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

Mill for Rent.
undersigned wishes to rent the
S MILL, near her residence on
doah River.
MARY LEWIS, *Adm'trx*
of John H. Lewis, dec'd.
1838.

Charlestown Mills.
subscribers having entered into
nership for a term of years, in the
LLING BUSINESS,
letown Mills, they will in a few
ady for the reception of all kinds
N, for which they are prepared to
ghest market price. Farmers who
ading their wheat, can get flour at
or delivered at the Depot, Charles-
or Harpers-Ferry.
nt supply of Plaster, Salt, Fish
ll be kept on hand at low prices.
and Plaster grinding done in the
cond at moderate prices.—Coun-
done in good order.
e, by strict attention and prompti-
t our friends and old customers of
whom we plead.
JOHN KABLE,
DAVID JOHNSTON.
town, July 13, 1837.

LUMBER.
prepared to furnish, at Go-
aw Mill, all kinds of LUMBER,
ak for frames, &c &c., if early ap-
be made, so that sawing may done
filled before the first of August.
on hand, Mill Timber, a lot of ex-
White Oak for Cog-wheels, Trunnel
d good hickory Cogs and Rounds,
KABLE & JOHNSTON.
town, May 21, 1838.

Coopering.
have on hand a good supply of
Cooper Stuff for Whiskey Barrels,
ds and Flour Barrels. Also, Stock
y for Water Cans, Kegs, &c. The
rticles may be had at the shortest
d of the best description, as we in-
ping a number of first-rate work-
KABLE & PETERS.
town, May 21, 1838—3t.

Quehanna Herring.
have just received a number of
arrels of prime Herring, which we
on accommodating terms to our
s and others.
PLASTER AND SALT.
KABLE & JOHNSTON.
town, May 24, 1838.

Whiskey.
E for sale, at Avon Distillery, about
rrels of WHISKEY, some of which
d of excellent quality.
JOHN KABLE.
town, May 24, 1838—3t.

Hops For Sale.
E a stock of first quality HOPS,
I will sell low for cash.
JOHN KABLE.
town, May 24, 1838—3t.

TO FARMERS.
subscriber respectfully informs the
mers that he has employed a work-
ake and repair **GRAIN CRA-**
and **MOWING SNEADS,**
or quality, at the shortest notice,
gon-Maker's Shop in Charlestown.
keep a constant supply of the above
n hand, ready for use. Farmers
s who have Cradles to Repair, will
o send them early, as it will insure
e ready by the time they are want-
THOMAS RAWLINS.
, 1838.

Last Notice.
SONS who gave notes at the sale of
RY HEANS, dec'd, are reminded that
ave been due some time, and that lon-
gence cannot be given. Purchasers are
equested to lift their several obligations
e Court, otherwise they will be placed
ds of an officer for collection.
CHAS. G. STEWART, *Ex'r.*
1838.—3t.

Public Notice.
persons having claims against the
te of Robert Waters, dec'd, are re-
present them properly authenticated
nt. Those indebted to the estate, will
le the same without delay.
JOHN W. GATTON, *Adm'r.*
1838.

Cash for Negroes.
at all times give the highest prices
h for likely young **NEGROES,**
exes, from ten to twenty-five years
Persons having likely servants to
, will do well to call on me at my
in Charlestown, and any com-
on in writing will be promptly at-
WM. CROW, Jr.
, 1836—tf.

HTON NEGROES.
d to purchase as soon as possible
Y NEGROES, for which number I
higher prices) *than any pur-*
this market. Persons who may
oes for sale, are invited to call and
Winchester—or if inconvenient to
requested to address me a line.
I will give immediate attention.
H. G. DANIEL.
ster, Sept. 27, 1837.—tf.

For Rent.
rent; if application be made
eks, the Dwelling House, Black-
op, and a good garden, on the road
om Charlestown to Keyes's Ferry.
last year by Mr. Benj. Wiltshire.
industrious and steady workman,
ill find as much work as he can
ly do.
JOHN W. GATTON.
1838.

PERSON LAND
For Sale.
scriber offers for sale that beauti-
desirable farm in the county of
on the Shenandoah River, called
containing about
Acres of prime Land,
rt, of which is in fine timber, hay-
modious dwelling, &c. &c.
out sixty acres of woodland on the
ern side of the Shenandoah, near-
s to Bethany.
o J. T. Dargenay, Charlestown,
subscriber in Alexandria, D. C.
LYCINDA M. WALTON.
, 1838—tf

Iron! Iron!
have received still further supplies
Pennsylvania rolled and Virginia
IRON, consisting in part of 3 8, 1-2,
d, 1 inch Tires, 1-2, 5 8, 3 4, 1, and
square Iron, 3-4 and 1 inch round
shoe-bars, horse shoe nail rods, and
of every description—all of which
w for cash.
YATES & TERRILL.
, April 19, 1838—a

Tea! Tea! Tea!
scriber pays particular attention
article, and has the pleasure of in-
customers and the public that he
d a fresh supply of the ***FINEST***
has ever had. He would particu-
the attention of those who wish
very superior. He can also offer it
w. J. J. MILLER.
1839.—n

LANK DEEDS
ALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Virginia Free Press.

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

VOL. 31. THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1838. NO. 22.

THERE'S A SIGH THAT TELLS OF SORROW.

BY MISS CATHERINE H. WATERMAN.

There's a sigh that tells of sorrow,
Tho' the lip and eye be gay,
For the heart sees not to-morrow
Through the darkness of to-day.

If ye wound a tender flower,
That but lives in love and light,
Can ye find the silver sunshine
That may chase away its blight?

So, when love's young blossoms perish
At the fevered breath of pain,
'Tis a sunny pathway shaded
To the temple of the heart.

And yet shadows on it linger,
That but whisper of the past,
And still point with unseen finger,
To bright joys that could not last.

Will ye kiss the silver tears,
Steal the roses from the cheek,
'Tis for this the lip of gladness
Lacks the power of joy to speak.

Tho' the smiles of life around us,
There's a chain upon the heart,
Whose clankless fetters wound us,
Which we cannot rend apart.

'Mid the lighted halls of pleasure,
Thro' its Peans wild and high,
Like fond music's dying measure,
Ye may hear that heart lone sigh.

We may list it at the altar,
Where have met the plighted twain,
For one wounded heart may falter,
'Mong the happy bridal train.

When all else is still and lonely,
And the calm of thought is by,
Ye may mark that stillness, only
Broken by one gentle sigh.

'Tis a sigh that tells of sorrow,
Tho' the lip and eye be gay,
For the heart sees not to-morrow,
Thro' the darkness of the day.

MISCELLANY.

COMMON SENSE.—Many, if not the most, of the evils which the impatient and irritated sufferer charges to his ill-fortune, to accident, to the misconduct of others, to the injustice or neglect of the world, will be found, when honestly traced to their true source, to have arisen from a defect in the person himself—*to his own want of Common Sense.* Yet this is the last deficiency any one suspects in himself. Men will acknowledge that they are not learned—that they are not witty—they have not genius; but to be told they have not *Common Sense*, would offend or astonish the dullest and the most humble. Common Sense is assuredly the most rare, as it is the most useful faculty which man can possess. What is this common sense, this good sense, which is so freely and unceremoniously claimed by every one, as a natural inheritance?—It is the judgment of a sound, clear understanding—neither deceived by false appearances, nor exaggerated by imagination, nor distorted by passion or prejudice. It views *things as they are*, stripped of accidental circumstances, and is misled by no delusion.

CHILDHOOD.—The following sound thoughts, beautifully expressing the sports and influences of happy childhood, are from the "Bachelor's Death Bed," in a late number of the Southern Literary Messenger:

The balmy breath of Spring was laden with their perfume, and groups of children were sporting under their shade, like cherubs in the garden of innocence. * * * * *

Since the harp of the shepherd-king was removed to heaven, man has found no music like the laugh of childhood, to calm the whirlwinds of the soul.—Its silvery echoes break upon us amid the clouds of life, and we almost fancy a voice above us, saying "Come up hither." Its world is, indeed, a world above our own. Like the topmost of Babylon's hanging gardens, it is canopied by heaven's serenest blue. The bright sunbeams dance on its foliage, and play upon the brows of its sylph-like inhabitants—lighting *them* to enjoyment, us to toil. Never is man so happy as when he can leave the world below him, join their innocent revels, and fancy himself a denizen of their world in miniature. The hardened *must melt*, the most profligate must be abashed—the proudest must be brought low, in the presence of those, of whom "such is the kingdom of heaven."

QUAKER COUNTRY GENTLEMEN.—"One can hardly meet a more interesting character than a Quaker gentleman of easy fortune, who lives upon the estate of his father in the country. His house and ground are the patterns of neatness. There is a venerable and respectable air in the large shade trees, and wall-trodden walks that surround his antique dwelling. He rides in a square-topped chaise, drawn by a sleek, fat horse, which has never been abused, and looks as contented, and patient, and well satisfied as his master. His salutation is cordial and independent. He has a dignity of deportment which flows from an eternal peace of mind. You may rely in perfect confidence upon what he says. You will find him well acquainted with agriculture, and with general science. He reads more than men of his rank among the world's people, and is better versed in governments. His children, being constantly surrounded by such examples, are well educated by the mere act of keeping their eyes open; for every point of conduct is a bright lesson to them of what is right. If this character does not approach to true dignity and honor of man, I should like to know what does."—[*Knickerbocker.*

Bandboxes.—No lady is allowed to carry more than *seven* bandboxes—any one having more *can't go!*, cried one of our stage drivers the other day, when receiving his female passengers.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW THRESHING MACHINE.—A machine is now in operation at Mr. Andrew Cowdy's, in this county, which threshes and cleans the grain while in the act of being conveyed in a wagon. The machine, we are informed, is put in motion by a cog, which is attached to the wagon wheel. From one hundred to one hundred and fifty bushels, can be threshed in a day.—Only two boys and one man are required to superintend this powerful instrument. It was invented in Dayton, Montgomery Co. Ohio. Go-a-head, sons of the Buckeye State, and you'll beat the Yankees yet.

[*Springfield (Ohio) Pioneer.*

A New Material for Paper.—We have seen a quantity of writing and wrapping paper, manufactured by Mr. Sanderson, made of coarse beach grass, a material which may be obtained in abundance and is of no value for any other use. It makes a paper of a brownish colour, and of a firm texture. It is not of a fine quality for writing or letter paper, but it seems well adapted for a coarse kind of writing paper, and wrapping paper and paste board. We doubt not it will come into extensive use.—*Boston Adv.*

GRAND ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.—The celebrated mineralogist, Mr. Crosse, of Bristol, England, who has devoted many years of his life to scientific pursuits, has probably the most valuable and powerful electrical apparatus in the world. That portion of it which he designated for measuring, collecting and operating with atmospheric electricity, cost him more than £3000, although most of the mechanical contrivances have been executed by himself. He collects it by the aid of wires, insulated by means of glass tubes, and extended from elevated poles to poles, or from trees, on his grounds and park. The wires are connected with an apparatus to a window of his organ gallery, which may be detached at pleasure, when too violent, by simply turning an insulated lever; but at ordinary times it may be conducted to a ball suspended over the great battery, which, connected with it, is charged rapidly, and is then discharged by means of an universal discharger.

Sometimes the current is so great as to charge and discharge the great battery twenty times a minute, with reports as loud as a cannon, which being contiguous, are terrible to strangers, and alarm the whole neighborhood, among which there are many reports, about Mr. Crosse's dealing in thunder and lightning. His principal battery is a magnificent one of fifty-jars, combining seventy-three square feet of coating.—To charge it requires two hundred and fifty vigorous turns of the wheel, and its discharge makes a report as loud as a blunderbuss. It fuses and disperses wires of various metals.—*Bos. Journal.*

A NEW ERA IN STEAM POWER.

The steamer *Despatch*, owned by Capt. Nathan Cobb, having an engine constructed by Mr. Phineas Bennett, made an excursion yesterday to Sandy Hook, for the purpose of fairly testing the utility of Mr. Bennett's invention.

The principles and advantages of Mr. Bennett's invention are mainly as follows:—The gases from the fire are made to perform their full portion of labor, the smoke and heat being forced into the cylinder at the same time with the steam.—The engine occupies much less space, and the fuel used is less than one-sixth of that commonly consumed by boats of her class.

At half past ten o'clock, the Despatch left pier No. 1, North River, and proceeded (at the rate of twelve miles an hour,) to Sandy Hook, using but one furnace or boiler. During the progress a change was made from one boiler to another, in the short space of *three minutes.*

On arriving abreast of the eastern buoy of the Swash, the ship was put about and returned to the city, passing pier No. 1, her place of departure, at precisely 20 minutes past two o'clock, having performed more than 36 miles in three hours and fifty minutes, one half of the distance against a strong flood tide—and using only *one and one eighth of a cord of wood.*

On the way up a meeting of the passengers was organized by choosing DAVID A. WELLS, Esq. President. Capt. Perry, U. S. N., and Reuben Peale, Vice Presidents. Captain Cowden, and Mr. Wells, Secretaries.

Resolutions expressing the gratification experienced by the company, and a conviction of the success of the experiment, were unanimously adopted.

The experiment may be considered as entirely successful, and, we presume, that Capt. Cobb will soon be on the way to the Eastern world in his American steamer.—*N. Y. American.*

Dr. Armstrong, in lecturing upon inflammation of the brain remarked on the tendency, in some cases of delirium of the patient, to display, in his ramblings, his most predominant feelings; and quoted the case of a justice's clerk, who, during the progress of the delirium, was engaged in swearing in witnesses one after another, very rapidly, and he invariably concluded by saying, 'So help you God; kiss the book; give me a shilling.'

LIBERIA—As it is.

It is now sixteen years since the first settlement in Liberia was established, on Cape Mesurado. In the year 1821 the American Colonization Society purchased a part of the Island of Sherboro, distant about 120 miles from Cape Mesurado, and during that year and the following one, a vigorous but ineffectual effort was made to plant a colony there. The treachery of the natives, the insalubrity of the climate, and a series of melancholy disasters, finally compelled its abandonment, and the society directed its attention to the more eligible scite mentioned above, where, in 1822, after a protracted negotiation, a purchase was made, and a feeble band of emigrants took possession.

