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

CARTER'S HOTEL.

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

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

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

I. N. CARTER, Agent.

Nov. 9, 1837.

Harpers-Ferry Hotel.

MRS. ISABELLA FITZSIMMONS respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she still continues business at the Establishment, and will be thankful for a share of patronage from her friends and the public. Unremitted attention will be paid to those who may favor her with their patronage.

Nov. 23, 1837.

BOOK BINDERY.

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

BOOK BINDING and PAPER RULING.

He will manufacture, at short notice, and of the best materials, BLANK BOOKS of every description.

C. G. T. being a practical Book Binder, and having conducted this establishment for the last two years, he feels confident that he will be able to execute work in this line as neat and durable as that which has characterised the Bindery for a long time.

Books made to order will be warranted.

Winchester, Dec. 2, 1837.—6m.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

H. G. DANIEL.

Winchester, Sept. 27, 1837.—tf.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

WM. H. GRIGGS.

Charlestown, Nov. 9, 1837.—tf.

Cash for Negroes.

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

WM. CROW, Jr.

July 28, 1836.—tf.

TRAVELLING ON THE RAIL-ROAD.

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

Winchester, Nov 28, 1837.

Rail Road Notice.

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

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

Sept. 1, 1836.

TRANSPORTATION ON THE Winchester and Potomac RAIL ROAD.

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

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

DESCENDING TRADE.

Flour per barrel,	18cts.
Iron, Blooms, Pig Iron, Castings, and Lead, per ton,	$1 60
Wheat, Rye, Rye-meal, Corn, Corn-meal, Oats, Buckwheat-meal, and all other commodities, per hundred pounds,	8cts.

ASCENDING TRADE.

Plaster, per ton,	$1 75
Salt and Salted Fish, per 100 pounds,	10cts.
Whiskey, Wool and other commodities, per hundred pounds,	12cts.

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.

Powder, Shot, &c.

A SUPPLY of Shot of all numbers, and of the best Gun Powder imported, for sale in cans of 2 lbs. each; Candle Wick, Cotton Yarn, and best quality of English Cheese, just received and for sale, at

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

Jan. 18, 1838.

STANLEY'S ROTARY AND PARLOUR STOVES.

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

H. KEYES.

Charlestown, Jan. 4, 1838.

Cigars, &c.

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

YATES & TERRILL.

Halltown, Dec. 28, 1837.

Erasive Salt.

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

JOS. G. HAYS.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 7, 1837.

FRESH CHEESE.

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of

J. J. H. STRAITH.

Feb. 22, 1838.

Domestics & Linens.

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

J. J. MILLER.

Feb. 15, 1838.

Virginia Free Press.

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

VOL. 31. THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1838. NO. 8.

Charlestown Young Ladies' ACADEMY.

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

Several Scientific gentlemen have engaged to attend the semi-monthly examinations on the 1st and 3d Monday in every month, when parents and guardians are invited to attend, that they may be the witnesses of the improvement their wards make. Such a course, it is believed, will impart a new impetus to the pupils in the attainment of valuable knowledge and agreeable manners; and thus aid their instructress in her conscientious endeavors to cultivate the mental and moral powers of those committed to her care.

Terms per Session of 5 months.

Board (including washing, fuel and light)	$40 00
Tuition in the English branches	10 00
Languages—each	5 00
Music by Mr. Carusi	15 00
Sketching from Nature and Painting, on a new system, embracing the advantages of Water Colors, Oriental and Mezzo Tinting, per quarter of 12 lessons	5 00
Ebony Work, Japanning, Mezzo Tinting, and Transferring, on Work Boxes, Centre Tables, &c. per quarter	5 00
Wax Work in Figures and Fruit	5 00
Do. in Flowers	5 00

REFERENCES.

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

February 15, 1838.

The Lovettsville Female SCHOOL,

IS situated in the village of Lovettsville, which is in the North-East of Loudoun co., and is eight miles from Harpers-Ferry, and 24 from Berlin, the Depot of the Rail-Road from Baltimore to Harpers-Ferry.

The present Session of this institution will close with an examination on the 3d and 4th of April. The exercises will commence on each day at 9 o'clock, A. M. The friends of the pupils, and the public generally, are invited to attend. Its second session will begin on Monday, April 9th, and continue until the 3d week of September.

The Principals take pleasure in announcing, that its organization is, by the hand of Providence, successfully advancing towards completion. A commodious building has been erected, containing a Hall and two Recitation Rooms. The services of Mr. Alder have been secured in the Male Department, which will be removed into a separate house as speedily as practicable. As soon as the wants of the two departments require other teachers, they will be procured.

The course of instruction will embrace the different branches necessary to a polite education. The exercises are daily commenced with the recitation, memoriter, of a portion of those parts of the Scriptures, arranged by the American S. School Union in its course of Biblical instruction, with singing and prayer.

One of the primary objects of the School is the cultivation of the Moral Faculty of the Scholars, and the maintenance of a decided, but liberal, religious influence.—(2)

The charges for tuition, by the Session of five months, are as follows, viz:

The Elementary Branches, with Geography, Grammar, &c.	$7 50
The Higher Branches, with the Dead Languages,	10 00

Students from a distance can be accommodated in the families of the Village. A few also can be received into the house of the Principals, at $42-50 per session of 5 months. Each boarder must furnish her own bed and bed clothing. Those who intend boarding with them are requested to make application as speedily as they can.

ALEXANDER W. CAMPBELL,
Mrs. M. M. CAMPBELL,
Principals.

Lovettsville, Loudoun county, Va.
March 1, 1838.

1. The exercises of Colleges are, almost without exception, opened with religious services. Why should common Schools, Academies, &c. refuse to follow such weighty examples?

2. The following is an extract from the Report on Education, made by Professor Stowe, to the present Legislature of Ohio:

"In regard to the necessity of moral instruction, and the beneficial influence of the Bible in schools, the testimony was as full and ample as it was possible to have it. Ministers of every grade of religious faith, instructors in common schools, high schools, and schools of Art, of Professors in Colleges, Universities and Professional Seminaries, in cities, and in the country," (of Europe,) "in places where there was a uniformity, and in places where there was a diversity of creed, of believers and unbelievers, of rationalists and enthusiasts, of Catholics and Protestants, and I never found but one reply, and that was, that to leave the moral faculty uninstructed was to leave the most important part of the human mind undeveloped, and to strip education of almost every thing that can make it valuable; and that the Bible, independently of the interest attending it, as containing the most ancient and influential writings ever recorded by human hands, and comprising the religious system of almost the whole of the civilized world, is in itself the best book that can be put into the hands of children to interest, exercise, and to unfold their intellectual and moral powers. Every teacher, whom I consulted, repelled with indignation, the idea that moral instruction is not proper for schools; and spurned with contempt the allegation, that the Bible cannot be introduced into the common schools without encouraging a sectarian bias in the matter of teaching, an indignation and contempt which I believe will be participated in by every high-minded teacher in Christendom."

SPLENDID COLOURED SILKS.

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

J. J. MILLER.

Feb. 15, 1838.

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN.

February 15, 1838.

The Senate having resumed the consideration of the bill imposing additional duties, as depositories on public officers, in certain cases, &c.—the question being on Mr. Rives' substitute for the bill—

Mr. CALHOUN rose, and addressed the Senate as follows:

I regard this measure, which has been so much denounced, as very little more than an attempt to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution of 1816, and the deposite act of 1836. The former provides that no notes but those of specie-paying banks shall be received in the dues of the Government, and the latter that such banks *only* shall be the depositories of the public revenues and fiscal agents of the Government. The former was a measure of precaution for the contingency of a general suspension of specie payments, such as is the present. It followed, accordingly, on the suspension in May last, which totally separated the Government and the banks, that the revenues were thrown into the hands of the Executive, where they have since remained under its exclusive control, without any legal provision for their safe keeping. The object of this bill is to supply this omission, to take the money out of the hands of the Executive, and place it under the custody of the law, and to prevent the renewal of a connexion which has proved so unfortunate to both the Government and the banks. But it is this measure, originating in an emergency, caused by our own acts, and that seeks to make the most of a change effected by operation of law, instead of attempting to innovate, or to make another experiment, as has been erroneously represented, which has been denounced under the name of the sub-Treasury, with such unexampled bitterness.

In lieu of this bill an amendment has been offered, as a substitute, by the Senator from Virginia, furthest from the chair, (Mr. Rives,) which he informs us is the first choice of himself and those who agree with him, and the second choice of those with whom he is allied on this question. If I may judge from appearances, which can hardly deceive, he might have said their first choice, under existing circumstances, and have added, that despairing of a national bank, the object of their preference, they have adopted his substitute as the only practical alternative at present. We have, then, the question thus narrowed down to the bill and the proposed substitute. It is agreed on all sides that one or the other must be selected, and that to adopt or reject the one is to reject or adopt the other. The single question then is, which shall we choose. A deeply momentous question, which we are now called on to decide in behalf of the States of this Union, and on our decision their future destiny must, in a great degree, depend, so long as their union endures.

In comparing the relative merits of the two measures, preparatory to a election, I shall touch very briefly on the principles, and details of the bill. The former is well understood by the Senate and the country at large, and the latter has been so ably and lucidly explained by the chairman of the committee in his opening speech, as to supersede the necessity of further remarks on them at this stage of the discussion. I propose then to limit myself to a more general summary, accompanied by a few brief observations.

The object of the bill, as I have already stated, is to take the public funds out of the hands of the Executive, where they have been thrown by operation of our acts, and to place them under the custody of law, and to provide for a gradual and slow, but a perpetual, separation between the Government and the banks. It proposes to extend the process of separating to the year 1845, receiving during the first year of the series the notes of such banks as may pay specie, and reducing thereafter the amount receivable in notes annually, until the separation shall be finally consummated at the period mentioned.

The provisions of the bill are the most simple and obvious that an able committee could devise. Four principal receivers, a few clerks, and a sufficient number of agents to examine the state of the public funds, in order to see that all is right, at an annual charge not exceeding forty or fifty thousand dollars at most, constitute the additional officers and expenditures required, to perform all the functions heretofore discharged by the banks as depositories of the public money and fiscal agents of the Treasury. This simple apparatus will place the public Treasury on an independent footing, and give to the Government, at all times, a certain command of its funds to meet its engagements, and preserve its honor and faith inviolate. If it be desirable to separate from the banks, the Government must have some independent agency of its own to keep and disburse the public revenue; and if it must have such an agency, none, in my opinion, can be devised more simple, more economical, more effectual and safe, than that provided by the bill. It is the necessary result of the separation, and force-fect it, without proposing a better, (if, indeed, a better can be,) is to reject the separation itself.

I turn now to the substitute. Its object is directly the reverse of that of the bill. It proposes to revive the league of State banks, and to renew our connexion with them, which all acknowledge has contributed so much to corrupt the community, and to create a spirit for speculation heretofore unknown in our history.

