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Virginia Free Press.

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the N. Y. Commercial Adv., June 30.

UPPER CANADA.

As was to be expected the new attempt of the Canadian insurgents—an attempt than which there never was one more rash and hopeless—has already ended in the most signal discomfiture. With the powerful force at hand in the upper province, and its skilful distribution at various points, so as to be capable of almost instantaneous concentration wherever needed, it would have been a wonder if [illegible] itself for more than a day or two, at the farthest; and the result is just what was to be anticipated. We shall probably have the particulars in the course of the day, but at present all the information before us is contained in the annexed paragraph from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday:

LATEST FROM CANADA.—Accounts have been received this morning from Canada, of the entire defeat of the insurgent force in the neighborhood of the Short Hills, yesterday, and the capture of their standards and ringleaders. A large body of troops, and 600 Indian warriors had been previously collected in their rear, and gradually hemmed them in. It is said that there are many Americans among the prisoners, who will most probably be tried by a field court martial and be executed forthwith.—All communication across the river has been suspended, and the boats drawn up to prevent the escape of any parties still lurking in the woods.

Death of Mitchell the Pirate.—The notorious MITCHELL, who is said to have been concerned in several piracies, and was supposed to have commanded the "long, low, rakish looking black schooner," which overhauled the packet Susquehanna, died at Mobile on Monday, the 25th ult. He had been imprisoned for a riot, and contrived to make his escape. Several days after he was re-taken, and on his way to prison broke the cords which bound him, and in the scuffle with the officer was shot down, of which wound he died. At the time of his escape from prison, he held a privateering commission in the service of Texas; and his purpose was to get on board of a boat at the wharf and to reach a vessel lying at the Balize ready for the expedition. It is said he had several companions leagued with him.

[Balt. Chronicle.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER.—Col. Hulet (formerly of Winchester Va.) was shot by a worthless fellow of the name of Jones, at Gallatin, (Miss.) on the 8th instant. Col. Hulet accidently entered a store where Jones, in a fit of intoxication, was flourishing a loaded rifle, and happening to say something to Jones about the imprudence of his conduct the latter declared that he would shoot him. Col. H. turned his face, and observing Jones leveling his gun made a step towards him, (but without speaking,) it is thought for the purpose of getting hold of, and turning the muzzle of the gun, but before he could effect his purpose, Jones fired, and three leaden balls, with which the rifle was charged, entered his left breast, just above the nipple. He stepped a pace or two and called to a gentleman to assist him, sank down upon the floor and expired almost instantly. Jones was arrested immediately and taken before a magistrate, who committed him to jail. He is now in close confinement, with a sufficient upon his body to prevent his escape.

SOMETHING NEW.—We have been shown the most ingenious article of furniture we [illegible] by William Wormley, a gentleman already celebrated for his [illegible] and manufactured by Mr. Sommer, at 422 Broadway. It was an article which had the appearance of a sideboard of the modern construction, with a marble slab. It contained a drawer at top, and seemed to have every convenient arrangement of that useful article. Behind is the sleeping room. The doors of this novel sideboard being opened, a bedstead, bed and bedding were driven out on castors, and in two seconds a perfect and beautiful bed was ready to receive its occupant; in two seconds more the bed was rolled into its hiding place and the doors closed upon it, and without the necessity of folding up the bedding. The operation of this ingenious bed was like magic. We have never seen any thing in the shape of a secret bed so perfectly secret as this.—*[N. Y. Star.*

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.—The Engineer appointed to ascertain the damage to the Pennsylvania Canal, by the late freshet, between Huntingdon and Hollidaysburg, has made an estimate, we learn, which assumes that the sum of $100,000 will be necessary to put the works in complete repair.

THE LAMAR FAMILY.—It is said the Lamar family, lost in the Pulaski, were all going to England in the Great Western, to see the Coronation of the British Queen. The young Lamar that survived, has gone raving mad, and his condition draws more strongly on our sympathy than if he had perished amid the waves that closed on his kindred.

We were shown a Leaf of Kentucky Tobacco, this morning, by Mr. Thompson, in North street, which measured in length 37 inches by 17 in width.

[Balt. Patriot.

Liberal Bequest to the University of Va.—We are pleased to learn that the late Christian Bohn, an old and much esteemed, though singular and eccentric German citizen of Richmond, by his last will bequeathed the whole of his extensive and valuable Library, and all his large and beautiful collection of Engravings, Lithographic Prints, Maps, &c. to the University of Virginia. The Library consists of about 4,000 volumes, principally German, [illegible] French and Dutch, and embracing a large number of standard works on Natural History, especially Botany and the Arts. This legacy, the original cost of which is believed to have been upwards of nine thousand dollars, [illegible] friend of the institution, will swell its Library to near 16,000 volumes, and entitle it to rank next to those of Harvard and Yale.

The extensive and beautiful collection of rare and curious Shells, presented to the University by Prof. John A. Carr, *late* before his death, have been tastefully arranged in glass cases, in the Whispering Gallery of the Rotunda, and excite the admiration of the numerous visitors from a distance who daily resort to the University, as they pass through Charlottesville, on their way to the Springs. In our travels in the South, we have examined many valuable and interesting collections of shells, but this surpasses any we have ever seen, both in the variety and richness of the specimens.—*[Charlottesville Advocate.*

Gen Scott has published an order stating that the removal of Indians, for emigration from the Middle District, late Cherokee country, being nearly, or quite completed, arrangements will be commenced at once for the honorable discharge and payment of the volunteers and militia in the service of the United States within that district.

The people of Georgia are delighted at the successful termination of this Indian business.

TEXAS.—We learn from the Houston National Banner, of the 18th ult. that Col. Hockley has been appointed Secretary of War, of the Republic of Texas, in the place of Col. Bee, resigned. The Banner speaks in highly favorable terms of the qualifications and character of both these gentlemen.

VALUE OF REAL PROPERTY.—Lands in the vicinity of Baltimore, as remarked by the American, continue to command good prices. As a proof of which it is mentioned that the "Maryland Farm," containing 54½ acres, four miles from the city, on the Frederick road, was yesterday sold at the Exchange, by the H. W. Bool, Jr., for the sum of $9,401. The purchaser was Dr. H. Swartze.—*[Balt. Int.*

Mortality among Ducks.—We learn that several of the farmers of Long Island have recently had nearly their entire flocks of young ducks destroyed by a red insect named the Lady "Bug." Curiosity led to the discovery by opening the bodies, and the bugs were taken out alive by the handful. The excessive luxuriance of vegetation this season has vastly augmented the production of all the insect tribe that feed upon it.—*Balt. Pat.*

TREASURY NOTES.—The whole amount of Treasury notes authorised by the act of 12th of October, 1837, has been issued by the Treasurer of the United States, viz: $10,000,000.

The amount returned to the Treasury for duties and lands, and in payment of debts, is about $6,570,000.

There has been issued up to this day, under the provisions of the act of the 21st of May, 1838, $1,974,011 25

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July 2, 1838.

The French man-of-war "Hercule" recently at Newport, was a three decker, mounting 140 guns, and had a crew of 900 men. A great portion of the men were young, say from 25 to 30 years of age. They were permitted to go on shore, in companies of 60, at a time. While on shore, they were particularly noticed for the correctness of their deportment. The remark is repeatedly made, that an instance of intoxication had not been witnessed among them.—*Balt. American.*

A violent paper war has been carried on since the April election, between the late Delegate from the county of Northampton, Mr. SEGAR, and the Delegate elect, Mr. SAVAGE, which, as we anticipated from the character of the language employed, led to correspondence preliminary to a Duel. The parties repaired to Washington, and were there fortunate enough to meet with friends who adjusted the difficulty, as will appear from the following card:

A CARD.—The undersigned, friends of Messrs. SEGAR and SAVAGE, having, without consultation, with their principals, and upon their sole responsibility, agreed to refer the contemplated affair of honor between those gentlemen to the final arbitrament of the Hon. Mr. PICKENS, of S. Carolina, and the Hon. [illegible], of Mississippi, are happy to announce that it has been adjusted in a manner entirely honorable to both parties, upon the basis of a mutual withdrawal of all charges or remarks personally offensive to either.

They cannot forbear at the same time from expressing their high sense of the generous and persevering efforts of the Hon Messrs WISE and HUNTER, of Virginia, by whose earnest and intelligent interposition this painful controversy was at length brought to a pacific termination.

A young and pretty girl, who attended in Mr. Levy's store, Chesnut street, has been missing for a day or two, and was this morning taken out, a corpse, from the Chesnut street dock, where it appears, she drowned herself.—A love affair is said to have caused the suicide.—*U. S. Gazette.*

THE HEAT IN JUNE.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, who keeps a regular record of the weather, states that the past month of June has been the hottest which has been experienced for the last eight years:

The average heat of June, 1830, was 67.
Do. do. 1831, do. 73.
Do. do. 1832, do. 67.
Do. do. 1833, do. 67.
Do. do. 1834, do. 67.
Do. do. 1835, do. 66.
Do. do. 1836, do. 69.
Do. do. 1837, do. 66.
Do. do. 1838, do. 73.

It will be seen by the above that [illegible] heat, and we state with accuracy, they were the two warmest *June* months during the period of thirty-one years; and June, 1836, was the coolest month *Crime* for the same period.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The great fire in N. York, two and a half years ago, was full four times as destructive as the late fire in Charleston. On the former occasion, the New York Charity Committee put fouith an eloquent and touching appeal to the people of the Union for aid, and the entire contributions, exclusive of those made within the city of New York itself, amounted to less than $15,000; and the amount of those made from the South was less than $3,000. On the other hand, the contributions, already made to the Charleston sufferers amount to upwards of seventy thousand dollars, and the greater portion of that amount is from the North. Shall we have any more dissertations upon Northern penuriousness and hostility to the South.

Louisville Journal.

It appears that the disputed Territory in Maine, a subject so public in national interest and the decision of whose geographical demarcation must be shortly made, contains about 10,700 square miles, more than the whole State of Massachusetts. A considerable portion of this tract is represented as calculated to make good tillage land. One half the territory or upwards of 3,000,000 acres, belongs to Massachusetts.

STORM.—There was a violent storm of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, in the neighborhood of Martinsburg, Va., on Saturday last, in the course of which the lightning struck the dwelling house of A. Sheerer, Esq. and felled two of his servants to the floor; the other inmates escaped injury. The Printing Office of the Martinsburg Gazette was also struck by lightning, though with no other injury than a severe shock to Mr. Hunter, sitting near the stove at the moment. A Cow belonging to Mr. G. Doll, was killed.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—A providential escape from death by a party of stage coach passengers is related in the Cincinnati Whig:

We learn from an authentic source that the stage running from Guyandotte to the Virginia Springs, was, on Thursday morning last at three o'clock, precipitated over a precipice thirty feet high, about a mile east of Guyandotte, materially injuring several passengers in the stage at the time. The accident was occasioned by the breaking of the bridle bit of one of the lead horses, by which they became unmanageable.

The passengers in the stage were Major Mulford, his wife and two children, of New Orleans, and Colonel W. H. Robertson and wife, of Mobile.

Major Mulford had one of his arms fractured, and was otherwise considerably bruised—his wife and children escaped with but little injury.

Col Robertson of the house of Robertson, Beal & Co.) was very severely injured in the back and hip. It was at first supposed that his wounds were fatal, but a letter has since been received [illegible] which states that he was considered out of danger at the time the letter was written. His wife was injured *our limbs.*

It seems to us to be a miracle that all of the passengers were not instantly killed.

At a meeting of the friends of the American Colonization Society, held in Washington on the 13th instant, it was resolved, "that it be recommended to the managers and friends of the society to endeavor to raise for its objects in the next six months, one hundred thousand dollars."—*Alex. Gazette.*

Forgery in Philadelphia.—A forgery to the amount of about $13,000, is said to have been lately committed on one of the banks in Philadelphia.

[Balt. Pat.

Col. Joseph Paxton, of Catawissa Columbia County, Penn., last week sold a Heifer of the half Durham breed for *one thousand dollars*, which was raised and fattened by himself.

MANGE IN HORSES.—A correspondent of the Southern Planter says:—"During my travels through the State, especially towns and villages, I see a vast number of same dying with what is called the mange, while many others are on the eve of expiring. This disease is very easily cured if persons would take the trouble of pulverizing sulphur and giving each hog affected, one table spoonful in a little corn meal dough, twice a week for two weeks—they will shed the scurf and become perfectly clean.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.—We are happy to communicate to our brethren of the press that we have found a simple and economical substitute for the ordinary *lye* used for washing type, and which is applied by a machine which does not destroy the type, [illegible] through does, and clears away the ink for more effectually than either. Receipt—Put into a close earthen vessel two Scots pints of rain or river water; take one pound of caustic or unslaked lime, one pound of quick sulphur; [illegible] well for ten minutes; then lay it aside, and allow the ingredients to settle. In the course of next day, it should be carefully poured out quite transparent, into another vessel, where it may be kept for [illegible] it well from the action of the atmosphere. [illegible] ink, and dissolves *fifty* on the face of the letter, has not the slightest tendency to injure the metal, as we have proven by numerous experiments. It is used for washing jobs, &c., by being poured on a small piece of sponge, which should be firmly tied on the end of a stick; [illegible] revive it will scarcely injure the finest of the superior. After it has once been laid on, the job is cleaned from the silk by flashing a couple of pails-full of water on it. We may add, that half a farthing's worth of this lye will be sufficient to wash the largest form, and may be accomplished in five minutes. After a most satisfactory trial of twelve months, we would recommend it to the trade. Having [illegible] it as a duty, we are anxious that all our brethren should participate in the benefits of our discovery.

Farmers Gazette.

POLITICAL.

Here is a forcible article, which we cut several weeks ago from the New York Express.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

That Mr. Van Buren and all who choose to sink with his falling fortunes, are now doomed men, no observing mind can doubt. Ever since Gen. Jackson and his farewell message, proclaimed from the steps of the capitol, "I leave this great people prosperous and happy"—that is, for the 1st fifteen months,—Mr. Van Buren and the country under his administration of the government have been running down hill. Wherever he has saved himself it has been as in New Hampshire, by such losses as show that another such victory and he and his all are ruined men. In the mean-time the Whig victories, as to numbers, effect, and significant indications have clearly shown that the tide is turned, not in Maine alone, not in Mississippi alone, but here, there, and every where, the current being as it were, that of the great outlet of the northern lake, a Niagara water-fall, whence inland oceans were disembogueing from the St. Lawrence Gulf.

What has Mr. Van Buren to stand up against this cataract of public opinion? What, of history fame, to hold on men's minds? Gen. Jackson could stem it somewhat, for he had done the country some service—but Mr. Van Buren has no story, no history, no name. He has not even a place in his country's story. He has not adorned his career with a single act of immortality. Whenever *he* comes before the people again, unaided by the popular powers of his partizans in the various States, the force of these observations will be seen. It was with great difficulty that he was nominated for the Presidency. He was elected by a minority of the people, acting in chance majorities in the States. Gen. Jackson gave him all the tremendous influence of his popularity and his power. But ever since Gen. Jackson went to the Hermitage, almost every election has gone against the follower in his footsteps."