Liberia (stretching along 300 miles of the coast, and extending from 10 to 40 miles inland) now numbers four separate colonies, viz:

Montovia, established by the American Colonization Society, including the towns of Monrovia, Caldwell, Millsburgh, and Marshall—

Bassa Cove, established by the United Colonization Societies of New York and Pennsylvania. This colony includes Bassa Cove and Edina. The latter village was founded by the American Colonization Society, and lately ceded to the United Societies—

Greenville, established by the Mississippi and Louisiana Colonization Societies, at Sinou—

Maryland, established by the Maryland Colonization Society, at Cape Palmas.

In the nine villages enumerated above there is a population of about 5000—all of course colored persons—of which three thousand five hundred are emigrants from this country, and the remainder natives of Africa, mostly youth, who have come into the colonies to learn "Merica fash," and make themselves "white men," by conforming to the habits of civilization and becoming subject to our laws.

The commerce of the colonies, tho' in its infancy, is already extensive. From $80,000 to $125,000 is exported annually, in camwood, ivory, palm oil, and hides; and an equal or greater amount of the manufactures and productions of Europe and America are brought into the colonies in return. Monrovia, which is the largest town and principal seaport, carries on a coasting trade, by means of small vessels built and owned by her own citizens. Not less than 12 or 15 of these, averaging from 10 to 30 tons burden, manned and navigated by the colonists, are constantly engaged in a profitable trade along seven hundred miles of the coast.

The harbour of Monrovia is seldom clear of foreign vessels, more than seventy of which, from the United States, England, France, Sweden, Portugal, and Denmark, touch there annually.

Bassa Cove and Cape Palmas have both good harbours, and possess great advantages for commerce.

Sinou, too, possesses an excellent harbour, and is the natural outlet of a vast tract of rich and productive country. Under the strong hands of its enterprising founders, it must soon become an important link in the great maritime chain of America African establishments.

The state of morals in the colonies is emphatically of a high order. Sabbath breaking, drunkenness, profanity, and quarreling, are vices almost unknown in Liberia. A temperance society, formed in 1834, numbered in a few weeks after its organization 500 members; at that time more than one-fifth of the whole population.

At Bassa Cove and Cape Palmas, the sale and use of ardent spirits are forbidden by law. In the other colonies the ban of public opinion so effectually prohibits dram drinking, that no respectable person would dare indulge an appetite so disreputable.

There are eighteen churches in Liberia, viz. at Monrovia 4, New Georgia 2, Bassa Cove 3, Marshall 1, Cape Palmas 2, at other settlements 6. Of these, 8 are Baptists, 6 Methodists, 3 Presbyterian, and 1 Episcopalian.

As there are forty clergymen in the colonies, all the churches are not only regularly supplied with preaching, but religious meetings are weekly held in many of the native villages.

Seven hundred of the colonists, or one-fifth of the whole population, are professed Christians, in good standing with the several churches with which they are connected. As might be expected, where so large a proportion of the people is pious, the general tone of society is religious. No where is the Sabbath more strictly observed, or the places of worship better attended. Sunday schools and Bible classes are established generally in the churches, into which, in many cases, the native children are gathered with those of the colonists.

There are ten week day schools in all the settlements, supported generally by education and missionary societies in this country. The teachers in most cases are colored persons. A laudable thirst for knowledge pervades the community, and a great desire is expressed for an academic institution, towards the support of which they would contribute liberally; though as yet they scarcely are able to establish one single handed.

In some places, as at Bassa Cove, literary societies are formed for mutual improvement, much on the plan of village lyceums in this country.

At Bassa Cove and Monrovia there are public libraries for the use of the people. The one at the former place numbers 1200 or 1500 volumes.

A monthly newspaper is published at Monrovia. The articles in this paper show good evidence of the general intelligence of the people.

There are at present 25 or 30 white persons connected with the various missionary and education societies, or attached to the colonies as physicians, &c. The government of Liberia is essentially republican. All the officers, except the Governor, (who is appointed by the Colonization Society,) being chosen by the people. Elections are held annually in every village, and are conducted with great propriety and decorum. A vice-governor, legislative councillors, a high sheriff, constables, &c., are some of the officers elected annually. The militia is well organized and efficient. The officers and men exhibit a degree of enthusiasm in the performance of their duty seldom witnessed elsewhere; and on field days their neat and orderly appearance, their thorough discipline, and the promptness and precision of their evolutions, command the admiration of every observer.

There are a number of volunteer corps, regularly uniformed and equipped. These of course are the elite of the Liberia militia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Senate, on Friday, proceeded to consider the bill from the House authorizing the Washington Monument Society to erect a monument to the memory of Washington, on the public mall.

Mr. Preston objected to the site as too low, and said on that account he should vote against the bill.

Mr. Bayard objected to the site, that the monument would greatly injure the beauty of the view west of the Capitol.

Mr. Allen inquired what was the amount of means which had been collected from all parts of the country.

Mr. Roane replied that it had been stated at $30,000.

Mr. Allen then, in a speech of considerable length, and great earnestness, in which he was vigorously seconded by his colleague, Mr. Morris, expressed his decided belief that more than $30,000 had been collected for this object in Ohio alone, as $1,000 were known (by Mr. Morris) to have been collected in one small county; and Mr. A. made very strong insinuations that that there must be fraud somewhere.

Mr. Hubbard expressed surprise at the smallness of the sum, declared it wholly inadequate to the object, and urged that the Goverment should have nothing whatever to do with the subject further than to grant a site for the monument.

On motion of Mr. Morris, the bill was indefinitely postponed, without a division.

The readers of the Intelligencer will have seen, by the report of last Friday's proceedings of the Senate, that, in the debate on the bill proposing to grant a site for the erection of a monument to the memory of WASHINGTON, the two Ohio Senators thought fit to hazard some very serious imputations against the managers of the Monument Association. Messrs. Morris and Allen, of Ohio, indirectly, and yet quite positively, charged the managers of the association with swindling. They said that they had accounted for thirty thousand dollars in subscriptions only, when it was an ascertained fact that more than that amount had been collected in Ohio alone. It was estimated that three hundred thousand dollars had been paid in. These grave charges ought to be investigated.

What supposed grounds these gentlemen had for venturing an allegation of so grave a character against an association of eighteen or twenty respectable citizens, we do not fully perceive. Certain it is that such charges should not be made on vague or doubtful grounds from so exalted a forum as the Senate of the United States—one that, while it gives weight to whatever is there asserted, shields its members from all legal responsibility for what they utter. This last consideration, of itself, prompts men of honorable feelings to be extremely guarded in what they say on the floots of Congress affecting the personal character of a citizen

In regard to the injurious charge ascribed to the Ohio Senators, we presume that the managers of the association will consider it due to the numerous citizens throughout the Union who have contributed to the monument fund, as well as to themselves, to show the groundlessness of the accusation.—Whether they do so or not, however, we will ourselves undertake to say, on our own knowledge, both of the managers and their proceedings, that the charge is utterly unfounded, and that the Senators of Ohio have, supposing them to have been correctly reported, shown themselves as ignorant of the one as of the other.—[*Nat. Int.*

TREADING IN THE FOOTSTEPS.—"I hope no Treasury notes will be issued," exclaimed Gen. Jackson. "Let us have twenty millions of Treasury notes," exclaims Mr. Van Buren.

MR. PETRIKIN IN A BATHING TUB.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday, Mr. Mercer asked leave to offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Hall of the House of Representatives, between the hours of eight and ten o'clock, A. M. on Tuesday next, be allowed to Dr. Sherwood and Dr. Dwight, for the purpose of explaining and demonstrating the discovery, which the former conceives that he has made, of [illegible] ing, at any time, by a simple and infallible process, the latitude and longitude of any point of the globe.

The resolution being objected to—

Mr. Bronson moved to suspend the rules, for the purpose of considering it, which motion prevailed without a division.

Mr. Dromgoole moved to amend the resolution, so that it should read Rotunda, instead of Hall, of the House of Representatives, which was not adopted.

Mr. Petrikin said he wished to have the resolution amended, so as to allow Dr. Reilly to introduce his brimstone baths.

The Speaker requested the gentleman to put his amendment in writing.

Mr. Petriken then submitted an amendment to strike out "from 8 to 10 o'clock," and to insert "from 8 to 9, and from 9 to 10 for Dr. Reilly to use his vapor baths."

Mr. Stanley moved to amend, by adding a clause that the gentleman should subject himself to the operation, so as to be able to report upon its merits to the House, (some laughter.)

There was considerable difficulty experienced by the Clerk in announcing these amendments to the House, in consequence of the mirth they excited.

Mr. Dromgoole said it was evidently impossible for the House to act with propriety upon so grave a subject, and, in order to allow the House to recover its wonted gravity, he moved that the subject be postponed till to-morrow.

The motion to postpone, and the amendments, were rejected, and the resolution was passed.—[*Alex. Gaz.*

POLITICAL.

The following, which we extract from the Journal of Commerce, shows to us very clearly that those who called for free banking did not know what they called for, or did not know what they wanted; and neither wanted what they called for, nor called for what they wanted.

[*Wash. Madisonian.*

"A BANK.—Up to the present time, whenever a bank charter was obtained from the Legislature, it was deemed a boon of great value; and when the books were opened, twice or five times, or ten times the capital was instantly subscribed. These charters were called monopolies; and that class of the community who have no money to spare were made to believe that these odious monopoly charters were all that stood between them and the honors and emoluments of wealthy bankers. The public voice demanded that the doors of the road to wealth should be thrown open, so that all could participate in its benefits. Well, it has been done, by the passage of as good a law as could have been contrived, but nobody seems to think the privilege worth enjoying. So we scramble after things we cannot get, and refuse to pick up the same things when thrown at our feet. The poor, and all classes now, upbraid the rich for their want of sufficient *public spirit* to create a bank, and seem to think that this great privilege has changed to an onerous duty. The rich, on the other hand, snug in the possession of their wealth, are contented to leave banking to others. We never thought there would be any such gain to the poor as was supposed, by changing the mode of banking; but we think it quite strange now, that there is so much apathy about putting the new bank law into practical operation."

Mr. Benton is represented as having lately uttered in the Senate a strong condemnation of the Banks that have resumed specie payments. He said they had no notes of their own in circulation, that he considered them worse than the others, that he was not to be bamboozled by any subterfuge of resuming specie payments. The Banks are in a bad box. Those that do not pay specie are cursed by the friends of Van Buren for not resuming—those that do are cursed for not closing their vaults. If they cannot swim, they are drowned, if they can, they are hung.—*Prentice.*

MORE LIGHT.—Mr. Southgate, of Kentucky, in his speech on the Treasury Note Bill, charged upon the Administration the following facts, which he dared its friends to deny: 1st That the Land Office receivers in and out of offices have in their hands the sum of *one million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars.* That the defaulting Custom-house officers not now in office, but who have given way to others, have in their hands the sum of *one million four hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and ten dollars*, making in all the pretty little amount of *three millions three hundred and seventy-seven thousand four hundred and ten dollars.* This sum does not include the money in the hands of the *two thousand* and more defaulting Post-masters, nor does it include the amount in the hands of defaulting Custom House officers now in commission.

Our party will soon reach land. *Globe.*

Ay—when it gets to the bottom of the deep sea.—*Prentice.*

VARIETY.

FATE OF A HANGMAN.—Something of the feeling of the population of Upper Canada, in regard to the late executions for political offences, may be gathered from the following paragraph, which we cut from the Lewistown Telegraph:

"Pate, the hangman of Toronto, who executed John Murdock, and afterwards Lount and Matthews, was, a few days after the execution of the two latter, dressed up with a Scotch bonnet and clothes, similar to those worn by the Queen's Own. The Sheriff gave him $100, and let him out into the city, where he was stoned and beaten almost to death—his clothes torn from him and his pockets rifled. He was compelled to return to jail for safety. After that, the Sheriff sent him in disguise down to Post's tavern, on the Kingston road, where he was recognized, bruised and cut to pieces, whence he was conveyed back to the jail again for protection. The Sheriff then sent him up to the Peacock tavern, on Dundas street, where he was left. After that he was seen up at the Humber, and recognized. He said to the person who knew him, that he had *murdered* three persons for money, and that such was his remorse of conscience, that if he could get a rope he would hang himself. He left the place for the woods, and has not been seen since, and there is no doubt that he has destroyed himself. This is the end of the career of a hangman."

This method of treating hangmen is not peculiar to Canada, nor confined to cases of political executions. When Morgan was hanged here last summer, though there was no sympathy for the culprit, the mob seemed resolved upon Lynching the hangman. It was found necessary to order the marines to load with ball in the presence of the multitude, and to state that the next volley of brickbats would be returned by a volley of lead before the executioner could be escorted safely from the ground.

[*Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.*

A REMEDY FOR THE BLACK WORM.

A correspondent who subscribes himself "A Visiter from Ohio" has furnished us with the following:—

Having observed by your public prints, that many of your beautiful shade trees in this City are already suffering much from the ravages of the large black worm, I hasten, from the impulse of a most agreeable duty towards that lovely city whose kind hospitalities I am sharing, to communicate a remedy which we, in Ohio, have repeatedly tried most succesfully, in the destruction of the caterpillar on *our* fruit trees, which, I doubt not, would answer equally as well for the evil here existing. I mean the flour of sulphur,—and it is to be introduced into the body of any tree infected with these worms, by first boring with an auger or gimlet, according to the size of the tree, then inserting the sulphur, with a quill or other tube, and usually about one third of the way into the tree, then tightly plugging up the orifice. In a few hours we have seen these little pirates running off in every direction, or, as is most generally the case, falling dead by handfuls from the tree. The sap, circulating through the tree, goes, tinctured with this, through every part of it, and the direful effects may also be witnessed by a microscope among the tribes of disconcerted animalcule upon the surface of the leaves.

I think the pitch burning in the pots and sending its smoke up, as recommended, may answer in a very still time, but we deem the other mode far preferable. If the diameter of the tree be from five to ten, or even twelve inches, a *half inch* auger may be used; if less than five inches, we usually take a large gimlet.

P. S.—I tried the foregoing one season upon a nursing of fine English plum trees, for a different purpose, having for some years before lost the fruit; this year we enjoyed some of the fruit, but I think I bored them too late. The plum was ripening;—the present would be a suitable time. Whether this will answer for the above purpose I do not decidedly affirm, but believe it well worth the trial.