The Senator in offering it, whether wisely or not, has acted consistently. He was its advocate at first in 1834, when the alternative was between it and the recharter of the late Bank of the United States. He then defended it zealously and manfully against the fierce assaults of his present allies, as he now defends it when those who then sustained him have abandoned the measure. Whether wisely or not, there is something heroic in his adherence, and I commend him for it; but I fear I cannot say as much for his wisdom and discretion. He acknowledged, with all others, the disasters that have followed the first experiment, but attributes the failure to inauspicious circumstances, and insists that the measure has not had a fair trial. I grant that a second experiment may succeed, after the first has *failed;* but the Senator must concede, in return, that every failure must necessarily weaken confidence, both in the experiment and the experimenter. He cannot be more confident in making this second trial, than he was in the first; and, if I doubted the success then, and preferred the sub-Treasury to his league of banks, he must excuse me for still adhering to my opinion, and doubting the success of his second trial. Nor ought he to be surprised, that those who joined him in the first should be rather shy of trying the experiment again, after having been blown into the air, and burnt and scalded by the explosion. But if the Senator has been unfortunate in failing to secure the co-operation of those who aided him in the first trial, he has been compensated by securing the support of those who were then opposed to him. They are now his zealous supporters. In contrasting their course then and now, I intend nothing personal. I make no charge of inconsistency, nor do I intend to imply it. My object is truth, and not to wound the feelings of any one, or any party. I know that to make out a charge of inconsistency, not only the question, but all the material circumstances, must be the same. A change in either may make a change of vote necessary; and with a material variation in circumstances, we are often compelled to vary our course, in order to preserve our principles. In this case, I conceive that circumstances, as far as the present allies of the Senator are concerned, have materially changed. Then the option was between a recharter of the late bank and a league of State banks; but now the former is out of the question, and the option is between such a league and a total separation from the banks. This being the alternative, they may well take that which they rejected in 1834, without subjecting themselves to the imputation of change of principle or opinion. I acquit them, then, of all such charges. They doubtless think now, as they formerly did, of the measure which they then denounced and rejected, but which a change of circumstances now compels them to support. But in thus acquitting them of the charge of inconsistency, they must excuse me, if I should avail myself of the fact, that their opinion remains unchanged, as an argument in favor of the bill—against the substitute. The choice is between them. They are in the opposite scales. To take from the one is, in effect, to add to the other; and any objection against the one, is an argument equally strong in favor of the other. I then do avail myself of their many powerful objections in 1834 against the measure which this substitute proposes now to revive. I call to my aid, and press into my service, every denunciation they then uttered, and every argument they then so successfully urged against it. They, no, yes (for I was then, as now, frequentishly opposed to the measure) charged against it, and proved what we charged, that it placed the purse and the sword in the same hands; that it would be the source of boundless patronage and corruption, and fatal in its consequences to the currency of the country; and I now avail myself of these, and all other objections, then urged by us, in as full force against this substitute, as if you were again to rise in your places and repeat them now, and, of course, as no many arguments, in effect, in favor of the bill, and on their strength I claim your vote in its favor, unless, indeed, still stronger objections can be urged against it. I say stronger, because time has proved the truth of all that was then said against the measure now proposed to be revived by this substitute. What was then prediction is now fact. But whatever objections have been, or may be, urged against the bill, however strong they may appear in argument, remain yet to be tested by the unerring test of time and experience. Whether they shall ever be realized, must be admitted, even by those who have the greatest confidence in them, to be at least uncertain, and it is the part of wisdom and prudence, where objections are equally strong against two measures, to prefer that which is yet untried, to that which has been tried and failed. Against this conclusion there is but one escape.

It may be said, that we are sometimes compelled, in the midst of the many extraordinary circumstances in which we may be placed, to prefer that which is of itself the more objectionable, to that which is less so; because the former may more probably lead, in the end, to some desired result, than the latter.—To apply the principle to this case, it may be said that the substitute, though of itself objectionable, is to be preferred, because it would more probably lead to the establishment of a national bank than the bill, which you believe to be the only certain remedy for all the disorders that affect the currency. I admit the position to be sound in principle, but it is one excessibly bold, and full of danger in practice, and should never be adopted, but in extreme cases, and where there is a reasonable prospect of accomplishing the object ultimately aimed at. The application, in this case, I must think, would be rashness itself. It may be safely assumed, that the success of either, whichever may be adopted, the bill or the substitute, would be fatal to the establishment of a national bank. It can safely put down a sure cause of measure to take its place, and of course, that which is most likely to fail, and re-plunge the country into all the disasters of a disordered currency, is that which would most probably lead to the resignation of a national bank, and to prefer the substitute on that account is, in fact, to prefer it because it is the worst of the two. But are you certain that another explosion would be followed by a bank? We have already had two; and it is far more probable, that the third would impress, universally and indelibly, on the public mind, that there was something radically and incurably wrong in the system, which would blow up the whole concern, national bank and all.

If I may be permitted to express an opinion, I would say, that we are in a critical situation on this subject, unfortunate both for yourselves and country. You are opposed both to the league of banks and the sub-treasury. You prefer a national bank, and regard it as the only safe and certain regulator of the currency; but consider it, for the present, out of the question, and are therefore compelled to choose between the other two. By supporting the substitute, you will be held responsible for all the mischief and disasters that may follow the revival of a system, which, with almost universal voice, you have pronounced to be not only the first and cherished choice of those you oppose, but one which, with the almost universal voice, you have pronounced to be not only the first and cherished choice of those you oppose will reap the benefit of the power, patronage and influence which it may place in their hands, without incurring any portion of the responsibility. But that is not all. The success of the substitute would be the defeat of the bill, which would, in like manner, place on you the responsibility of its defeat, and give those you oppose, all the advantage of having supported it without any of the responsibility that would have belonged to it, had it been adopted. Had a different course been taken—had you joined in aiding to extend the custody of the laws over the public revenue, in the hands of the executive, where your own acts have placed it, and for which you of course are responsible, throwing the blame at the same time on those to whom you attribute the present disordered state of the currency, the burden of the responsibility, you would have stood ready to profit by events. If the sub-treasury, contrary to your anticipation, succeeded, as patriots you would have cause to rejoice in the unexpected good. If it failed, you would have the credit of having anticipated the result; and might then, after a double triumph of sagacity and foresight, have brought forward your favorite measure, with a fair prospect of success, when every other had failed. By not taking this course, you have lost the only prospect of establishing a national bank.

Nor has your course, in my opinion, been fortunate for the country. Had it been different, the currency question would have been decided at the called session; and had it been decided then, the country would this day have been in a much better condition—at least the manufacturing and commercial section to the North, where the derangement of the currency is felt the most severely. The South is comparatively in an easy condition.

Such are the difficulties that stand in the way of the substitute at the very threshold. Those beyond are vastly greater, as I shall now proceed to show, its object, as I have stated, is to revive the league of state banks; and the first question presented for consideration is, how is this to be done? how is the league to be formed? how stimulated into life when formed? and what, after it has been revived, would be the true character of the league of combination? To answer these questions we must turn to its provisions.

It provides that the secretary of the treasury shall select twenty-five specie paying banks, as the fiscal agents of the government, all to be respectable and substantial, and that the selection shall be confirmed by the joint vote of both Houses. Here, then, we have a league of twenty-five banks, which, in the first place, expose themselves to the imputation of change of principle or opinion. I acquit them, then, of all such charges. They doubtless think now, as they formerly did, of the measure which they then denounced and rejected, but which a change of circumstances now compels them to support. But in thus acquitting them of the charge of inconsistency, they must excuse me, if I should avail myself of the fact, that their opinion remains unchanged, as an argument in favor of the bill—against the substitute. The choice is between them. They are in the opposite scales. To take from the one is, in effect, to add to the other; and any objection against the one, is an argument equally strong in favor of the other. I then do avail myself of their many powerful objections in 1834 against the measure which this substitute proposes now to revive. I call to my aid, and press into my service, every denunciation they then uttered, and every argument they then so successfully urged against it. They, no, yes (for I was then, as now, frequentishly opposed to the measure) charged against it, and proved what we charged, that it placed the purse and the sword in the same hands; that it would be the source of boundless patronage and corruption, and fatal in its consequences to the currency of the country; and I now avail myself of these, and all other objections, then urged by us, in as full force against this substitute, as if you were again to rise in your places and repeat them now, and, of course, as no many arguments, in effect, in favor of the bill, and on their strength I claim your vote in its favor, unless, indeed, still stronger objections can be urged against it. I say stronger, because time has proved the truth of all that was then said against the measure now proposed to be revived by this substitute. What was then prediction is now fact. But whatever objections have been, or may be, urged against the bill, however strong they may appear in argument, remain yet to be tested by the unerring test of time and experience. Whether they shall ever be realized, must be admitted, even by those who have the greatest confidence in them, to be at least uncertain, and it is the part of wisdom and prudence, where objections are equally strong against two measures, to prefer that which is yet untried, to that which has been tried and failed. Against this conclusion there is but one escape.

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if you please—between that which will legally pay debts, and mere circulation, which has its value from its promise to be paid in the former; and under which classification bank notes as well as bills or promissory notes of *individuals*, fall. These are all in their nature private and local, and cannot be elevated to the level of currency or money, in the fiscal transactions of government, without coming in conflict, more or less, with the object of the constitution in vesting the very power in Congress, which I shall now proceed to show.

It will hardly be questioned that the object was to fix a standard in order to furnish to the Union a currency of uniform and steady value, and was therefore united in the same sentence with the relative power to fix the standard of weights and measures—the objects being similar. Now, if our experience has proved any thing, it has amply shown that so long as the government is connected with the banks, and their notes received in its transactions as money, so long it is impossible to give any thing like stability to the *standard* of value; and that the power of coining and regulating the coins, becomes, in a great measure, a mere nullity.—Every dollar issued in bank notes, when it is made the substitute for money, drives out of circulation more or less [illegible] the issue becomes exorbitant, gold and silver almost entirely disappear, as our experience at this time proves. The effects are analagous to alloying or clipping the coin, as far as stability of standard is concerned, and it would be not less rational to suppose that such a power on the part of individuals would be consistent with a uniform and stable currency, than to suppose the receiving and treating bank notes as a substitute for money by the Government would be? The only check or remedy would be to restrict them to their proper sphere—to circulate in common with bills of exchange or other private and local paper, for the convenience of business and trade. So far from such a course operating injuriously on the People, or from being liable to the charge of forming one currency for the People and another for the Government, as has been so often and with such effect repeated, it is the very reverse. Government, by refusing to receive bank notes, as it is bound to do, would, in fact, furnish a choice to the People to take either money or notes at their pleasure. The demand of the Government will always keep a plentiful supply of the former in the country, so as to afford the People a choice, while the opposite would expel the money, and leave no option to them but to take bank notes or worse, as at present.

I have now shown how it is proposed to form the league of banks, and have presented the constitutional impediments that stand in the way. These are numerous and strong; so much so, that they ought to be irresistible with all, except the latitudinous in construction; but I cannot expect that they will produce their full effect. I know too well the force of long-entertained impressions, however erroneous, to be sanguine—how strongly the mind rebels against the expulsion of the old and the admission of new opinions.—Yet, in this case, where we clearly see how gradually and silently error crept in under the disguise of words applied to new and totally different ideas, without exciting notice or alarm; and when we have experienced such deep disasters in consequence of parting from the plain intent and meaning of the Constitution, I cannot but hope that all who believe that the success of the Government essential to the success of the Constitution will lay aside all previous impressions, taken up without reflection, and give to the objections their due weight.

I come now to the next point, to show how this league is to be revived or stimulated into life. Till this can be done, the substitute, should it become a law, would be a dead letter. The selection is to be made from specie-paying banks. None but such can receive the public deposites, or have their notes received in dues of the Government. There are none such now. The whole banking system lies inanimate, and must be vivified before it can be reunited with the Government. No one is bold enough to propose a union with this lifeless mass. How, then, is the vital spark to be revived? How the breath of life, the Promethean fire, to be breathed into the system anew, is the question. This is the task.

The mover tells us that it must be the work of the Government. He says that it is bound to aid the banks to resume payments; and for that purpose ought to hold out to them some *adequate inducement*. He tells us that they have been long preparing, and had made [illegible] but can go no farther—have rolled the round, huge rock, almost to the summit, but, unless the Government put forth its giant arm, and give the last push, it will recoil and rush down the steep to the bottom, and all past labor be lost. Now, what is this adequate inducement? What this powerful stimulus, which it is proposed the Government should apply, in order to enable the banks to accomplish this Herculean task? The substitute shall answer.

It proposes to fix the 1st of July next for the period of resumption; and, as *the inducement to resume*, it proposes to select twenty-five of the most respectable and solid, out of the resuming banks, to be the depositories of the public moneys, and the fiscal agent of the Government, as has already been stated. It also proposes, and this is the stimulus—the essence of the whole—to make the notes of such banks as may resume on or before that day, exclusively receivable in the public dues.—Here is a *quid pro quo*; something proposed to be done, for which something is to be given. We tell the banks plainly, if you resume, we, on our part, stipulate to make twenty-five of you our fiscal agents and depositories of the revenue; and we further stipulate, that those who resume by the time fixed shall have the exclusive privilege *forever* of having their notes receivable in the dues of the Government, in common with gold and silver. If the banks perform their part, we shall be bound in honor and good faith to perform ours. It would be a complete contract, as obligatory as if signed, sealed, and delivered. Such is the inducement.

