great variety of other articles too numerous to particularize.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser to give bond and approved security; for purchases under five dollars, the cash will be required. No property to be removed until the terms be complied with.—Sale to commence early on said day, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter.

HEFLEBOWER & SILVER.

Jan. 18, 1838.

COW AND CALF FOR SALE.

INQUIRE of E. Chambers, or H. KEYES.

Feb. 1, 1838.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken Mr. JAMES FLORE into partnership in the Mercantile Business, which will hereafter be conducted under the name of KEYES & FLORE.

The undersigned is very desirous of closing his former business without delay. He respectfully solicits all persons having accounts with him to settle them as soon as convenient. Mr. J. A. CRAIGHILL is authorised to make settlements.

HUMPHREY KEYES.

Charlestown, Feb. 1, 1838.

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, Cassinetts, 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.

NEW GOODS.

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

NEW GOODS,

which I can and will sell cheap for cash, and the public generally on the Jawsat and most reasonable terms. The Stock consists in part of the following articles:

Blue, black, and assorted colored CLOTHS,
Do. do. do. Cassimeres,
Blue and black Goathair Camblet,
London and American Prints,
French Prints,
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,
Pulicat 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. Anklets,
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 my 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 & Silver, 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, that 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, Cassimeres, Cassinets & Vestings,
A general assortment of Domestics,
Fancy Goods, Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Carpeting, Cassimeres, Linens, Muslins, &c.
Also—GROCERIES, such as Coffee, Tea, 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.

FOR RENT,

THE SAW MILL

UPON the Opequon Creek, 2 miles from Leetown. The Mill will be completely repaired, and from its location and the abundance of water with which it is supplied, combine for it advantages which few 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. S. DANDRIDGE.

Feb. 1, 1838.—tf. *Near Leetown.*

Houses and Lots for Rent.

FOR RENT, the House and Lot in Charlestown, lately the residence of Mrs. Shirley, on the Cross Street in the rear of the Bank. Also, a small Dwelling House near the Methodist Church in Charlestown; and a Dwelling House, on the Shepherdstown road, about half a mile below Charlestown. Possession given on the 1st of April.

MICHAEL WYSONG,

Agent for Mrs. Shirley.

Feb. 1, 1838.

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

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.

For the Virginia Free Press.

SONNETS.

By S. Bruce Sutherland.

I sometimes love to roam
Where sweet Potomac rolls along,
And listen to its rude wild song,
And gazing down its rock-strewn bed,
Dream of voices hushed and dead;
Whose joyous tones made music glad,
And filled my heart with glee,
Dispell'd each gloom my bosom had,
And made my dreams be free.
Ah! Susan, such thou wert to me,
When thy soft hand was laid in mine,
And thou all gentleness and truth,
We owned a mutual shrine,
One wild, unbroken stream of youth.

Gazing on thee, bright stream,
Thy lovely waters gentle flow,
I feel a gloom, a midnight woe,
Setting around this youthful heart,
From which I've longed in vain to part,
For oft by the sweet moonlight's gleam,
While thy waves sparkled bright,
Have I dwelt upon an eye's clear beam,
With feelings of delight—
And hopes as free as air, and bright.
But now, Potomac—thy glad waves,
"Rushing o'er their pebbled bed,"
Breathe loneliness from out their caves,
Their charm and music all have fled.

January 25th, 1838.

FEMALE SCHOOL, In Charlestown.

MISS FINE 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 F. 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. Fine 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,
H. WASHINGTON, Principal of the B. Va. Academy.
Rev. WM. M. JACKSON,
Rev. A. B. McCORKLE,
JOHN THOMSON,
GEO. BLAKE LOE,
J. H. W. COIP, Principal of the Berryville Academy.
ROBERT FAGE,
JULIA BERKELEY.

Jan. 18, 1838.—tf

Charlestown Mathematical, 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 Bowden, 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.

English 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 Vita Romæ, Cæsar, The Aeneid, Cicero, Exercises in Latin Phrase Book and Latin Tutor, Epitome of Greek Grammar, Fiske's Greek Grammar and Exercises, Graeca 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, Roman Antiquities, Xenophon, Graeca 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. P. LOCK,
G. R. DOUGLASS,
R. T. BROWN,
AND. HUNTER,
ALEXANDER JONES,
S. W. LACKLAND,
MATTHEW RANSON.

Nov. 30, 1837.

Salt and Plaster

FOR sale by
KEYES & EBY.
Dec. 14, 1837

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,* in a neat manner, at short notice, and in a substantial manner, BLANK BOOKS of every description.

☞ As he is a practical Book Binder, and having connected with it a Paper Ruling Establishment, he feels confident that the work hereafter executed by him will be at least equal to that which has characterised the Establishment for the last two years.

☞ 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.

IRON FOUNDRY.

MILL SMITHING, PATTERN MAKING & IRON TURNING.