FASHION.—The Liverpool correspondent of the New-York Star, has the following notice of a fashionable gentleman:

Have your dandies in America yet adopted the *palletot?*—It may be that you do not know the garment by that name. It is a rough outside coat down to the knee like a frock, with no waist or waist buttons, fitting like a sack and having pockets on the thighs in front. The collar falls on the shoulders, and the whole is about as ugly a piece of raiment as was ever seen. It is a revival of the fashion of Louis XI, and no one looks well in it. An attempt was recently made in Paris to extend this to summer dress! What was called a *palletot d'ete* was worn by some young bloods at Longchamps. This was made of nankeen, falling collar, single row of buttons. The attempt to make it the ton failed, and the swells retired amid shouts of laughter!

THE LAST.—"Bill, what's the meaning of negro suffrage, I see in the papers so much?"

"Vy, Jim, it's yen they're licked like blazes, I suppose; if that ain't *suffersage* I don't know vat is."

Judge Baker decided at the last term of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Norfolk County, that the entry on a bond of a *fictitious credit for the purpose of being sued* within a magistrate's jurisdiction, was illegal—*in fraudem legis*, and awarded *a writ of prohibition.* Upon the same principle it is illegal to stick an account [illegible] sidue, as the law has furnished a remedy by suit in the Courts of the Commonwealth.—[*Alex. Gaz.*

TEXAS.—The election for President of Texas takes place in September next. The nominated candidates for the Presidency are Col. Peter W. Grayson and Gen. M. Lamar. The Hon. Jos. Rowe is in nomination for the Vice Presidency.

The Rev. Martin Ruter, superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Texas, died at Washington in that Republic, on the 16th ult. A public meeting was held, and resolutions adopted expressive of regret for his demise, and sympathy with his relations and friends in the United States.

"Discretion the better part of valor."—Governor Isaac Hill has given notice, in his message to the New Hampshire Legislature, that he shall not be a candidate for re-election.

We are sorry to observe, by the Norfolk Herald, that Mr. Segar, the late delegate from Northampton county, is engaged in a violent personal altercation with Mr. Savage, who succeeds him in the Legislature, and with Gen. Bayly, one of the delegates from Accomac. Mr. Segar's speech at the dinner recently given to him by his friends in Northampton, in which he handled Mr Savage and Gen. Bayly very roughly, has provoked replies from those gentlemen, which, (particularly the former,) are not more sparing of abuse and vituperation.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

BRUTAL SUICIDE.—On Sunday last, a man named Nicholas S. Thompson, and who recently worked in this town, went to Pemberton, and after drinking a quantity of beer, wagered that he could eat 15 plates of oysters, and once down each with a "smaller," which beastly and drunken feat he accomplished. But nature was not to be thus over-taxed. In an hour after he was a corpse.—*Mount Holly Herald.*

A two story brick building, nearly finished, at the corner of Monument and Forrest streets, Baltimore, was crushed to a heap of utter ruins a few days since, merely by the weight of its slate roof. It belonged to Mr. Azolle, and was to be occupied by his family in two weeks.

NEW ROUTE FOR TOBACCO.—A considerable quantity of Tobacco has been bro't to Baltimore by the inland water route from Mississippi, up that river and the Ohio and thence through the Pennsylvania canals and down the Susquehannah. Cotton, we have also noticed, is coming from Tennessee by the same channels to Philadelphia.

[*Alexandria Gazette.*

COOL WATER.—The Philadelphia Ledger suggests the following mode of keeping water cool in warm weather

Let the jar, pitcher, or vessel used for water, be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton, to be kept constantly wet. The evaporation of the water from this will carry off the heat from the water inside, and soon reduce it almost to the freezing point. In India and other tropical regions, where ice cannot be procured, this practice is common. Let every gentleman or laborer have at his place of employment two pitchers thus provided, and with lids or covers, the one to contain water for drinking, the other for evaporation, and he will always have a supply of cold water in warm weather. Any person can try the by dipping a finger in water and holding it in the air on a warm day. After doing this three or four times, he will find his finger uncomfortably cold.

THE MICROCOSM.—This is the title of a Juvenile paper, which has just made its appearance in this City, published by an interesting little son of our friend Lester, of the "Star," who, though not nine years of age, has a practical knowledge of the art of printing, and is the chief operative in preparing the *matter* for his paper. It is very neatly printed, and deserves patronage as well on account of the chaste style of its articles, having nothing of the vaporous contents which usually fill Boys papers) as of the praiseworthy motives which gave birth to the undertaking.—*Raleigh Register.*

Newspapers.—Mr. Webster, of Ohio, submitted an amendment to the bill to regulate the rate of postage and for other purposes, to be offered when that bill shall be considered, which amendment provides, "that all newspapers carried 20 miles and under shall be delivered free of postage."

Mr. Webster deserves, and will receive, the thanks of every honorable printer in the Union. We wish that the rest of our legislators would be equally mindful of "the poor printer's" rights.

A wise and good man can never be without a proper scope for his exertions.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN:

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1838.

CONGRESS.—Mr. Cambreleng brought forward his Sub-Treasury bill on Tuesday the 19th instant, and the debate upon it still continues. The final vote will, it is thought, be taken this week. It will no doubt share the fate of its predecessors.

The House passed a resolution on Saturday last, fixing upon the 9th of July as the day for the adjournment of the present session of Congress. An attempt was made on Monday to reconsider the resolution—but the proposition was rejected by the strong vote of 135 to 61. So, if the Senate concur, this session of Congress will terminate on the 9th of July, after seven months' turmoil—at least one-half of which time has been wasted for the personal gratification of members.

POSTSCRIPT.

Sub-Treasury Bill defeated!—We stop the press to announce, on the authority of a gentleman direct from Washington, that the vote on the Sub-Treasury bill was taken on Monday evening, and stood: For the bill 116; against it 125—majority against it 11.

This intelligence is confirmed by the Washington and Baltimore papers of Tuesday.

More details of two more smoking steamboat disasters will be found in our columns today. Not less than 200 lives, embracing most valuable citizens, have been sacrificed in one week by these two catastrophes. The late awful destruction of life on board the Mozelle, it seems, has had but little effect in producing caution and prudence with others. We have, since that occurrence, almost daily met with accounts of similar accidents, though none so terrible in their effects, until the two we now record. We almost despair of any thing putting a stop to these disasters. Legal enactments will never ensure safety, if the fears of the conductors of the Boats, for their own lives, will not produce a reform.

There are now computed to be 400 steamers on the Western waters alone. Add to these some 60 on Southern rivers and Sounds, and in Florida; about 80 on the Hudson and Delaware, and Long Island Sound; some 20 in New England, down east; and 60 to 80 on the great Lakes North. The total then in the United States is about 700. How many (asks the N. Y. Star) of them are yet to explode?

BORDER TROUBLES.—A message from the President of United States sent in to Congress, on Wednesday last, states that the outrages committed on the Steamboat Sir Robert Peel, under the British flag, within the waters of the United States, and on the steamboat Telegraph, under the American flag at Brockville, in Upper Canada, have not been followed by any demand, by either Government on the other, for redress. These acts have been, so far, treated on each side as criminal offences committed within the jurisdiction of tribunals competent to enquire into the facts, and to punish the persons concerned in them. Investigations have been made, some of the individuals inculpated have been arrested, and prosecutions are in progress, the result of which cannot be doubted.

MR. WOODBURY.—All who have any interest in the finances of the country (says the Baltimore Chronicle) will regret to learn that Mr. Woodbury has positively DECLINED to accept the Judgeship offered him in New Hampshire. This determination, whilst it will cause regret among all considerate men in the country, has given no little trouble to his party at home. The Judgeship, which he refused, is a prize many of them are struggling to obtain, and in their struggles, it is said, the harmony of the party is fearfully disturbed.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.—There was a fine display of the grand and beautiful in our town on Monday last. The celebration of the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, by the members of Livingston Lodge, of this town, took place on that day, and filled our streets with handsome soldiers, our doors and promenades with beautiful ladies, and our ears with streams of soul-stirring music.—Many of the Sister Lodges, from Harpers-Ferry, Shepherdstown, Martinsburg, Winchester and other Lodges, joined in the ceremonies of the day. The Procession formed at 11 o'clock, at the Court House, and moved to the Episcopal Church, led off by the excellent Band of Music of Martinsburg, Capt. Sappington's company of Charlestown Artillery, Capt. Smith's company of Smithfield Blues, and the Lafayette Guards, a large, beautiful, and well disciplined company from Martinsburg, under the command of Capt. Harrison, the whole forming a long and imposing procession. At the Church, an appropriate and able Address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Winchester, exhibiting the main principles, features, and objects of the Order. At the close of which, the procession again formed, and returned to the point whence it first formed—nothing having occurred to mar the pleasures of the scene. The dinner for the occasion was prepared by Mrs. William Gorrell, at the Valley Hotel. The day was fine—the ceremonies dignified and interesting—and the impressions created by the whole proceedings, highly favorable to the Masonic Association.

MASONIC.—The Winchester Virginian states that St. John's day was celebrated in Winchester, on Saturday last, in splendid style. The Freemasons, with their typical insignia, flanked on either side by Capt. Lee's company of Light Infantry, in extended order, formed a procession which has scarcely ever been excelled in that town. The address, by Dr. Green, is said to have been able and eloquent.

While charity, (says the Virginian,) and the cultivation of social feelings and brotherly love, continues to be the aim of Freemasonry, it will deserve, and doubtless receive, the respect and favor of the public. And whether it enjoys that general popularity which is awarded to it in this community, or should ever be assailed by persecution, the "craft" we trust, will still keep the "unerring line," and always remember, that the "*Omniscient eye alone*" is upon them, and that their works must all undergo the inspection of the "*Architect Divine.*"

Mississippi Union Bank.—This institution, with a capital of fifteen millions, five hundred thousand dollars, gives heavy salaries to its officers. The Natchez Courier says, that it gives to

Its President,	$10,000
Its Bank Attorney,	10,000
Its Cashier,	8,000
——— Gramical, Ass't do.	6,000
——— Wyatt, Teller,	3,000
——— Price, Clerk,	2,000
Total,	$39,000

Melancholy Accident.—Mr. GEORGE BOWERS, of the vicinity of Shepherdstown, in this county, was thrown from his horse on Saturday the 9th instant, and so much injured that he survived but four hours. He had just mounted for the purpose of riding to one of his fields, when the horse set off at full speed and threw him against a tree. Mr. Bowers has left a wife and several children to lament his loss.

For this information we are indebted to the Hagerstown Torch Light. We heard of Mr B.'s death at the time it occurred, but were unable to obtain the particulars.

A splendid entertainment was given a few days since, at Newport, by Prince de Joinville, (son of the King of France,) on board the French ship of the line TRIDENT. More than 700 ladies and gentlemen of New York attended, at an expense of $3,000 to the Prince. The entertainments consisted of a ball and supper, preceded by a fine display of nautical evolutions.

CURIOSITY.—There is now at the Bazaar, in Dock below Second street, a well formed horse without a single hair upon his skin. He will be exhibited for a few days, and may be regarded as one of the most curious of nature's freaks.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

A greater curiosity than the above may be seen in the vicinity of this town. A horse, which nature, in one of her freaks, has deprived of both skin and hair.

An Army of Pensioners.—From a document communicated to the House of Representatives on Friday, it appears that the number of pensioners on the rolls of the several pension agencies of the United States at this time is as follows:

Invalid Pensioners,	4,121
Under act of 18th March, 1818,	8,930
Under act of 15th May, 1828,	692
Under act of 7th June, 1832,	25,783
Under act of 4th July, 1836,	1,933
Total number of pensioners,	41,457

"THE LADIES' CARS," recently placed upon the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail-Road, are said to be admirable in their arrangement, securing all that could be wished, of comfort and privacy, to their fair occupants.

The Baltimore American of Tuesday, states that on Sunday last, that city was visited by one of the most violent thunder showers witnessed there for many years. For some time the rain fell in a deluge, and while it cleansed the streets thoroughly, was the source of much incumbrance to families in some parts of the city, by filling their cellars with water. Several houses were struck by lightning in different parts of the city east of the Falls, but no personal injury was sustained, and little or no damage was done to property.

A Thespian Society, composed of enterprising young gentlemen, has lately been formed in this town. Their first performance took place on Saturday evening, and was repeated, by request, on Monday evening. Although very young and inexperienced in matters pertaining to the Drama, yet their performances have been highly creditable, and afforded much pleasure and satisfaction to their friends. Some of the characters are sustained in a manner which would do credit to old and experienced performers. The object of the association being praiseworthy, the improvement of the mind, these youthful actors deserve encouragement.

A large procession is to be formed in Winchester on the ensuing fourth of July. The Free Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Military of the town, and the Zulap Infantry from Baltimore, will join in the procession.

The wheat harvest, now about to be gathered, will probably be the most abundant that has been produced for many years. The writer of this has lately been in some of the best wheat counties in Virginia and Maryland, and never witnessed at any period a more cheering prospect. The farmers are in fine spirits, and every thing bodes an ample return for their labors.—*Richmond Whig.*

NEW WHEAT.—The Richmond Whig of Thursday states that contracts for new wheat have been made to the extent of 20 to 30,000 bushels at $1 45 for red, and $1 50 white, delivered in July; and an average of $1 30 for deliveries in August.

The Vicksburg Register of the 2d inst. says "Thomas Wildey, Esq., P. G. S. of the I. O. O. F. of the United States, passed through this place yesterday, on his way to Baltimore."

The Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have determined to commence operations on the Wheeling branch of their road immediately, and it is said a corps of engineers are now staking off the ground.

Messrs. Gwynn and Chilton, of Vicksburg, having resigned their seats in the Legislature, Messrs. Garland and Springer have been elected to supply the vacancies.

The Legislature of Rhode Island convened at Newport on the 19th inst. One of the duties which will devolve upon it will be the election of a United States Senator,—Mr. Robbins' term expiring on the fourth of March next.

The public will be glad to learn that the Exploring Expedition will positively sail about the first of August.

FOURTH OF JULY MEETING.

At a meeting of a number of citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, held at Carter's Hotel, on Thursday evening the 21st instant, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the Anniversary of Independence, Dr. LEVI G. CORDELL was appointed Chairman, and WILLIAM C. WORTHINGTON Secretary. On motion, it was

Resolved, That GEORGE W. RANSON, Esq. be requested to deliver an Oration, and WM. C. WORTHINGTON to read the Declaration of Independence.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the citizens of town and neighborhood be requested to join in a Barbecue, and that the Chairman of this meeting do appoint a committee to make arrangements suitable to the occasion.