The next question is, will it be adequate? Yes, abundantly adequate.—The battery is strong enough to awaken the dead to life; the consideration sufficient to remunerate the banks for whatever sacrifice they may be compelled to make, in order to resume payment. It is difficult to estimate the value of these high privileges, or prerogatives, as I might justly call them. They are worth millions. If you were to enter into a similar contract with an individual, I doubt not that he could sell out in open market for at least thirty, forty, or fifty millions of dollars. I do then the mover the justice to say, that his means are ample to effect what he proposes. As difficult as is the work of resumption, and difficult it will turn out to be when tried, the inducement will prove all-sufficient. But the resumption, however desirable, may be purchased too dearly; and such would prove to be the case, should the project succeed. Not only is the offer too great, but the mode of effecting it is highly objectionable. Its evil consequences are not less disastrous than the origin has been shown to be unconstitutional, which I shall now proceed to establish.

The offer will have a double effect. It will act as a powerful stimulus to resumption, but will act at the same time with equal force to excite a struggle among the banks, not only to resume themselves, but to prevent others from resuming. The reason is clear. The advantage to each will increase, as the number of the resuming banks decreases; and of course, the great point of contest among the strong will be to restrict the proffered prize to the smallest number. The closer the monopoly, the greater the profits. In this struggle, a combination of a few powerful and wealthy banks, the most respectable and solid, as designated in the substitute, will overthrow and trample down the residue. Their fall will spread desolation over the land. Whatever may be the fate of others in this desperate contest, there is one in relation to which no doubt can be entertained: I refer to the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, a long name and a misnomer; and which, for the sake of brevity, but with no personal disrespect to the distinguished individual at its head, I shall call Mr. Biddle's bank.—That, at least, will be one of the winners, one of the twenty-five to whom the prize will be assigned.

Its vast resources, its wealth and influential connexions, both at home and abroad, the skill and ability of the officer at its head, and, what is less honorable, the great resource it holds in the notes of the late United States Bank, of which more than six millions have been put into circulation, in violation, to say the least, of a trust, constituting more than five-sixths of all its circulation, and which it is not bound to pay, with the still greater amount on hand, making in the whole more than twenty-six millions, and which may be used the same way, if not prevented, would place it beyond all doubt among the victors.

He starts without proper weights, and will lead the way from the first. Who the others may be is uncertain; this will depend mainly upon his good will and pleasure. It may be put down as certain, whoever they may be, that they will be powerful and influential, and not inclinable to be hasty or [illegible] effect. But the mischievous effect will not be limited to this death-like struggle, in which so many must fall and be crushed that might otherwise weather the storm. The forced resumption, for such it will be in effect, would be followed by wide-spread desolation. It is easy to sink to suspension, but hard to return to resumption. Under the most favorable circumstances, and when conducted most leisurely and cautiously, the pressure must be severe; but, if coerced or precipitated by bankrupt laws or temptations such as this, it will be ruinous. To make it safe and easy must be the work of time. Government can do but little. The disease originates in excessive indebtedness, and the only remedy is payment or reduction of debts. It is estimated that when the banks suspended payments, the community was indebted to them the enormous sum of $175,000,000. To reduce this within the proper limits, is not the work of a few days, and can be but little aided by us. The industry and the vast resources of the country, with time, are the only remedies to be relied on for the reduction; and to these, with the State Legislatures and the people opposed to resumption, must it be left. To understand the subject fully, we must look a little more into the real cause of the difficulty.

This enormous debt was incurred in prosperous times. The abundant means of the banks from the surplus revenue, and a combination of other causes, induced them to discount freely. This increased the circulation, and, with its increase, its value depreciated, and prices rose proportionably. With this rise, enterprise and speculation seized the whole community, and every one expected to make a fortune at once; and this, in turn, gave a new impulse to discounts and circulation, till the swelling tide burst its barriers and deluged the land. Then began the opposite process of absorbing the excess. If it had been possible to return it back to the banks, the sources from which it flowed, through its debtors, the speculating, enterprising, and business portion of the community, the mischief would have been, in a great measure, avoided. But circulation had flowed off into other reservoirs; those of the moneyed men and bankers, who hoard when prices are high and buy when they are low. The portion thus drawn off and held in deposite, either in banks or the chests of individuals, was as effectually lost, as far as the debtors of the banks were concerned, as if it had been burnt. The means of payment were thus diminished, prices fell in proportion, and the pressure increased as they fell. Though the amount in circulation be greatly reduced, yet the banks are afraid to discount, lest, on resumption, the hoarded mass of deposites held by individuals or other banks should be let loose, and, in addition to what might be put in circulation should discounts be made, would cause another inundation, to be followed by another suspension. How is this difficulty to be safely surmounted but by unlocking the hoarded means? And how is this to be done without deciding the currency question? This is the first and necessary step. That done, all will be able to calculate and determine what to do. The period of inaction and uncertainty would cease, and that of business revive. Funds that are now locked up would be brought again into operation, and the channels of circulation be replenished in the only mode that can be done with safety. Thus thinking, I am now and have been from the first in favor of an early decision, and averse to all coercion, or holding out temptation to resume; leaving the disease to the gradual and safe operation of time with as little tampering as possible. In the mean time, I hold it to be unwise to cease discounting, and to adopt an indiscriminate system of [illegible] the business of the country, and calculated to retard rather than to accelerate a resumption. The true system, I would say, would be to discount with business paper as freely as usual, and *curtail* gradually on permanent debts. The former would revive business, and would increase the debts to the banks less than it would increase the ability of the community to pay them.

Having now shown how this league or combination of banks, is to be formed and revived, with the difficulties in the way, it remains to determine what will be the true character and nature of the combination when formed. It will consist of State banks retaining their original powers, that of discounting, and all without being in the slightest degree impaired. To these the substitute proposes to add important additions: to receive their notes as gold and silver in the public dues, to give them the use of the public deposites; and to organize and blend the whole into one, as the fiscal agent of the Government, to be placed under the immediate supervision and control of the Secretary of the Treasury. Now, what does all this amount to? Shall I name the word—be not startled: A BANK—a Government bank—the most extensive, powerful, and dangerous that ever existed. This substitute would be the act of incorporation; and the privileges it confers, so much additional banking capital, increasing immensely its powers, and giving it an unlimited control over the business and exchanges of the country.

The Senator from Virginia (Mr. Rives) was right in supposing that this new trial of the experiment would be made under very different circumstances from the first, and would have a different termination. That, too, like this, was a bank—a Government bank as distinguished from the late bank, to which it was set up as a rival, and was at the time, constantly so designated in debate. But the circumstances now are indeed different, very different, and so would be the result of the experiment. This bank would not be the same, rickety concern as the former. That ended in anarchy, and this would in despotism. I will explain.

The former failed, not so much in consequence of the adverse circumstances of the times, or any essential defect in the system, as from the want of a head—a common sensorium—to think, to will, and decide, for the whole which was indispensably necessary to ensure concert and give unity of design and execution. A head will not be wanting now. Mr. Biddle's bank will supply the defect. His would be not only one of the resuming banks, as I have shown, but would also be one of the twenty-five to be selected. If there should be the temerity to omit it, the present project would share the fate of its predecessor. Mr. Biddle's bank, at the head of those excluded, would be an overmatch for the selected, in skill, capital, and power; and the whole league would inevitably be overthrown, but if selected, the ascendency of his bank in the league would be certain. Its vast capital, its extensive connexions, its superior authority, and *his skill, abilities, and influence*, would place it at the head, to think and act for the whole. The others would be as dependent on his, as the branches of the late bank were on the mother institution. The whole would form one entire machine, impelled by a single power, and making a perfect contrast with its predecessor in the unity and energy of its operation.

Nor would its fate be less dissimilar. *Anarchy* was inscribed on the first from the beginning. Its deficiency in the great and essential element, to ensure concert, was radical, and could not be remedied. Its union with the Government could not supply it, nor avert its destiny. But very different would be the case of the present. Add its intimate union with the Government for which the substitute provides, to its other sources of power, and it would become irresistible. The two, Government and bank, would unite and constitute a single power; but which would gain the ascendency—whether the Government would become the bank or the bank the Government, is neither certain nor material; for, whichever, it might be, it would form a despotic money-cracy, (if I may be permitted to unite an English and a Greek word,) altogether irresistible.

It is not a little surprising that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Rives,) whose watchful jealousy could detect, as he supposed, the embryo of a Government bank in the bill, should overlook this regular incorporation of one by his own substitute. Out of the slender materials of Treasury warrants and drafts to pay public creditors, or transfer funds from place to place, as the public service might require, and four principal receivers to keep the public money, he has conjured up, with the aid of a vivid imagination, a future Government bank, which, he told us, with the utmost confidence, would rise like a cloud, at first as big as a hand, but which would soon darken all the horizon. Now, it is not a little unfortunate for his confident predictions, that these seminal principles from which the bank is to spring, have all existed from the commencement of our Government in full force, except the four receivers, without showing the least tendency to produce the result he anticipates. Not only ours, but every civilized Government, has the power to draw Treasury warrants and transfer drafts; nor has the power in a single instance terminated in a bank. Nor can the fact, that the money is to be kept by receivers, contribute in the least to produce one. The public funds in their hands will be as much beyond the control of the Executive as it was in the vaults of the banks. But, to *shorten discussion*, I would ask, how can there be a bank without the power to discount or to use the deposites? and out of which of the provisions of the bill could the Treasury, by any possibility, obtain either, under the severe penalties of the bill, which prohibits [illegible] cept on warrants or drafts, drawn by those having authority, in due form, and for the public service?

But the danger which an excited imagination anticipates hereafter from the bill *would exist in sober reality* under the substitute. There it would require neither fancy nor conjecture, to create one. It would exist with all its faculties and endowments complete; discounts, deposites, and all; with which immense means, guided by a central and directing head, and blended and united with the Government, so as to form one great mass of power.—What a contrast with the bill! How simple and harmless the one, with its four principal receivers, twice as many clerks, and five inspectors, compared with this complex and mighty engine of power! And yet there are many, both intelligent and patriotic, who oppose the bill and support the substitute, on the ground that the former would give more patronage and power than the latter! How strange and wonderful the diversity of the human mind!

So far from being true, the very fact of the separation of the Government from the banks, provided for in the bill, would of itself be the most decisive blow that could be given against Government patronage, and the union of the two most decisive in its favor.—When their notes are received in the public dues as cash, and the public money deposited in their vaults, the banks become the *allies* of the Government on all questions connected with its fiscal action. The higher its taxes and duties, the greater its revenue and expenditure; and the larger its surplus, the more their circulation and business, and, of course, the greater their profit; and hence, on all questions of taxation and disbursements, and the accumulations of funds in the Treasury, their interest would throw them on the side of *the Government*, and against the People.

All this is reversed when separated. The higher the taxation and disbursements, and the larger the surplus, the less would be their profit; and their interest in that case would throw them with the People, and against the Government. The reason is obvious. Specie is the basis of banking operations; and the greatest amount they can command, the greatest will be their business and profits; but, when the Government is separated from them, and collects and pays away its dues in specie instead of their notes, it is clear that the higher the taxes and disbursements, and the greater the surplus in the Treasury, the more specie will be drawn from the use of the banks, and the less will be left at the basis of their operations, and, consequently, the less their profit. Every dollar withdrawn from them would diminish their business fourfold at least, and hence a regard to their own interest would inevitably place them on the side to which I have assigned them.