THE subscriber having removed his *Foundry and Machine Shop,* to the Depot of the Winchester and Potomac Rail-Road, takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he is prepared to execute orders in the above line, with despatch, having Tools of every kind necessary for doing work in the best manner. He has first-rate workmen in his employ. Persons favoring him with orders, may rely on having them well executed and promptly attended to. He has Patterns of every description, suitable for

Merchant Mills, Saw Mills, and Threshing Machines,

And keeps constantly on hand a general assort of Mould s Boards, Corn Shellers, Wagon Boxes, Fan Wheels, Plaster Breakers, &c.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

May find it to their advantage, by calling and examining for themselves. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

GEO. W. GINN.

N. B. Cash paid for Old Copper, Pewter, Brass, &c. G. W. G.

Winchester, Aug. 10, 1837.—6m

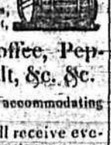
Cotton Yarn, Nails, &c.

A. G. 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.

ALEXANDRIA, D. C., Aug. 31, 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 are conveniently their wheat can get flour at the Mill, or delivered at the Depot, Charlestown, at the market price.

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, Hoffleburger & 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.

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.

REMOVAL.

BOGUE & CLOTHIER, TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public generally, that they have been *compelled* to move to the shop 1 door west of the "Free Press Office," where they will be happy to accommodate all who may favour them with their custom; and as they are determined to remain in the Shop where they are now, they can with *certainty* attend to all work entrusted to their care. Thankful for past favours, they solicit a continuance of the same.

Charlestown, Jan 25, 1838.—3t.

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.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Bowers, Sr., dec'd, are requested to present their respective accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement, without delay; and all those indebted to said estate, will please to make payment forthwith.

WILLIAM BOWERS,
Jan. 21, 1838.—3t. *Exr. of said estate.*

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, December 1st, 1837.

Isaac H. Strider and Samuel T. Strider, two of the distributees of Thomas Strider, in right of their father *Jacob Strider, dec'd,* PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

John Strider, Executor of Christiana Strider, deceased, and Samuel Strider, his security, in the executorial bond, and the said John Strider as administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of Isaac Strider, deceased, and William Strider and Samuel Strider, sureties of the said John Strider in the bond given by him as administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of said Isaac Strider, and the said John Strider as committee of Thomas Strider, and Samuel Strider, and Henry Strider, sureties in the bond given by said John as committee of said Thomas Strider, and John Packett, Sheriff of Jefferson County, and as such administrator of Thomas Strider, deceased, and the distributees of the said Thomas Strider, to wit: the said John Strider, the said Samuel Strider, the said William Strider, Isaac Strider, the said Henry Strider, now living in Mason County, Virginia, John Strider and Jacob Strider, heirs of Jacob Strider, dec'd, Thomas Strider, Joseph Strider, (adults,) and Samuel, Margaret, and John, (infants,) child en and heirs of Philip Strider, deceased, Elizabeth and William, heirs of Mary Tiffin, dec'd, formerly Mary Strider, of the State of Ohio; Lucetia, Isaac Thomas, Joseph and Phebe, heirs of Phebe Keyes, late Phebe Strider of Ohio; and the children and heirs of Elizabeth Fouke, formerly Elizabeth Strider, viz: Sally Bector, widow, formerly Sally Fouke, Thomas Keyes, and Maria his wife, formerly Maria Fouke, in the State of Illinois, Christiana Fouke, Charlotte Fouke, in the state of Illinois, Isaac Fouke and Jacob Fouke, and Sally Tillett, widow, formerly Sally Strider, Charlotte Hall, widow, formerly Charlotte Strider, of Illinois; and the devisees of Isaac Strider, the elder, dec'd, to wit: the said John Strider, Samuel, William, Isaac and Henry Strider, John and Jacob Strider, heirs of Jacob Strider, dec'd; Thomas, Joseph, (adults,) and Samuel, Margaret and John, (infants,) children and heirs of Philip Strider; Elizabeth and William, children and heirs of Mary Tiffin, formerly Mary Strider, Lucretia, Isaac, Thomas, Joseph and Phebe, child en and heirs of Phebe Keyes, late Phebe Strider, and Sally Bector, formerly Sally Fouke, Thomas Keyes and Maria his wife, formerly Maria Fouke, Christiana Fouke and Charlotte Fouke, children and heirs of Elizabeth Fouke, formerly Elizabeth Strider, Sally Tillett, widow, formerly Sally Strider, Charlotte Hall, formerly Charlotte Strider, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