As to Mr. Van Buren's policy for the future, he is in the most peril as candidate a Republican President can possibly be in. He has a standing army of 10,000 office holders, whom he is trying to lead ahead through a narrow and doubtful defile, and whom the popular militia of the country out in solid nations as to strength, have hedged in on every side. The moment he shall start on a count, the Whig militia pick it off—The leaders of his hundreds and tens of hundreds, as in Virginia, are all shot down. In the mean time, his minions, the money-lenders, the great [illegible] standing army, are nearly used up.—Already he has made [illegible] declaration of bankruptcy and begs for popular relief. As to retreat the thing is impossible, for his prospective Vetoes and his pledges prevent a retreat. He has cut down all the bridges [illegible] head him, and blocked up all the roads. That he can't go ahead every body sees. The Sub-Treasury is on his flat, nailed to the staff, and he must sink or swim with it. Of the probability of his being able to fix that upon the country, when the people next winter reach the Senators from New Jersey, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, Maine Mississippi, North Carolina, Connecticut and New York, or some of the representatives of these States, our readers can judge as well as ourselves.

Mr. Van Buren is well aware, we see, of his doom, and like all routed and disappointed generals, he resorts to promises and predictions to keep up hope. In some States, we are told, as in Baltimore, "the Democracy has gone [illegible]." In others, as in Virginia, "the Democracy would not come out." In others, as in New York, "the spring elections were to show Democratic reactions," and "her Democratic reactions" have so come, that even in the very capital of Mr. Van Buren, the capital of his own State, his own city, his own home, his household troops, body guards, have been routed in such a manner as to leave him only a constable, the solitary wreck of the sceptre he once had there! All sorts of *lying bulletins* have been put forth to account for defeat. Rhode Island, which ousted an Administration Governor and elected a Whig Governor showed "a Democratic Reaction," because the Whigs did not chose to make as great an effort, as when, in doubt, they ousted Dutee J. Pearce. Connecticut, which showed a larger vote than ever, was always "a Hartford Convention State." For Mississippi, the story is not made yet, but rely upon it, it will come—Ayes, we have just received it, it has come. The paper money is bad there! The People are in debt! The speculators are ruined! *They* have changed the State! The Summer Campaign is now [illegible] hope for all he recovers his own State; and if it were possible for him to recover own State, what could he do with it, after he had lost his allies every where else?

We have written this article not so much for political purposes, as to save worthy men from the fortunes of a doomed man. Mr. Van Buren is not worth sinking with. The man is a blockhead who will go down to the bottom for a man who never in his life did a gallant act. Of the facts here, every intelligent man can judge as well as ourselves. We are but the publishers here, of what every body says out of doors. The revolution in public opinion is greater than it was in 1809, and far greater than in 1828. If Mr. Van Buren was really a great man, it is barely possible he might save himself. He hopes the Whigs will divide, we know. But the Opposition, he ought to see, in whatever else they disagree, agree wholly in this,—that he and his crew must be thrown out of the Ship of State—that they must have but one candidate, and whoever is not for *him*, is for Mr. Van Buren in effect. On this subject there is no division, for upon this, all to a man agree.—His hopes then are that the times will be better, and that the times will buoy him up. We tell him he is not *buoyable* matter. It is too late in the day to save him. The wreckers will not take the trouble. The hulk is not worth the bill. Before he had been so water logged, he might have been rigged up with jury-masts, but it is now too late. There is no inducement to save him. "The spoils," to promise even to the venal, are worth more than "the spoils" possessed. The *outs* outnumber the *ins*. Thus he will be beaten on his own ground of bargain and corruption, if he attempts to challer. Again, there is no "glory" in him. There is no "hurrah" in his name, as the hurrah boy said in the streets. Whatever all these auxiliary aids may be worth he has none of them. *He is a* DOOMED MAN. When his epitaph is written from Kinderhook, it written justly, it will read somewhat thus:

"Here lies the man who, by cunning, became President of this Great Republic, but who at last became so cunning, that he cozened himself. He was the "Great Little Man of his Day."

EVIDENCE OF INCONSISTENCY.

"The proposition of Mr. Leigh to dissolve all connection between the Treasury and Banks, is *disorganizing and revolutionary*, subversive of the fundamental principles of our government and its entire practice, from 1789 down to this day!! It is *as palpable as the sun* that the effect of this scheme would be to bring the public treasure much nearer the actual custody and control of the President than it is now, and expose it to be plundered by an hundred hands, where one cannot now reach it."—*Washington Globe of November 30th, 1837.*

"Individual agents will probably be found less responsible [illegible] and economical than *Banks*."—*Mr Woodbury's Report, December 1837.*

"The State Banks are found fully adequate to the performance of all services which are required to the Banks of the United States, [illegible] and with the same cheapness."—*Gen. Jackson's Message of 1834.*

"Experience teaches us that the loss by one *warehouse* has been greater in amount than all that has been lost by Banks."—*Mr. Woodbury's Report, 1837.*

"BANKS CANNOT BE DISPENSED WITH except at the sacrifice of all justice in regard to the contracts made under a mixed currency, and without a violation of the faith pledged in the legislation (where honestly obtained) by which they were established. The subject must be left to gradual reform, to which the people of the several States are fully competent."—*Washington Globe.*

Van Buren's Prospects.—When the present Congress convened, Mr. Van Buren had a majority of votes in the House of Representatives. He is now left in a minority of fourteen upon the "independent Treasury" and [illegible] measure of his Administration.

Which is the Shin Plaster Party?—The Government says the Missouri Republican) has issued ten millions of Shin Plasters, which greatly exceed the issues of all the Banks in the Union, since the suspension of specie payments. This being the fact, which should be called the Shin-Plaster party?

True wisdom.—A German philosopher has just published a book in answer to the question, "How does man arrive at truth?" "We have not read the treatise, and therefore do not know how it is done in Germany; but in the United States men arrive at truth by reading the WHIG newspapers.

From the Washington Mississippian.

Balance of Power.—The result of the late vote rejecting the Sub-Treasury Bill gives 111 Sub-Treasurytes, and 100 Whigs, showing that these two parties are very nearly balanced. The 16 Conservatives, it is clearly seen, are competent to turn the scale on any party question in either direction, according to their sense of duty.

The following are the names of the Conservatives, who, hitherto acting with a noble spirit that entitles them to grateful recollection they spurned the trammels of party, and came first and foremost to the rescue of their country:

NATHANIEL R. BOREDN, of Mass.
JOHN C. CLARK, of N. Y.
ZADOC CASEY, of Illinois.
JOHN EDWARDS, of N. Y.
HENRY A. FOSTER, of N. Y.
JAMES GARLAND, of Va.
STATON CRANFIELD, of Geo.
GEORGE W. HOPKINS, of Va.
DANIEL KILGORE, of Ohio.
HUGH S. LEGARE, of S. C.
WM. L. MAY, of Illinois.
JAMES M. MASON, of Va.
ARCHIBALD STEWART, of Va.
ABRAHAM VANDEVEER, of N. Y.

FROM WASHINGTON.

AND YET ANOTHER STRUGGLE FOR THE CASH!

No sooner defeated in one project to seize the Public Money and put it under the entire control of the Executive, with his grand army of Sub-Treasurers, in the shape of Disbursing officers, than another scheme is resorted to. Detected by the People and finding themselves going down to the bottom the Administration, with its train bands, clung to the *Money Power* with the tenacity of death itself. In this is their only hope!

We refer the reader to the following outline of Mr. Wright's last plan, which we copy from the National Intelligencer.—*Balt. Pat.*

As introduced by its author, the bill contained but one section, and the object of that section was to provide, in effect, that notwithstanding any thing contained in the 5th section of the deposite act, it should be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize the receipt of bills, in payment of debts due to Government, of banks which may have since the 4th of July, 1836, issued or paid out notes or bills of less denomination than five dollars, but with this restriction: that no bills shall be received of banks which shall, *after the first day of October next*, issue or pay out notes or bills of less denomination than five dollars. In other words, the incapacity attached to bank notes by reason of the banks having heretofore issued or paid out small bills is removed, and they are to have till the first day of October next to call in their small notes, and their bills will then be receivable at the post office, custom-house, &c.

Mr. Webster moved a section, removing, in like manner, the disqualification which prevents banks from being selected as deposite banks, incurred by issuing small bills. This gave rise to much debate; and Mr. Wright moved instead of the section thus proposed by Mr. Webster, a section *repealing the deposite system*, that is to say, the first twelve sections of the deposite law, the remaining sections of that law being those which respect merely the distribution or deposit with the States. This motion was adopted, and in this shape the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. It has therefore two sections, the first as we have described it, and the second the general repeal of the deposite system.

As it respects the interests of the money which it shall be lawful for the Secretary to receive, it is, in effect, the same as if the whole were to be, that, from and after the first day of October next, the legal resolution of 1816 will be the law of the land, except that no bills or notes of any bank are to be received, which bank shall, after that day, issue or pay out notes of less denomination than five dollars.

As it respects the custody or keeping of the public money, it is evident that this bill puts all things back to the condition in which they were after the removal of the deposites and before Congress passed the law for the deposite and keeping of such public money; that is to say, *the public money is hereafter to be received, deposited, and kept, where, how, and as the Treasurer of the United States may see fit.*

THE LATEST "EXPEDIENT."

The latest project of the Administration for regulating the fiscal affairs of the Government, yesterday passed the Senate by a majority of five votes.

That bill is, in fact, an attempt to empower the President of the United States, of his own mere will and pleasure, to do that which the Sub-Treasury bill proposed to do by legislative action. In other words, the Senate now asks of the House of Representatives to grant perpetuation to the President of the United States to do the very thing which the Senate has asked the House of Representatives itself to do, and which the House of Representatives has twice solemly determined that it will have no hand in doing.—That is the short of it.

The bill proposes, in truth, TO RESTORE THE REIGN OF JACKSONISM IN ALL ITS "GLORY."

It proposes to invest the PRESIDENT with an uncontrolled power to prescribe what sort of money shall be received in payment of dues to the Government, to the extent of requiring (if he choose) the whole revenue of twenty or thirty millions of dollars a year to be paid *exclusively in specie.*

It then proposes to leave it entirely at the discretion of the President to direct *where* and *by whom*, and in what amounts and proportions, this specie, or whatever other money, shall be kept [illegible] to the money may be lent, by half millions at a time, or by ten times that amount at a time, to any bank or individual whatsoever whom the Executive may choose to trust, to propitiate, or to buy up, as men have been before propitiated or bought up by means of the deposites. It proposes, of course, also, to empower the PRESIDENT to punish by a withdrawal of the deposites, any such depository as his displeasure may chance to light upon, just as the late President of the United States visited his displeasure on the Bank of the United States by the removal from it of the public deposites.

Finally after clothing the PRESIDENT with this more than regal power, the bill proposes to place it all within the cover and protection of THE VETO.—For, the power which it is now proposed to confer upon the President, if the House concur with the Senate, will be beyond the reach of remedy by legislation, so long as a single vote more than one-third of the members in either House of Congress shall stand by the President in the exercise of it.

[National Intel.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

JULY 2, 1838.

SUB-TREASURY.—Mr. Wright's abominable measure came up on the third reading.

Messrs. Webster, Benton, Calhoun, Preston and Strange debated it, and then it passed by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Clayton, Clay, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, King, Lum, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Smith, (Conn.) Strange, Tipton, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—27.

NAYS—Bayard, Calhoun, Henry Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith, (Ind.) Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—22.

KILLED AT LAST!—It will be seen by the letter of our Washington Correspondent, that the atrocious Sub-Treasury Monster has been killed at last. Its fate was ultimately sealed by the Representatives of the people, on the glorious Fourth! The section of Mr. Wright's bill, throwing the whole money power into the hands of the Executive, was rejected and stricken out by the decided vote of 119 to 100. The bill thus truly amended, was sent to the Senate, and the amendment concurred in by that body. So ends, we trust, the efforts of the Administration, to *clutch the people's money!* It is now for the people to pass upon these efforts.—*Balt. Patriot.*

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Noyes asked leave to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That to the end of the present session, no member shall be allowed to speak more than fifteen minutes at one time, and not more than once to the same question, without leave of the House, and it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the House, and the Chairman of the Committee, to call the member to order who violates this rule.

Resolutions of Mr. Noyes followed the reading of this resolution, with a few objections.

Mr. N. moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Legaré hoped the gentleman would withdraw his motion. The committee on Foreign Affairs in replying to the extraordinary speech of the gentleman from Mr. Adams's "A laugh."

The Vice President on the hitch, having mentioned that he would not [illegible] the chair during the pre[illegible] for a President pro. tem. Mr. King, of Alabama, was elected, and on being conducted to the Chair, briefly returned his thanks.

Difference of Opinion.—The following colloquy actually took place between two Senators, during the discussion on the Tariff Bill, on a motion to reduce the duty on Molasses:

Senator Benton.—Whiskey is the healthiest liquor that is taken, as men are known to have been drunk upon it forty or fifty years while rum finishes its victim in eight or ten!

Senator Garland.—I understand the gentleman from Missouri, that a man may be drunk on whiskey for 10 years. This is a reason why I shall vote against the duty, as I am in favor of that liquor which will soonest despatch the drunkard.

Mr Cambreleng's Declaration.—"Suppose we reject this bill and go home, does the Sub Treasury cease? No, Sir, it must continue as it is now, *the law of the land*, and WILL continue through 1838, '39, '40, and '41, IN SPITE OF ALL THE LAMENTATIONS HERE OR ELSEWHERE."

What has more *ends* than a shoemaker's shop? D'ye give it up? Why, the Florida war.

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THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1838.

The Reward of the Faithful.—The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot of Friday last, says—"The President, to-day, nominated FELIX GRUNDY, the instructed Senator from Tennessee, to the office of Attorney-General of the United States: and the nomination was confirmed. What a fate adviser of the crown! Those political appointments serve one purpose—they make people laugh at the incompetency of the incumbents."

Mr. G. was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Butler.

Congress—Sub-Treasuries—Special Deposites—Wright's Bill—and all—adjourned *sine die* on Monday last.

We are indebted to the Hon JAMES M MASON for many valuable public documents forwarded to us during the late session of Congress.

THE WEATHER.—The Baltimore American of Tuesday last says—"Monday was decidedly the warmest day of the season, the afternoon. In the exchange, which is comparatively a cool place, it was at 89°. A gentleman who has been in the habit for years past of noticing the weather, states that at a very early hour, yesterday morning, the thermometer at his country seat was at 77°, being one degree hotter at that time of the day than he had ever before known it."

In this place on Monday last the thermometer was at one time as high as 93. Our *Bet* declared that the sun was so hot that it drew turpentine out of the oak boards upon our portico.

THE FOURTH.—In many towns and cities the Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated this year with more than usual pomp and ceremony. In this town every thing passed off without a single occurrence to mar the festivities of the day. The Oration for the occasion was delivered by GEORGE WM. RANSON, Esq, in the Methodist Church, preceded by Religious ceremonies by the Rev. Mr. LARKIN, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by WM C. WORTHINGTON, Esq. The Dinner for the festival was prepared at the hotel of Mr. I. N. Carter.

The Oration of Mr. Ranson was appropriate, pure in style, and fully met the high expectations of a respectable audience.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS are to be chosen in fourteen States the present year, and the elections will take place in the following order:

Louisiana, 1st Monday in July (over.)
Illinois, 1st Monday in August.
Missouri, do. do.
Vermont, 1st Tuesday in September.
Maine, 2d Monday in September.
Georgia, 1st Monday in October.
Arkansas, do. do.
South Carolina, 2d Monday in October.
New Jersey, 2d Tuesday in October.
Pennsylvania, do. do.
Ohio, do. do.
New York, 1st Monday in November.
Massachusetts, 2d Monday in November.
Delaware, 2d Tuesday in November.

Dr. OVERFIELD, a gentleman well known in this and the neighboring counties, as a Surgeon Dentist, has just published in Winchester a work entitled "A Public Treatise on the Nature and Diseases of the Human Teeth."