The effects on the politics of the country would be great and salutary. The [illegible] would be taken from the side of the *tax consumers*, where it has been from the commencement of the Government, and placed on the side of the *tax payers*. This great division of the community necessarily grows out of the fiscal action of the Government. Take taxation and disbursement together, and it will always be found that one portion of the community pays into the treasury, in the shape of taxes, more than it receives back in that of disbursements, and that another receives back more than it pays. The former are the tax payers, and the latter the consumers; making the great, essential, and controlling division in all civilized communities. If, with us, the Government has been thrown on the side of the consumers, as it has, it must be attributed to its alliance with the banks, whose influence has been, in consequence, at all times, steadily and powerfully on that side. It is to this mischievous and unholy alliance that may be traced almost all the disasters that have befallen us, and the great political degeneracy of the country. Hence the protective system; hence its associated and monstrous system of disbursement; hence the collection of more money from the people than the Government could require; hence the vast and corrupting surpluses; hence Legislative and Executive usurpations; and finally, hence the prostration of the currency and the disasters which give rise to our present deliberations. Revive this fatal connexion, adopt this substitute, and all this train of evils will again follow, with redoubled disasters and corruption. Refuse the connexion, adopt this bill, and all will be reversed, and we shall have some prospect of restoring the Constitution and country to their primitive simplicity and purity. The effect of the refusal on the patronage of the Government would be great and decisive. Burke has wisely said that the "revenue is the state in modern times." Violence and coercion are no longer the instruments of Government in civilized communities. Their reign is past. Every thing now is done by money. It is not only the sinew of war, but of politics; over which, in the form of patronage, it exercises almost unlimited control. Just as the revenue increases or diminishes, almost in the same proportion is patronage increased or diminished.

But admit, for a moment, that neither the separation nor the connexion would have any sensible effect to increase or diminish the revenue, and that it would be of the same amount, whether the bill or substitute should be adopted; yet, even on that supposition, the patronage of the latter would be a hundred fold greater than the former. In estimating the amount of patronage of any measure, three particulars must be taken into the calculation: the number of persons who may be affected by it, their influence in the community, and the extent of the control exercised over them. It will be found, on comparison, that the substitute combines all these elements in a far greater degree than the bill, as I shall now proceed to show.

The bill provides, as has been stated, for four principal receivers, eight or ten clerks, and a suitable number of agents, to act as inspectors, making, in the whole, say 25 individuals. *These would constitute the only* additional officers to keep and disburse the public money. The substitute, in addition to the officers now in the service, provides for the selection of 25 banks, to be taken from the most powerful and influential, and which would have, on an average, at the least, 100 officers and stockholders each, making, in the aggregate, 2,500 persons who would be directly interested in the banks, and of course under the influence of the Government.

As to the relative influence of the officers and the selected banks over the community, every impartial man must acknowledge that the preponderance would be greater on the side of the latter. Admitting the respectability of the receivers and other officers provided for in the bill, and the officers and stockholders of the banks to be individually the same, still the means of control at the disposition of the former would be as nothing compared to that of the latter. They could not touch a cent of public money. Their means would be limited to their salary, which would be too small to be felt in the community. Very different would be the case with the officers and stockholders of the banks. They, of all persons, are *by far the most influential* in the community. A greater number depend on them for accommodation and favor, and the success of their business and prospects in life, than any other class in society, and this would be especially true of the banks connected with the Government.

It only remains now to compare the extent of the control that may be exercised by the Government over the two in order to complete the comparison, and here again the preponderance will be found to be strikingly on the same side. The whole amount of expenditures under the bill would not exceed $30,000 or $40,000 annually at the very farthest; and this constitutes the whole amount of control which the Government can exercise. There would be no pensioners, no contracts, jobs, or incidental gains. The offices and salaries would be all. To that extent, those who may hold them would be dependent on the Government, and thus far they may be controlled.—How stands the account on the other side?—What value shall be put on the public deposites in the banks? What on the receivability of their notes, as cash, by the Government? What on their connexion with the Government as their fiscal agent, which would give so great a control over the exchanges and business of the country? How many millions shall these be estimated at, and how insignificant must the paltry sum of $30,000 or $40,000 appear to those countless millions held under the provisions of the substitute at the pleasure of the Government.

Having now finished the comparison as to the relative patronage of the two measures, I shall next compare them as fiscal agents of the Government, and here I am happy to state that [illegible] error which I once entertained. I had supposed that the hazard of keeping the public money under the custody of officers of the Government would be greater than in banks.—The Senators from New Hampshire and Connecticut (Messrs. Hubbard and Niles) have proved, from the record, that the hazard is on the other side, and that we have lost more by the banks than by the collecting and disbursing officers combined. What can be done to increase the security by judicious selection of officers, and proper organization, is strongly illustrated by the fact stated by the chairman (Mr. Wright) in his opening speech, that in the War Department there has been no loss for fifteen years—from '21 to '36—on an expenditure certainly not less than one hundred millions of dollars. I take some pride in this result of an organization which I originated and established when Secretary of War, against the most formidable opposition.

As to the relative expense of the two agencies, that of the bill, as small as it is, if we were to judge by *appearances*, is the greatest; but if by *facts*, the substitute would be much the most so, provided we charge it with all the advantages which the banks would derive *from their connection with the Government*, as ought in fairness to be done, as the whole ultimately comes out of the pockets of the people.

In a single particular the banks have the advantage as fiscal agents. They would be the more convenient. To this they are entitled, and I wish to withhold from them no merit where they very justly claim it.

The Senator from Virginia (Mr. Rives) appeared to have great apprehension that the collection of the public dues in specie might lead to hoarding. He may dismiss his fears on that head. It is not the genius of modern and civilized Governments to hoard; and if it were, the banks will take care that there shall be no extraordinary accumulation of cash in the Treasury. Pass the bill, and I will undertake that we shall never have again to complain of a surplus. It would rarely, if ever, in peace and settled times, exceed three or four millions at the outside. Nor is his apprehension that hoarding would lead to war less groundless. The danger is in another quarter. War is the harvest of banks, when they are connected with Government. The vast increase of revenue and expenditures, and the enormous public loans, which necessarily ensure to their advantage, swell their profits in war to the utmost limits. But separate them from Government, and war would then be to them a state of famine, for reasons which must be apparent after what has been said, which would throw their weight on the side of peace and against war, just as certainly as I have shown that the separation would throw it on the side of tax-payers and against the tax-consumers.

I come now to the comparison of the effects of the two measures on the currency of the country. In this respect the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Rives) seemed to think that his substitute would have a great superiority over the bill, but his reasons were to me wholly unsatisfactory. If we are to judge from experience, it ought to be pronounced to be the worst possible measure. It has been in operation but twice (each but a few years) since the commencement of the Government, and it has so happened that the only two explosions of the currency occurred during those periods. But, without relying on these disastrous occurrences, we have seen enough to satisfy the most incredulous that there are great and radical defects in our bank circulation, which no remedy heretofore applied has been able to remove. It originates in the excess of paper, compared to specie, and the only effective cure is to increase the latter, and reduce the former; and this the substitute itself impliedly acknowledges, by proposing a remedy that would prove wholly inoperative. It proposes that, after a certain period mentioned, none of the banks to be selected should issue notes under ten dollars. The effects would clearly be, not a diminution of the circulation of small notes, but a new division of the banking business, in which the issue of large notes would fall to the lot of the selected banks, and the small to the others, without restricting, in the least, the aggregate amount of paper circulation.

But what the substitute would fail to do, the bill would effectually remedy. None doubt but the separation from the banks would greatly increase the proportion of specie to paper; but the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Rives) apprehends that its operation would be too powerful; so much so, in fact, as to destroy the banks. His argument is, that specie would be always at a premium, and that it would be impossible for the banks to do business, so long as that was the case. His fears are groundless. What he dreads would be but a temporary evil. The very fact that specie would bear a premium would have the double effect to diminish paper circulation, and increase the importation of specie, till an equilibrium between the two would be restored, when they would be at par. At what point this would be effected, is a little uncertain; but the fact is, that with our decreasing [illegible] instead of the specie being increased [illegible] ficiently to give the desired stability to the currency.

In this connection, the Senator urged an objection against the bill, which I regard as wholly groundless. He said that the payment of the dues of the Government in specie would create a double demand, a domestic, as well as a foreign, the effects of which would be to increase greatly its fluctuation; and so deeply was he impressed with the idea, that he drew a vivid picture of its alternate flow from the coast to the interior, and from North to South, and back again. All this is the work of imagination. The effect would be directly the reverse. The more numerous the demands, the less the fluctuation; so much so that the greatest stability would be where it exclusively *performed the function of circulation*, and where each individual must keep a portion to meet his daily demands. This is so obvious that I shall not undertake to illustrate it.

But the superiority of the bill over the substitute would not be limited only to a more favorable proportion between specie and paper. It would have another important advantage that cannot be well over-estimated: it would make a practical distinction between currency and circulation; between the currency of the country and private and local circulation, under which head bank paper would be comprehended. The effects would be to render a general explosion of the circulation almost impossible. Whatever derangements might occur, would be local, and confined to some one particular commercial sphere; and even within its limits there would be a sound currency to fall back on, not partaking of the shock, and which would greatly diminish the intensity and duration of the distress. In the mean time, the general business and finances of the country would proceed almost without feeling the derangement.

With a few remarks on the comparative effects of the two measures on the industry and business of the country, I shall conclude their comparison. What has been said on their relative effects on the currency goes far to decide the question of their relative effects on business and industry.

I hold a sound and stable currency to be among the greatest encouragements to industry and business generally; and an unsound and fluctuating one, now expanding, and now contracting, so that no honest man can tell what to do, as among the greatest discouragements. The dollar and the eagle are the measure of value, as the yard and the bushel are of quantity; and what would we think of the incorporation of companies to regulate the latter—to expand or contract, or shorten or lengthen them at pleasure, with the privilege to sell by the contracted or shortened, and buy by the expanded or lengthened? Is it not seen that it would place the whole industry and business of the country under the control of such companies? But it would not more certainly effect it, than a similar control possessed by the money institutions of the country. I do not consider the country further, and assert confidently, that the *use of paper currency, as well as its unsteadiness*, is unfavorable to the industry and business of the country. It raises the price of every thing, and consequently increases the price of production and consumption; and is, in the end, hostile to every branch of industry.

I hold that specie and paper have each their proper sphere; the latter for large and distant transactions, and the former for all others; and that the nearer our circulation approaches gold and silver, consistently with convenience, the better for the industry and the business of the country. The more specie the better, till that point is reached. When attained, it would combine, in the greatest possible degree, soundness and facility, and would be favorable to the productive classes universally; I mean men of business, planters, merchants and manufacturers, as well as operatives. It would be particularly favorable to the South. Our great staples are cash articles every where; and it was well remarked by the Senator from Nashville, (Mr. Walker,) at the extra session, that we sold at cash prices, and bought at paper prices; that is, sold low and bought high. The manufacturing, commercial, and navigating interests would also feel its beneficial effects. It would cheapen productions, and be to manufacturers in lieu of a protective tariff. Its effects would be to enable them to meet foreign competition, not by raising prices by high duties, but by enabling them to sell as cheap or cheaper than the foreigner, which would harmonize every interest, and place our manufactures on [illegible] which no foreign power can [illegible] manded; and commanded it would be, with a sound and moderately expanded currency.—Our ingenuity, invention, and industry are equal to any people; and all our manufacturers want is, a sound currency and an even chance to meet competition with success anywhere, at home or abroad. But, with a bloated and fluctuating paper circulation, this will be impossible. Amongst its many drawbacks, it levies an enormous tax on the community.

I have already stated that the community is estimated to have been indebted to the banks $175,000,000 at the suspension of specie payments. The interest on this sum, estimated at six per cent. (it ought to be higher,) would give an annual income to those institutions of upwards of thirty millions; and this is the sum yearly paid by the community for bank accommodations, to the excess of which we now are bloated and unstable circulation.—Never was a circulation so worthless furnished at so dear a rate. How much of this vast income may be considered as interest on real capital, it is difficult to estimate; but it would, I suppose, be ample to set down ten millions to that head, which would leave upwards of twenty millions annually as the profits derived from banking privileges, over and above a fair compensation for the capital invested, which somebody must pay, and which must ultimately fall on the industry and business of the country. But this enormous expansion of the system is not astonishing, so great is the stimulus applied to its growth. Ingenious men of other ages devoted themselves in vain to discover the art of converting the baser metals into gold and silver; but we have conferred on a portion of the community an art still higher—of converting paper, to all intents and purposes, into the precious metals, and ought we to be surprised that an article so cheap to the manufacturers, and so dear to the rest of the community, should be so greatly over-supplied, and without any reference to the interest or to the wants of the community?