Whereupon, the following persons were appointed said committee: Richd. Williams, Samuel M. Hunter, Thomas Rawlins, C. B. Harding, George W. Hammond, Francis Yates, John Reed, G. D. Moore, J. J. H. Strosky, W. G. Brooks, O. W. Sappington and H. N. Gallaher.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee to prepare toasts.

The following persons were appointed said committee, viz: S. L. Cramer, A. Hunter, J. J. Palmer, J. B. Stone, and W. C. Worthington.

Resolved, That the Secretary inform Mr. Ranson of the wishes of this meeting, and request his compliance therewith.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the next Free Press.

L. C. CORDELL, *Chairman.*

W. C. WORTHINGTON, *Sec'y.*

☞ Mr. RANSON has acceded to the request of the meeting.

The Cincinnati Whig published seven closely printed columns of a speech intended to have been delivered by Mr. DANIEL BURRIT, a young mechanic of that city, at the late State Convention at Columbus. We take a specimen of the speech at random. It is all good, and we scarcely know where to select:

"Where now, I ask, are those men, whose minds were so highly excited, and whose fears were so greatly alarmed by the giant powers supposed to be possessed by the national institution, now unhappily no more—a power, which, to their excited fancy, was fast undermining the liberties of the people, and sapping the very foundation of the Republic? Do they see nothing to alarm their fears in the proposition to establish a great Government Bank, as the head and front of the Sub-Treasury Scheme? A Bank under the positive supervision and direct control of the Executive of the nation! Do they see nothing to excite their just apprehension in the proposition to superadd the power of a great monied institution, to that already possessed by the Executive under the Constitution?

Sir, I know not what may be their hopes and fears in view of this matter, but I will take the liberty to say that in my humble opinion, the power of the old National Institution, to do evil, in comparison with that proposed to be established under the Sub-Treasury System, would be as a zephyr to a tornado, should this scheme be adopted which is now urged upon the people, with so much zeal and with the power which its friends can summon to its aid. I have great confidence in the opinion that this Nation, before the lapse of many years, will be shaken, and convulsed to its centre, by the calamities it will necessarily bring upon the people; or that the people will be overawed by the Government, and her Legislatures, both local and general, will be as prostrate and as powerless at the feet of the Executive, as was the Roman Senate in the worst ages of imperial despotism, in the presence of its emperors."

ROBERT HARE, a scientific gentleman of Philadelphia, makes the following remarks in a recent letter:—

It appears to me that the great evil under which our country now suffers, is the want of a universally current medium of commercial exchange; or, in other words, of a money which will pass every where, so that there may be no loss in remitting it from one part of the Union to another. As an indispensable means of attaining this object, the resumption of specie payments throughout the United States is a consummation devoutly to be wished."—But, agreeably to my view of the case, it would be as reasonable to expect an Atlantic tide to affect the level of the waters in our lakes, as that an influx of hard money into our principal seaports should raise the value of the currency in the remote parts of our country to a level with specie.

The following is too good to be lost. The lady of a member of Congress, who had spent the winter at Washington, recently returned home. Her husband not hearing from her for several days, hastily hurried her for her mother. The next mail brought him a letter saying she had written him before, but unfortunately, like the Sub-Treasury bill, her letter happened to be *laid on the table* instead of being sent to the post office. She hoped this explanation would be satisfactory, but even if it were not, she presumed she should hear no more about it, for she learned whilst attending the proceedings of Congress, that when any matter was *laid on the table* it was no longer *open to debate.*—[*Madisonian.*

ESCAPE.—JOHN B. HENDERSON, who was confined in Washington City Jail, charged with passing a forged Treasury note to the Farmers' & Planters' Bank of Baltimore, broke out of prison on Wednesday. He broke through the wall of his cell, which was not constructed of solid, but of loose stones, hardly cemented together with mortar. Having made his way into the prison yard, he ascended the outer wall and made secure his escape. In this cell were found several augers, which he used to make his way through the wall. The District Marshal has offered a reward of $1,000 for his apprehension.

THE SUB-TREASURY.—What a singular state of things the discussion of the Sub-Treasury scheme exposes.—Gentlemen from the South avow that they support it because it weakens the North and strengthens the commercial interests of the South. Mr. Van Buren, a Northern man, thus lends himself to oppress and weaken the North, and Mr. Cambreleng, the mere echo of the President, says on the floor of the House: "Suppose we reject the bill and go home, does the Sub-Treasury cease? No, Sir, it must continue as it now is, the law of the land, and will continue through 1838, 39, 40 and 41, in spite of all the lamentations here and elsewhere."

The translation of this into plain English is simply this: "Gentlemen, you may vote for the Sub-Treasury or leave it alone, just as you please, we don't care about it. It is now in operation, and we will continue it in operation for the next three years, though you should cry your eyes out in lamenting its injurious effects." And this man is a servant of the people, who in the name of no law the Sub-Treasury plot shall be carried into execution! and for three years yet to come the present derangement in our currency and commerce shall continue undiminished.

We copy the following specimen of bravado and indecency from an Ohio paper. It is a letter from Dr. Duncan, the member of Congress from the intelligent city of Cincinnati to Mr. Hammond, editor of a paper at Havana. It will be seen that there is no doubt on which side of the fence he stands, nor who are his associates:

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1838.

To the Editor of the Western Courier:

SIR—A friend of mine has just furnished me with a number of your useful and patriotic paper, by which I find that some of the Federal Bank editors, in your portion of the State, have made some use of my name for *exercising my franking privilege*, to aid the distribution of political documents, in districts other than that which I immediately represent.

Now, be it known, that the notice thus taken of the aforesaid Federal Bank editors, and their use of my name as aforesaid, is for the purpose of inciting all good democrats in the State of Ohio, in whatever congressional district they may reside, to forward me their names, county of residence and post office, and I will furnish them, and each of them, with sound whole hog Jackson—Van Buren—Anti-Bank—Democratic Documents, by virtue of my franking privilege, while I enjoy it, and so far as documents come to my hand—holding myself responsible for all consequences resulting from *the whinings and mudlings of Bank Spaniels, and Federal tools of the whole editorial corps.* Respectfully,

A. DUNCAN.

LT. RANDOLPH.—This individual, who was rendered so notorious by *pulling President Jackson's nose*, a few years ago, and against whom process has been issued, and re-issued for that assault, though never served, has voluntarily sought a trial for the offence. He was aware that the deputy marshal, at Alexandria, had a writ for his arrest, and he came over to the District from Virginia, and invited the officer to serve it, which was done. He was then bailed, being held in the sum of five hundred dollars. The trial will will take place next October. Mr. Randolph has required that General Jackson shall be summoned to attend as a witness. Of course, the old gentleman won't come. All the Court can do, in the case, is to fine Mr. Randolph for the assault.

[*Journal of Commerce.*

NEW CABINET APPOINTMENT.

It is now confidently asserted and believed, that JAMES K. PAULDING has been appointed Secretary of the Navy, vice MAHLON DICKERSON, superseded.

This appointment has created surprise, and will not, perhaps, be very acceptable to the party. We are, however, disposed to think favorably of it. Mr. PAULDING is a man of talents, and has some knowledge of the concerns of the Navy—having been, for many years, Secretary of the Navy Board, and subsequently Navy Agent at New York. He is, moreover, a gentleman, in the best sense of the word, and an ardent friend of the important branch of the national service, over which he is called to preside—a recommendation possessed by none of his predecessors, for the last nine years. He will find the Navy in a state of confusion, and *demoralization*, as the French say, which will require the exercise of all the talents, energy, firmness and discretion. He has now an opportunity of winning an abiding reputation;—for he, who will reinstate the Navy in the good opinion of the Nation, and reestablish its efficiency, will entitle himself to the gratitude and admiration of his countrymen.

But, whatever may be the character of his successor, we felicitate the Navy and the Country, and we might say the party to which he belongs—upon the retirement of Mr. Secretary DICKERSON. Without political influence, of no value as a cabinet councillor, and notoriously and confessedly, incompetent to the discharge of the duties of his Department, and, moreover, having something of the dog in the Alaric spirit, he has adhered to office, in despite of the scorn and contempt of opponents, and the gentle hints of friends, with a tenacity scarcely reconcilable with the character of a man of honor and sensibility. We rejoice, therefore, that he is gone, and are disposed to hail with satisfaction the appointment of his successor.—*Freeb. Arena.*

The Administration presses continue to urge Mr. Clay as the candidate of the Whigs for the Presidency. In this matter, these prints display more than ordinary candor. They seem better to understand public sentiment on that topic than upon any other, and they bear testimony to the increasing popularity of a man whose prospects they heretofore pronounced hopeless. Much may be learnt from the fears of an opponent.—*Rich. Whig.*

Florida Present.—The ship Harbinger, which sailed lately from Apalachicola, for Liverpool, took out a living alligator and rattle snake, as a present to her majesty Queen Victoria. They were a present from an old buck and widower by the name of Carr.

BURNING OF THE STEAMBOAT WASHINGTON, on Lake Erie.

The Washington left Cleveland, on her passage to Detroit, on June 14th, at 8, A. M. She proceeded on her way safely, until Saturday, 2 o'clock, A. M., when she had arrived in the vicinity of Silver Creek, about 33 miles from Buffalo.

The boat was now discovered to be on fire, which proceeded from beneath the boilers. The passengers were alarmed, and aroused from their slumbers; such a scene of confusion and distress ensued, as those only of my readers can imagine who have been in similar circumstances.

Despair did not, however, completely possess the mass, until it became evident that the progress of the flames could not be arrested. From that moment, the scene beggars all description. Suffice it to say, that numbers precipitated themselves into the water, some of them with a shriek of despair, and others silently sunk beneath the waves; others, more fortunate, [illegible] drowned; others still, on [illegible] arrived on the beach—yet *some even of these* sank into a watery grave. The small boat had by this time got off, loaded with about 25 souls, for the shore. These arrived safely, picking up one or two by the way. The writer of this article was one of the number.—Other small boats came to our assistance, which, together with the Washington's boat, saved perhaps a majority of the persons on board.

There is reason to believe that as many as forty perished. It is impossible to compute the precise number. Many remained on the boat until it was wrapped in one sheet of flame. Of these there is reason to believe that numbers perished in the conflagration; while others, half burned, precipitated themselves into the watery element, thus suffering the double agony of death, by *fire and water.*

Most of the crew were saved, the captain being among the number—who, during the awful calamity, acted with the utmost decision and intrepidity. Indeed no blame, as far as the writer has been informed, has been attached to any officer or hand on board the boat. The utmost exertion was used, to run her on shore, until it became necessary to stop the engine in order to let down the small boat, which having been done, the fire had progressed so far as to render it impossible to again start the machinery.

I will give a few particulars of the losses of the passengers.

Mr. Shudds is the only survivor of his family, consisting of seven. A lady passenger lost three children, a sister and a mother. Mr. Michael Parker lost his wife and parents, sister and her child. But I will not further enumerate the cases of individual bereavement. Truly it is not in man to know "what a day may bring forth."

It is proper to say, that while the *writer alone* is reponsible for the foregoing statements, all the survivors to whom this paper has been submitted, concur in the facts set forth.

R. J. GUDD,
of Garretsville, O.

Many were the heart rending scenes that occurred in this terrible catastrophe. An English family, consisting of a man, his wife and two children, came on board the boat at Toledo. While the fire was raging, a man worked by the side of our informant till they could stay on board no longer. Then he and his wife threw their children overboard, and jumped in after them. The father and two children were drowned—the mother was saved.

Several passengers went into convulsions with terror, on the deck, at the outset, and perished in the flames.

A woman, with a child grasped under each arm, all dead, was picked up by the North America, on her return to Buffalo.

A newly married couple, supposed to have embarked at Erie, jumped overboard in each other's arms, and sunk together.

ANOTHER SHOCKING STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Yesterday's Southern mail brought us a slip from the Wilmington, N. C. Advocate, containing the following sad but not definite account of the steam packet Pulaski. We have seen a full confirmation of what had previously reached us, but it must be borne in mind that it is, in fact, the same or first account derived from the Mate. We still entertain the hope that later advices will add other names to the list of survivors.

Office of the Advertiser,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 13, 1838.

DREADFUL DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAM PACKET PULASKI—NEARLY 150 LIVES LOST!!!

On Thursday, the 14th inst the steamer Pulaski, Capt. Dubois, left Charleston for Baltimore with about 150 passengers, of whom about 50 were ladies.

At about 11 o'clock on the same night, while off the North Carolina coast say 30 miles from land, weather moderate and night dark—the starboard boiler exploded and the vessel was [illegible] a few who escaped in the small boats.

We have gathered the following facts from the 1st mate, Mr Hubberd, who had charge of the boat at the time. Mr. Hubberd states that at 10 o'clock at night he was called to the command of the boat, and that he was pacing the promenade deck in front of the Steerage-house,—that he found himself shortly after upon the main deck, lying between the mast and side of the boat—that upon the return of his consciousness, he had a confused idea of having heard an explosion something like that of gunpowder, immediately before he discovered himself in his then situation. He was indeed, therefore, to rise and walk aft, where he discovered that the boat midships was blown entirely to pieces, that the head of the starboard boiler was blown out, and the top torn open—that the timbers and plank on the starboard side were forced asunder, and that the boat took in water whenever she rolled in that direction. He became immediately aware of the horrors of their situation, and the danger of letting the passengers know that the boat was sinking, before lowering the small boats. He proceeded therefore to do this. Upon dropping the boat, he was asked his object, and he replied that it was to pass around the Steamer and ascertain her condition. Before doing this, however, he took in a couple of men. He ordered the other boats to be lowered and two were shortly put into the water, but they leaked so much in consequence of their long exposure to the sun, that one of them sunk after a fruitless attempt to bail her. He had in the interim taken several from the water until the number made ten. In the other boat about there were eleven. While they were making a fruitless attempt to bail the small boat, the Pulaski went down with a dreadful crash—in about 45 minutes after the explosion.