COST OF COURT.—A civil action was tried at Springfield, Mass., last week, which occupied the time of the court from Monday until Thursday afternoon. The subject of litigation was a cow, worth, perhaps, $20.—It has been tried several times, and the costs of carrying it on amount to nearly $1000.—The verdict of the jury was for the defendant.

The President's House was not open on the 4th of July, as has been customary, owing to the death of the sister of the President.

A Whig Festival took place at Havre-de-Grace, Maryland, on Tuesday last, at which Messrs. Prentiss, Wise, Menifee, and Kennedy of the House of Representatives were present as invited guests.

Incendiaries are still at work in Baltimore. On Monday last the extensive Steam Engine Factory of Mr. Charles Reeder, on the south side of the Basin, was entirely consumed by fire. Mr. Reeder is of opinion that the fire originated from design, having been communicated while the workmen were at dinner.—*Balt. Pat.*

CAPTURE OF HENDERSON.—By the Cincinnati News, of July 3, we have the following intelligence:—

"*Capture of Henderson.*—Yesterday morning John B. Henderson, charged with forging Treasury drafts, who recently broke jail at Washington, D. C., and for whose apprehension a reward of $1000 had been offered, was taken by officers L. Hazen and D. D. Jones, on board the steam boat Huntress, at our wharf, on his way to Texas. He was immediately placed before W. Duty, Esq., but though much disguised, evidence as to his identity was unnecessary, as he at once admitted that he was the man sought for. He seemed to treat the matter of his arrest with much *sang froid*, as though he considered escape easy. He is now in jail waiting the orders of the Marshal of the District of Columbia."

The Conservatives of Maine are about to nominate a candidate for Governor. They declare themselves utterly opposed to Mr. Fairfield, the nominee of the Loco-Focos.

STEAMBOAT PULASKI.—The Wilmington (N. C.) Advertiser says:—

"We expect in a day or two, to lay before the public a statement, not yet properly authenticated, but which we believe to be true, which will place the awful responsibility of this dreadful loss of life, where it should rest.

"'Tis a burden
Too heavy for a man who hopes for heaven."

But justice demands its victim, and truth must not blench, however frightful may be the consequence."

SOUTH CAROLINA.—It is very singular that the wealthy planters of this State, who, being in a great measure exempt from the drudgery of daily toil, have ample leisure and opportunity to inform their minds, and think for themselves, should surrender their own judgments to the keeping of one man on all and every question. Gen. Hamilton in his speech at the late extra session of the Legislature, gave a striking picture of the political condition of South Carolina, and the kind of absolute despotism exercised over her legislators by Mr. Calhoun. He stated in unqualified terms that before Mr. Calhoun consented to become the foster father of the Sub-Treasury, he did not believe there were *ten* men in the State, with whom it found favor: but that in November last he was able to work the conversion of about one hundred and twenty-five citizens of the State, who happened to be respectable members of the Legislature, and "that too with a miraculous suddenness, almost equal to that of the mighty apostle on his journey to Damascus."

SEVENTEEN YEARS AGO.—The following is extracted from Niles' Register, and was taken from the Cincinnati Price Current of December 21, 1821.

"Cork is now selling at 7 cents per lb.—Flour $4 per bbl.—fine beef, hind quarters, 2 cents—veal 2 cents—fowls 6¼—eggs 8 cents dozen—butter 10 cts. per lb.—patridges 25 cents dozen—turkeys, very fine, 33 cents each—lard 3.—hams 8 cents lb.—vegetables equally cheap—society excellent."

BOSTON BANKS.—A letter from Boston dated July 1st, states that all the Boston Banks and the Bank of Lowell (whose circulation is over two hundred thousand dollars,) have resumed specie payments.

RESUMPTION.—The Bank Committee of the city and county of Philadelphia had a meeting on Thursday evening, at the Exchange in that city, at which, as we learn, a resolution was adopted, (yeas 40—nays 4,) recommending to the Banks generally the 1*st day of August next*, as the time for a resumption of specie payments.—With the general Government friendly to the measure of resumption, and the money power of the Treasury prevented *by law* from assuming a hostile attitude to the banks, in their efforts for resumption, there is no doubt but the banks generally might resume very shortly and probably as soon as the day above indicated.—[*Balt. Pat.*

LAND SALE.—In pursuance of the provision of a treaty made and concluded between the commissioner of the U. States and the chiefs of the Wyandot Indians, a public sale of land will take place at Marion, Ohio, commencing on the 6th day of August, and continuing two weeks.—[*Wheeling Gaz.*

Arrangements are in contemplation at Staunton, Va. to celebrate the hundredth Anniversary of the existence of Augusta county. It was ushered into existence as one of the Shires of what was then the Colony of Virginia, on the 1st of November, 1738, in the twelfth year of the reign of George II. What great and important changes have taken place throughout the length and breadth of our happy land, since this event took place!

[*Gettysburg Sentinel.*

The Hon. JAMES K. PAULDING, the New Secretary of the Navy, was sworn into office on Monday last, and is now at his post in the discharge of his duty.

The late earthquake in the West was felt in all the towns in the southern part of Indiana.

Within the last four years no less than 200 steamboats have been built at Pittsburg.

The following capital sentiment was given as a toast by Col. Winthrop, at the late dinner of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery" Sips," at Faneuil Hall, Boston:

"*Ballots and Bullets*—The paper currency and metallic basis of a Free People—only we remember that the former can only be secured from depreciation by the copious and abundant supply of the latter—always ready to redeem it."

A Fortunate Discovery.—A gentleman calling himself Lord Alexander Stuart has discovered that he is heir to the throne of France, and has accordingly laid his claims before the British Government. Canada being therefore a mere private domain, we trust that all the revolutionists will at once see the injustice of attempting to possess it.

Among the passengers in this city, we have had among us for some days Col. FELIX HUSTON, of Texas, formerly a distinguished citizen of Mississippi. He is, we understand, about to visit Niagara and the Canadas, before his return to the South. It is probable that, in no previous year, will so many respectible Southerners have visited Canada as during the present season.

[*N. Orleans.*

The Bank of Washington City, has issued the following notice, under date of 5th instant:

With the view of rendering the notes of this institution (which has since the first of September last, been redeeming all its issues in gold or silver equivalent to specie throughout the Union, it has, in anticipation of the general resumption of specie payments, effected such an arrangement with the Bank of America, in the city of New York, that all notes of this Bank, which may be put in circulation will, as expressed on their face, be with certainty paid in specie, on demand either at that Bank or this, at the option of the holder.

A boxing master at Washington City has been overrun with scholars, all members of Congress—since the first fight between Bell and Turney.

[*N. O. Picayune.*

THE ANNIVERSARY.

The 62d anniversary of American Independence was celebrated with great spirit, splendor and effect in this city, on Wednesday last. We are inclined to believe the display has never been excelled here, certainly not excelled.

At 11 o'clock the line was formed on the Main street, consisting of seven companies, making a highly imposing appearance. They then marched into and formed, on H street, where the line was reviewed by Lieutenant Governor Rutherfoord, (the Governor being absent,) attended by Colonel Armistead and Major Winston. After the review, the Companies marched to the City Hall, where they partook of refreshments.

Dr. William A. Patteson read the Declaration of Independence, prefaced by a few excellent remarks, and a number of toasts and patriotic sentiments were given out—the whole exciting an unusual degree of pleasure.—*Rich. Whig, July 6.*

We learn from the Winchester Republican that the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated by the citizens of that town in the handsomest and most imposing manner. At 10 o'clock a procession was formed in front of Baylor's Hotel, under the direction of Col. James H Carson and Maj Jos S. Carson, Marshals of the day. It was composed of Capt. Lee's "Highland Rangers," the beautiful, well disciplined and handsomely equipped company of Blues, "Infantry" from Baltimore, under the command of Capt. Keyser, the Masonic Society, and the *Independent Order of Odd Fellows*. Having received the Rev. Chevis, the orator of the Day, the Reader of the Declaration, and the Clergy of the town, and some of the little remnant of the surviving soldiers of the Revolution, the procession moved to the Kent street Church, where a fervent and patriotic appeal to the Throne of Grace, in behalf of our country and her institutions, was made by the Rev. Mr. Kilpatrick, the Declaration of Independence read by Wm L. Clark, Esq, and a brilliant and eloquent Oration pronounced by Robert Y. Conrad, Esq. At half past three o'clock the Highland Blues, the Eutaw Infantry, and a number of citizens repaired to Aulick's *Virginia House*, where they partook of a sumptuous and elegant dinner, at which Joseph H. Sherrard, Esq presided, assisted by Henry M. Brent and Richard W. Barton, Esqrs, and Dr. H. H. McGuire, as Vice Presidents. Many excellent toasts were drank.

A Curious Reminiscence.—Who would have thought that Thomas Hart Benton was in 1824, an advocate of the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency of the United States? Yet such is the fact. Some antiquary has found a Missouri Intelligencer of October 23, 1824, in which is an "Address to the People of Missouri," signed by *Thomas Hart Benton, G. F. Strother, P. Chouteau*, and seventeen others, and which is said to have been written by Mr. Benton himself, strongly urging the claims of Mr. Clay upon the people of that State, "as the candidate on whom the moderate men of all sides would finally unite." This Address enters into an eloquent enumeration of the reasons why Mr Clay should be the choice of the people of the U States—and thus concludes: "And shall Missouri be found wanting in this generous contest among so many friends? Shall the State, which owes her existence to him, be reproached with turning her back, while he has a friend or an enemy in the field?" We hope that Missouri will answer this question in her approaching elections, in such a manner as shall show that she is not insensible to her high and lasting obligations to her best friend Mr. Clay's opposition to the attempt of the Abolitionists, (an attempt in which they were headed by Martin Van Buren, Mr. Calhoun's "new ally,") to deny Missouri admission into the Union unless she would renounce her right to tolerate slavery within her limits, was in 1824 fresh in her memory. *It ought never to be otherwise.*—[*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Some of the starmists have been trying to get up a few cases of yellow fever in this city. We have conversed with several of our most respectable physicians, who say that nothing of the kind has made its appearance, and that every thing indicates a healthy summer.—[*N. Orleans Picayune, June 24.*

TEXAS AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The information communicated by the subjoined paragraph, which we find in a Texian newspaper lately received at this office, is new to us, though of rather old date. New or old, it is of sufficient consequence to deserve the attention of our readers.—[*N. Int.*

HOUSTON, (Texas,) June 8.—We are extremely gratified to learn that General HENDERSON, our diplomatic agent near the Government of Great Britain, has succeeded in effecting a commercial arrangement with that Government, whereby Texian vessels and cargoes will be admitted into the ports of Great Britain, and a direct trade opened between the two countries.

The Editor of the Enquirer, in his last number, speaking of the Sub-Treasury says:

"We are almost satiated and sick of the whole subject. It has been probably for the present disposed of by the House of Representatives, whether for weal or for woe, let the People decide—and Mr. Buchanan considers it, in his speech, as laid over till the next Congress, viz: 1st December, 1839. We are willing to lay it on the shelf—and to prologue no more discord and division in the Republican party. It has already sufficiently torn us to pieces. Our most anxious desire is to heal, instead of widening the breach."

Here is a pretty sample of patriotism! A scheme which has been denounced by many of the ablest and best men of the country, is objected to by the Enquirer, not because it is deemed destructive to any great interest of the Country—not by reason of its deleterious effects upon the liberties of the people—but, because he wishes it to produce no more discord, and division in the Republican party!! In plain English, party first, and country last! This may form a very impressive way of expressing that he would be considered a Whig, for being right once in a life of three score and ten!—[*Richmond Whig.*

The annual commencement of Mount St. Mary's College took place on Friday last, and although this excellent institution does not seem to be appreciated or patronized to the extent it merits by the people in the midst of whom it has grown up and prospered, yet we were pleased to observe that its well merited renown had reached distant portions of the Union, and that the auditory at the exercises on the 29th of June last was composed in a great measure of the elite of the land from Charleston to New York.

And it is one of the most exquisite enjoyments of the well ordered mind and heart, to attend these annual exercises at the kindred and neighborly institutions of St. Mary's and St. Joseph's to behold the proudest & the purest and the most gifted of the sons and daughters of our wide spread Republic, from the bleak frontiers of the Canadas to the fervid shores of Florida, opening and budding and blooming into intellectual and moral excellence under the chastening influence of the estimable directors of these institutions.

[*Fredericktown Examiner.*

SILVER CHANGE.—A bill, whose operation may be to increase the quantity of silver change in circulation, has passed the Senate. It is the bill to authorize the branch mints in Georgia and North Carolina, to coin silver change of the denominations of twenty-five cents, ten cents, and five cents.—These branches, as the Globe remarks were originally intended to coin gold, only, but it is found that the same machinery which will strike half eagles, and quarter eagles, will also strike the smaller pieces of silver, and that no additional expense will be incurred by this extension.

The prospect of an additional supply of small specie change from this quarter, is thus satisfactory: and as the general administration is likely to be completely foiled by the House of Representatives in its attempts to overawe and harass the Banks by its Sub-Treasury Scheme, we may now count with some confidence on the early salutary action of our moneyed institutions in bringing about a general resumption of specie payments. The means of resumption are adopted at the proper time—that is, when business matters and public opinion are ripe for its adoption—will immediately bring out the hidden stores of change now confined, which would themselves be a very valuable addition to promised as above by the branch mints, we may almost expect that quarters, dimes, and half dimes, will soon be as plenty as blackberries.—[*Balt. Pat.*

HARVEST HANDS.—The unusual heavy and abundant harvest has occasioned, in wheat growing districts of our own State, and no doubt elsewhere, a great demand for harvest hands. The wages given are said to be high almost beyond example. As it is a business that may not be neglected or delayed, some farmers we hear have offered as high as five dollars a day for first rate cradlers. The Hagerstown Courier of the 4th says:—"There is a great demand and uncommonly high wages offered for hands to take off the present crops, in this neighborhood. We advise all those who are laboring for low wages, (or even high wages, at ordinary work) to come on and assist our farmers in securing their crops. A rich reward awaits them."

[*Balt. Pat.*

AFFLICTING DISPENSATION.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from a clergyman at Plymouth, N. H. from which we extract the following particulars of the most remarkable and afflicting dispensation of Providence, with which Judge Livermore's family has been visited.—*Salem Register.*

"Yesterday afternoon I rode to Judge Livermore's. The family were in great affliction. Samuel, their fourth son, was on board the Pulaski steamboat of whose destruction they had just heard. After conversing and praying with the family, I started in my chaise. On reaching the door, I found that it rained, and went back for an umbrella—on my return to the door, a most terrific clap of thunder broke in the immediate vicinity of us. My horse leaped and reared, and struggled to get loose, but being well secured, no harm was done. I had scarcely arrived at a neighbor's house before the cry was heard "Horace Livermore was killed by that flash of lightning." I immediately hurried back, and found it even so—The little boy, 10 years old, was at school, a few rods from his father's house, sitting directly under the stove funnel; the fluid killed him instantly, passing through from his head to his left foot,—marking his forehead, singing his hair and eye brows, scaring his breast and back, and passing out of his left foot, rending it in pieces. They had just brought the body in when I arrived. We poured cold water upon it, and although the body was warm, there was no sign of life. He was entirely dead. This occurred between three and four P. M. I remained with the afflicted family till near night, when I left them mourning the the certain death of one son and the probable death of another. There was no lightning rod upon the school house.