If we are to believe the Senator from Virginia, and others on the same side, we owe almost all our improvements and prosperity to the banking system; and if it should fail, the age of barbarism would again return. I had supposed that the basis of our prosperity were our free institutions; the wide-spread and fertile region we occupy, and the hereditary intelligence and energy of the stock from which we are descended; but it seems that all these go for nothing, and that the banks are every thing. I make no war on them. All I insist on is, that the Government shall separate from them, which I believe to be indispensable for the reasons I have assigned, *both now and formerly*. But I *cannot concur* in attributing to them our improvements and prosperity. That they contributed to give a strong impulse to industry and enterprise in the early stages of their operation, I doubt not. Nothing is more stimulating than an expanding and depreciating currency. It creates a delusive appearance of prosperity, which puts every thing in motion. Every one feels as if he was growing richer, as prices rise, and that he has it in his power, by foresight and exertion, to make his fortune. But it is the nature of stimulus, moral as well as physical, to excite at first, and to depress afterwards. The draught which at first causes unnatural excitement and energy is sure to terminate in corresponding depression and weakness, nor is it less certain that the stimulus of a currency, expanding beyond its proper limits, follows the same law. We have had the exhilaration, and the depression has succeeded. We have had the pleasure of becoming sober. The good is gone, and the evil has succeeded; and, on a fair calculation, the latter will be found to be greater than the former. Whatever impulse the banking system was calculated to give to our improvement and prosperity, has already been given, and the reverse effects will hereafter follow, unless the system should undergo great and radical changes; the first step towards which would be the adoption of the measure proposed by this bill.

I have, Mr. President, finished what I intended to say. I have long anticipated the present crisis, but did not expect its arrival in my time. When I saw its approach, I resolved to do my duty, be the consequences to me what they might; and I offer my thanks to the Author of my being, that he has given me the resolution and opportunity to discharge what I honestly believe to be that duty on this great subject.

How the question will be decided, is acknowledged to be doubtful, so nearly are the two Houses supposed to be divided; but whatever may be its fate now, I have the most perfect confidence in its final triumph. The public election is coming, the subject will be thoroughly investigated, and I have no fears but the side I support will prove to be the side of truth, justice, liberty, civilization, and moral and intellectual excellence.

FROM FLORIDA.

The last accounts from Florida are of such a character as to preclude any hope of the War being finished this campaign. In a letter, under date of the 11th February, from Gen. Jesup to the Secretary of War, that officer strongly urges the policy of permitting the Indians to remain within limits named, and which would satisfy them. The following is an extract from the letter of General Jesup to the Secretary of War:

"As a soldier, it is my duty, I am aware, not to comment upon the policy of the Government, but to carry it out in accordance with my instructions. I have endeavored faithfully to do so, but the prospect of terminating the war in any reasonable time, is any thing but flattering. My decided opinion is, that unless immediate emigration be abandoned, the war will continue for years to come, and at constantly accumulating expense. Is it not, then, well worthy the serious consideration of an enlightened Government, whether, even if the wilderness we are traversing could be inhabited by the white man, (which is not the fact,) the object we are contending for would be worth the [illegible] south of Chickasa Hatchee worth the medicines we shall expend in driving the Indians from it.

If I were permitted, and it is with great diffidence I venture to make the suggestion, I would allow them to remain, and would assign them the country West of the Kissimmee, Okee, Chobee, and Panai Okee, and east of Pease Creek, south to the extreme of Florida. That would satisfy them; and they might hold it on the express condition that they should forfeit their right to it, if they should either commit depredations upon the white inhabitants or pass the boundaries assigned to them without the written permission of the military commander or agent.

By placing an Agency, and authorising trading-houses on Charlotte's harbor, they could be soon concentrated, and stationing a competent military force there and at Tampa Bay, they might be readily controlled, and, if necessary, removed from the country, should they become troublesome, or fail to fulfil their engagements. I respectfully recommend the measure to your consideration and that of the President as the only means of terminating [illegible] and leaving the troops disposable for other service. I desire a decision as soon as your convenience will permit, as, by the middle of April, at farthest, the troops must be withdrawn from all the posts in the interior to preserve their lives."

Col. John McPherson has been compelled, by ill health, to resign his situation as Cashier of the Branch Bank of Frederick, Md. Cyrus Mantz, Esq., a gentleman in all respects qualified for the office, has been elected to fill the vacancy.—*Examiner.*

A "pleasure excursion" to Europe is to sail from Baltimore on the 1st of May next, to occupy about nine months' time in its completion. Passage $500. The vessel will touch at the principal and most remarkable ports in Europe, and likewise, many desirable points on the Mediterranean, in Asia and Africa.—[*Alexandria Gazette.*]

ARMY PROMOTION.—First Lieut. E. D. Bullock, of the 2d regiment U. S. Dragoons, to be Captain, Jan. 29, 1838, vice Graham, resigned.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY OF OAK FENCING PLANK, to be delivered in Charlestown.

H. N. GALLAHER.

March 15, 1838.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

...es, into the precious metals, ...be surprised that an article ...anufacturers, and so dear to ...mmunity, should be so great ...and without any reference ...to the wants of the commu-

...believe the Senator from Vir... on the same side, we owe ...provements and prosperity ...stem; and if it should fail, ...ism would again return. I ...t the basis of our prosperity ...institutions; the wide-spread ...s we occupy, and the heredi... and energy of the stock from ...scended; but it seems that all ...hing, and that the banks are ...make no war on them. All I ...the Government shall sepa... which I believe to be indis... reasons I have assigned, ...emarly. But I cannot concur ...them our improvements and ...at they contributed to give a ...to industry and enterprise in ...of their operation, I doubt ...is more stimulating than an ...depreciating currency. It ...ive appearance of prosperity, ...y thing in motion. Every one ...s growing richer, as prices ...e has it in his power, by for... ...on, to make his fortune. But ...of stimulus, moral as well as ...te at first and to dispose of ...draught which at first causes ...ment and energy is sure to ...orresponding depression and ...it less certain that the stimu... ...y, expanding beyond its pro... ...ws the same law. We have ...have had the pleasure of ...and now experience the pain ...er. The good is gone, and ...ceeded; and, on a fair calcu... ...e will be found to be greater ...er. Whatever impulse the ...overnment calculated to give to our ...and prosperity, has already ...the reverse effects will here... ...less the system should under... ...dical changes; the first step ...would be the adoption of the ...ed by this bill.

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THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN, ...

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1838.

WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the Whig party of Jefferson county, held at the Court-House, on Monday the 19th instant, THOMAS GRIGGS, jr. Esq. was appointed Chairman, and HENRY BERRY and WILLIAM C. WORTHINGTON, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was stated to be the nomination of suitable candidates for the House of Delegates in the next General Assembly. Whereupon,

BUSHROD C. WASHINGTON, and GEORGE REYNOLDS, Esqrs. were nominated as candidates.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That the Secretaries of the meeting inform Messrs. WASHINGTON and REYNOLDS of their nominations.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Virginia Free Press.

The meeting, on motion, then adjourned.

THOMAS GRIGGS, Jr. *Chairman*,
HENRY BERRY, } *Secretaries.*
WM. C. WORTHINGTON, }

Messrs. REYNOLDS and WASHINGTON, we are pleased to learn, have accepted the above nomination, and are therefore now fairly before the voters of Jefferson for their suffrages.

The nomination of these gentlemen cannot but prove acceptable to the great body of the voters of Jefferson, at least to all the Whigs of the county. They are both well known as gentlemen of the highest character, of sound political principles, firm and consistent Whigs, opposed to Sub-Treasuries, hard-money humbugs, and the various wild, visionary, Bentonian, Calhounian, and Van Buren destructive schemes and doctrines of the present day—and, in short, are just such men as would represent the true principles of the county of Jefferson at the capital of the Old Dominion—just such men as we want in the Legislature, to transact and expedite business, and men who would advance the best interests of their constituents and of the whole Commonwealth.

The Van Buren party, we understand, (for, contrary to expectation, we have not been furnished with the proceedings,) also held a meeting on Monday last, and nominated WILLIAM LUCAS and HENRY BEDINGER, Esqrs. as the Van Buren candidates for the House of Delegates.

We lay before our readers to-day the speech of Mr. CALHOUN, in support of the Sub-Treasury bill. The speech of Mr. CLAY, on the same subject, and in reply to Mr. Calhoun, will follow in our next.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Governor has issued his Proclamation, ordering a new election of members of Congress, to take place on the 23d and 24th of April. Messrs. Prentiss and Word are again in the field, opposed by Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson.

MAINE.—The Governor of this State has also ordered an election to be held in April, to fill the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the death of Mr. Cilley. The death of Mr. Cilley, as was to be expected, creates great excitement in his own district, and efforts are making by the Van Buren party to turn it to political account. A Whig, however, it is said, will certainly be elected.

Mr. WISE has addressed a long letter to his constituents, in pamphlet form, explaining his course upon the occasion of the late disastrous duel.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—Mr. Webster, in his speech, says that the Banks at that city are not prepared to follow the example of those of New York in resuming specie payments, and adds that the business men of Philadelphia will sustain them in their course. The measure is regarded by them as premature.

The report that Capt. Gregory had followed the example of two or three others, and resigned the command of the exploring expedition, is contradicted. It is not known when the expedition will sail. It shall never sail, is now said to depend upon one or two doubtful contingencies.

Gen. George M. Keim (Van Buren) has been elected to Congress, without opposition, from the Berks district, Pennsylvania, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Muhlenberg.

FIRE.—On Saturday night last, one of the U. S. Armory buildings at Harpers-Ferry, used as a "Proof House," was destroyed by fire—occasioned, it is believed, by accident.—The workmen, we understand, were engaged in the building, on Saturday, proving guns, and late at night the fire was discovered issuing from the interior of the building, when it was too late to arrest its progress.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The returns show a great change in favor of the Whigs. 162 towns give Wilson, the Whig candidate for Governor, 21,643, and Hill, the V. B. candidate, 21,877—about 63 towns to be heard from. It is believed that the Whigs have elected a majority of both Houses of the Legislature.

LOCAL MEMORANDA.

☞ Sale of Mills, Land, &c., to-day, near Bunkers-Hill, Berkeley county, by C. J. Faulkner and Alfred Ross, Administrators of Joel Ward, dec'd.

☞ Sale of Personal Property, to-day, Thursday, by Catharine Niswanger, near Harpers-Ferry.

☞ Sale of Personal Property, by John Gardner, near Cameron's depot, on Tuesday next.

☞ See Advertisements, on fourth page.

The especial denunciation of the practice of Duelling, comes with a bad grace from the Administration party. According to the tests by which they professed to be governed on other great questions, the practice has received the entire approval of that party, publicly demonstrated in the election of Andrew Jackson.

Where was their horror of this "bloody code," when they cast their votes, not for an ordinary duellist merely, but for one who deliberately shot down his unarmed antagonist?

It is rather too late in the day to set themselves up as Moralists. The intelligence of the community will scout and disregard the vile hypocrisy of those who are endeavoring to turn the late duel to party account.

[*Richmond Whig.*

LETTER
From our Richmond Correspondent.

RICHMOND, March 16, 1838.

Since my last, several subjects of interest have been considered and despatched. Amongst these, the Bank bill and Internal Improvement bill.

The first bill, relating to the Banks of this Commonwealth, extends further indulgence, and requires that if any dividend be made after the 1st of August next, and the Banks should fail to redeem their notes in specie, then they shall be liable to twenty-five per cent. damages upon each failure. The Banks are also restricted in their discounts to an amount, on the 1st of January next, not exceeding the amount on the 1st of January last.

On Tuesday, the great Internal Improvement bill was postponed, by a vote of 64 to 56. Several friends of the bill were accidentally absent. On the same day, however, the House passed two of the items in separate bills—one appropriating $160,000 for the Staunton and Parkersburg Road, and the other $12,000 for the Road from the Pennsylvania line, by Morgantown, to the Beverly and Clarksburg road.

A bill has passed both houses, quieting the Western Land Titles. This has been a subject of much perplexity for many years, and it is hoped is now settled forever.