Both boats now insisted upon Mr. Hibberd's directing their course to the shore, but he resisted their remonstrances; replying that he would not abandon the spot until daylight.—At about three o'clock in the morning, they started in, the midst of the wading of the hopeless beings, who were floating around in every direction, upon pieces of the wreck, to seek land, which was about forty miles distant. After pulling about 13 hours, the persons in both boats became tired, and insisted that Mr Hibberd should land; this he opposed, thinking it safest to proceed along the coast, and to enter some one of its numerous inlets, but he was at length forced to yield to the general desire, and to attempt a landing upon the beach, a little East of Stump Inlet. He advised Mr. Cooper, of Ga. who had command of the other boat, and a couple of ladies, with two children under his charge, to wait until his boat had first landed, as he apprehended much danger in the attempt, and should they succeed, they might assist him and the ladies and children. There were eleven persons in the mate's boat (having taken two black women from Mr. Cooper's.) Of these two passengers, one of the crew, and the two negro women were drowned, and six gained the shore. After [illegible] rescued from the mate, Mr. Cooper and his companions landed in about three hours after the first boat, in safety. They then proceeded a short distance across Stump Sound, to Mr. Reed's, of Onslow county, where they remained from Friday morning until Sunday morning, and then started for Wilmington. The mate and two passengers reached here this morning (18th June) about 9 o'clock.

Thus have we hurriedly sketched the most painful catastrophe that has ever occurred upon the American coast. Youth, age, and infancy have here been cut off in a single night, and found a common death under the same billow.

"Days, months, years and ages will circle away,
And still the vast waters will over them roll."

We have never seen a deeper sensation pervade our community than the reception of this intelligence has produced. The profoundest sympathy is engraved on every countenance, and all wear the aspect of those sorrowing for their own dead. We feel assured that all feel an anxious solicitude to alleviate the distress of those unfortunate survivors who may come among us, and vehicles have already been sent out to bring them into our town, and provision made for their reception.

Major H. thinks the ladies' cabin went down in a mass, carrying down fifty ladies, most of whom he supposed had not risen from their berths.

From the same paper, June 20, 8 o'clock.

JOYFUL INTELLIGENCE FROM THOSE WRECKED IN THE PULASKI!

We are truly gratified to state that thirty of the Pulaski's passengers were picked up yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, 15 or 20 miles north of the New Inlet, by the schooner Henry Camerdon, on her passage from Philadelphia to Wilmington, and were landed at our wharf about 7 o'clock same day. Their sufferings are more readily imagined than described. We have not time for further particulars now, but hope to despatch a second edition of this Extra by to-day's 1 o'clock mail. These unfortunate sufferers were immediately invited to the private residences of our gentlemen, where we feel assured every effort will be made to soothe their cares and alleviate their sufferings. Vessels are now cruizing along the coast, with the hope of rescuing others of these unfortunate beings from a watery grave.

One of the passengers in the Petersburg cars yesterday, states that it was reported at Wilmington, when the cars left on Tuesday morning, that 13 more persons had been saved and land landed near that place.

[*Richmond Whig, June 23.*

In the steamboat Kentucky, which arrived on Monday from Norfolk, came Captain Pierson, second captain of the Pulaski, and Mr. Chicken, her chief engineer. Both of these officers were asleep in their berths when the explosion took place, the former of whom supposes he must have been blown thirty, and the latter about a hundred yards from the boat into the sea. Captain P. recovered his self possession with the first immersion in the water, and by laying hold of a plank which was floating near by, he sustained himself till he gained a fragment of the wreck containing some of the passengers. The fragment in question was part of the bow of the boat, and it was soon found that the chain cable was attached to it in a way which prevented it from moving before the wind, and consequently rendered it liable to founder. The chain was soon after cut loose and cast the wreck which lay across the fragment and caused it to sink deeper in the water than it would otherwise have done. By lashing some of the ropes around the raft it was prevented from going to pieces, and thus those who were on it were enabled to hold on until taken off by the Wilmington schooner, as already described.—[*Balt. Amer.*

ANOTHER BOILER BURST.—We learn by a slip from the office of the New Orleans Picayune, that the steamboat Tomochichi arrived at that port on 13th inst. having brought to Fort Jackson 350 Seminoles and 30 negroes. She burst one of her boilers, on the morning of the 11th inst. 25 miles outside of the Balize, scalding five of the crew, two of them severely, one of whom was Mr. Sewell, the first engineer.—[*Baltimore Sun.*

The Quickest Yet.—Our splendid steam boat Buffalo, Capt. Allen, on her last trip, left this port for Detroit, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 12 M., and arrived on her return this morning at 10—thus performing the trip—including stoppages—in seventy hours!

[*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

Yes, and the next thing we shall hear will be that this "quickest yet" steam boat has been blown up and that some hundreds of human beings have been hurled, mangled and mutilated, into eternity.

The Virginia Commercial Convention closed its session on Saturday. We learn from the Richmond Whig that the result of its deliberations is comprehended in the recommendation by the Convention of an increase of the banking capital, and the vigorous prosecution of the various important lines of internal improvement now in progress, as essential to the attainment of the great end in view. It also recommends another State Convention to assemble in Norfolk in November next, and the appointment of Delegates to the Augusta (Geo.) Convention.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL is up, at last, in the House of Representatives. Mr. Cambreleng called it up on Tuesday, stating in reply to a suggestion of Mr. Sergeant that it being the only debatable question remaining for the present, it had better be disposed of first. After an amendment offered by Mr. Thompson, of S. C. proposing the Special Deposite plan, Mr Garland, to test the whole matter, moved to strike out from the enacting clause. Upon this motion the debate commenced. Mr. Cambreleng explained the object and merits of the bill briefly but forcibly. Mr. Pickens of S. C. then took the floor and defended the bill with zeal; but his speech disappointed all expectations. It was not distinguished, in any sense, for argument, enlarged views or true eloquence. Mr. Garland next took the floor, and the debate continues.

SECOND DAY.

This morning, Mr. Bronson offered the following amendment which when [illegible] notice he shall call up.

Strike out all the twentieth section, and insert in lieu thereof as follows:

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, the operation of the following parts of acts or provisions of law in force, shall be, and the same are hereby suspended for the space two years, to wit: so much of the act of June 23, 1836 entitled "*An act to regulate the deposits of the public money*," as provides that the notes or bills of any bank which has, since the 4th July, 1836, issued any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars, shall not be received in payment for any debt due to the United States; and so much of the act entitled "*An act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1836*," passed 14th April, 1836, as provides that no bank note of a less denomination than twenty dollars shall be offered in payment in any case whatsoever in which money is to be paid by the United States or the Post-Office Department.

The pending motion being that of Mr. Garland, of Va. to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, that gentleman, being entitled to the floor, went on with a long and able speech in opposition to the measure. It was a thorough going "Old Virginia" effort, and did the speaker such honor as those able articles of "Camillus" had already reflected upon him.

Mr. Garland spoke till the recess, Mr. Dromgoole after it.

THIRD DAY.

The Sub-Treasury Bill came up as the order of the day,—Mr. PRENTISS, of Miss. being entitled to the floor in continuation of his speech. The speech of Mr. Prentiss has been mainly in reply to Mr. Pickens, who made a lengthy argument for the purpose of proving that the Sub Treasury Bill was intended especially to favor the South and make the South as much of a commercial as an agricultural country. Mr. Prentiss entered upon an able and Statesmanlike examination of this great question,—showing the causes of the present state of trade and the reasons why the South was an agricultural and the North a commercial section of country.

Mr. Prentiss spoke of labor and capital—the relation of the one to the other—of the extent of the agriculture of the South—its necessary connexion with the commerce of the North—the advantages of Northern capital to the South—the good effects of it—the want of more—the unnatural character of making one people or the people of one State, both agricultural and commercial. All these questions were discussed by Mr. Prentiss in a manner that would have done honor to the best minds in the land.

Mr PRENTISS'S speech will give him a high reputation throughout the country.

The discussion has been made quite interesting to-day from some sharp shooting between Mr PRENTISS and Mr PICKENS conducted in perfect good temper and with much ability on both sides. Mr. Pickens was unwilling to admit that his principles put in practice would lead to disunion. Mr. Prentiss arguited him of evil motives, but contended that his speech contained an argument directly aiding and favoring disunion.

FOURTH DAY.

The Sub Treasury Bill came up at 12 o'clock, Mr. HUNTER of Va. being entitled to the floor in continuation of his speech in defence of the Sub Treasury Bill.

Mr. H.'s argument to-day was based upon the assumption that there was specie enough in the world to do the business of the world, and that it was best to have such a currency. Mr. H. is strongly anti-bank and advanced all the peculiar notions of the anti-bank party.

After the recess,—half past three P. M.—Mr. Hunter resumed and finished his speech.

Mr. John P. Kennedy, followed Mr Hunter, of Virginia, and addressed the Committee of the Whole in an eloquent stream of cogent argument and close reasoning, in opposition to the Bill.

Mr. Kennedy went into a very lucid and discriminating analysis of the specie argument, its rise, progress, effects, motives, objects, workings, and results. This comprehended a very able review of the financial acts, measures, and principles of the last and present administrations. He exposed those fallacies of the hardmonetarians, which are based upon the current misrepresentations with regard to the banking and credit systems. This part of his speech was marked by great acuteness, and an obvious understanding of his subject.

FIFTH DAY.

The failure of our Baltimore papers of Monday prevents a notice of the fifth day's proceedings on the Sub Treasury bill.

SIXTH DAY.

At half past three,—after the recess,—the House went into Committee of the Whole upon the Sub Treasury Bill. Mr. RHETT, of S. C. took the floor and addressed the House at great length in defence of the bill, his argument being intended to prove that the

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M WASHINGTON.

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He will be followed by Mr. LEGARE, and it is expected that the bill will be taken out of Committee this evening, and will probably be finally disposed of to-morrow night.

The bill "to prevent the explosion of Steam Boat Boilers," has been finally passed by the House of Representatives.

It is stated in the National Intelligencer that the nomination of James K. Paulding, to be Secretary of the Navy, *vice* M. Dickerson, resigned, was confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday.

On the same day, also, was confirmed the nomination of John R. Livingston, to be navy agent for the port of New York, *vice* J. K. Paulding.

Imprisonment for Debt.—Mr. Tallmadge's bill abolishing imprisonment for debt under the laws of the United States, in the States which have abolished it by their laws, ordered to a third reading in the Senate, on Wednesday, by a vote of 36 yeas to 4 nays.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE INDIANS.

It will be seen, from the following paragraphs, that the Indians, both in Florida and Georgia, are likely to give further trouble:

FLORIDA.—The Jacksonville Courier of the 7th inst. states that two engagements had taken place near the Okefinoke Swamp, between a detachment of men under Capt. Sanderlin and a body of Indians, in both of which the whites were driven back by the superior number of Indians opposed to them.

The subjoined article is from the Darien (Geo.) Telegraph:

ST. MARY'S June 9.

Dear Sir—To-day a despatch reached me from the upper part of our country, requiring aid against, as near as can be judged, 300 Indian warriors, who have thought proper to whip on our soil two companies of militia. So great a number very justly gives alarm to our population. On Wednesday next I take the field against them, with as many volunteers as I can obtain, and Capt. Tracy's company of riflemen.—To give security to our citizens is all I expect to accomplish, until our Governor puts me in sufficient force to drive the scamps out of the swamps, which I hope will be done with all expedition. In the different engagements many men have been wounded, and one mortally. If the enemy chose, or had any idea of *offensive warfare, they could* lay waste the entire country; nor could 20 men be found prepared to meet them. Fortunately, ignorance predominates, and instead of bold, they use a dastardly warfare.

Very respectfully, yours,
E. HOPKINS.

The New York people have been agitated by the sudden death in that City of a beautiful and accomplished actress, Miss Louisa Missouri Miller. Miss M. was the sister of Miss Josephine Clifton, and the daughter of a vile woman, who, with her infamous paramours, determined the young lady should play no more. The treatment of the mother to the victim was presented before the inquest to have been of a brutal character, and violence was threatened to Mr. Hamblin, under whose patronge Miss M. had finished her studies and made a successful debut.

The result of all was, that the persecuted girl was seized of a brain fever, which speedily ended in death. The conclusion of the account in the Sunday Morning News, says:

"The doctors all agreed that she died solely from inflammation of the brain, produced by great mental excitement.

"The Jury, during the examination, could scarcely restrain their indignation at the brutal conduct of Mrs. *Miller* and her myrmidons; and after deliberating a few minutes gave as their unanimous verdict, the following, viz:

"That the deceased, Miss Missouri, came to her death by inflammation of the brain caused by great mental excitement, induced jointly by the violent conduct of her mother and the publication of an abusive article in the Polyanthos!"

"Thus has God's judgment visited the wretched woman for her iniquitous course of life for many years, and prostituted her talents, her beauty, her all, to ruin the sweet girl to a better and brighter world."

FLOOD IN THE JUNIATA.

A letter published in the Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday contains the following account of the destructive flood which has overwhelmed the town of Hollidaysburg and its vicinity:

HARRISBURG, JUNE 22, 1838.

Dear Sir: The news relative to the destruction of the Canal, by the flood on the Juniata, is confirmed by the intelligence received this afternoon.

About 33 miles of the Canal this side of Hollidaysburg is rendered useless, or almost totally destroyed. Three dams, three locks, three lock houses, and the aqueduct are destroyed—the canal towing path swept away in many places, and the canal completely filled up, besides other heavy damages.

There is also immense damage done to private property along the line, and lives lost. A number of canal boats laden are either destroyed or greatly injured together with their cargoes.—In some places they have been crushed, and in others, driven for rods from the canal, and lodged in the fields.

The flood was a sudden visitation, and is supposed to have proceeded from waterspouts in the mountains.—I am informed by a person who has passed over the scene of ruin, that no adequate description of it can be given.

In Hollidaysburg, not only the warehouses were half covered with water but a large portion of the town was inundated, and a number of buildings either destroyed or swept away.

In Frankstown, about three miles east of Hollidaysburg, the water rose to the second stories of the houses, causing great damage to the stores, &c.—The expense of repairing the public works is estimated at *four hundred thousand dollars*, and it will probably take four weeks to do it with all the force that can be mustered.

NAVAL GENERAL ORDER.

The armament of the Exploring Expedition being adapted merely for its necessary defence while engaged in the examination and survey of the Islands of the Southern Ocean, against any attempts to disturb its operations by the savage and warlike inhabitants of those Islands; and the object which it is destined to promote being altogether scientific and useful, intended for the benefit, equally, of the United States and of all the commercial nations of the world, it is considered to be so entirely divested of all military character, that even, in the event of the country being involved in a war before the return of the squadron, its path upon the ocean will be peaceful and its pursuits respected by all belligerents.

The President has, therefore, thought proper, in assigning officers to the command of this squadron, to depart from the usual custom of selecting them from the senior ranks of the Navy, and according to their respective grades in the service; and has appointed Lieut. Charles Wilkes, first officer to command the Expedition, Lieut. Wm. L. Hudson to command the ship Peacock, and to be second officer of said squadron; and to take command thereof in the event of the death of the first officer, or his disability from any cause to discharge the duties of conductor of the operations of the Expedition.