AN EXECUTION.—DAVID SCOTT was hung at Laporte, Ind. on Friday, the 15th ult., for the murder of *Joshua Copeland*, in February last. An immense throng of spectators surrounded the gallows—a large portion of whom were in *female attire*.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Isaacs, had his eyes blown out and was otherwise injured, by the premature discharge of a cannon, which he was engaged in firing, on the 4th inst. at Ellicott's Mills.—*Balt. Whig.*

BEDFORD, Pa., July 6.

DREADFUL FIRE.—Our citizens were aroused between 2 and 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning last by the bell ringing and the cry of fire. A large building in the centre of our village, occupied by Mr. Samuel D. Brady, enveloped in flames, which soon extended to the Tailor-shop of Mr. John McIlwee, and the Saddler-shop of Mr. John T. Moreland, and levelled them to the earth—and, but for the praiseworthy exertions of our citizens, and the remarkable calmness of the morning, a principal portion of our village must have been laid in ashes. They deserve great credit for their exertions on the occasion. How the fire originated, is as yet, enveloped in mystery. The fire, to speak from the representations of those who first discovered it, originated in the loft of the Store-room, where, we are told, there was a considerable quantity of combustible materials. It may have arisen from spontaneous combustion, as there was oil and rags in the loft. Yet the hour at which it happened, it being immediately after the moon had ceased to shed her light upon the earth, and when all generally are wrapped in profound sleep, excites, and we think, very justly excites, suspicions that it has been the work of some fiend in human shape. We would fain attribute it to the first cause, but, are compelled to forego that conclusion, from other circumstances, and conclude that it has been the work of an incendiary. Mr. Brady's loss in Goods is about eight thousand dollars. A great proportion of the Cloth in the shop of Mr. McIlwee was saved—but one hundred dollars worth of ready made clothing was destroyed. The shop belonged to Mr. McIlwee. His loss is about two hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. Moreland saved nearly all his tools—but lost several saddles, &c. His shop, and that occupied by Mr. Brady, belonged to Mr. Thomas Mulledy. Mr. M's. loss is about five hundred dollars. Making a total loss of about eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-six dollars.

[*Bloomsburg Intelligencer.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ARMY BILL.—The amendments made in the House of Representatives to the Senate's bill for an increase of the Army have been concurred in by the Senate without altering a letter of them. The President of the United States yesterday signed the bill; so that the bill has become the law of the land. The effect of this bill, as we have heretofore stated, will be to add four thousand five hundred rank and file to the present Military Establishment.

Infantry—Increased 3672, including one additional regiment, with the usual complement of commissioned officers (32,—Regiment of Mounted Rifles 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Majors, 21 Topographical 26, Ordnance officers 25, Commissaries 5, Assistant Adjutants General 6, Quartermasters 32, Surgeons 20, Waggon masters 24)—Total increase of Officers 166

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot of Friday last says—"The House of Representatives has just adjourned at a quarter from twelve o'clock, after a most exciting session and though greatly exhausted by the unwholesome atmosphere of the Hall—and the continual attendance, I cannot allow your readers to be uninformed of the mighty results of this protracted sitting. The "party" have succeeded in carrying one single solitary measure—the Bill of pains and penalties against the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, for accommodating the people with a good currency. This is the result of all their struggles, and anxieties, and exertions, during the whole sess'on. All their conquests, triumphs, and spoils, have shrunk to this little measure. They have succeeded in passing a vindictive law against NICHOLAS BIDDLE! "Glory enough for one day!"

CRIMINAL COURT.—The bill establishing a Criminal Court in the District of Columbia, has, finally, passed both Houses of Congress and become a *law*. The Court is to be held by one Judge, who is to have jurisdiction over all criminal matters in the District—with the right of appeal, however, to the Circuit Court. The salary of the Judge is fixed at $2000

[*Alex. Gazette.*

The House of Representatives have made progress in the Indian Annuity Bill—the Fortification bill—and the Military Academy bill—all of which will probably be passed.

In the general annual bill concerning Post Offices and Post Roads, is contained a provision, inserted by amendment, carried in the House of Representatives by a very large majority, requiring the Postmaster General to *dispense* with the Express Mails as early as practicable. This bill has yet to pass the Senate.

[*Alex. Gaz., June 7.*

IMPORTANT STEAM BOAT BILL.—The Steamboat Bill has become a law of the land. It contains several provisions which, it is hoped, will tend to the preservation of life and property. Perhaps, however, the most important of all is a section, introduced on Thursday, by Mr. Webster.

By this section, it is enacted that in suits against the proprietors of steam boats for injuries or losses, in consequence of the bursting of the boilers, collapses of flues, &c. &c. the fact of the bursting or the collapse, &c. shall be *prima facie* evidence, to charge the Defendants—and they can only clear themselves by proving that the loss or injury happened *without any negligence of the proprietors, or any person in their employment*. This will make proprietors of boats careful as to the persons whom they employ, as captains, engineers, &c.

This provision is just, since those who conduct the boat, and manage the steam, can always shew that it was accident, and not negligence, if the truth be so:—Whereas, a passenger who has lost his property, or his limbs, or a freighter who has lost his goods, can usually prove nothing but the *fact* of the explosion. This important provision, we doubt not, will be highly salutary by putting the owners of boats upon their caution.—*Balt. Pat.*

THE LAST DAY.

From the Baltimore American of Tuesday last.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1838.

Mr. Adams submitted a resolution rescinding all acts of the House relating to the absence of members after twelve o'clock on Saturday night. He enforce the attendance of members on the Sabbath.—Rejected, ayes 47, nays 90.

EXTRA COMPENSATION.—The next business in order was the resolution offered by Mr. Cushing, making certain additional payment to the Chaplain, Messengers, Librarian, etc.

A division being called, it was agreed to, Ayes 97, Noes 32.

MADISON PAPERS.—The joint resolution of the Senate authorizing the printing of these papers, and appropriating $5,000 for that purpose, was taken up, and after some debate in Committee of the Whole, reported to the House and with a slight amendment agreed to.

FINES.—On motion of Mr. McKennon, it was ordered that the fines inflicted on absent members, taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms on Sunday morning be remitted.

The usual Committee having waited on the President, and being informed that he had no further communication to make,

The House adjourned to December next.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

No business of public interest was transacted, and the Senate adjourned till December next.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

DEFEAT OF THE LAST SUB-TREASURY BILL.

We gave in yesterday's Gazette, a copy of Mr. Wright's bill, in relation to the Revenues of the Government, and in a few words the action of Congress on that bill. We now proceed to particularize, in order to shew how signally the Administration was defeated. The bill, our readers know, contained two sections—the first removing the prohibition upon small bill issuing banks—and the second—the obnoxious one—repealing the twelve first sections of the Deposite Act, and placing the public money entirely under the control of the executive. It passed the Senate by a majority of *five*, and was sent to the House of Representatives. In the House, Mr. Legare moved to strike out the second section entirely. The motion of Mr. Legare prevailed by the following vote—Ayes 119—Noes 101. A very strict party vote. Cambreleng and the whole party, going against the amendment. Subsequently, the amended bill was read a third time and passed, by a vote 120 to 25—the party giving up the contest. It was then sent to the Senate. Upon its reception there,

Mr. Webster [illegible] most readily to this amendment of the [illegible] sure to learn that the House had rejected the second section of the bill, and that it had done so by a decisive majority. The House had thus arrested the surrender of all control over the public treasure to the executive.—It had interposed its own high authority in a most constitutional and salutary manner; a manner highly becoming the representatives of a free People.—For all this (said Mr. W.) I feel highly grateful; and at this result, I think the whole country may be justly congratulated.

We hold on yet to the true doctrine, and the important republican principle of legislative control and superintendence of the public money; and I hope, sir, we shall continue to hold on.

Mr. Norvell rose to express his dissent to the motion to concur with the House of Representatives in striking out the second section of the bill. He could not consent to give a vote which implied the opinion that the local banks, over which this Government had no control, ought to be the depositories of its moneys, and of the revenues of the nation, and on that question he asked the yeas and nays.

Mr. Norvell afterwards withdrew the call.

Mr. Preston renewed the call for the yeas and nays. He desired to record his own vote, at least, on so important a measure.

Mr. Clay said, though he had not obtained all that it was desired, he should vote most cordially and heartily for the amendment. Without it, or at least in the shape the bill was sent from the Senate, it left all to executive discretion; but, as it then was, it gave some semblance of legal control over the subject.

The yeas and nays having been taken, there appeared, for concurring 23, against it 17—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Clay, of Ky. Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, Knight, McKean, Merrick Mouton, Nicholas, Preston, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Ind., Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, *White*, Wright—29

NAYS—Messrs. Akin, Benton, Brown, Clay, of Alabama, King, Linn, Lourie, Lyon, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Smith of Conn., Strange, Trotter, Wall, Williams, Young—17.

After this history of the Bill we presume, there can be "no mistake" about the matter.

MR. CLAY AND MR. CALHOUN.

During the debate which recently occurred in the Senate between Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, Mr. CLAY said:

Mr. President, there is one remark of the Senator (Mr. Calhoun) which I cannot allow to pass without notice.—That Senator has, in an address to the subject of abolition—a position of the public press, and among others, apart in this place, supposed to be the organ of the Senator, has made a charge upon me which every Senator on this floor knows to be false. They have charged me with being an abolitionist!—I, an abolitionist!—I, who represent slave-holders, and who am as ready as any man on this floor or elsewhere, when a case occurs of real danger to that or any other right secured by the Constitution, to lend my aid to put down the evil! I, who have seen no such danger—much as I have seen to regret and condemn in the conduct of the abolitionists; I have seen no such indications of dangerous interference with our rights by the action of the States or of this Government, to justify a resort to those desperate measures which will endanger our political and civil rights! I, who have been in the habit of speaking of the abolitionists in the harsh epithets and violent denunciations of the gentlemen, can have any other than the most injurious effects—and I say, here in my place, that the course of the Senator has made more abolitionists in the last two years, than all the powers of the abolitionists themselves ever would have made;—and, I say further, sir, that there are those who agitate this delicate and dangerous subject, from motives of selfish and personal ambition. I understand the game sir; it is intended to unite the South on this and other kindred topics; and when that section is consolidated into a dense and excited mass, some other topic will be started, to conciliate the necessary support in some other section. I believe this, sir, nothing the less, because gentlemen are eternally asseverating that they do not expect or desire office, and affect with the loftiest scorn, to trample the highest honors of the republic under their feet.

Sir, I will not countenance such unholy schemes, nor will I hesitate to denounce them wheresoever and by whomsoever started: I go for the Union, the whole Union, as we received it from our fathers:—I go for no sectional interests, or parties—no South-ern party, no Western, no Northern, no Eastern party. But I desire to see Government administered in a spirit of broad, expansive equal justice.—on such principles alone can it be preserved, or is it worth preserving. [illegible] destiny has been cast among slaveholding people, and who never a conflict shall come to defend slavery or its rights to our slaves, (which God avert!) here or elsewhere, I shall be found in front of Dixit Senator!

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Ont[illegible] Captain J. Rathbone, at New Y[illegible] brings dates from Liverpool and L[illegible]don to the 22d inst., two days later than those brought by the Great Wes[illegible]. The papers contain nothing of [illegible]al interest in commercial affairs, but a astonishing variety of murders, [illegible]cides, and other items of crime. It [illegible] mentioned that letters sent to [illegible] place some time before the arrival of the Great Western did not reach Eng[illegible]land until three days after her return. Preparations for the Coronation are making on a scale of unusual splendor.

The Court of Claims is in session to decide upon applications to prove hereditary [illegible] curious enough.

[illegible] Texas has sent a Minister to Washington, [illegible] forward his claims to assist at the coronation as Lord Stirling.

Great difficulty attends the proper accommodation of Foreign Ambassadors, large houses being frequently procured even at enormous rents. In one instance £2500 have been given. The Russian Embassy offered £3000 for Burlington House.

GENERAL ORDERS.—Gen. Macomb issued his first General Order at Sackett's Harbor, dated June 23. All the returns are to be made to him as to the Adjutant General's Office, Washington. General Brady is to command from Buffalo to the northern extremity of the U. States—Head Quarters, Detroit. Major Young on the Niagara, Col. Cutler along the St. Lawrence to Plattsburg—Head Quarters at that place. Major Churchill, of the 3d Artillery, from Lake Champlain, along the frontier of Vermont—Head Quarters at Swanton, or any other suitable place near the line. And Major Clark of the 2nd Infantry, the remainder of the frontier to the Sea Coast—Head Quarters, Houlton.

The arrangement is temporary. As the inhabitants along the line are [illegible] to the necessity of a vigilant [illegible]sion of any attempt to violate the national neutrality.—*Alex. Gazette.*

NAVY ISLAND.—It is true, as we stated yesterday, that Navy Island was re-occupied, but not by any very bloodthirsty Patriots. A small party of those who wished to enjoy a practical joke at the expense of the Royalists went to the Island at the time stated, and fired a few musket shots across upon the main land. The alarm was instantly given, and expresses started off with the information that the Island had been re-occupied by a large force.

All being still, last evening or the morning the Island was explored and the Patriots were found to have vanished.—This we are assured by gentlemen from Canada is the true version of the story.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

FATAL AFFRAY IN ARKANSAS.—A friend at Lake Providence, La., under date of the 17th ult. gives us the following account of an affray, which came off in Arkansas, on the 7th, a few miles above Columbia.

It seems that the estate of a man, who died some months ago, was advertised by the administrator to be sold, and the day of sale fixed. A son-in-law of the deceased claimed the whole or a portion of written documents supposed to be forged. He [illegible] a set of outlaws, who had been in the habit of stealing cattle [illegible] that and other peculiarities, was [illegible] with his neighbors and hence [illegible] hunted by the myrmidons of the law. These barons generally were ready fain to return *non est inventus* for the worthy objects of their vengeance, despising courts, juries and [illegible]. The late Speaker of the House [illegible] went armed to the teeth, and [illegible] always shewed his pursuers a clean [illegible] of heels. On the day of sale he [illegible] collected the property, consisting of cattle, 60 or 70 head, [illegible] near his cabin, threw himself upon his reserved rights, determined to do or die. The constables, sheriffs and administrators to the contrary notwithstanding. The whole vicinage was turned out [illegible] approached him, front, flank and rear. As a constable and his posse approached, he ordered a halt, which not being [illegible] one step nearer, but his assailants [illegible] too quick—three of them fell [illegible] and died in a few minutes.

The New Orleans Bee states that a fatal duel took place on the 24th June, between two respectable young men of that city. At the second fire one of the combatants fell, the ball entering his right breast and causing an immediate death.

The Secretary of the Treasury has removed Martin Lucas, Esq. from the office of Weighmaster of the port of Baltimore. Mr. Lichtenberger was appointed to this station, and received his commission from the hands of General Washington. Go on fellow in the footsteps! Enjoy the spoils while you may.

The trial of the celebrated Virgil A. Stewart for petty larceny took place in Mississippi a short time ago. It lasted two days. The excitement of the people was intense. Stewart was honorably acquitted.—*Louisville Journal.*

Mr. Henry Hinge was lately married in Indiana to a Miss Gate.

We hope Mr. *Hinge* will let his *Gate* have full *swing*.—[*Anon.*

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The Baltimore Murder.—The Grand Jury of Baltimore, on Tuesday found a true bill against William Stewart, who stands committed on a charge of having murdered his father Benj. Stewart. Ann Egleston, arrested on suspicion of being an accomplice in the murder, has been discharged from confinement; the other persons arrested are yet in prison. Stewart was but twenty-two years of age on the day of his indictment. He had been about ten months married to a wife who is about eighteen years of age—a woman remarkable for her piety and peaceful disposition. It is stated that the dreadful charge against her husband, and his consequent arrest, gave her so great a shock that fears are entertained for the fate of her mind and the safety of her life.