The bill suspending the increase of the Stock of the Bank of Virginia, which was passed at the last session of the Legislature, provided that the suspension shall exist until the first day of April, 1839, and that the loans of the surplus to the Bank of Virginia, Farmers' Bank of Virginia, and Bank of the Valley, heretofore made, shall be continued until the 1st of April, 1839, at an interest of five per cent.; and if the Banks decline to continue the loans, then the Executive is authorized to lend out the amount upon satisfactory security until the period aforesaid, at six per cent. per annum.

Much debate occurred on the bill further to provide for suppressing the circulation of small notes. This bill imposes new and heavier penalties for such issues, and authorizes the Banks to issue one and two dollar notes, redeemable in specie. The bill was finally passed.

On yesterday, the office of Councillor was filled, by the election of John M. Patton, Esq. by a majority of four votes over Hugh A. Garland, the regular Sub-Treasury candidate. Four trials were required to consummate the election, and much manœuvering was used by the leaders to throw the Whigs off their balance, but in vain. When Mr. Randolph withdrew Mr. Garland, and Mr. Segar, a Whig, was substituted, the hope seemed to have been indulged, that the Whigs would whip round and vote for Mr. S. But the bait failed of its object. The Whig members, having in good faith voted for Mr. Patton in the first instance, in opposition to Mr. Garland, could not be guilty of the fickleness of changing over to Mr. Segar, however highly they respected him, and however cheerfully they might have supported him in the first instance. The appointment of Mr. Patton is unquestionably a good one. Some surprise may be felt that he should leave Congress for such an office—but this will cease, when it is understood that he meant in any event, to remove to this city to engage in the practice of the law.

As soon as this election was over, Mr. Lucas announced, in a feeling and appropriate manner, the intelligence of the death of Maj John Peter, his colleague, and, on his motion, the House adopted the usual testimonial of respect.

Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Pendleton, the House adjourned.

The session will scarcely close before the 10th of April.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLOR.
From the Richmond Whig.

The House on Friday last succeeded in executing the joint order for the election of a Councillor to succeed Mr. McFarland.

Mr. H. A. Garland and Mr. John M. Patton were nominated. Three ballotings took place without an election.—On the fourth, Mr. Patton was elected by a few votes majority.

After the second ballot, when the fate of Mr. Garland was foresegen, and when the Vanites were very anxious to escape defeat by one of their Conservative brethren, an effort was made to run Mr. Segar of Northampton.—But it failed. Mr. S. had been frequently solicited to be a candidate, and he firmly invariably declined—not desiring the office, and wishing to have no participation in the scramble for the Spoils.

We understand the Loco Foco party are exceedingly sore under the defeat, and would have greatly preferred the election of a Whig to that of a Conservative—while the Conservatives are exulting, and crow lustily at their triumph over their Radical brethren.

The result has shown one gratifying fact, and it is to be hoped, that the caucus system is at an end, and that midnight conclaves can no more control the action of the Legislature.—This is something—it is much to rejoice at.

The final vote for Councillor was as follows:

FOR JOHN M. PATTON—Messrs. Banks, (Speaker,) Bayly of A., Poulson, Rives, Taliaferro, Stuart, Kinney, Mitchell, Cobbs, Fryatt, Snodgrass, Shanks, Peyton, Triplett, Mallory, Yancey, Daniel, Corbin, Douglass, Cardwell, Hill, Wilson, Servant, Lorimer, Marshall, Diggs, Dickinson, Sherrard, Smith of Gl., Pinnell, Odell, Park, Mullen, Botts, M'Candlish, Smith of K., Taylor, Conway, Luckett, Beard, Taylor of L., Barwell, Haymond, Barnett, Buck, Hodges, Brown, Cunningham, Watts, M'Connell, Woolfolk, May, Tunstall, Cabell, Fairfax, Shands, Pendleton, Robertson, Leyburn, Gray, Davis, Crutchfield, Ford, Goodson, Walker, Mayberry—66.

FOR HUGH A. GARLAND.—Messrs. Randolph, Holloway, Jeter, Byrd, Turnbull, Hubard, Thornburg, Cheatham, Cox, Castleman, Vaughan, Sangster, Payne, Deskins, Pasley, Keen, Wood, Chapman of G. & M., Watkins, Oglesby, Spencer, Edmunds, Taylor of H., White, Harrison, Flowers, Smith of I of W., Lucas, Wright, Shadwick, Allen, M'Ruer, Goodwyn, Newman, Hudgins, Fisher, Morgan, Chapman of Monroe, Alexander, Fitzgerald, McPherson, Adams, McCoy, Gay, Venable, Williams, Storms, M'Dowell, Cootes, Thomas, Culbertson, Conn, Crawford, Clayton, Baily of S., Prince, Witten, Ripley, Gleaves—59.

Mr. Crutchfield announced the result from the committee to examine the votes:

Joint vote with the Senate—Patton 80, Garland 76.

So John M. Patton, Esq. was declared duly elected a Member of the Executive Council, for three years from the 31st of March (instant.)

DEATH OF MAJOR PETER.

Mr. LUCAS rose and addressed the House as follows:

Sir: I rise to perform a melancholy and peculiarly painful duty, resulting from an occurrence, the news of which has reached me since the House last adjourned.

The cold hand of Death has fallen upon another member of this body!—My colleague, my neighbor, and my friend, who so lately mingled amongst us and took no undistinguished part in our deliberations, is no more! He has gone the course of all flesh! After suffering about a fortnight, his friends had hopes of his getting better, and he left this City to go to Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to the place of his birth and the home of his nearest relations. After arriving there, and suffering for four weeks longer, he died on the 12th inst. and (which is a matter of great consolation,) he breathed his last with perfect resignation, and with the brightest hopes.

Sir, you and this House know my friend on this floor, as a member of this body—your acquaintance began publicly only, in your association with him as a member—I had the pleasure of knowing him in all the relations of private life. You have lost an active and useful member of this body, but I add to that loss, that of a neighbor and a friend. I shall not attempt a sketch of his character, which was well known and appreciated among his associates. He is gone, where all of us must go! I wish the usual tribute of respect paid to his memory, and therefore propose the following resolution to the House:

Resolved, That the Members of this House will, in testimony of their respect for the memory of JOHN PETER, Esq., late a delegate from the County of Jefferson, wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Pendleton, the House adjourned.

From the Richmond Whig.

Improvement Bill Postponed.—The general improvement bill was yesterday called up in the House of Delegates, by Mr. Watkins, who proposed to amend it in several respects. Mr. Watkins made some pertinent and sound remarks in favor of the State's undertaking a great and comprehensive scheme. But before the question was taken on his first amendment, Mr. Taylor of Halifax moved the indefinite postponement of the bill—and upon this question, Mr. Alexander moved the previous question, which was sustained.

The vote being then taken upon the indefinite postponement, it was carried in the affirmative—ayes 64, noes 56—six friends of the bill being absent—the vote being as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Banks, (Speaker,) Bayly of A., Poulson, Rives, Randolph, Jeter, Taliaferro, Byrd, Cobbs, Turnbull, Mallory, Hubbard, Yancey, Cheatham, Douglass, Cardwell, Cox, Castleman, Hill, Wilson, Vaughan, Lorimer, Sangster, Payne, Kelley, Keen, Smith of G., Spencer, Edmunds, Taylor of H., Odell, Park, White, Smith of I. of W., Lucas, Wright, Taylor, Shadwick, Conway, Beard, Taylor of L., Goodwyn, Orgain, Hudgins, Garland, Burwell, Buck, Hodges, Brown, Alexander, Fitzgerald, Woolfolk, M'Pherson, Adams, M'Coy, May, Venable, Shands, Pendleton, Clayton, Crutchfield, Bailey of S., Prince, Walker—64.

NOES—Messrs. Holloway, Stuart, Kinney, Mitchell, Fryatt, Snodgrass, Shanks, Peyton, Triplett, Thornburg, Daniel, Marshall, Diggs, Dickinson, Deskins, Wood, Sherrard, Chapman of G. & M., Watkins, Oglesby, Pinnell, Mullen, Harrison, Flowers, Botts, McCandlish, Smith of K., Allen, M'Donald, Newman, Fisher, Haymond, Morgan, Barnett, Segar, M'Connell, Tunstall, Cabell, Gay, Fairfax, Storms, Robertson, Leyburn, M'Dowell, Cootes, Thomas, Gray, Culbertson, Conn, Crawford, Davis, Witten, Ripley, Goodson, Mayberry, Gleaves—56.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the Senate, on Monday of last week, Mr. WEBSTER commenced a speech against the Sub-Treasury bill, and concluded on Tuesday—of which speech the National Intelligencer thus speaks:—"Mr. WEBSTER concluded on Tuesday, in the Senate, his great speech—we may say the greatest of all his speeches—on the Constitution and the Union, their origin, powers, and obligations. The solemnity and eloquence of his close were as impressive and soul-stirring as his argument had been transcendant and unanswerable. In saying thus much of this extraordinary speech, there is not one of the crowded auditory which heard him, who will deem the praise too high, nor one of his distinguished peers, however eminent, who will consider it as derogating from his own just claims to distinction as a statesman or an orator."

A private correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial, says Mr. LEGARE of South Carolina was an attentive listener to the whole of Mr. Webster's speech, at the conclusion of which Mr. L. remarked:—"Mr. Webster is the greatest speaker of the world—I have seen all the prominent statesmen in England, the debaters in France, and elsewhere in Europe, but take him all in all, Mr. Webster has no equal in this or any other country."

The N. Intelligencer is now of opinion that the Sub-Treasury bill will not become a law, without very material alterations.

On Wednesday, Mr. BENTON addressed the Senate, at length, in favor of the Sub-Treasury bill, and against all banks and banking.

Mr. CARTER, a member of Congress from Maine, died in Washington on Thursday last. In consequence, no business of importance was transacted in either House, on that day. On Saturday the funeral ceremonies of Mr. C. took place.

On Monday last, Mr. BENTON again addressed the Senate.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the late collision in debate between Messrs. CLAY and CALHOUN, says:

"It was doubtful during the whole conflict on whose standard victory would perch, until Clay quoted from Calhoun's speech in 1834, a denunciation in strong terms of the Sub-Treasury scheme. Under this blow the South Carolinian seemed to staggers, and, although he renewed the fight most gallantly in attempting to explain this denunciation, and prove that it was not incompatible with his present position, yet he evidently *did not entirely recover from the blow.* The Kentuckian from this moment was evidently in the ascendant."

MARRIED,

At Halltown, on Thursday last, by the Rev. MARY ELIZABETH ROHRBAUGH, daughter of Mr. Samuel Rohrbaugh—all of this county.

On Thursday the 1st instant, by the Rev. John T. Hargrave, Mr. JACOB J. MILLER to Miss CATHARINE A. SNYDER, daughter of Mr. Abraham Snyder—all of this county.

Near Shepherdstown, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Dr. Martin, Mr. JOHN ROHRBUS, to Miss SUSANNA D. LECKLIDER—all of this county.

MAJ. JOHN PETER.

The intelligence of the death of this gentleman was received by his numerous friends in this county with emotions of the deepest regret and with feelings of the most profound sorrow. Maj. P. left here last winter, a picture of health, and in all the pride and buoyancy of active manhood, to represent this county in the Legislature of Virginia; and little did his friends then dream, that he was bidding them a final farewell. The death of Maj. P. is a loss to his friends, to his county, and to his State. He was a gentleman of no ordinary degree of talent, had a remarkably vigorous and discriminating mind, possessed the nicest sense of honour, of a lively and hospitable disposition, and in all the various relations of life, had the esteem and was the admiration of his fellow men. We will not say he was without imperfection—but few perhaps could present a more perfect model of a man; and few there are who will go to their graves with a more enviable character and with more heartfelt regrets. We copy the following notice of his death, and brief tribute to his memory, from the National Intelligencer:

DIED,

On Monday, the 12th instant, at the residence of George C. Washington, Esq. on the Heights of Georgetown, Major JOHN PETER, of Jefferson county, Va. in the 55th year of his age.

In the death of this gentleman, (says the National Intelligencer,) we have to mourn the loss of one who, by his kind and liberal disposition, social virtues, and general hospitality, had endeared himself to a large circle of friends. In this community he was well known and justly appreciated, and, having been for some years the Mayor of Georgetown, he commanded in an eminent degree, the respect and confidence of her citizens.—Removing to Virginia, he became a member of the last as well as the present Legislature of that State.