MAHLON DICKERSON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
June 22, 1838.

Captain M. C. Perry has been ordered by the Navy Department to proceed to Europe for the purpose of instituting enquiries into, and examining, the recent improvements in steam machinery as applied to navigation. He will take passage in the Great Western, on her next trip from New York to Bristol.

Kentucky Banks.—The Banks of Kentucky have had a meeting and resolved to resume specie payments on the 10th of July, if before that day the banks of the East shall have resumed, and if the banks of Cincinnati, Indiana and Illinois shall agree to resume on that day.

BARBAROUS ASSASSINATION.—A most atrocious murder was perpetrated on Thursday night, in the vicinity of the Maryland Hospital. Yesterday morning, the body of a white man was found, lying in an open lot, east of the Hospital, and near the Methodist burying *ground. On examining the body, it was found* that five terrible gashes had been inflicted upon the face, with a hatchet, mangling the countenance in a horrible manner, and almost severing the upper part of the head from the face; a gun shot wound was found in the lower part of the abdomen, and his back, arms and hands, gashed in several places. Every article of value or papers by which he could be identified, had been carried off by the assassins, and no clue has yet been obtained, by which he could be recognized. The body, when found, was decently dressed in a black cloth coat, black satin vest, white shirt and under shirt, plaid pantaloons, of a light ground, with a bluish stripe, and "pullier" boots. He appeared to be much tanned in the face, had black hair and whiskers, and was about 35 or 40 years of age.

Every exertion has been made, and is making, by the police, to arrest the murderer, and several persons have been arrested on suspicion, and committed for further hearing.

Since writing the above, we understand it has been ascertained that the unfortunate man murdered, is Mr. Benjamin Stewart, formerly of Cambridge, E. S., but recently residing in this city. The body was recognized by his brother, Thomas Stewart, the constable, who *had been led, through curiosity, to look at the* body. The deceased, it was thought, had gone to the Eastern Shore yesterday morning, and on that account no suspicion was entertained that he had been murdered, and the shock of the discovery was the greater for being unexpected.—(*Baltimore Sun.*)

SLAVE TRADE.—A letter from Montego Bay, dated March 12, in a late London paper, says:—

"The slave-trade is flourishing more than ever. A schooner brought in here lately landed an immense number of poor creatures, compared to the extent of accommodation for those on board, and shocking to relate, they assert that during the latter part of their voyage the flesh of those who died was served out to them at their meals, of which they were not aware until some of the healthy people were killed for the purpose. As the statement has been corroborated by many of the Africans, I fear it is too true. I was first discovered by Mr. Evelyn, of the cus- [illegible]

Volunteer Wheat.—The following is a remarkable instance of the luxuriance of vegetation during the present season. Part of a lot of wheat of the growth of last year in the immediate vicinity of this place was not considered good enough to bear the expenses of cutting. It was accordingly allowed to stand. The portion of the lot which was cut, was ploughed last fall and again put in wheat. The part which was not cultivated this year and on which the growth of last year was permitted to stand, without any of the toil or trouble of husbandry, is covered with a rank growth of wheat which by the *eye* of observer would not be distinguished from the very abundant crop on that part of the lot which was cultivated.—(*Fredericktown Examiner.*)

It is mentioned in the New York Post that a most painful event occurred at West Point on Friday. Three daughters of Mr. Cozzens, who keeps the New American Hotel in New York, went to the river to bathe. The tide was low and at the place which they had chosen the bank was rocky and precipitous. The two youngest found themselves suddenly in the midst of a current too strong for them to resist, and were swept away from the shore. The eldest sister saw them struggling and made an effort to save them. In doing this she was also carried away by the current, and all three perished. They were all very young, between the years of twelve and sixteen.

DISGRACEFUL.—The Little Rock (Arkansas) Gazette, states that the judicial farce enacted in the trial of Wilson, for murder, was concluded by the sheriff and jury going upon a drunken frolic, the blood-stained Wilson paying the expenses.

ELECTRICITY.—As the season for thunder storms has come, it would be well to remind people of a few well ascertained facts, which may be of use. The fire side is an unsafe place in a thunder storm; because the soot, with which the chimney is lined, acts as a conductor for the lightning. The middle of the apartment is the safest place; for should a flash of lightning strike the building, or enter in at any of the windows, it will take its direction along the walls without injuring the centre of the room.—*Phil. Ledger.*

MANUFACTURER OF NEEDLES.—The Boston Post says that a machine has recently been invented for the manufacture of needles, by which forty needles are made per minute; with fifty machines, five persons can make one million, at a cost not exceeding *one penny* per thousand, including wages, interest on capital invested, power, tools, &c. This is cheering news to the old bachelors, as they can afford to keep a good assortment on hand.

MASSACRE AT SUMATRA.—Advices to the 10th of March, at Sydney, say that the Zoolas upon the Dutch settlement of Port Natal, and 270 settlers were murdered. It is feared William Lindsay, the American missionary, and family, are among those who have perished.

Death from outward application of Corrosive Sublimate.—A remarkable case of death from the outward application of Corrosive Sublimate, is reported as having occurred recently in Jessamine county, Kentucky. A young man, a resident of that county, named JOHN BATES, was afflicted with tetter, or ringworm on his chin, and was advised to apply thereto the powerful agent above mentioned. He did so, and shortly after the application, was seized with vomiting, and other alarming symptoms. Medical aid was called in, but without avail. The young man continued to grow worse, and died in a few days. It should be added that but a single application of the sublimate to the diseased part was made.

Most Excellent.—A nervous writer *in the Richmond Whig, who signs himself*, and who evidently is, "A friend of State Rights," says that Mr. Calhoun being the acknowledged head of that party, it seems to have been supposed, as a matter of course, that the whole party should have followed its fugleman. But, says the writer, 'in our manual exercise, there is no precedent for passing, at one motion, from "charge bayonet" to "ground arms." The legerdemain, by which Mr. Calhoun himself achieved this feat, has astonished both friend and foe.—*Balt. Chron.*

TALLEYRAND.—The Great Western brings intelligence of the death of Prince Talleyrand on the 17th ult., in the 84th year of his age.—He was the most remarkable man of his day, and was a conspicuous and influential actor in more important events than perhaps any individual of modern times. He enacted a prominent part in all the great revolutionary movements of his time, and as his good luck would have it, he came out at every revolution at the top of the wheel. With a political sagacity unsurpassed, he was always prepared for any contingency—and unencumbered with any idolized principle, or scruples of conscience, he was always ready to lend his great and acknowledged talents to any cause which would pay him best. He was a Leveller in '89, and *contributed as much as any other one man to* the overthrow of the monarchy. He was an Imperialist when Bonaparte's star was in the ascendant—and in '14, he betrayed France and Napoleon to the allies. Yet it is said, that throughout his eventful life and amidst all his changes, he uniformly maintained that the British Constitution was the best ever devised by the wit of man.

Whatever reputation Talleyrand may enjoy with posterity as a statesman and politician—and if success be any test, it will be very great—his moral character will ever stand condemned. Without heeding the monstrous tales which a late anonymous biographer has published to the world, enough is known to stamp his name with infamy, and make it a by word of reproach. A cool-blood selfishness was the predominant trait of his character—and to the gratification of his ambition, he would scruple at the sacrifice of no friend, if he ever had one, or the violation of any virtue.—*Richmond Whig.*

Deplorable condition of the North Western Indians.—The St. Louis Bulletin gives a deplorable account of those savages. The editor asserts that if the

From the Martinsburg Gazette.

On Monday last, the 11th inst., being the first day of the June term, Harrison Waite, Esq. was unanimously elected Clerk of Berkeley county for the ensuing seven years. On the same day James Maxwell, Esq., was elected county surveyor for the ensuing seven years.

Additional Magistrates.—At the same term of the County Court, the following gentlemen were nominated to the Governor as fit persons to be added to the commission of the peace for Berkely County, viz: John Tabb, Jacob Hamme, Jacob Myers, William Watson, Stephen R. Snodgrass, Daniel B. Morrison, and Robert K. Robinson.

BORROWING NEWSPAPERS.—There are persons, (says the Wheeling Times,) and always have been since newspapers were first published, who never took a paper, though they were abundantly able. By so doing they defraud the printer, render his life harder than it would be if they paid their proper support, and by so doing prevent him from imparting to it that interest that it might possess. They also are complete gudfliers, nuisances, and all sorts of bad things to those that do subscribe for the paper. It is rather an overtaxed thing to borrow your neighbors shirt;—it is equally so to borrow his newspaper.

TRADE OF GEORGETOWN.—Upwards of two hundred thousand bushels of corn have been shipped from Georgetown this season.

MARCH OF MIND.—An honest farmer in the State of Pennsylvania married a Miss from a fashionable boarding school for his second wife. He was struck dumb with her eloquence, and gaped with wonder at his wife's learning:

"You mout (said he) bore a hole through the sold *birth*, and chuck in a millstone, and she'll tell you to a shavin how long the stone will be goin clean threw. She has larnt kimistry and cockneyology, and talks a heap about ox hides and comical infinities. I used for to think that it was air that I sucked in every time that I *expired*; howsomedever, she *telied* me that she *knowed* better—she telled me that I had been sucking in two kinds of *gin!* ox gin and high gin! My Stars! I'm a tumbledown tee-towtal temperance man, and yet have been drinking ox gin and high gin all my life?"

The Whigs are living on credit.—*Globe.*

If the Government did not live on credit, it would have to make its dinner upon "a leg of nothing and no trimmings."

More champions are needed for putting down intemperance.

[*Temperance Herald.*

We advise our friend of the Herald to apply to some of the V. B. members of Congress. Their knack at putting *down spirituous liquors* is truly marvellous.—*Prentice.*

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET,
For the week ending Friday evening, June 22

CATTLE.—The supply throughout the week has been limited, and the prices of Beef on the hoof have advanced. We quote today at $9 a $10 according to quality. We reduce our quotations for live Hogs and quote the current rate this week at $7.

FISH.—Shad are in very limited demand at $9 50 a $10. Sales of Herrings from stores at $4 12½ per bbl. The inspections of the week comprise 274 bbls. and 12 half bbls Shad, and 1884 bbls. and 49 half bbls. Herrings.

FLOUR.—*Howard Street.*—The transactions in Howard Street flour continue light, and although no actual change has taken place, prices are heavy and tending downwards. We quote the price from wagons at $7 75, but some dealers manifest an unwillingness to pay over $7 50. Sales from stores have been made at $7 87½ to $8, in limited parcels.

RYE FLOUR.—We quote 1st at $4 50 a $4 62½.

GRAIN.—*Wheat.*—We have to note the sale of two parcels of prime red Susquehanna Wheat at $1 60, and one parcel of inferior do. at $1 50 per bushel. These sales show a decline from the rates at which previous transactions were made. The market is evidently flat, and millers are willing to buy at the lately prevailing prices.

Corn.—The market has been steady throughout the week at 69 a 70 cents for white, and at 72 a 73 cents for yellow. To-day a parcel of yellow for shipment was sold at 75 cents.

Rye.—Sales of prime Md. at 85 cents. A sale of Susquehanna at 82 cents. We quote ordinary to prime Md. at 80 a 85 cents.

Oats.—Sales at 32 a 33 cents.

Plaster.—Sales at $3 62½ per ton.

WHISKEY.—The wagon price of bbls. is uniform at 29 cents per gallon, exclusive of the barrel.

MARRIED,

In Lexington, Ky., Hon. T. M. HICKEY, to Mrs. CATHARINE A. BARRY, widow of the late Post Master General Barry

DIED,

At Cedar Grove, Clarke county, on Friday last, Mr. THOMAS BEAKESMORE, in the 44th year of his age, leaving a wife and 5 children to mourn his loss.

On Monday night last, after a long and painful illness, Mr. LEONARD V. DAVIS of this county, in the 55th year of his age.

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 Spotts and myself, in the blacksmithing business, has been dissolved. All persons indebted to the firm (which firm commenced on the first 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—3t }

Best Chewing Tobacco.

THE subscribers have just received direct 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.

MORE NEW GOODS,
And Cheaper than Ever!

THE undersigned has just received from Baltimore a large supply of

Entirely New Goods,

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

He has also a general supply of superior

GROCERIES,

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

GEO. E. CHAMBERLIN.

Kabletown, June 28, 1838—n

GROCERIES.

THE subscriber has just received a large and extensive assortment of Groceries, which will be sold at the Baltimore retail prices.

New Orleans Sugar.

No. 1 Sugar at 9 cents.
No. 2 do. at 8 cents.
No. 3 do. at 7 cents.

COFFEE.

20 bags of Java Coffee at 16 cents.
20 do do do. do. good at 12½ cents.
10 do. Laguira, (excellent,) at 11 cts.

TEAS.

No. 1. Gunpowder Tea at $1
Young Hyson, good at 50 cents.
Young Hyson do. at 37½ cents.

Which will be sold whole-sale or retail for Cash, by WILLIAM SHERMAN,
Cheapside, Water st. } **Winchester.**
opposite Market-House, }

June 28, 1838—3t.

IRON! IRON!

THE subscriber has this day received at his Store and Warehouse, 6 tons of PLOUGH AND OTHER IRON, which he will warrant to be the very best quality in market—and will be sold at the moderate price of $5 25 per hundred pounds, whole-sale or retail, by WM. SHERMAN,
Cheapside, Water st. } **Winchester.**
opposite Market-House, }

June 28, 1838—3t.

Another Supply of Summer GOODS.

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

Charlestown, June 28, 1838.

FANCY GOODS.

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

JAMES J. MILLER.

June 28, 1838.

CLOTHS,
Cassimeres and Vestings.

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

J. J. MILLER.

Charlestown, June 28, 1838.

Prepare for Harest!

THE subscriber is now receiving another supply of Seasonable **GOODS**, which, added to his former Stock, makes his assortment very complete. He would particularly invite the attention of Farmers to his stock of *GROCERIES*, and such articles as they need at this season, which will be found to be very general and *remarkably low.*

JAMES J. MILLER.

June 28, 1838.

Cheap Hats.

A LARGE supply of Fur and Palm Hats *uncommonly low*, just received and for sale by J. J. MILLER.

June 28, 1838.

Pine Apple Cheese

JUST received and for sale by J. J. MILLER.