It was but to-day that one of the most prominent friends of the Administration made this declaration. *Every defeat gives me fresh courage.*—[*N. Y. Express.*

That fellow must have become by this time the most courageous fellow in Christendom.—*Pontiac.*

Jesup says he has killed and taken all the Indians in Florida, with the exception of those remaining—in falling [illegible] *van contribus,* in *swampo,* up *Stumpibus!*—[*Cincinnatian.*

[illegible] business, and well done.—The Baltimore & Washington Transportation Company passed on and over their road on Wednesday, July 4th, *seventeen hundred and twenty six passengers* between Philadelphia and Baltimore and between the hours of 3, A. M. and 8, P. M; and not one circumstance or accident occurred to interrupt the movements on the road or annoy the passengers in the trains. [*Delaware State Journal.*

Agreeable Mistake.—A man in St. Louis, recently presented a check for $15, to the teller of the Bank of Missouri, and received instead $1,500.—On making the mistake known to the teller, he received the lie direct, and was told it was all right!

Ducks and Politicians.—Cobbett once compared the interest excited by watching a certain politician's career, to that which is felt on witnessing a duck hunt; the principal curiosity being to guess, when the duck dives, where it will come up again.

A writer in the Knickerbocker speaks of the Mississippi Valley as one that has no parallel on earth. Its length may be estimated at not less than two thousand five hundred miles, and its mean breadth at from twelve to fifteen hundred. He adduces many facts to prove, that it was once covered by an immense ocean, and that the great change was brought about by repeated and long continued volcanic convulsions. He describes this Valley as not only the most delightful, the richest, and the fairest portion of the earth, but capable of sustaining a population of a hundred millions.

MISCELLANY.

ECONOMY.—It is the duty of every man, whatever may be his circumstances in life, to be economical in his expenditures. Uninterrupted health and ability to earn, are not guaranteed to man, neither is good fortune the certain concomitant either of enterprise or skill in any profession. Poverty may overtake a man when he least expects it, and then if he has been lavish in his expenditures, they will be the cause of most bitter regrets. Public opinion is so much a slave of fashion, that cases may occur in which it will be truly economical for a man to wear a dress that cost eight or ten dollars a yard—it would perhaps be very injurious to his prospects if he did not, but such cases rarely if ever occur in the ordinary walks of life. Generally men dress more expensively than the strictest prudence would dictate. Such a person is not thought the better of either by his neighbors or the world.

[*Farmers' Gazette.*

PRICES CURRENT.

Modesty.—None to be had, except small damaged parcels. A supply is hourly expected.

Vanity.—Market still remains glutted.

Coquetry.—Very abundant; but owing to the great difficulty of managing the sales, little has been done in the article.

Patriotism.—No demand whatever in market. Second quality eagerly taken by speculators.

Love.—A few *cases* lately received in bad condition, which was offered very low, and readily bought up by new beginners.

Beauty.—Market well supplied; but few sales made on account of owners holding it extravagantly high.

Poetry.—A good supply, but sales very brisk.

Cool.—A fellow with a torn shirt lately entered an editor's room in Wall-street, and thus saluted him:—"Are you the individual that's to furnish copy for to morrow's paper?" The editor bowed. "Then fork it out—for I'm one of the gentlemen that's ready to set it up!"

Absence of Mind.—We have been told that a lady dropped herself into the post-office instead of the letter, and did not discover the mistake until the clerk asked her whether she was *single* or not.

A gentleman is lecturing at Covington in this State, upon the "*Outlines of True Religion.*" The people are told too much about the *outline* already—we would rather see a little more *filling up.*"—*New Orleans Pic.*

The greatest stroke of ingenuity is said to be, to manage perfectly your own business and your neighbor's at the same time.

BALANCING.—Mons. Sciarri, the wandering juggler, who balances large sticks upon his chin, had to balance a still larger one the other day upon his back. 'Twas good enough for him—a just punishment for running away from Louisville without paying our bill.

[*Prentice.*

THE KNOWING SQUAW.

Actions by young ladies for breach of promise, we had thought to be one of the perfections of British civilization. But what spot in the world is not now civilized, or about to be civilized? In half a dozen years more, the manners of mankind, from Cloh to Constantinople, will be as smooth as a bowling-green.

In the Illinois lately, a young Indian fair or brown one, of some distinction in the woods, made her complaint to an old chief of the faithlessness of her betrothed. The squaw asserted that she had no sooner made up her mind to the marriage, than the young chief turned on his heel, and chose to marry somebody else. The case was brought before the heads of the tribe. The matter was regarded as touching the public honor, and the old warriors held a grand council on the subject.—As among the Indians there are yet no pettifogging lawyers, justice is not quite so tardy as in more accomplished countries, and the case was pleaded by the squaw herself. It consisted of statements of the frequent visits of the young warrior to the wigwam; of his smoking a considerable quantity of her father's tobacco, and using their venison whenever he could get it; those attentions [illegible] the way, the statement being corroborated by several bunches of feathers, yards of Welsh flannel, three fox-tails, and a wedding. The lover was then called on. He denied the charge of the affections altogether.—With an air which could not be exceeded by the air of a man of fashion, he said, though it was true he had visited her father's wigwam, he had done it only when he had nothing else to do, when the beavers were not to be found, or the buffaloes were gone. As to "the feathers and flannels," he acknowledged that he had given them, but had given them merely as matters of common civility. As he concluded his speech the squaw gave a loud scream, and fainted in the arms of her mother. The old chief proceeded to judgment, and whether guided by the justice of the case, or touched with the sufferings of the squaw, brought in a verdict of damages, sentencing the offender to give the broken hearted fair one—a yellow feather, a broach that was then danglng from his nose, and a dozen beaver-skins. The sentence was no sooner pronounced than the squaw recovered from her swoon, sprang on her feet, clapping her hands with joy, and crying out, "now I am ready to court again."

DUELING.—The following excellent remarks on the subject of dueling, are from the pen of the late John Jay, one of the ablest jurists as well as one of the best men which this country has ever afforded:—

"When we seriously reflect on the declaration made by the Almighty at that awful moment when the retiring waters of the deluge proclaimed him holy and an avenging God, "at the hand of every man's brother will I require the blood of man," when we call to mind the assurance of the gospel, that the murderer shall not inherit eternal life, we cannot but shudder at the temerity of the duelist, and at the fate that awaits him. I will not comment on the absurdity of seeking reparation for trifling or imaginary evils at the hazard of even life itself. The folly of the duelist is lost in the contemplation of his enormous guilt.

But suffer me to make a remark, that thus to denominate an act honorable, which originates in the most malignant passions, which equally outrages the precepts of our religion and the laws of our country, and which is generally perpetrated by men of dissolute character, is an abuse of language which can be tolerated only by those whose moral sense is as depraved as that of the duelist himself. The more we reflect on the nature and tendency of this crime, and on the necessary, and indeed avowed obligation on the part of those by whom it was committed, the more persuaded shall we be of the prudence of the law, excluding from all offices of honor, trust, or profit, and from all participation in the election of the public officers, every man, who by being in any way accessary to a duel, evinced a want of that moral principle, without which he cannot safely be intrusted with the rights of citizenship."

The Bites Bit.—I say, neighbor Snobb, you shall not keep your hens out of my garden I will shoot them!"

"Very well, Doolittle, shoot away; only, if you kill any of *my* hens, throw them over into my yard."

Crack went the old fowling piece morning after morning; and the large fat hens were pitched into neighbor Snobb's yard like rain. After a fort-night's sport, Doolittle discovered that he had been shooting his own, they having broken out of his own hen-coop.

Moral Effects of Marriage.—The statistics of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, are curious in the great inequality, which they exhibit, between married and unmarried convicts. Of the one hundred and sixty prisoners received the last year, one hundred and ten were unmarried, six were widowers, and forty five only were married. I have never seen a stronger illustration of the moral influence of marriage. It is too late to eulogise the marriage institution, after the world's experience of its ameliorating influence upon the human condition, for six thousand years. But we may take this instance as an evidence of its effects, in promoting good habits, morality and virtue amongst the lowest classes of society.—*Boston Atlas.*

To preserve Currants.—Gather them when green and separate them from the stems—then put them into junk bottles, cork the bottles closely and put them in a cool part of the cellar. Currants may be kept fresh and green in this manner a year, and will make excellent pies in the winter and spring.

DEAF AND DUMB BOY.

A few years ago a clergyman paid a visit to a Deaf and Dumb Asylum in London, for the purpose of examining the children in their knowledge of Divine truth. A little boy, on this occasion was asked in writing, "who made the earth?" He took up the chalk, and wrote underneath the question, "in the begining God created the heavens and the earth." The clergyman then inquired, in a similar manner, "why did Jesus Christ come into the world?" A smile of delight and gratitude rested on the countenance of the little fellow, as he wrote: "This is a faithful saying, worthy of all acceptation, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners." A third question was then proposed, and eminently adapted to call his most powerful feelings into exercise: "Why were you born deaf and dumb while I can hear and speak?" "Never," said an eye witness, "shall I forget the look of resignation which sat on his countenance as he took up the chalk and wrote, "Even so, Father, for it seemeth good in thy sight."

A Sailor's Wedding.—A tar just returned from sea, met one of his female acquaintances. He soon enjoyed that he was determined to marry her. [illegible] enough between them to pay the fees: upon which Jack offered a few shillings, saying, "never mind, brother, marry us as far as it will go."

The immortal Milton says, "Though all the winds of doctrine be let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be on the field, we do injuriously to doubt her strength. Let her and falsehood grapple! Who ever knew Truth put the worse by a free and open encounter?"

A genuine Jonathan, who had long been *paying attention* to Farmer C——'s daughter Sally, invited his dearly beloved to ride to the store with him. They arrived, and after looking at all the pretty things, said Jack, "Mr, draw me a glass of gin and sweeten it well with molasses.' It was done, and Jonathan swallowed it at a draught, then smacking his lips, he turned around and thus addressed his dearly beloved, *I say Sal, that was darn good, why dont you buy a glass for yourself.*

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

For the week ending Friday evening, July 6.

SPECIE—Dollars and half dollars 2 per cent premium; American Gold 2 per cent.

CATTLE.—There has been a better supply of Beef on the hoof in the market this week than for some time past, which has caused a slight decline in prices. We quote the current rates of the week at $3 50 a $9 50, and in some instances a few lots of inferior cattle were taken at a shade below the first-named rate. Live Hogs $7.

FEATHERS—Dull at 45 to 50 cents a lb.

FISH—Herrings $4 25—holders firm.

FLOUR.—We note a decline in all descriptions. The wagon price is uniform to-day at $7 50, and sales from stores are making at $7 75, which is considered the fair store price. Sales of City Mills have been made at $7 50, on 4 months credit, demand limited. Inspections for the week, 5,400 barrels, 164 half barrels.

WHEAT—The new crop, which is now being gathered, will not only be abundant in quantity but excellent in quality. The first parcels, which generally reach us first from Virginia,—may possibly appear in the course of the ensuing week. A small parcel of old Maryland red, at $1 30, yesterday, is the only transaction of which we have heard this week. With the certainty of a full crop near at hand, and with a dull and heavy market for flour before them, Millers show little or no disposition to buy the foreign wheats in market, at the rates demanded by the holders. A parcel of 12,000 bushels foreign was offered at auction yesterday, but the bids did not come up to the required point, and none of it was sold. P S. The entire parcel of 12,000 bushels was afterwards taken by private contract, on terms not transpired.

CORN—Early in the week sales of white were made at 69 a 71 cents, and of yellow at 72 to 74 cents. The market, however, has since gradually declined, and we note sales to-day of white at 68 cents, and of yellow at 72 cents.

RYE—Sales from 75 to 85 cents, according to quality.

OATS—Only are very dull, and may be quoted at 26 to 27 cents.

PLASTER—The last sales were at $3 62½. Holders now ask $3 75

BACON—Sales of good parcels of assorted Western Barns at 10 cents, and of other lots at 9½ to 9¾ cents. Sales of Western Hams at 11 to 11½ cents, and of Shoulders at 9 cents.

SPIRITS.—Sales of New England Rum at 36 cents, in hogsheads, and 37 cents in barrels. Apple Brandy is in limited demand at 45 cents, nett cash.

WHISKEY—Sales at 31 cents for bbls, and 30 cents for hhds. We note a decline in the price of barrels to 29 cents, exclusive of the barrel.—[*Baltimore American.*

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 7.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—We quote flour from wagons nominally $7. Corn from wagons 65 cents and Oats 33 cents.

DIED.

[illegible] July 2nd, Mrs [illegible] wife of Mr. [illegible] nine of this county, aged 39 years, 3 months, and 10 days, leaving a deeply afflicted husband, four children, and many acquaintances to deplore her loss:—And on Monday, July 2nd, infant daughter of Mr. Carmine, aged 2 days.

"Where is she now?"—In vain her orphan's weep,
And lisp their mother's name,
The eyes that watch'd their infant sleep
Shall never wake again:
Sealed in that long and deep repose,
The silent grave alone bestows.

"Where is she now?"—Beneath yon grassy mound,
There cold and pale she lies,
She in whose worth and grace were found
To charm e'en stranger's eyes:
How many friends lament the lot
Of her who can be no'er forgot!

"Where is she now?"—Where the sainted rest,
Where joys no tongue can tell,
Await the spirits of the blest,
And endless pleasures dwell:
Prepared for those, like her who trod,
The narrow path that leads to God. P.

Near Hillsborough, Loudoun county, Va., at his residence, Mr JAMES COPELAND, aged an illness of some months, which he bore with much fortitude. Mr. Copeland was in the revolutionary service, a true patriot, and lived to be nearly 80 years of age.

In Lynchburg, on the 29th of June, after a protracted and severe illness, PATRICK H. CABELL, Esq., Attorney at Law, in the 39th year of his age. Mr. C. possessed a brilliant genius and a highly cultivated mind.

DURHAM CATTLE.—A sale of Durham Cattle took place in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, a few days ago, the aggregate proceeds of which were about $20,000. One fine bull sold for $1450—one cow sold for $1075—another cow and calf, for $1075—another cow, 9 years old, and a heifer, a year old, sold for $800; —the balance for various prices, ranging from $37½ up to $800.

From the Brandon (Vermont) Telegraph of June 27.

LIGHTNING.—The house of Dea. Jacob Powers, 2½ miles north of this village, was struck by lightning during a shower on Monday last. The fluid struck a chimney and ran on a stove pipe into the room, where Mrs. powers was whitewashing. It split the brush in her hand and ran from her shoulder down to her foot; blistering her lower limb and tearing her shoe in pieces. She fell upon the floor, very much stunned by the shock, but was soon resuscitated by the application of cold water, and it is hoped she may entirely recover.—although the side affected is considerably benumbed.

The fluid ran on the floor directly under the cradle, without any apparent injury to the babe which was sleeping in it. Little or no injury was received by any others in the house.

The Louisville Journal states that some contractors for carrying the mail between that city and New Orleans, offered a premium of $500 to the first boat that should make the trip from New Orleans to Louisville in six days. The Steamer Diana, Capt. Carter, having performed the trip in less than six days, Mr. J. C. Blair, in the name of Capt. Strader, on Monday last presented to Capt. Carter a purse containing one hundred half eagles.

Valuable deposites of marble have been discovered in the vicinity of Cumberland, which the completion of the Canal to that point will bring into advantageous use.