At Circleville, Pickaway County, Ohio, on the 11th of March, Mr. WILLIAM HALL, formerly a resident of this county, aged 77 years.

[COMMUNICATED.]

On Thursday last, JAMES HENRY SCOTLAY, infant son of Dr. J. J. H. Straith, of Charlestown, aged 10 months.

"Sweet infant! sparkling gem of Heavenly dew,
Who shone, glistened, and then withdrew:
Methinks I hear the deep, parental sigh,
Calling back the little cherub now on high
Stay, fond parents, stay the claim, the tear—
As he is gone where are no earthly cares!
Then, let your sobbing bosoms cease to mourn,
Since angels him to Heaven hath borne."

W.

Charlestown Fire Company.

☞ THIS Company having recently been completely reorganized, and the ranks filled up, it is deemed proper to publish the following list of Officers, and assignment of the men to their respective duties, in order that each may know his place, and the confusion so common, in cases of fire, avoided as far as practicable:

ANDREW HUNTER, Commander,
George W. Sappington, 1st Lieutenant,
George W. Hammond, 2d do.
ABRAHAM VANHORN, Capt. of Engineers,
Wm. Crow, Jr. 1st Assistant,
Hugh L. Gallaher, 2d do.
Thomas Starry, 3d do.

Hose Captains.

Thomas Rawlins, 1st Assistant,
Joseph M. Brown, 2d do.
John Reed, 3d do.
Wm. N. Craighill, 4th do.
Horatio N. Gallaher, 5th do.
Jonathan Nixon, 6th do.
WM. C. WORTHINGTON, Sec'y & Treas'r.

The members of the company are assigned as follows:—

HOOKMEN.

FRANCIS W. RAWLINS, Capt. of Hookmen.
William Lutterdale, John Dalavin,
Charles Eyler, David Avis,
William Johnson,

AXEMEN.

BENJAMIN TOMLINSON, Capt. of Axemen.
Charles Barrett, James Small.

PROPERTY GUARD.

CATO MOORE, Capt. of Property Guard.
Chas. G. Stewart, Wm. H. Baum,
Robt. T. Brown, Aud'w Kennedy,
Jos. T. Daugherty,

LADDERMEN.

NATHANIEL MEGRAS, Capt. of Laddermen.
Thornton C. Bradley, Jacob Sheetz,
Isaac N. Carter, Sidney S. Gallaher,
Henry Lashborn, Thomas Turner,
Joseph Starry,

ENGINE MEN.

Aquila Davis, Samuel Stone,
Wm. S. Lock, James J. Miller,
Abraham Isler, James Clothier,
Joshua L. Deaver, George Kearsley,
William Yates, Henry Beard,
Joseph Brown, John Avis,
Chas. B. Harding, Francis S. Bogue,
Richard Williams, Hugh McKee,
Joseph Boyden, Michael Sheetz,
Leonard Sadler, George W. Ranson,
James Flore, Ebenezer P. Miller,
Thomas Johnson, John W. Gallaher,
William Devine, William Hicks,
John H. Shropshire, James Beller.

HOSE LEADERS.

James W. Moore, Conrad R. Starry,
John J. H. Straith, Samuel Rideenour.
John J. Palmer,

The Engine men and Hose Leaders are all under the immediate command of the Captain of Engineers.

The next meeting, which is a parade required by law, will take place on the 1st Saturday in April, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE MARKET,

For the week ending Friday evening, March 16.

SPECIE.—Dollars 2½ per cent. premium; half dollars, 2 per cent.

BEEF—$7 50 to $9, according to quality.

FLOUR.—A slight decline since last week. To-day, from wagons, $7 50; from stores $7 87½. Inspections for the week, 9202 barrels, 421 half barrels.

WHEAT.—There are now four or five cargoes of foreign wheat afloat, just arrived.—$1 67 was paid for 17,000 bushels very prime red from Wolgs. A parcel of Maryland, good red, was sold some days ago at $1 56.

CORN.—Sales of white at 60 to 62 cents, and yellow at 65 a 66 cents.

RYE—92 to 95 cents.

OATS—30 to 32 cents.

CLOVER-SEED.—Prices have advanced Wagon price to-day $6 50 to $6 75; store price $7 to 7-25 per bushel.

PLASTER.—A cargo was sold on Thursday at $5 12½ per ton.

BACON.—Sales of assorted at 8 cts. 8¼ and 8½ cents. Stock large.

Notices.

☞ Divine service may be expected in the Presbyterian Church in Smithfield, on next Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ There will be no preaching at the Washington School House on next Sabbath—but on the following Sabbath there will be Divine Service at the usual hour.

March 22.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that Mr. JAS. BROWN has consented to act as general Treasurer for the Episcopal Church, Charlestown, and will receive at his Store all pew rents from the friends of the Church. Pew Rents and Subscriptions will be due on the 1st day of April next. By order of the Vestry,

AND. KENNEDY, *Sec.*

March 22.

☞ Advertisements omitted this week, will receive particular attention hereafter.

HUGH H. LEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL practice in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Frederick, Jefferson and Loudoun Counties—and in the County Court of Clarke County.

Winchester, March 22, 1838—3t.*

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at the residence of the late Van Swearingen, on the Potomac river, five miles above Shepherdstown, on Thursday the 12th of April next, a variety of

PERSONAL PROPERTY,

amongst which, are—
7 head of Horses, 26 do. of Cattle,
60 do. of Sheep, 25 do. of Hogs,
5000 weight of Bacon,
600 bushels of Corn,
40 do. Oats,
A quantity of Hay,
50 Acres of Wheat in the ground,
Several thousand feet of Fencing Plank,
Some Scantling and Weather-boarding,

And a great variety of valuable articles, too numerous to mention.

TERMS:—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser to give bond and approved security. Sums under five, cash. No property to be removed until the terms be complied with.

☞ Sale to commence early in the day.

GEORGE S. KENNEDY, *Ex'r*
of Van Swearingen, dec'd.

March 22, 1838.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *David Osborn, dec'd*, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement; and those indebted will be expected to make immediate payment.

Purchasers at the sale of the deceased, are notified that unless their notes are paid before the 1st of April, suits will be brought without respect to persons.

WM. OSBORN, *Ex'r.*

March 22, 1838.

For Sale,

100 bushels prime Mercer Potatoes, raised in new land.

JOHN R. TATE.

March 22, 1838.

House and Lot for Rent.

I WISH to rent the House and Lot, now occupied by Thomas A. Moore, Esq.—Bond and good security will be required of the renter. Possession given on the 1st of April.

JOSEPH E. LANE.

Charlestown, March 22, 1838.

GLENDOWER.

THIS fine and high-bred horse, will stand the present season at my stable 14 miles from Leetown, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; and at Martinsburg on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, at the moderate price of $15 the season, and $25 to insure—$10 will be charged for the single service.

GLENDOWER, of high and pure blood, is a beautiful rich bay, 5 years old, nearly 16 hands high, very compactly made, fine bone and action, and rarely surpassed in form and substance. He has proved himself a sure breeder, and many of his colts can be seen this spring. He was sired by the celebrated race horse, "Rockingham," out of Dis Vernon. Rockingham was the full brother of John and Betsy Richards, all by Archy. [For his pedigree, see Turf Register.] *Dis Vernon was by Hambletonian's Jubilee*, out of Flora; Jubilee by Independence, out of Cygnet, by Diomed; Independence was by Old Fearnaught, out of Daily Line, by Sir Peter; Flora, dam of Dis Vernon, was by Hyder Ali, out of Fanny Bedford, (imported Bedford,) purchased by Mr. Brooke of Mantipike, at a large price, on account of her high character and stock.

Pasture on Grain will be furnished to mares from a distance at the usual rates, but no liability for escapes or accidents.

Irregular attendance, or parting with the mare, forfeits the insurance.

ANTHONY KENNEDY.

Elmwood, March 22, 1838.—tf.

Virginia, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in March, 1838:

Henry Nicely and Mary his wife, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

John Maurice Daugherty, Hamilton Daugherty, Samuel Daugherty, Ann Daugherty and Westy Daugherty, heirs and distributes of John Daugherty, dec'd. and John T. Cookus and Edmund T. Lee, Jr. DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, John Maurice Daugherty, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for 2 months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-House in the said town of Charlestown. A copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

March 22, 1838.

NOTICE.

I WISH to close all my accounts, (many of which have been standing over five years,) to the 1st of January last. "Those who are in favour of it, will please to signify the same by" giving us a call. If any disregard this notice until the 15th of next month, interest will be charged upon their accounts to defray the expense of an Agent. To those who have heretofore settled, or offered in any manner to settle their respective accounts, I tender my sincerest thanks, and pledge my best services, at all times and under all circumstances.

SAMUEL C. SNYDER.

Charlestown, March 22, 1838.

WANTED,

A YOUTH of the age of from 14 to 17, who writes a good hand, and is well acquainted with figures, and of good standing, will find a good situation in a Store, by applying to the PRINTER.

March 22, 1838.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by Edward Beall, on the 5th day of February, 1835, and now of record in the county court of Jefferson, to secure a certain debt therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on *Saturday the 7th day of April next*, before the door of Fitzsimmons's hotel, at Harpers-Ferry, a variety of

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

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

JOSEPH L. RUSSELL,
Trustee.

March 22, 1838.

FRESH CANDY.

A FRESH supply of assorted CANDY, just received and for sale, at the Drug Store of

J. J. H. STRAITH.

March 22, 1838.

LOST,

ON or about the 20th of January last, a LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing 83 TICKETS in Shafer's Real and Personal Property Lottery, of the following numbers:

88, 69, 263, 297, 442, 651, 700, 1019, 1075, *1269, 1475, 1500, 1963, 1979, 1976, 2170, 2172, 2173, 2174, 4017, 4043, 4119, 4153, 4159, 4163, 4174, 4176, 4181, 4182, 4185, 4186, 4192, 4211, 4326, 4362, 4387, 4414, 4444, 4592, 4670, 4715, 4767, 4799, 4839, 4913, 4914, 4923, 4927, 4941, 4943, 5108, 5121, 5127, 5130, 5133, 5736, 5954, 5968, 5971, 5972, 5973, 5977, 5987, 5998, 6542, 6543, 6544, 6546, 6548, 6549, 6550, 7141, 7142, 7144, 7146, 7147, 7148, 7459, 7463, 7467, 7475, 7485, 7486.

All persons are warned from purchasing or taking any of the above numbered tickets, as the Trustees of said Lottery have been informed of the fact of their being lost, and have accordingly noted them as such. A suitable reward will be given to any person finding the same and returning them to the subscriber, living in Shepherdstown, Va.

ALEXANDER SHAFER.

March 15, 1838.—4t

PHILIP W. LOWRY,
COMMISSION, PRODUCE, AND FORWARDING
WAREHOUSE,

No. 75, Bowley's Wharf, South-Street,
BALTIMORE.

REFER to—Tiffany, Duvall & Co., Baltimore. John Gill, Esq., Baltimore. Peter Wager, Esq., Philadelphia. John Miles, Esq., Philadelphia. Gerard B. Wager, Esq., Harpers-Ferry, Va. H. N. Swayne, Columbus, Ohio. H. Y. Slaymaker, Margaretta Furnace, Pa. Adam Reigart, Esq. Lancaster, Pa.

March 15, 1838.

JEFFERSON LAND
For Sale.

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

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.

Potatoes & Timothy Seed.

A FEW bushels of POTATOES, raised from the seed of the Potato Apple—Also, a few bushels of prime TIMOTHY SEED—for sale by the subscriber, two miles west of Charlestown.

JONATHAN BURNS.

March 15, 1838.—3t

BAR IRON.

THE subscribers have just received 10 TONS of plough and hammered BAR IRON, from Pennsylvania, which they offer at a low price for cash, and cash only. JOHN N. LANE & WEBB.

Shepherds-Town, March 15, 1838.

A TEACHER WANTED.

A GOOD English Teacher, of unquestionable habits, who will devote his whole attention to his schools, will find good encouragement in the neighborhood of Halltown. Application to be made to

HENRY MOLER.