June 28, 1838.

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.

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 ridden 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

SPLENDID LOTTERIES
FOR JULY.

Virginia State Lottery,

For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy,
Class No 4, for 1838
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, July 7, 1838.

GRAND SCHEME

Capital 30,000 Dollars,

$10,000—$6,000—$3,140,—$3,000, $2,500—$2,000,
50 prizes of $1,000—20 do. $500, &c. &c.

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

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets $130
Do. do. 25 half do. 65
Do. do. 25 quarter do. 32½

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

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

June 28, 1838.

For Rent.

I WISH to rent the Stone House on the hill near Ford & Snyder's Mill on the Bullskin, about five miles south of Charlestown. It is a comfortable house with four rooms, a kitchen and out house, with about an acre of land attached.

G. W. TURNER

June 28, 1838.—4t.

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 received, immediately after the drawing. *For fortunate Tickets,*

Please address

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

YOUNG LADIES' 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 Hopkins, Sen'r, George Blakemore, Sen'r, Dr. Thomson, Dr. McCormick, Col. Smith, Hamilton Washington, John Hay, Rev. William M. Jackson, Berryville. John Berkeley, Dumfries. Rev. Alexander McKorkle, Staunton. Rev. Francis McFarland, 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.

NEW STORE,
AND NEW GOODS,
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, beautiful*, and *substantial* articles, to suit all tastes 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.—n

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 Braid 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.

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 favor his efforts, that he has employed as an Assistant, Mr. Jno. Brooks, 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 strict, and will devolve entirely upon the Principal, while the united exertions of both the Tutors shall be in action to secure the mental improvement of their pupils.

THOMAS J. DODD.

Harpers-Ferry, June 21, 1838.—4t.

CHARLESTOWN ACADEMY.

AN Examination of the pupils in this Institution will take place on Thursday, 28th inst. The Trustees of the Academy and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend. JOHN J. SANBORN,
JOSEPH BOYDEN

June 21, 1838.

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

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

March 29, 1838.

NOTICE.

HAVING taken out letters of administration upon the estate of William Frith, dec'd, the undersigned requests all persons having claims against the said estate, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. Those indebted will please make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given. JOHN J. HICKEY, *Adm'r.*

Middleway, Jeff. co., June 21, 1838.

FRUIT.

LEMONS, Oranges, and Pine Apples, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of J. J. H. STRAITH.

June 21, 1838.

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

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

Sept. 1, 1836.

TRANSPORTATION
ON THE
Winchester and Potomac RAIL ROAD.

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

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

DESCENDING TRADE.

Flour per barrel, 18cts.
Bar Iron, Blooms, Pig Iron, Castings, and Lead, per ton, $1 00
Wheat, Rye, Rye-meal, Corn, Corn-meal, Oats, Buckwheat-meal, and all other commodities, per hundred pounds, 8cts.

ASCENDING TRADE.

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

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

JOHN BRUCE, *President.*

Winchester, April 27, 1837.

For Rent,

A COMFORTABLE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, in Bolivar, recently occupied by Mr. Rodgers. Possession given immediately. W. & S. B. ANDERSON.

June 7, 1838.—tf.

Notice.

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

E. 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.

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.

For Sale,

A FIRST-RATE six horse power Threshing Machine, with Spike and Beaters, calculated to get out Clover and Wheat with all the machinery complete. Price $250—six months credit.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

June 7, 1838.—th.

Whetstones, &c.

JUST received and for sale by

YATES & TERRILL.

Halltown, June 14, 1838.

SUPERIOR
Grain and Grass Scythes,

MANUFACTURED by Newton Dowling, received and for sale by

YATES & TERRILL.

Halltown, June 14, 1838.

Erasive Salts,

AN excellent article for removing Ink, Iron mould, and fruit and other stains, from silks, laces and other fine goods; neatly put up in boxes, together with

Aromatic Salts,
Freckle Wash, Pearl Powder,
Pods and Puff boxes—Court Plaster,
David's Hair Dye, (no mistake,)
Hair and Tooth Brushes, for sale at

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

May 3, 1838.

Tea! Tea! Tea!

THE subscriber pays particular attention to this article, and has the pleasure of informing his customers and the public that he has received a fresh supply of the *FLYENT* TEA, which he offers at the lowest price, and earnestly invites the attention of those who wish this article of the very superior. He can also offer it

J. J. MILLER.

April 19, 1838—n

DAVIES' BALM OF VIRGINIA,
(TO MAKE THE HAIR GROW.)

If any person will try this preparation and it does not succeed in restoring the hair, the money will be refunded.

For sale by JAMES HUGHES.

Feb. 24, 1838.

Perfumery.

THE following articles of Perfumery always on hand and for sale at J. J. H. Straith's Drug Store:

American Cologne Water,
The true Cologne Water, (Eau de Cologne Veritable,) just received from the imported,
Florida Water,
Lavender do.
Magnolia do.
Macassar Oil,
Genuine Arkansas Bears Oil,
Antique Oil, Pomatum, &c. &c.

May 3, 1838.

Rags! Rags!! Rags!!!

CLEAN Cotton and Linen Rags wanted at the Charlestown Apothecary, Book and Seed Store, for which will be given in exchange, Shinplasters, Medicines, Books, Garden Seeds. JAMES BROWN.

March 29, 1838.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

FREE PRESS.

PUBLISHED, WEEKLY, AT

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CTS.

PER ANNUM.

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

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.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

GENTLEMEN: We were not a little diverted at the appearance of a paragraph in your paper of June 21st, copied from the *Columbus (Ohio) Journal*—headed "More Emigration." How the Editors of that print could take umbrage at a proposed plan of unity among a body of acquaintances residing in this Village and vicinity, who are desirous of removing to the West, in the capacity of friends ready made, we cannot divine. Yet we are sure they manifest no great adept in the art of divination to foretel that these worthy Editors would hold out the idea to all persons who [illegible] that they, as *Editors of the Columbus Journal*, are the only ones, spread over the vast country of the West, that are to be considered the "Choicest elite of the land." Well, we grant it, noble Festus. But pray, Columbus Journal, inform us how you have been so selfish and narrow-sighted, as to suppose that our mere emigration to the West in a body, as friends, has given you the exemplary foresight to know, from this striking instance, that "we would have it understood that we are the choicest elite of the land?"

And we would also ask the Editors of the Journal, why it is that they have been so circumscribed in their ideas and opinions of the West, and how they have learned so accurately that we intended to join the "elite" of the *Columbus Journal*, by locating in the vicinity of Columbus? It would seem from the Editors' paragraph, that the great and vast extent of country known as the West, was environed by the Town of Columbus.—They say, "They (we) seem to think that there is nothing to be found here but catamounts, panthers, wild cats, and savages;" and we might add,—half horses and half snapping Journalists. But we will inform the Editors of the Journal, for their comfort, that we never before conceived the great West to be embodied or circumscribed by the town of Columbus. But as they have made us aware *of that fact, we decline joining the "elite"*—the Journalers. We shall certainly steer clear, and leave the "*Elite*" of that Journal to throw out their aspersions on the Wolverines and Journalines, inhabiting, as they make it appear, the little world about Columbus.

ONE OF THE COHEES.

Harpers-Ferry, Va.

The following well-told story is an admirable hit at the class of lemonade gentry, generally styled "*Philadelphia Dans.*"

THE PHILADELPHIA DUN.

[SCENE, *a Hotel in the West.*]

Dandy—(drawing off his boots, picking his teeth, and smoking a cigar)—'Landlord! I want to go to bed.'

Landlord—'Certainly, whenever you please sir.'

'But I want a room to myself, sir!'

'I do not know how that will be,' replied the landlord; 'my house is full, and I shall be compelled to put you in the room with some of these gentlemen.'

'I can't go it, sir,' replied the dandy, strutting up and down; 'never slept in a room with any body, in my life, sir, and never will—I must have a room, sir!'

The landlord now laughed out-right at the airs of the coxcomb, and then said very good humoredly.

'Well, well, I'll go and talk with my wife and see what she can do.'

'My dear,' said the landlord, as he entered the supper room, 'there's a man who says he must have a room to himself.'

'What, that greedy little man in corsets?'

'The same.'

'Let him up in a room!' exclaimed the landlady.

'He is a trifling fellow,' said the landlord, 'but if we can accommodate the poor little man, we had better do so.'

The lady professed her readiness to discharge the right of hospitality, but declared that there was not a vacant apartment in the house.

'Give him my room, aunt,' said the landlady's niece. 'I will sleep with the children, or any where you please.' The young lady was a visitor and a great favorite, and the elder lady was opposed to putting her to any discomfort, particularly on account of such a rude man. But the niece carried her point, and arrangements were made accordingly.

In a few minutes the exquisite was conducted by the landlord to a very handsomely furnished apartment in the back part of the house. Every thing there was of the neatest and best kind. A suit of curtains hung around the bed, the counterpane was white as snow, and the bed-linen was fresh and fragrant.—The dandy walked round the room, examining every thing with the air of a man who fancied his life in danger from some contagious disease or venomous reptile. He then threw open the bed clothes, and after inspecting them, exclaimed 'I can't sleep in that bed!'

'Why not, sir,' inquired the astonished landlord.

'It's not clean! I can't sleep in it!' repeated the dandy, strutting up and down with the most amusing air of self-importance, 'I wouldn't sleep there for a thousand dollars!'

'Take care what you say,' said the landlord; 'you are not aware that I keep the best house in all this country, and that my wife is famed for the cleanliness of her house and beds!'

'Can't help it,' replied the dandy, very decidedly; 'there's everything [illegible] sorry—awkward business, to be sure—but to be plain with you I won't sleep in a dirty bed to please any man.'

'You won't, won't you?'

'No sir, I will not.'

'Then I will make you!' said the landlord, and seizing the astonished dandy by the back of the neck, he led him to the bed and forced his face down upon it—'look at it' continued the enraged landlord, 'examine it—smell it—do you call that dirty, you puppy?' Then going to the door, he called a servant to bring him a cowhide, and informed the terrified dandy, that unless he undressed and went to bed instantly, he should receive a severe *cowhiding*. In vain the mortified youngster promised to do all that was required of him, the landlord would trust nothing to his word but remained until his guest was disrobed, of corsets and all, and snugly nestled under the snow-white counterpane.

It was nearly breakfast time when the crest-fallen stranger made his appearance in the morning; and to his surprise, his steed, which evidently fared as well as himself, stood ready saddled at the door.

'Pray, sir,' said he to his host, in an humble tone, and in a manner which showed him at a loss how to begin the conversation, 'pray, sir, at what hour do you breakfast?'

'We breakfast at eight,' was the reply, 'but the question is one in which you have little interest, for you must seek a breakfast elsewhere.'

Surely, my dear sir, you would not treat a gentleman with such indignity ——,'

'March!' said the landlord.

'My bill ——,'

'You owe me nothing—I should think myself degraded by receiving your money.'

In another moment the self-important mortal, who the evening before had ridden thro' this town with such a consciousness of his own dignity, was galloping away, degraded, vexed, and humbled.

Would the man be more disgreeable, to have no appetite for your dinner, or no dinner for your appetite? [*N. O. Pic.*

In this quarter, we consider the former decidedly the most disagreeable—because if one has no dinner, he can sponge on his neighbors; but if he has a good dinner and no appetite, it is very fatiguing to look on and see others eat it up.—*Balt. Sun.*

Reply of a colored Waiter, of whom we inquired why he had not brought us a certain dish for which we had previously asked:

'Why my dear sir, we use very strenuous efforts on these yar occasions to fulfil the requisitions made upon us; but the extreme pressure of our various duties renders a simultaneous attention to every body almost impossible, from the nature of things.'

An English paper mentions, (as the force of royal example,) that equestrian exercises are now all the rage among *the young ladies of that country*. In consequence of the Queen's partiality for the exercise, it is said that if Victoria would only set the example of smoking a cigar, she would make the fortunes of all the tobacconists in the kingdom.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

There is every thing in a name.—A butcher in New York having a lot of "sassenges" on hand which he could not sell on account of their being a little tainted, or else came from a neighborhood where dogs were scarce, hit upon the right method to get rid of them. He just called them "Victoria sausages," and they went like wild-fire. [*N. O. Picayune.*

DIALOGUE

Between Mr. D—— and a little Boy.

D. Whose boy are you?

Boy. Mammy's.

D. Where is your home?

Boy. In dad's house.

D. What does your dad do?

Boy. He gets drunk.

D. What does your mother do?

Boy. Oh! she gets drunk too.

D. Then what do they both do?

Boy. Why mam beats me and dad kicks her, and then they fight like tarnation.

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 expensive 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 Jefferson county, (justly called 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 mountain. In front is a beautiful sheet of clear smooth water, extending about a mile, *when it is broken into a picturesque* waterfall. The margin of the river is lined with 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, the 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 virtues. It has in many instances wrought cures that appeared almost miraculous, upon individuals suffering under a combination of diseases—as 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. L. 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 derriving 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, chronic 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.

Packet Boat Line.

Blackford, Elgin & Co.

WILL commence running their Splendid PACKET BOAT between Georgetown and Shepherdstown, leaving Shepherdstown on Mondays and Thursdays at 4½ o'clock, A. M. for Georgetown, and arriving at Harpers-Ferry to meet with the Cars from Winchester, and in Georgetown by the next morning. Leaving Georgetown for Shepherdstown on Wednesdays and Fridays at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and arriving at Shepherdstown by the next morning. Each trip remaining one day in Georgetown, to afford Passengers that order, with the best an opportunity to transact their business, and return with the same boat.

JAMES H. ELGIN, *Capt.*

May 24, 1838.—6w. *and Agent.*

THE MARSHALL HOUSE,

At the Corner of Ass. and Pa. Streets, Alexandria, D. C.

(*Late the Franklin House Hotel.*)

THIS commodious Establishment has just undergone a thorough repair, and is fitted up in a style not surpassed in Virginia. The situation and convenience of this House [illegible] accommodation those who may call, in the [illegible] style—say inferior to none in the District. Boarders by the day, week, month, or year, will be thankfully received at moderate charges.

ELIAS EDMONDS

Feb. 8, 1838.—6m.

John J. H. Straith

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

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

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

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

Charlestown, May 3, 1838.

Mills-Grove Factory.