Charlestown & Jefferson County SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

JULY 2, 1838.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Charlestown and Jefferson County Savings Institution, in pursuance of the provisions of its charter, a committee to investigate the affairs of the society for the last six months, and to make a report thereof, have carefully examined the books accounts, securities, and monies of the Institution, and present the following Statement, shewing its condition on this day.

Dr.

To cash in Treasurer's hands, Jan. 1, 1838, - - - -	$86 43
To Promis'ry notes on hand same time,	15516 50
To weekly and monthly depos. since that time, - - - -	1214 61
To special deposites received do.	1620 84
To interest on loans, - - -	401 91
	$18840 29

Cr.

By cash pd, dividend to depositors, Jan. 1, 1838,	$321 78
By cash pd int. to sp. depos.	56 93
By do. pd Tres. salary to July 1,	25 00
By do. paid for books, -	2 63
By do. pd. for Bicknell's Co. Detector, - - - -	3 63
By Notes discounted.	14101 50
By weekly and monthly deposites withdrawn, -	793 50
By special depos. withdrawn,	3348 50
By cash in Treasurer's hands,	187 45
	$18840 29

Present condition of the Institution.

Amount of notes discounted -	14101 50
Cash in Treasurer's hands - -	187 45
	14288 95
LIABILITIES:	
Due special depositors	2198 00
Due weekly and monthly depos.	8193 11
Due Stockholders - -	3570 00
	$13961 11
Leaving a balance of $327 84 to be divided among the depositors and stockholders as a dividend,	$327 84

JOSEPH A. CRAIGHILL,
JOHN REED,
WM. S. LOCK,
JOHN J. H. STRAITH,
SAMUEL RIDENOUR.

July 12, 1838.

Charlestown and Jefferson County Savings INSTITUTION,

JULY 2, 1838.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of 3 per cent for the last 6 months, on the stock and weekly and monthly deposites, which will be paid at the expiration of ten days from the above date. By order of the Board,

RICHARD WILLIAMS, *Treas'r.*

STATE OF VIRGINIA

Richmond Academy Lottery,

CLASS NO. 4, FOR 1838.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 21, 1838.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

15 Drawn Numbers in each Ticket of 25 Tickets.

Capital 35,295 Dollars.

10,500	do.
5,000	do.
4,000	do.
3,000	do.
2,500	do.
2,000	do.
1,750	do.
1,600	do.
1,500	do.
1,400	do.
20 Prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.	

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

Do. do. 25 quarter do. $2 50

D. S. GREGORY & CO.

Managers.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

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

July 12, 1838.

Look at this Farmers!

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

JOHNSEY EASTON.

July 12, 1838.—6m

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, at the late residence of Margaret Dixon, dec'd, on *Friday the 3d of August next,* all the Personal Property of said dec'd, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

One PIANO—Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Chairs, Tables, &c &c—together with Household and Kitchen Furniture generally.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of $5 and, upwards, by the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Under that sum the cash will be required.

WM. C. WORTHINGTON, *Adm'r with the Will annexed of Mar. Dixon, dec'd.*

July 12, 1838.—n

THE BERKELEY SPRINGS,

At Bath, Morgan County, Va.

THE PAVILION HOTEL,

Is now ready for the reception of company.

This house is furnished throughout with pure hair mattresses and best linen sheeting; and in this particular, has been put upon a footing of equality with the best Hotels.

The whole establishment has undergone a thorough overhauling and cross-examination—Every arrangement has been made with reference to the comfort and convenience of visitors; and it will be the aim of the undersigned that its operations shall be so conducted that, while there may be all the ease and freedom of the public house, it shall exhibit the quiet and decorum of the well-ordered private one.

JOHN STROTHER.

July 12, 1838.—4t.

Harpers-Ferry Hotel.

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

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

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

HENRY BROWN, *Agent.*

Harpers-Ferry, July 12, 1838.

Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution.

WE, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Directors of the Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution, to investigate the affairs from the 1st of January last to the 1st of July, 1838, (last six months,) and make and publish a report thereof, respectfully Report, that we have examined the books, accounts, and memorandums, from which we have prepared the following statement:

Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution DR.

To am't rec'd from monthly depositors	$2649 00
To " " " special do.	5786 71
To " " " interest on loans	869 81
To " " " fines assessed	33 00
To " of excess paid out over receipts	3342 77
	$12681 24

CR.

By cash pd. monthly depositors	327 29
By " " special do.	11478 27
By " " int. on special dep.	132 18
By " " Treasurer	37 50
By " " for printing, &c.	110 98
	$12081 24

Foldgen Statement of the affairs of the Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution, on the 1st July, 1838:

Promissory notes on hand - - - -	$26179 63
Cash on hand - - - - -	1356 34
	$27535 98
LIABILITIES:	
Due special depositors	$12148 15
Due monthly depositors	15062 75
Due special depositors for interest to the 30th June, 1838,	62 94
	$27273 84
Leaving the sum of	$262 13

as the clear profits to be divided amongst the depositors as a dividend.

THOMAS HUGHES,
G. W. CUTSHAW,
BENJAMIN MOORE, Jr.
ASAPH WILSON.

July 12, 1838.

Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution,
JULY 10, 1838.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the last six months, which will be paid to depositors by their calling at this Institution.

By order of the Board.

JOSEPH G. HAYS, *Treasurer.*

DISCOUNT-DAYS, every Tuesday. Persons having notes for discount must leave them with the Treasurer, on or before 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOSEPH G. HAYS, *Treasurer.*

July 12, 1838.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Harpers-Ferry, June 30, 1838.

A: J H Alstadt
B: Jane Button, Pat Byrne, Mr Ball, Mrs Beacon, C Button, J Brown, D Baldwin, Pat Brodrick, Jane Beckham 2, John Baylis, Rach Baylis, Jane Barkett, John Barnet, Jane Bergin, F Beckham 2, T Bland, J Bradfield, Jane A Beckham
C: Henry Chapman, Martin Carter, Jane Chapman, J H Cooke, P C Chicking, M A Chamberlan, Mrs C Crout, J Callaghan, Thomas Copelan, John Clauson, Miss M Callanag, Miss E Counce, James Cleaver, John R Clark, J Conard, H Coe
D: Geo Dugan, Eliza Duke, William Dearden, James Dougherty
E F: Wm Elgin, T Earhart 2, James H Elgear, J D Ezzers, Josp Edwards, John Fitzsimmons 2, Nancy Pine, Riley
G: Sam Griffiths, Cap Gallaher, O C Gouton, J Grassom, M Gallaway, J W Gatton, W Grove, J Gillas
H: T Hyatt, Mrs M Haines, Wm House 2, Isa Hartman 2, John Haugh, Geo Hews, John Hall, Char Harper, R Herbert, James Hyat, Mrs T Hart, M J Hall
J: Jeremiah Johnson, R Jett, Wm Johnson, Sarah Jones, Miss E W Jordon
K: David Kufun, J Keetley
A M Kitzmiller, Andrew Kenedy, J Keefer
L: H C Little, M Loughan, George Little, R W Master of Lodge No. 111, E Locust, E Lucas 2, G Lock, Samuel Lindsey 2, M Lowery
M: Joseph Martin, Wm. McDonagh 2, K Martin, Jacob Mans, R W Middleton, Mary Miller, Wm McCoy 6, Mrs E L Menamard, James McDaniel, Wm Mead
N: John Newman, Andrew Neer
P: Sidney Pilcher, John Peacher, Mary Powel, Samuel Peacher, Seth Prince
R: Jacob Rear 2, N Repp, Ann Riley
S: Gbashan C Starbuck 4, H Sheffner, Jr Smallwood, S Strider 2, W C Smith, Mrs E Stidman, Sarah Ann Strider, Mena L Shreeland, T Smith, J D Sten 2, J Strider 2, J Stephlin, H Strider, Wm Stewart
T: Fred Stevens, Joshua Snook
V: Wm Turk 4, David Taylor, J Thompson, E Thornburg, E Taylor, M Thompson
W: A Voras
A Voras
W: A Wean, E Windspingler, J W Walls 2, J Weaning, S Wenizel, Miss Ware, Miss J Williams, W Wilson, A Wood, Ch Welean, Sam Webb, Cha Willen, Mr Wernwag, Samuel Washington
Y: J Young, Adam Young

JOHN G. WILSON, P. M.

July 12, 1838.

For Rent.

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

July 12, 1838.—n. THIS OFFICE.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, Charlestown, Va., June 30, 1838.

A: Albertis & Smoot, Fin Abbott, H G Anderson
B: Wm H Adams, Benjamin Bryson, Robert Branson, James Burr, Widow Bunn, Thomas N Beall, John Bennet, W F Baldwin 2, Jacob Baley, George Berm, Thomas Baylis, Eliphalet Barker 2, G F Bullock, Joseph C. Baldwin, Samuel Bishop, Jane C Byrd, John Briscoe
C: Nat Carusi, Clerk of Jefferson, Mary Jane Camine, Thomas Cockerall, David J Cos, Philip P Cooke
D: J S Coburn
D: Mr Donavio, Harriet Daws, Mary S Dawes, Lucinda H Stewart care of J W Duffy, Wm Dillow, Shepherd Duke
G W Dearing, Hugh Davis
E F: Wm Evans, Jackson Elsea, Rev E H Field, Ford & Snyder, Jos H Fry, P P Frazier 2, Mary Farnsworth, Mary E Forman, Elizabeth Ferguson, Geo W Fairfax, Wm Ford, John Fulton
G: James Gregg, Oliver Garret, Manford Gibson, Abram Gray
H: Caroline Hamilton, Hannah H Hall, Robert Hoffman, Elizabeth D Hiett, Edward Hooper, Mary E Hammond 2, Lewis Headle, Thomas Hopkins, Miss E D Hurst
David Hicks, Sally Houston, John Hill, John Heller, Wm F Henson, H Heller, Joseph W Howell
K: John Kable, Penelope Kendrick, Julia Kemp
L: Thomas J Likens, Rebecca A Lock
M: Wm Murphy, Robert Mitton, Jacob Moler, Mr Mead, Wm Matthews, Thomas Myers, Sherman Munger
N: B F Neal, Jacob Northcraft, Sarah Ann Nowland, Wm D North
O: Ann Ogle
P: Sarah Oram, Sarah Perry, Susanah Panter, John Piet, Elias Pearson, George Price, George Pelreck
R: J J Russell, Job Reynolds, Rachel Ross
S: Ellen J Straith, D Snyder, E Slifer, Jacob Small, C L Shrewberry, Isaac Showalter 2, Washington Lamon, Joseph Starry 2, George Spaldon, David H Strother, Henry Slater, Joseph Starrer, Cath Shepherd
T V W: Miss Hare, care of Mrs Taylor, Sandford M VanPelt 2, Wm Vinsonheller, Sarah Walker, Thomas West, Amey Williams, B C Washington, Washington Works, Mrs Sam'l W Washington, Andrew Work, J Watson

HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M.

July 5, 1838.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Shepherdstown, Va., June 30, 1838, which if not taken out before the 1st of October, 1838, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.

A B: Robert Arthow, Wm Bane, Thomas Briscoe 2, Ann Berry 2, Lancelot Bell, M Brown, Nancy Bradshaw, Sarah D Bowen, Wm Butler, Col John Blackford
C D: John Cancell, John Cline, Isaiah Clayton, Anderson Chapman, Valentine Dust, Adam Daub
E F: Catharine E Entler, James T Engle, George Entler, Mary Eaton, Jacob Folk
G H: Catharine Gontor, George Hawn, Sarah C Howell, Charles E Hill
J K: Sarah B Johnson, Joseph Johnson, John Jones, Joseph Keyes, Arthur Knave, Samuel H Keysinger
L M: Col Edward Lucas, Col Robert Lucas 2, Capt Edward Lucas 3, Kitty Little, C Letmate, David Moore, Francis McNamee, William Marshall, Rev Charles Martin, Mary Miller, Solomon Miller, William Miller
N O: Catharine Nourse, James Grudorff
P Q: Evaline S Perry, A M Powell, Dr. John Quigly
R S: Thomas Rutherford, Joseph Randall, Jacob Shough, Wenny Shelton, Conrad Shindler, Welcome Sprinkle, William Smith, John Stevens 2, James Stevens 2, Suzanna Summers
T W Z: Ann Tool, Mrs Tucker, Barbary Womaldorf, William Wayne, Jeremiah Wicks 2, Fred'k Walkerfield (Dutch), Elizabeth Zigler

JOHN T. COOKUS, P. M.

July 5, 1838.

Wanted,

TO purchase or hire, a Negro Woman of middle age, who has been accustomed to nursing children. Also, wanted to hire, four or five harvest hands, to whom liberal wages will be given.

A neat and fashionable Baltimore built GIG for sale, for which a moderate price will be taken. Also, a good set of Harness.

Apply to Thomas B. Turner, on Bullskin, five miles south of Charlestown.

June 28, 1838.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between George Wm. Spurgeon and myself, in the blacksmithing business, has been dissolved. All persons indebted to the firm (which has ceased to exist since the 1st of September last) are requested to make payment to me and no other person, if they wish to avoid trouble and loss.

ROBERT BURNS.

Near Leetown, Va., June 27, 1838.—4t.

Best Chewing Tobacco.

I from Richmond, several boxes of chewing Tobacco, carefully selected by one of the most competent judges in that city. They have made arrangements for procuring a constant supply.

KEYES & FLORE.

June 28, 1838.

Notice.

THE notes given at the sale of Lucy L. Turner are now due and in my hands. Prompt payment will be expected

R. I. LEE, Jr.

June 21, 1838.—3t.

Negroes Wanted.

WANTED, about 50 NEGROES, from the ages of 12 to 30 years, for which higher prices will be given than by any other purchaser in the county.

Those who think I am not prepared to give the very highest prices in Cash, are requested to try me.

RICHARD JOHNSON.

Harpers-Ferry, June 21, 1838.—3t.

Feathers Wanted.

I WISH to purchase FEATHERS, for which I will give the highest market price.

J. J. MILLER.

June 7, 1838.

Look at This!

THE highest market price will be given for BUTTER, by the subscriber, at the Kabletown Store.

GEO. E. CHAMBERLIN.

June 7, 1838.

TUITION.

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

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

March 27, 1838.

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED

LUCKY OFFICE!

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

BALTIMORE CITY, MD.

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

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the Union, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in the authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily. Tickets from ONE to TEN DOLLARS, shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given when requested, immediately after the drawings.

For Information Address,

Please address JOHN CLARK,

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

MORE NEW GOODS,

And Cheaper than Ever!

THE undersigned has just received from Baltimore a large supply of

Entirely New Goods,

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

He has also a general supply of superior

GROCERIES,

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

GEO. E. CHAMBERLIN.

Kabletown, June

FREE PRESS.

PUBLISHED, WEEKLY, AT
TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CTS.
PER ANNUM.
Payable half yearly; but Two Dollars and Fifty Cents will be received if paid within the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. Subscriptions not discontinued beyond the expiration of the year, interest will be charged.

ADVERTISING.
The terms of advertising are for a square for 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.

THE FARMER.

Happiness seems to have fixed her seat in rural scenes. The spacious hall the splendid equipage, and pomp of courts do not sooth and entertain the mind of man in any degree like the verdant plain, enamelled mead, the pleasant grove, melodious birds, the sports of beasts, the azure sky, and the starry heavens.