ON motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that Solomon Hays, guardian *ad litem* for the infant defendants, who thereupon filed his answer, and it appearing to the Court that the subpoena in this cause has been duly served upon the home defendents more than four months before this cause was set for hearing as to them, and they still failing to appear and answer, except the defendant, John Strider, who upon his motion this day made, was permitted to file his answer, to which the plaintiffs replied generally; it is ordered, that the Bill as to the home defendants be taken for confessed, except as to the said John Strider.—And it further appearing to the Court that publication has been duly made against the absent defendants, before this cause was set for hearing as to them—on motion of the plaintiffs, the bill as to such absent defendants is taken for confessed. And now upon this first day of December, 1837, upon motion of the complainants by their counsel, and with the consent of the defendant John Strider, this cause came on to be heard upon the bill and exhibits, the answer of said John Strider, and of said guardian *ad litem,* and said order of publication, and was argued by counsel—Upon consideration whereof, the Court doth adjudge, order and decree, that Commissioner Worthington, do examine, state and settle, the several accounts in the Bill and answer mentioned—and that he report his *proceedings* to this court, with any special statements that either party may require, deemed pertinent by him—and the said Commissioner is authorised to examine upon oath any of said parties touching any matters relative to said accounts.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clk.*

Commissioner's Office,

CHARLESTOWN, Jan. 11, 1838.

☞ The parties to the above mentioned suit are hereby notified, that I shall attend at my Office aforesaid, on *Wednesday the 14th day of next month, (February,)* for the purpose of taking the accounts by the above recited order directed, when and where they are required to attend with the necessary vouchers and evidence, to enable me to discharge the duties required by said order.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Com'r.*

Jan. 11, 1838.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, November 30th, 1837.

John R. Hayden, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Elizabeth Avis, *widow and relict of Robert Avis, dec'd, and others,* DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE cause coming on to be heard this 30th day of November, 1837, it is adjudged, ordered and decreed, among other things, that Master Commissioner Worthington do take an account of the debts due from the estate of the said Robert Avis, dec'd, shewing the character and dignity thereof.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBT. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Commissioner's Office,

CHARLESTOWN, Jan. 11, 1838.

☞ UNDER the above order of Court, the creditors of Robert Avis, dec'd, are hereby required to exhibit their claims (legally proven) against said Avis, at the office aforesaid, on Tuesday the 13th day of next month (February.)

R. WORTHINGTON,
Jan. 11, 1838. *Com. Com.*

PISTIER'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

THESE PILLS have long been known, and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, in 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 Diarrhœa, 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 ever used.

CHARLES G. SCOTT, M. D.

☞ These invaluable Pills are for sale by
JOSEPH G. HAYS,
Harpers-Ferry.
SHEPHERD & BRO.
Shepherdstown,
Dec. 7, 1837. *Agents.*

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 "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore confided it to 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.

CAUTION!—*None can be genuine without* a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my 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, Linen 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.

Fresh Oranges,

MALAGA Grapes, Raisins, Nuts, and Confectionary, received and for sale by

YATES & TERRILL.

Halltown, Dec. 28, 1837.

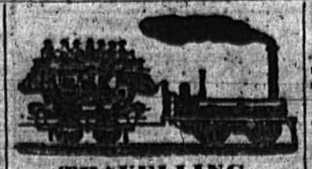
Superior Tobacco.

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.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



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.

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

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

DESCENDING TRADE.

Flour per barrel,	18cts.
Bar Iron, Blooms, Pig Iron, Castings, and Lead, per ton,	$1 80
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.

TRANSPORTATION ON THE *RAIL ROAD.*

THE subscribers, agents for the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road Company are now ready to attend to receiving and delivering of Merchandize at the Charlestown Depot, and to the reception of Country Produce and other commodities, to be forwarded to Baltimore or Georgetown.

Cash to be paid for transportation, on the delivery of Goods.

KEYES & EBY.

Dec. 22, 1836.

Illustration of Reality.

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 stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces 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 F. INGLIS, 341, Arch St.
J. D. THOMAS, M. D. 153 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 was 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.

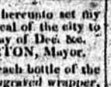
CAUTION!—Observe that each bottle of the Genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, &c.

☞ 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,
January 17, 1838. } 4t.

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, Strap 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 Ship 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 and opened a splendid assortment of

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 Satinets, 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, which, 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,
5-4 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 Cheppas, Pongees, 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,
Silk Umbrellas,
English Merinos,
Super. and common 8-4 Table Linen,
Bergshe Shirting,
Super. and common 6-4 Cambrics and Shirtings,
Brown Domestic Cottons, of different fashions,
4-4 and 7-8 super. and common bleached uslins,
Osnaburgs, Linens, Bed Tickings & Checks,
Canton Flannels, of all colours,
Cambletts, Drab and Green Cloths, of superior quality,
Ladies' Kid and Beaver Gloves,
do. Silk Hose and half Hose, of extra quality,
Ladies' Corset Laces and Braids,
Combs, of every description,
McAnam 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' Prunella, French Kid, Seal-skin, and other Shoes,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Seal-skin Buskins, 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,
An additional assortment of Queens-ware of all qualities and sizes,
And a fresh 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.

Corn and Pork.

THE subscribers wish to purchase 1000 barrels of CORN, and 40,000 lbs. PORK. KEYES & EBY.

Charlestown, Dec. 14, 1837.

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. 4, 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 embraces

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, Human Brothers, Zimmermans Solitude, Arabian Nights, Children of the Abbey, Mysteries of Udolpho, 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 G