THE above establishment, situated three miles south-east of Charlestown, on the road to and within two miles of the Shannondale Springs, has lately undergone the necessary repairs, and is now under the management of Mr. WM. F. BALDWIN, who is in every respect qualified to conduct the business. Wool will be manufactured according to order either into

Cassinett, Fulled or Striped Linsey, or FLANNEL.

Mr. William Morrow, of Charlestown, has undertaken to receive at his Shop any Wool which may be deposited with him, which will be forwarded to the above Factory. He has also undertaken to do any Weaving which may be necessary.

From the qualifications of the persons employed, the situation of the Establishment, and the determination of the subscriber to execute with despatch, and in good order, any work with which he may be favoured, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage. No pains shall be wanting to accommodate and give general satisfaction. Connected with the Fulling and Carding, there is a new Spinning Machine, lately purchased, and all orders in that line will be promptly executed.

ABRAM ISLER.

N. B. To prevent mistakes, written directions, signed by the owners, ought to be attached to all packages of Wool, &c. sent to the Factory. A. I.

May 24, 1838—6t.

Carding, Fulling, Dyeing, and Weaving.

HIRAM REILLY begs leave to inform the public, that he has taken Mr. Kennedy's Fulling Mill near Charlestown, on the shares, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line in the very best manner. He has no hesitation in saying; that his work shall be done equal to any other establishment of the kind—and therefore asks a share of the public patronage. He Cards Wool into Rolls, and Fulls and Dresses Cloths, Linseys, Flannels and Blankets, in a *substantial and workman-like manner*. He will weave Coverlets, Table Linen, and all other country weaving. He will also Dye and Weave girting and rag Carpets in a manner that cannot fail to please.

May 24, 1838.—3t.

Bullskin Factory.

THE Bullskin Factory, Saw Mill, and Grist Mill, belonging to the heirs of the late Alexander Straith, (recently advertised for rent,) having been rented to a gentleman, Mr. C. C. Porter, in every respect qualified to conduct each Department as it should be, are now ready to receive work of every description. Country carding, fulling, weaving, sawing, &c. will be carefully and expeditiously executed, and the manufacturing of WOOLLEN GOODS of every kind will be attended to in due season, so that the surrounding country can be supplied with every article wanted in that line.

JOHN J. H. STRAITH.

May 17, 1838.

WOOL WANTED.

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

ESROM SLIFER.

May 3, 1838.—tf.

Wool Wanted.

ANY quantity of WOOL will be taken in exchange for Goods at the store of the undersigned. WM. S. LOCK & 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.*

Powder.

SUPERIOR CANISTER POWDER for sale by YATES & TERRILL.

Halltown, March 15, 1838.

Oranges and Lemons

RECEIVED and for sale by YATES & TERRILL.

Halltown, May 10, 1838.

Cider and Porter.

NEW ARK CIDER, and PORTER, just received and for sale low, by YATES & TERRILL.

Halltown, May 17, 1838.

Look at This!

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

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

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, and they will not be permitted to go away 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, fancy green, invisible green, and a variety of other colors and qualities of Cloths.

Buckskin Cassimeres,

Black, green, brown, and other colors of Summer Cloths,

White, brown, plain and corded Drillings,

Real American Nankeens,

Summer Cassimeres, Lastings of all colors,

Linens, Cottons, &c.

Superfine Irish Linens,

Irish Linens of an inferior quality,

Cambric Muslins, Book Muslins,

Bishops' Lawn, Printed Lawns,

Satin 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 Checks and Plaids, 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 Gros 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,

Mantua Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, latest and most fashionable quality,

Splendid assortment of French, British, and Domestic Prints,

Black and white Chintz 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, Thuelle, Thread, and Kid Gloves,

A splendid stock of gentlemen's silk, thread, cotton, 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 Chip do.

Also, a splendid and elegant assortment of

Groceries & Liquors, viz:

Coffee, 12½, a good article,

Coffee, 14, an elegant article,

Coffee, 16½, 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 Philadelphia style, &c. &c. &c.

RICHARD D. DORAN.

Harpers-Ferry, May 24, 1838.

NO PUFF!

SPRING GOODS at or below Halltown prices, and many of them exactly suitable for ladies. We have received our Spring supply of Seasonable GOODS.—Our assortment will be found complete, and [illegible] (for goods of equal quality,) is at any establishment in this town, or even at Halltown. Our customers and the public generally, are invited to call and examine, that they may be convinced.

WM. S. LOCK & CO.

Charlestown, April 26, 1838.

New Spring Goods.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing his customers and the public, that he has received, and will continue to receive during the present week, his supply of NEW SPRING GOODS, which will be found to be one of the most splendid and general assortments he has ever offered in this market, and decidedly lower than the same style and quality have been offered heretofore in this place.—His stock of

FANCY 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 will be sold at prices as *low, if not lower*, than have been offered in the county. Call and see.

JAMES J. MILLER

April 19, 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. LOCK & CO.

May 24, 1838.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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 LIMESTONE 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 21 feet, a Kitchen, every necessary out-building, a Well of never-failing water, and an Orchard of choice Fruit—and pools in every field.

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

BENJAMIN BOLEY.

April 12, 1838.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue and in pursuance of the provisions of a Deed of Trust from Thomas Hessey to the subscriber, bearing date the first day of January, 1835, and now of record in the office of the Clerk of the County Court for Jefferson County, Va., I will offer for sale at the door of Daniel Entler's tavern in Shepherdstown, on Saturday the 7th July next, two parcels of land near Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Virginia, which were purchased by Thomas Hessey from Abram Rock, and the [illegible] of which exclusive of [illegible] contain

24 *Acres one Rood and three Poles*—

the other on the east side of the same road, containing 8 Acres 3 Roods and 19 Poles.—Terms, Cash. E. T. LEE, Jr. *Trustee.*

June 7, 1838—ts.

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

400 *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 insure them to be ready by the time they are wanting.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

May 31, 1838.

Mill for Rent.

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

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

May 3, 1838.

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.

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 done and bills filled 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.

Coopering.

WE have on hand a good supply of Cooper Stuff for Whiskey Barrels, Hogsheads and Flour Barrels. Also, Stock Mulberry for Water Cans, Kegs, &c. The above articles may be had at the shortest notice and of the best description, as we intend keeping a number of first-rate workmen. KABLE & PETERS.

Kabletown, May 24, 1838.—3t.

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 for sale, at Avon Distillery, about 50 barrels of WHISKEY, some of which is old and of excellent 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.

Public Notice.

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

JOHN W. GATTON, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 18, 1838.

For Rent.

I WILL rent, if application be made in two weeks, the Dwelling House, Blacksmith's Shop, and a good garden, on the road leading from Charlestown to Keyes's Ferry, occupied last year by Mr Benj. Wiltshire. To a good industrious and steady workman, I will guarantee as much work as he can conveniently do.

JOHN W. GATTON.

May 24, 1838.

Iron! Iron!

WE have received still further supplies of Pennsylvania rolled and Virginia hammered IRON, consisting in part of 3-8, 1-2, 5-8, 3-4, and 1 inch Tires; 1-2, 5-8, 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inch square Iron; 3-4 and 1 inch round do.; horse-shoe bars, horse-shoe nail rods, and plough Iron of every description—all of which we offer low for cash.

YATES & TERRILL.

Halltown, April 19, 1838—n

TOBACCO.

A QUANTITY of the best Chewing Tobacco for sale by

March 29, 1838. JAMES HIGGINS.

Public Sale of LAND.

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

The Tract of LAND

Belonging to the estate of said deceased, on 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 best limestone, 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 fine 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 put in cultivation well set with clover. The improvements are a good Stone Dwelling House, Stone Kitchen, [illegible] side and end, all covered with [illegible] House, a Spring House near at hand, an excellent Log Barn with Sheds around it, Stabling, a Corn House, and a first-rate Apple Orchard.

Terms of Sale—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*
C. T. 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 Nicely and wife against John M. Daugherty and others, and of a deed of Trust from said Nicely 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. I. LEE, Jr
Commissioner & Trustee

June 14, 1838.

Cash for Negroes.

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

July 28, 1836.—tf.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

H. G. DANIEL.

Winchester, Sept. 27, 1837.—tf.

Medicines, Books, Garden Seeds, &c.

JAMES BROWN, at the Charlestown Apothecary, Book and Seed Store, is now receiving, and has been for some weeks past, many articles belonging to the several branches of business, in which he has for several years been engaged. He will also, for some weeks yet to come, be receiving further supplies, until his assortment for spring and summer sales be complete. His present assortment of

Medicines, Paints and Dye-Stuffs

is quite general. He has added, within a few days back, many new and valuable School Books as well in the Classics as for common Schools, viz: Angell's Series of School Books, No. 1, 2 and 3; Comley's Spelling Book, Webster's do., *Elementary do*; New York Preceptor and Spelling Book, all of Grimshaw's History with questions, National Reader, American First Class Book, Worcester's Compend of History; Dodd's, Park's, Pike's, Jess's, Bennett's, Willett's and Smith's Arithmetic; Olney's, Smith's Woodbridge's, Cummings' and Willett's Geography and Atlas; Parley's and Cummings' 1st Lessons in Geography; Parley's 1st and 2d Books of History; Walker's School Dictionary; Burban's Expositor; Fisk's Greek Grammar and Exercises; Bailey's Algebra; Walker's Geometry, Gummey's Surveying, Enfield's Philosophy; Porter's Analysis, Todd's Student's Manual, Letter and Writing Paper, do do ruled.

He has also just received, a fresh supply of Cromwell's Early Frame Peas, Dwarf Marrowfat do., Early York Cabbage Seed, &c. &c., to which will be added in a few days, a great variety of other Seeds for the spring and summer sales. His business will be conducted as heretofore, to general satisfaction. He invites all persons to examine his stock. Charlestown, March 8, 1838.

Stationary and Fancy Articles.

JUST received, and for sale at J. J. H. Straith's Drug Store, the following, among many other fancy articles:

A fine assortment of fine Cutlery,

Ivory and pearl handled Knives and Forks,

Boxwood ink stands, for the desk, of 2 sizes, a very pretty article,

Slate Ink-stands, 2 sizes,

Tin and boxwood Sand Boxes,

Cork Ink-stands,

Black Crayons and Lead Pencils,

Slate Pencils and Pocket Ink-stands,

Thedum Brushes and camels hair do.

English Paint Boxes, paints and brushes in them complete,

Visiting Cards, Ever Points for Pencils,

Memorandum Books of every quality and pattern,

Cap Paper, cut and uncut, of several qualities,

Letter do. ruled and unruled, do do.

Note Paper, Sealing Wax and Wafers,

Methodist and Presbyterian Hymn Books,

Prayer Books and Sunday School do. do.

Port Folios,

Pocket Books and Ladies' Needle Books,

A full assortment of Blank Books from Ledgers down,

A few Annuals on hand from a former purchase, which will be sold at a very small advance on cost

Charlestown, May 3, 1838

Soaps.

JUST received at J. J. H. Straith's Drug Store, a great variety of excellent and beautiful SOAPS for washing and shaving, including

Howard's Chloride of Soda Soap,

Hyde's Atlantic do.

" Pelucid Soap, a beautiful article,

" Alpine do.

" Florida do.

Price & Gosnell's English Soap,

English Shaving Cakes,

" Wash Balls,

Best old Castile do. in bars,

Best Rozin do. in bars,

Windsor do.

May 3 1838.

LOWRY & GILL,

COMMISSION, PRODUCE, AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

No. 75, Bowly's Wharf,

BALTIMORE,

Offer their services to Millers, Farmers, and the public generally, for the sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

REFER TO

Messrs. Tiffany, Duvall & Co. Baltimore
" H. B. Hill & Co., Louisville
" H. Y. Slaymaker & Co., Margaretts Furnace, Pa.
Gerard P. Wager, Esq., Harpers-Ferry, Va.

June 7, 1838.—5t.

GOLD BOOK!

LOST, on Saturday evening, between Charlestown and Shannondale Springs, an old Calfskin Pocket Book, tied with a string. It contained between $15 and $20 *One of the notes was for $10 on the Bank of Virginia*, and the balance in smaller notes. The book also contained a promissory note of $450, given by Thomas S. Lowry, with Mr. Young of Smithfield, as security, and some other papers of less account. The above reward will be given for the Pocket Book and contents, if left at Mr Carter's tavern, in Charlestown.

WILLIAM [illegible]

Liverpool Salt.

FOR SALE, the Cargo of the Ship Caledonia, Capt. Coffin, just arrived from Liverpool, consisting of

1600 SACKS BLOWN SALT,
1400 do GROUND ALUM do.
10 000 bushels Ground Alum **SALT** in bulk.

The Cargo is in prime order, and those desiring a supply will find it to their interest to receive it from the Ship's side.

WALTER SMITH.

Georgetown, May 21, 1838—1m.

Notice.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of John Gall, dec'd, are hereby notified to present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated, for settlement. Those indebted will please make immediate payment. ADAM RHULMAN, *Adm'r.*

Harpers-Ferry, June 14, 1838.—4t

Shannondale Ferry.

PERSONS visiting the Shannondale Boarding House, will be particular to ask for *Ferr Ferriage Tickets* when they pay their bills, otherwise the ferryman will demand ferriage.

N. B.—Persons bringing *Marketing* of any kind pay no ferriage.

The highest market prices will be given for all country marketing, particularly chickens, Ducks, Pigs, Eggs, Fresh Butter, Hard Soap, Preserves, Vegetables, &c. &c.

I. N. CARTER, *Agent*

June 14, 1838.

HANGING BELLS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson county, that he will again visit Charlestown for the purpose of HANGING BELLS, as soon as a sufficient number of applications be made to warrant his doing so. Any orders left with Mr Leonard Sadler, Charlestown, will be promptly attended to.

E. H. THRAYSER.

Baltimore, June 14, 1838—3t.

Saddle Found.

FOUND, about the 1st of May last, on the Rail-road below Halltown, a *Riding Saddle*, pretty well worn. The owner of the same can have it, by applying to the subscriber and paying the cost of this advertisement. ISAAC CHAPLINE.

June 14, 1838.—3t.

Notice.

I WOULD again give notice to those gentlemen who have sent mares to Chanticleer by the season, that they can save ten dollars by the payment of $15 between *this* and the 10th of July, at which time the season expires. Should any neglect to pay up by that time, the season price of $25 will be charged, *without respect to persons.*

THOMAS G. BAYLOR.

June 14, 1838.—3t.

Notice.

THE subscribers, having taken out letters of administration upon the estate of William Hall, dec'd, request all persons *having claims against the estate