It is undoubtedly a fact, that in proportion to our population, too many leave the occupation of agriculture for other employment. If this arise from its being considered that the employment of the farmer is not respectable, it is a great mistake. Every thing

This is an employment instituted by God himself, and by him particular owned and blest. It is that on which every thing depends. True it is laborious; but then labor brings health; it is the foundation of the farmer, it is the condition of independence; his little dominion is his own, his comforts are his own, and he is not at the mercy of the public whim and caprice. It is not necessarily the case, in this happy country especially, that the farmer must be a stupid, ignorant man. He is taught in his youth the first rudiments of education, and has many spare hours to read. In the heat of the summer's noon, and by the long winter evening's fire, he has much time for his books, and in this country they are placed within the reach of all.

Fashion.—What obsequious slaves mankind are to Fashion. Fashion says a cotemporary, rules the world, and a most tyrannical mistress she is—compelling people to submit to the most inconvenient things imaginable, for fashion's sake.

She pinches our feet with tight shoes, or chokes us with a tight neck-handkerchief, or squeezes the breath out of our body by tight lacing—she makes people set up by night when they ought to be in bed, and keeps them in bed in the morning, when they ought to be up and a-doing.

She makes people visit when they would rather stay at home, eat when they are not hungry, and drink when they are not thirsty.

She invades our pleasure, and interrupts our business.

She compels the people to dress gaily, whether upon their own property or that of others—whether agreeable to the Word of God, or the dictates of prude.

She ruins health and produces sickness—destroys life, and occasions premature death.

She makes foolish parents, invalids of children, and servants of all.

She is a tormentor of conscience, a despoiler of morality, an enemy of religion—and no one can be her companion, and enjoy either.

She is a despot of the highest grade, full of intrigue and cunning, and husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, and servants, black and white, voluntarily have become her obedient servants and slaves, and vie with one another to see who shall be most obsequious.—[*Troy Times.*

Original Anecdote.—A jolly set of Lishmen, boon companions and swora brothers, had made up their minds to leave the "cold sod" and wend their way "till Amerikey." They were five in number: two Paddys, one Murphy, one Dennis, and one Teague. It so happened, that the vessel they were to go in could only take four of them. Who, then, should submit to the hard fate of being left behind and separated from the "daring crew?" was a question which passed every mother's son of them. At length honest Teague exclaimed, "Arah! I have it. We'll cast lots to see who shall remain." But one of the Paddys swore it was not jonteel to do that thing. "You know," said he, "that I am a mathematician, and I can work it out by the rule of *substraction*, which is a great deal better. But you must all agree to bide by the figures." All having pledged themselves to do so, Pat proceeded—"Well then—take Paddy from Paddy you can't, but take Dennis from Murphy and Teague remains. By my soul Teague, my lad, you must go, for that can't go."—*Norfolk Herald.*

HOW TO RUIN A SON.

1. Let him have his own way.
2. Allow him free use of money.
3. Suffer him to rove where he pleases on the Sabbath.
4. Give him full access to his wicked companions.
5. Call him to no account for his evenings.
6. Furnish him with no stated employment.

Pursue either of these ways and you will experience a most marvellous deliverance or will have to mourn over a debased and ruined child! Thousands have realized the sad result, and have gone mourning to the grave.
[*Phila. Observer.*

Dr. Rush was perhaps one of the most untiring students that ever lived. Two young physicians were conversing in his presence once, and one of them said, "When I finished my studies"—"When you finished your studies!" said the Doctor abruptly, "Why you must be a happy man to have finished so young. I do not expect to finish mine while I live."

The misunderstandings of lovers end in a renewal and increase of love.

THE NAME CHANGED.

Patent Right Secured—Beware of Imposition!

RICHMOND, VA., JULY 15, 1830.

The public will be pleased to understand that I was the original discoverer of Judkins' Ointment, and sole proprietor of the patent from Sept. 1817, until the expiration of the same; but having connected myself with Dr. Judkins in the commencement, I permitted the Ointment to bear his name. The term of the patent having expired on the 20th June, I have made an improvement in the same, and taken out a patent therefor.

N. SHEPHERD.

The public will be aware that the ointment would fall into many hands, some of whom would probably undertake to make it, and knowing the difficulties of the process would render a trial of it abortive; the consequence would be injurious to the original and recent to remedy for those obstinate diseases, some of which have so long baffled the skill of medical science.

1st. *White Swellings* of every description.

2d. *Sore Breasts* in Nursing Women, particularly those hard and tender to the touch, which if not speedily relieved, will inevitably suppurate.

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

5th. *Sprains* and *Bruises* of every description or

to attend in applying the Ointment, must keep the part out of which

8th. *Scald Heads*, or parts affected by frosts.

9th. *Chapped Hands*.

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

N. SHEPHERD.

Mr. C. Herstons—Sir: Having been in the habit of using the Ointment prepared by you for a number of years, now called Shepherd's Patent Ointment, (formerly Judkins,) for wounds of various descriptions, and cuts, frost bites, scalds and burns, and believing it to be valuable, I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public. So highly do I think of it that it has generally been a remedy in my family. I know that Mr. Herstons has been proprietor and manufacturer of this Ointment for years past, having frequently received the article directly from himself.

SAM'L C. OWINGS.
Livery Stables, North Street, Baltimore.
Baltimore, Oct. 6th, 1837.

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

S. C. O.

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

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

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

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

J. C. F.

From Bishop Waugh.

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

B. WAUGH.
Methodist Book Room, Mulberry-St.,
New York, May 9th, 1835.

PILES.

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

J. A. BENTZ.
Coaching-House, Lombard street.

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

From the Hon. John Tidings, member of Congress.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 22d, 1829.

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

Sir—It has been my wish, for a considerable time, to communicate to you the good effect with which I have used the Ointment invented by Mr. Judkins, (now Shepherd's P. S. O.) and which I now understand is made and sold by agents appointed by yourself. I have applied this Ointment, during the last three years, to every species of tumor and wound, without failure to produce a cure in every instance. I consider it the most decided and efficient remedy in all cases of tumor, be the case ever so low, and I have found nothing equal to it for wounds of every description. It may be proper to add, that the cure of a tumor called White Swelling, given over by the most distinguished physicians as incurable, and which they decided would, without amputation, prove fatal to the patient, was made by means of the application of the Ointment, and the patient is now able, his limb affected by the tumor no longer excited to a painful state of soundness. Also, that the patient is a grown man, which had been considered, are evidences of the decided interest and confidence I have in the efficacy of this Ointment.

Yours, &c.

A. L. BARNEY.

Sold by C. Herstons, Frederick City, Md. proprietor of the Patent Right, who is authorized to appoint agents in any part of the country.

County Merchants and Druggists can get the genuine article in Baltimore of R. J. Hall, Druggist, corner of Howard & Fayette Streets, and H. Leitch & Nicholson, Druggists, corner of Market & Hanover Streets.

Our Agents in Jefferson County.

JAMES BROWN, *Charlestown*,
JOS. G. HAYS, *Harpers-Ferry*, } *Druggists.*
JAS. HIGGINS, *Shepherdstown*,
July 5, 1838—1y.

WANTED.

30 or 40 bushels of Oats, and a few bushels of good Potatoes, will be received in payment of debts due this Office.

July 5, 1838.

Mill for Rent.

THE Mill situated on Bullskin, known by the name of Hames' Brick Mill, and for several years occupied by John Claxton, is for rent. Possession given on the 20th inst. For terms apply to Daniel Hames on the premises, or to the subscriber.

SAMUEL McPHERSON.

July 5, 1838—3t.

MR. BOND'S SPEECH.

WE have still on hand a few hundred copies of Mr. BOND'S SPEECH, which will be sold at the moderate price of 50 cents per dozen, or 64 cents for a single copy.

July 5, 1838.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS.

THIS celebrated watering place has been purchased by a company, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, and will be ready for visitors by the 10th of June. Very extensive improvements have been made, with a view of affording to all persons, whether in pursuit of health or pleasure, the most comfortable accommodations. The facility of travelling to these Springs from almost every quarter, is now very great. Persons leaving Baltimore or Washington on the rail-road in the morning, will arrive at Harpers-Ferry to dinner, and will continue on the rail road from Harpers-Ferry to Charlestown, where coaches will always be in waiting to convey them to the Springs, (a distance of 5 miles,) where they will arrive on the same day before sunset. Persons can also return to either of these cities in one day. Stages will run between Charlestown and the Springs regularly twice a day, each way—and always to suit the arrival and departure of the rail road cars, morning and evening. From Alexandria there is a turnpike road to Snickers' Ferry, on the Shenandoah river, seven miles distant from the Springs.

To those who have never seen these Springs, it may be necessary to say that they are situated in a romantic valley, surrounded by the garden spot of Virginia, on the eastern bank of the Shenandoah river, just where the stream forms a bend in the shape of a horse-shoe immediately behind it is the Blue Ridge. The river is as a beautiful sheet of clear smooth water, extending about a mile, which is bordered on its eastern bank by an umbrageous elms and sycamores; whilst on the opposite side are stupendous rocks, exhibiting the most grotesque and fantastic shapes. In short, for a combination of the grand and beautiful, this scenery is almost unrivalled.

The principal Spring, for its medicinal virtues, is not excelled by any in the United States. The water is sent for and carried to New York, Charleston, and other distant parts of the Union. The reputation of this water is so extensive and so well established, that it is deemed scarcely necessary to speak of its qualities. It has in many instances wrought cures that appeared almost miraculous, upon individuals suffering under a complication of diseases. In dyspepsia and all affections of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, it is invaluable. There is also a highly valuable Sulphur Spring.

The Shannondale Springs' Company have engaged Mr. I. N. Carter to take charge of the boarding house, which will insure to visitors every comfort. They have made every provision for guests who seek pleasure, including boats for fishing and rowing, &c. &c. The drawing room will be furnished with a good piano, and the dancing hall with a fine band of music.—There is at Charlestown a circulating library where books can be procured. The company are erecting bath houses, where persons can be provided with warm or cold baths, for which purpose they can use either the mineral waters, or the river water, as may be preferred.

The following is extracted from an article by a distinguished physician, and relates to the water of the principal Spring:

"When moderately used it is a most bland and gentle laxative, though in larger quantities it is powerful in its operation. It is also diuretic, diaphoretic, and tonic. Perhaps the highest claim which it has on the public, is, that scarcely a dyspeptic patient has been known to use it, without deriving from it unequivocal advantage. Confirmed dropsy has been entirely removed. It has been found wonderfully beneficial in all bilious affections and derangement of the liver, calculous affections, chrome rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, and general debility, whether the consequence of sedentary habits, or long seated disease."

May 17, 1838.

CARTER'S HOTEL,
Charlestown, Va.

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

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

ISAAC N. CARTER, *Agent.*

May 17, 1838.

For Rent,

A COMFORTABLE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, in Baltimore, recently occupied by Mr. Rodgers. Possession given immediately.

W. & S. B. ANDERSON.

June 7, 1838—tf.

NOTICE.

HAVING taken out letters of administration upon the estate of William Fritz, dec'd, the old creditors of said estate are hereby notified to present the same for payment, properly authenticated, for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as indulgence will not be given.

JOHN J. HOLT,
Middleway, Jeff. co., June 21, 1838.

FRUIT.

PEACHES, Apricots, and Pine Apples, just received and for sale by

J. J. H. STRAITH.

June 21, 1838.

For Rent.

I WISH to rent the Stone House on the hill near Rand & Snyder's Mill on the Range road, opposite Charlestown. It is a comfortable house with four rooms, a kitchen and out house, with about [illegible] of garden.

June 22, 1838—4t.

SEAMLESS COATS.

THE undersigned now manufactures at his Tailoring establishment, nearly opposite the residence of Richard Williams, Esq. main street, Charlestown,

THE NEW-FASHIONED AND MUCH APPROVED
Seamless Coats,

Combining very decided advantages over the old method of cutting and making Coats.—Gentlemen are invited to an examination of this system, as it is believed they will at once see its merits.

JOSEPH BROWN.

☞ All kinds of Tailoring, including Ladies' Riding Dresses, &c., executed in the best manner, and at a short notice.

J. B.

Charlestown, June 28, 1838.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber at Harpers Ferry, a *SORREL MARE*, with some white hairs mixed through her body. She has a large bald in her forehead—her hind legs white. She is about 15 hands high—is tolerably large made—four years old last May, has a long tail—and has been rode about 3 or 4 times.

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

MICHAEL COOKE.

June 28, 1838.

Pine Apple Cheese

JUST received and for sale by

J. J. MILLER.

June 28, 1838.

HARPERS-FERRY
Male and Female Seminary.

THE undersigned highly appreciating the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to this Seminary, announces to his patrons, and those who may be disposed to

Assistant, Mr. Geo. Barnes, a gentleman of unexceptionable moral character and considerable experience in teaching. In consequence of this arrangement several more scholars may enter the School, and the facilities for rapid advancement by all the pupils will be very much increased.

The respective quarterly prices of tuition will be as heretofore advertised, viz:

For Orthography, Reading and Writing, with Exercises in Mental Arithmetic,	$2 50
For Arithmetic and Book Keeping,	3 00
For Geography and English Grammar, with Composition and Rhetoric,	3 50
For Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, with its application to Heights and Distances, Mensuration, including Practical Gauging, Surveying,—and the application of Algebra to Geometry,	4 00

A quarter will consist of 12 weeks, without any deduction for time lost on the part of the pupil—except in cases of sickness.

The government of the School will be mild, but firm, and no pains will be spared upon the Principal, while the united exertions of both the Tutors shall be in action to secure the mental improvement of their pupils.

THOMAS L. DODD.

Harpers-Ferry, June 7, 1838.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE second session of MISS PINE'S School will commence on the 1st of July. She hopes, by a diligent and faithful discharge of duty, to merit a share of public patronage. No Scholar will be received into the School for a shorter term than five months.

TUITION FEE—$10 per session.

REFERENCES—Robert Page, John Hereford, Sen'r, George Blakemore, Senr, Dr. Thomson, Dr. McCormick, Col. Smith, Hamilton Washington, John Hay, Rev. William M. Jackson, Berryville; John Berkeley, Dominies Rev. Alexander Mckenzie, Stanton, Rev. Francis McParlane, Philadelphia.

Charlestown, June 14, 1838.

PENMANSHIP.

MR. HERRICK again respectfully invites ladies and gentlemen to call at Mrs. Woods's, where Mr. H will take pleasure in presenting specimens and explaining the science of the system to all, whether they wish to avail themselves of his lessons or not. All who wish to improve in the above beautiful accomplishment should commence or make application soon, otherwise his stay must be limited.

Ladies will be waited upon at their residences, by sending their cards.

Charlestown, June 7, 1838.

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received, in addition to his stock of Fancy Goods, (which is large, very cheap, and beautiful,) the following articles:

NUNS' HOODS,
11 Brain ditto,
11 Braid super VICTORIA BONNETS,
Pink and Painted LAWNS,
Fawn-colored SILKS, and other various colours,
American NANKEENS, by the piece,

Which he will sell on the most accommodating terms.

Also, just received,

Two pieces of super Hemp CARPETING,
RIDING WHIPS, Gig and Carriage do.
WALKING CANES, &c. for sale by

RICHARD L. DORAN.

Harpers-Ferry, June 7, 1838.

NEW STORE,
AND NEW GOOD,
At Kabletown.

CHEAP! CHEAP! VERY CHEAP!!

JUST receiving and now opening an entire new and general assortment of GOODS, fresh from the Eastern markets, to which I invite the attention of the public. My stock embraces a great variety of new, fashionable and substantial articles, to suit all classes and wants, the plain and the fashionable—and will be sold at very reduced prices.

The attention of the Ladies

Is *particularly* invited to my assortment, as I have selected with much care a great many *fancy* articles, (cheap!) especially to meet their tastes and wants.

ESROM SLIFER.

Kabletown, June 7, 1838—tf.

THE MARSHALL HOUSE,

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

(Late the Franklin House H.)

THIS commodious Establishment has just undergone a thorough repair, and is fitted up with new and substantial furniture. The situation and convenience of this House render it one of the most desirable in the city for the reception of visitors to the District. Every exertion will be used to render the stay of those who may favor the House with their patronage as agreeable as possible.

LEVI LINTHICUM.

Feb. 8, 1838—6m.

John J. B. Straith

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public, that he has just received a very large and well selected assortment of Goods, and is daily receiving additions to his stock, and offering them at very low prices.

He has also on hand a very large and very fine assortment of

Medicines, Liquors, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Fruit, Confectionary, &c.

all of which, and especially the Liquors and Medicines, he offers at prices far below those at which they are usually sold, at Retail Stores in the country. He warrants the quality of every article he sells, as represented, and will supply his customers with Medicines on reasonable terms with Medicines in which they may place implicit confidence. On these terms he solicits a share of public patronage.

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

Charlestown, May 3, 1838.

WOOL WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase about three thousand pounds of WOOL, for which he will give more than Cash—or pay the cash if preferred. Apply at my New Store-house at Kabletown.

ESROM SLIFER.

May 3, 1838—tf.

Wool Wanted.

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

WM. S. LUCK & CO.

May 24, 1838.

WOOL.

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

J. J. MILLER.

June 7, 1838.

WANTED,

BY the Shannondale Springs' Company, six fresh MILCH COWS, for which the cash will be paid. Wanted, also, a large number of FAT SHEEP.

Apply to I. N. CARTER,
Charlestown, May 31, 1838. Agent.

Look at This!
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received, and is now opening, a large, beautiful, and

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

from Philadelphia and Baltimore—something more *Cheap, Splendid and Elegant*, than has ever been offered in this place or county before, and at such prices as cannot fail to please. He respectfully thanks his friends and the public for favours bestowed on him since opening, and hopes, by his attention to business, to receive additional public patronage. He assures the public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to please. He is determined to sell his Goods unusually low to suit the depressed state of the times. Persons wishing to supply themselves with good and cheap Articles on the best terms, are respectfully requested to give him a call.

☞ Do not be prevented from so doing without purchasing, almost on their own terms. Call, see, and judge for yourselves. The Stock consists of the following:

CLOTHS, &c.

Blue, black, olive, brown, forest green, and other green, and a variety of other colors and qualities of Cloths.

Cassimeres of various colors and qualities,
Buckskin Cassimeres,
Black, green, brown, and other colors Satinets,
Summer Cloths,
White, brown, plain and corded Drillings,
Summer Cassimeres, Linsey, of all colors,

Linens, Cottons, &c.

Superfine Irish Linens,
Irish Linens of an inferior quality,
Cambric Muslins, Book Muslins,
Bishops' Lawn, Printed Lawns,
Silk and tape Check and Corded Muslins,
Jackonet and Mull Muslins,
Super. style Corded Printed Jackonets,
London Printed Quiltings,
Super. Manchester Prints,
3-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Linen Sheetings,
Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, assorted sizes,
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 Table Diaper,
Bird's Eye Diaper, French Linen Drillings,
Printed Pantaloon Jeans, Buckskin Stripes,
Fancy Checked Plads, 4-4 Indigo Checks,
Cotton and Linen Checks, assorted sizes,
Marseilles Quilts, Foundation Muslins,
Super. and extra super. blue and jet black French Bombazines,

SILKS, &c.

Italian and Lutestring Silks,
Fancy and other colored Silks & Florences,
Super. colored Gross De Franc,
Lyons Silk Velvet,
Rich figured Swiss Muslins,
Plain and figured Swiss Mulls,
Colored check Swiss Muslins,
French Muslins and Lawns,
Watered Poult De Soie,
Gauze Ribbons, assorted colors,
Martin Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, latest and most fashionable quality,
Splendid assortment of French, British, and Domestic Prints,
Black and white Cherry Lawns,
Super. black and colored Calicoes,
Black, white, salmon, and pink Crape,
Black, white, pink, and blue satins,
A large assortment of Brown Muslins, from 6-4 to 3-4 wide,
A splendid assortment of Bleached Muslins,
New style Gum Elastic Suspenders,
Cotton and web do.
Valencia and Blonde Laces,
Thread, Bobbinet, and Lyons Laces,
Cotton Chain from No. 5 to 16.

Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, &c.

A superior assortment of Ladies' Silk, Taucile, Thread, and Kid Gloves,
A splendid stock of gentlemen's silk, thread, beaver, and kid Gloves,
An elegant assortment of English and plain Bonnets,
A beautiful assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's Shoes, Boots, Gaiters, Slippers, and Pumps,
A splendid assortment of Black, White Russia, Silk, and Fur HATS
Men and Boy's Straw and Cap do.
Also, a splendid and elegant assortment of

Groceries & Liquors, viz:

Coffee, 12¼, a good article,
Coffee, 11, an inferior article,
Coffee, 10½, a superior do.
Brown Sugar, 8, a good do.
Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Allspice, Chocolate, Crackers, Indigo, Molasses, &c.
French Brandy of a superior quality,
Holland Gin, do. do.
Spirits &c.

China and Hardware.

A superior assortment of China, Liverpool, and Common Ware, &c.

A handsome assortment of Hardware and Britania Ware, of the latest Fashionable Style, &c. &c. &c.

RICHARD D. DORAN.

Harpers-Ferry May 24, 1838.

TO PUFFS

SPRING GOODS at or below Halltown prices, and money or thing exactly suitable for ladies. We have received our

SPRING GOODS.

The assortment will be found complete, and the prices will be found as low, if not lower, than any other goods in this market. We invite the public generally, as well as our customers, to call and examine, that they may be satisfied.

Charlestown, April 26, 1838.

New Spring Goods.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing his customers and the public generally, that he has just received, and is now receiving and will continue to receive during the present week, the supply of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

which he has purchased on the most favorable terms, and which he will sell at prices to suit the times. The stock is large and complete, and will be found to be of the latest style and quality, and decidedly lower than the same style and quality have been offered heretofore in this place. His stock of

FAMILY GOODS

is particularly desirable. He would respectfully ask a call from all who wish to purchase.

J. J. MILLER.

April 12, 1838.

Cheap Groceries.

I HAVE received a large supply of Groceries, which I will sell at prices to suit the times, or have them offered to the county. Call and see.

JAMES L. MILLER.

Apr. 12, 1838.

BONNETS.

OF the latest and most fashionable style just received by

YATES & TERRILL.

Halltown, April 12, 1838.

Superior Vinegar,

FOR sale at the Drug store of

J. J. H. STRAITH.

April 5, 1838.

Vinegar.

I HAVE very superior VINEGAR for sale.

J. J. MILLER.

June 7, 1838.

Lard for Sale.

A FEW hundred pounds of good FAMILY LARD for sale.

WM. S. LUCK & CO.

May 24, 1838.

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TRAVELLING ON THE RAIL-ROAD.

HEREAFTER the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at a quarter past 6, A. M. precisely. Passengers will thus have an opportunity of breakfasting in Winchester; and it is particularly requested that all will provide themselves with tickets in time.

On Saturday the 5th of May, and on the same day of each succeeding week, an EXTRA TRAIN FOR PARTIES OF PLEASURE, will start at 8 o'clock, A. M. Fare to Harpers Ferry and back by this train at the low rate of one dollar.

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

J. GEO. HEIST, *Agent.*

Winchester, May 3, 1838.

Rail Road Notice.

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

P. FRENCH, *Agt.*
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 the transportation to be hereafter charged upon this road, viz:

DESCENDING TRADE.

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

ASCENDING TRADE.

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

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

By order of the Board,
JOHN KELLE, *President.*

Winchester, April 20, 1837.

Kabletown Mills.

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

MILLING BUSINESS,

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

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

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

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

JOHN KABLE,
DAVID JOHNSTON.

Kabletown, July 13, 1837.

Public Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Robert Wilson, dec'd, are requested to present them properly authenticated for payment. Those indebted to the estate, will please make immediate payment.

JOHN W. GATTON, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 18, 1838.

Mill for Rent.

THE undersigned wishes to rent the ROCKS MILL, near her residence on the Shenandoah River.

MARY LEWIS, *Adm'rix of John H. Lewis, dec'd.*

May 3, 1838.

For Sale,

A FIRST-RATE six-horse power Thresher and Winnower, with Separator and Bagger, to be worked by getting Clover and Wheat with all the machinery complete. Price $250—six months credit.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

June 7, 1838—4t.

Cash for Negroes.

I WILL call at the Court House in Charlestown, on each and every Court day, to purchase NEGROES, of both sexes from ten to twenty years of age. Persons having such for sale, will do well to call on the subscriber, or address him at Charlestown, Jefferson co. Va. I will at all times give the highest price in cash for such property.

WM. CROW.

Charlestown, 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I WISH to purchase a number of NEGROES, for which higher prices in cash than any other purchaser in the market. Persons who may have such for sale, will do well to call on me, as I am now in Charlestown, and will be there for some time. Persons who may have such for sale, are requested to address me a line, to which I will give immediate attention.

H. C. TRAVIS.

Shannondale Ferry.

PERSONS crossing the Shenandoah River at the Shannondale Ferry, will be particular to ask for *Free Ferriage Tickets* when they pay their tolls, otherwise the ferryman will demand ferriage.

N. B.—Persons bringing *Machine* of any kind are charged double ferriage.

The highest market prices will be given for all country produce, particularly chickens, Dried Fruit, Fresh Butter, Hard soap, Preserves, Vegetables, &c. &c.

J. N. CARTER, *Agent.*

June 11, 1838.

Bullskin Factory.

THE Bullskin Factory, Saw Mill and Grist Mill, belonging to the estate of the late Alexander Strait, deceased, are now forward in operation, under the firm of McCormick & Porter, who are ready to accommodate the public in the best manner. The proprietors intend to have on hand ready for sale a good assortment of every description of Country work, such as Wagons, &c. &c.

Repairing executed and the manufacturing of Wool Hats and Cards of every kind will be attended to in the season so that the surrounding country can be supplied with every article wanted in that line.

JOHN J. H. STRAITH.

May 17, 1838.

Small Notes.

I WISH those who may purchase for cash at my Store, if convenient, to pay in the small notes of Straith & Stone.

JOHN J. H. STRAITH.

April 26, 1838.

Public Sale of LAND.

UNDER the authority of the last will and testament of James Clare, deceased, the subscribers will sell, at public sale, on *Friday*, *August 24*, on the premises,

The Tract of LAND

which he resided at the time of his death, situate in the county of Clarke and state of Virginia, and containing about

350 ACRES,

two hundred and fifty of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well clothed with the finest white and black oak timber. It lies about 4 miles from Berryville, the county seat of Clarke, 3 miles from Thompson's Depot on the Winchester and Potomac rail-road, 12 miles from Winchester, and 9 from Charlestown.

The inducements offered to the capitalist and agriculturalist in this farm are many and various. The soil is of the first quality, well adapted to clover and plaster, and the growth of wheat, rye, corn and oats, watered by the Long Marsh, a never failing stream running through the centre of the farm—3 or 4 high springs—25 acres of the low ground on either side of the stream well taken in timothy, which yields an abundant crop of hay—the residue of the cleared land not in cultivation well set with clover. The improvements are a good Stone Dwelling House, Stone Kitchen, a Stone Quarter, plastered throughout and old, an Overseer's House, a Spring House near at hand, an excellent Log Barn with Stable attached, a Corn House, and a first rate Apple orchard.

☞ One-third of the purchase money in cash on the day of sale. The balance in two equal instalments, payable at one and two years from the day of sale, with interest from date.

A. FITZHUGH, *Adm'r.*
of James Clare, dec'd.

Falmouth, Va., June 14, 1838—ts.

Commissioner & Trustee's SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, made on the 12th June, 1838, in the suit of Henry Neely and wife against John M. Daugherty and others, and of a deed of Trust from said Neely and wife to the undersigned, I will offer at public auction, on the premises in Shepherdstown, on *Saturday the 14th day of July*, 1838, the

HOUSE AND LOT

on German street, part of Lot No. 19, in Shepherdstown, the property of the heirs of John Daugherty, dec'd.

Terms, one third cash; the balance in equal instalments, payable in nine and eighteen months from the day of sale; the purchaser to give bond and security for the after payments, and the title to be retained until the purchase money is all paid.

E. T. LEE, Jr.

June 11, 1838. *Commissioner & Trustee.*

JEFFERSON LAND FOR SALE.

INTENDING to move to the West, the subscriber wishes to sell his LAND, lying one mile from Thompson's Depot. The tract contains 387 ACRES OF LIME-STONE LAND, 90 acres of which are in fine TIMBER, and the balance in a good state of cultivation—90 acres in clover and 60 sowed this spring. The improvements are good, consisting of a Stone Dwelling House, 50 by 24 feet, a Kitchen, every necessary out-building, a Well of never-failing water, and an Orchard of choice Fruit—and goods in every field.

The land will be sold on accommodating terms. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

BENJAMIN BOLEY.

April 19, 1838.

JEFFERSON LAND
For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that beautiful and desirable farm in the county of Jefferson, on the Shenandoah River, called "Bethany," containing about

100 *Acres of prime Land*,

a large part of which is in fine timber—having a commodious dwelling, &c. &c.

Also about sixty acres of woodland on the South-eastern side of the Shenandoah, nearly opposite to Bethany.

Apply to J. T. Daugherty, Charlestown, or to the subscriber in Alexandria, D. C.

LUCINDA M. WALTON.

March 8, 1838—tf.

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers that he has employed a workman to make and repair GRAIN CRADLES and MOWING SNEADS of superior quality, at the shortest notice, at his Wagon Maker's Shop in Charlestown. He will keep a constant supply of the above articles on hand, ready for use. Farmers and others who have Cradles to Repair, will do well to send them early, as it will not be in them to be ready by the time they are wanting.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

May 31, 1838.

Iron! Iron!

WE have received still further supplies of Pennsylvania rolled and Virginia hammered IRON, consisting of Swedes, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 and Lynch Irons, Flats, 3 4 1 and 1 inch, each square, half round and round, horse shoe bars, horse shoe nails, &c. &c. which we offer for sale on the most accommodating terms.

YATES & TERRILL.

Halltown, April 19, 1838.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG man who is a temperate worker, man of sober and industrious habits, and who can be every way qualified to render himself useful in the business of farming, will find a good situation by applying immediately to the subscriber at Kabletown.

GEO. F. CHAMBERLIN.

LUMBER.

WE are prepared to furnish, at our Saw Mill, all kinds of LUMBER, such as Oak for frames, &c. &c., if early application be made, so that sawing may be done and logs hauled before the first of August.

Also, on hand, Mill Timber, a lot of excellent White Oak for Cog wheels, Trunnel Heads and good hickory Cogs and Rounds, for sale.

KABLE & JOHNSTON.

Kabletown, May 24, 1838.

Susquehanna Herring.

WE have just received a number of barrels of prime Herring, which we will sell on accommodating terms to our customers and others.

Also, PLASTER AND SALT.

KABLE & JOHNSTON.

Kabletown, May 24, 1838.

Whiskey.

I HAVE [illegible] Distillery, about [illegible] WHISKEY, some of which [illegible] and quality.

JOHN KABLE.

Kabletown, May 24, 1838—3t.

Hops For Sale.

I HAVE a stock of first quality HOPS, which I will sell low for cash.

JOHN KABLE.

Kabletown, May 24, 1838—3t.

Cider and Porter.

NEW ARK CIDER, and PORTER, just received and for sale low, by

YATES & TERRILL.