March 15, 1838.—3t.

NOTICE.

I WOULD remind those who gave their obligations, at the sale of the Reverend JAMES BLACK, that the credit given, expires on the 30th of the present month (March.) The Notes are all in my possession, with positive instructions that if not paid when due, suits must be brought indiscriminately.

ABRAHAM SNYDER.

N. B. To oblige those indebted in Shepherdstown and neighbourhood, I will meet them at Daniel Entler's Tavern, on Saturday the 31st instant. Others will please call at my residence, and avoid trouble.

March 15, 1838.—3t A. S.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public auction, on *Wednesday the 28th instant*, at Hazelfield, one mile north of David Moore's blacksmith shop, and 2 miles south of Walper's Cross-Roads,

Several Horses and Brood Mares,
Eight Milch Cows, 3 with Calves,
Twenty head of Stock Cattle,
Forty head of half-bred Merino Sheep,
A number of HOGS,
One Barouche and Harness,
New wood-work for the running gears of a wagon,
One Grain Threshing Machine,
One Corn Shelling Machine,
Sixty bushels prime Mercer Potatoes,
70 do. do. do. do. for seed,
Clover Seed, Clover and Timothy Hay,
One Patent Cutting Box, one Grain Roller,
Barshear, single & double-shovel Ploughs,
A quantity of old Iron, and other articles too tedious to particularize.

A credit until the 1st of October next will be given on all sums of $5 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Under that sum, the cash will be required.

WM. FLANAGAN.

March 8, 1838.

60,000 DOLLARS!!

15 Drawn Nos. in each package of 25 Tickets.

Alexandria Lottery,

CLASS No. 1, for 1838—

LAND FOR SALE,
In Jefferson County, Va.

THE undersigned offer for sale, that rich and beautiful FARM near Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Virginia, on which Mr. John Sigler, Sen'r, has resided for many years. It contains about

Two Hundred Acres,

as ample portion of which is heavily clothed with Timber, the whole well fenced, and the Cleared Land in a high state of cultivation. Upon the farm there are a comfortable Brick Dwelling, a Barn, and other Out Houses, a fine Orchard, and an abundance of pure water near the house. A stream of water flows through some of the fields from a spring upon the farm, that is hardly surpassed in size and beauty by any in the county. The farm lies upon the road from Shepherdstown to Harpers-Ferry, about two miles from the former, and eight from the latter place, and presents as many advantages as any in the county of its size. Also, a tract of about

One Hundred and Eighty Acres,

upon the "Scrabble road," about three miles North of Shepherdstown. Upon this tract, there is a great quantity of large and thrifty Timber; the cleared land is rich, and in a high state of cultivation, being a part of the "Falk farm," which is one of the most celebrated for fertility in the county. These lands are the property of Walter B. Selby, Esq., who has authorized the undersigned to offer them for sale. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call upon either of the undersigned, who will at any time have the lands shown to them; and any letters addressed to either of the undersigned on the subject, will receive prompt attention.

If the lands be not sold at private sale before the 5th day of May next, they will on that day, be offered at public sale, before the door of the Globe Hotel in Shepherdstown.

The terms of sale on that day, will be for the first farm $4000, for the second $3500 of the purchase money, to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in three equal payments, to be made in 8, 12, and 24 months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale. The deferred payments to be secured by bonds and deeds of trust on the lands.

J. F. HAMTRAMCK,
HENRY BERRY.

Shepherdstown,
March 15, 1838.—1s.

Commissioner's Sale of LAND.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Frederick County, rendered at the last May Term of the said Court, in the suit of Jacob Hess and William Taylor, Executors of Peter Hoover, dec'd, against Walter B. Selby and others, the undersigned will, on *Saturday the 12th day of May next*, at Daniel Butler's Tavern, in Shepherdstown, proceed to sell, at public auction, the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Jefferson County, about two miles from, Shepherdstown, the property of the said Walter B. Selby, to wit:

A TRACT OF 85 ACRES,

Conveyed to said Selby by Rawleigh Morgan and Lydia his wife, by deed bearing date April 28th, 1800. A tract containing

FIVE AND ONE HALF ACRES,

conveyed to said Selby by the same persons, by deed dated December 22d, 1802. A tract containing

Nine Acres, One Rood, and Ten Poles,

conveyed to said Selby by Peter Hoover, by deed bearing date January 14th, 1811. The undivided third part of a tract of land containing

Two Hundred Acres,

which was conveyed to said Selby by Rawleigh Morgan, Jr., by deed bearing date October 25, 1811: A tract containing

FIFTY ACRES,

being the fourth part of a larger tract containing 200 Acres, which fourth part was conveyed to the said Selby by William Morgan, Jun'r, by deed bearing date January 8th, 1813; and a tract containing

FIFTY ACRES,

being the fourth part of a larger tract containing 200 Acres, which said tract of 50 Acres was conveyed to the said Selby by Simon Morgan, by deed bearing date 4th of February, 1814.

The terms of sale will be as follows, to wit: One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in three equal payments, to be made in eight, sixteen, and twenty-four months, counting from the day of sale. The deferred payments to be secured by obligations, with good personal security, and the title to the said lands will be retained as further security.

HENRY BERRY,
Special Com'r.

Shepherdstown,
March 15, 1838.—1s.

CARTER'S HOTEL.

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

"HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT"

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

J. N. CARTER, *Agent.*

Nov. 9, 1837.

Harpers-Ferry Hotel.

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

Nov. 23, 1837.

BOOK BINDERY.

A. SCHIFFELY, Harper's-Ferry, late of John N. Gall, Esq. Winchester, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to execute all kinds of *BOOK BINDING and PAPER RULING.*

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

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

☞ Books made to order will be *warranted*

Winchester, Dec. 21, 1837.—6m.

LAST NOTICE.

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

DANIEL SNYDER.

Jan. 18, 1838—tf.

Hay and Clover Seed.

I HAVE for sale, 20 tons of good Timothy HAY, and 30 bushels of prime clean CLOVER SEED.

JAMES WYSONG.

March 1, 1838.

PUBLIC SALE,
Of Valuable Real Estate.

WILL be sold by the undersigned, at the late residence of Joel Ward, dec'd, on Mill Creek, Berkeley county, Virginia, *on Thursday, the 22d day of March*, a valuable

Merchant & Grist Mill,

with SAW MILL attached, and four several TRACTS OF LAND, belonging to the estate of the said deceased. The Mill has three run of stones, and is in complete order for manufacturing wheat into flour, or for grinding corn.—It has 18-feet over-shot wheels, with a sufficiency of water to grind at all seasons. There is a dwelling house and about twenty Acres of Land attached to the Mill property.

One of the above named tracts contains

150 Acres of LAND,

and is situated 14 miles west of the Mill—is first-rate limestone Land—30 acres cleared, and the balance heavily covered with timber.

Another tract adjoining the Mill property, containing

250 *Acres of Land*,

situate on both sides of Mill Creek, a part of which is limestone land, a considerable portion of creek bottom, and the balance slate land of the best quality. The improvements are a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, a Corn House, and *LOG BARN*. There is also upon this tract, a sufficient quantity of timber, and a never failing spring of limestone water.

The two remaining tracts adjoin each other, and are supposed to contain, each

100 ACRES,

more or less, and are well watered by three never failing springs of water, and a sufficient quantity of wood land. These two tracts are situated 11 miles east of the mill, on the road leading from Darkesville to Smithfield.

Persons wishing to view the property, can call upon Alfred Ross, who will walk upon them at any time.

☞ The terms of sale will be moderate and made known on the day.

CHARLES J. FAULKNER,
ALFRED ROSS, *Adm'rs,*
with the will annexed, of J. Ward, dec'd.

March 1, 1838—3t.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE TAN YARD PROPERTY, &c.
At Harpers-Ferry.

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

TAN-YARD,

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

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

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

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

ANDREW HUNTER,
Special Comm'r.

Feb. 1, 1838.

Public Sale.

INTENDING to remove to the West in a short time, the subscriber will sell, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at his residence near Cameron's Depot, mid-way between Charlestown and Smithfield, *on Tuesday the 27th of this month*, a variety of Personal Property, amongst which are

Two Cows, some Hogs,
About 1000 weight of Bacon,
Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of
Bureaus, a Secretary, Tables, Chairs,
A good Eight-day Clock,
A ten-plate Stove, Kitchen Utensils,
And a variety of other articles unnecessary to mention.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over $5, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Sums under $5, must be cash. Sale to commence between 10 and 11 o'clock.

JOHN GARDNER.

March 8, 1838.

Public Sale.

INTENDING to rent my farm out, I will sell, on the highest bidder, at my residence in Shenandoah Valley, one mile southwest of Harpers-Ferry, on the west side of the Blue-Ridge, on *Thursday the 22d day of this month*, (*March*,) a variety of Personal Property, amongst which, are—

Four *excellent* Work Horses,
One three-year old Colt,
Two pair of hind Gears, 3-do. fore Gears,
Three bar-shear & 3 double-shovel Ploughs
Four single-shovel Ploughs; Harrows,
One Cutting-Box,—and many other Farming Utensils.

Also—Twenty head of Hogs and Sheep.
Thirty-five bushels of Oats,
Fifty bushels of Rye,
A set of Blacksmith's Tools, with a pair of Bellows, &c.

Nine months credit will be given on all sums of $5 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Sums under $5, cash. No property to be removed until the terms of sale be complied with.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

CATHARINE NISWANNER.

March 15, 1838.

Clarke County Land FOR SALE.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ONE ACRES OF LAND lying about two miles east from the Opequon, adjoining the land of Mr. Jones, (formerly Charles Butler's,) and the land of John Hay, and others. Two Hundred and Twenty Acres cleared and under fence, the balance in Timber. This land lies well to the morning sun, and very little broken with stone. Any person wishing to purchase will apply to David Fry, Jr., or Lewis Fry, living near Smithfield, Jefferson County, Va.

ALSO,

One House and Lot, in the town of Smithfield, two stories high, and opposite Dr. Samuel Scheller's residence.

Feb. 22, 1838—tf.

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.

PRINCE WILLIAM.

NOT having succeeded in the sale of this fine animal, I will offer his services to the public the ensuing season, at a very low rate for one of his high blood. It is due to myself to mention, that since my late publication, I have learned that this horse was foaled when his dam was in the possession of Mr. Baylis Grigsby of Fauquier County.—Both dam and sire were, however, rented by the late Joseph Lewis. As to his pedigree, the public will see by the certificate of Mr. Grisby, which I subjoin below, that it does not differ in the slightest degree from the one lately published by me. It will be seen by the certificate of Mr. Grisby that he holds this horse in high estimation; and it is to be the more regarded since it was entirely gratuitous, as I only requested him to certify to the correctness of the pedigree which was recently published. The commendation of this highly respectable gentleman, renders any thing more unnecessary to establish his merits. As regards the appearance of the horse, I have that to the judgment of breeders. I have always deemed it idle for the owner of a horse to attempt to form opinions for others to be governed by in relation to him. I have certificates in my possession which go to establish this horse as a foal getter. As this horse has made but two seasons, (as I was informed by the gentleman of whom I purchased him,) he is now in the vigor of his days, and consequently might be pronounced a sure foal-getter. I will now, therefore, give the public, anew, his pedigree, which was certified before Dr. R. E. Payton, a Justice of the Peace, of Fauquier County.

PRINCE WILLIAM was got by Potomac, and he by Wilk's Potomac, who was one of the best get of *Diomede*. *Potomac's dam* by Sterling, [illegible] Partner, g. g. g. g. dam by Janus, sheby imp. Valiant, and she by Jolly Rogers, out-of-an imp. mare, the property of Peter Randolph, Esq. Prince William's dam was Zantippe, who was by Imp. Hamilton, his g. g. dam by Jim Crack, and g. g. dam by Medley, &c.

I certify that the above is a correct pedigree of Prince William, who was raised by me; and I further certify, that he is one of the best game horses in America, and that his blood is as pure as that of any other horse, having not a stain in it. As witness, &c. this 3d of March, 1838.

BAYLIS GRIGSBY,
Fauquier County, Va.

TERMS.—The season will commence on the 1st day of April, and terminate on the 1st day of July. He will attend at the stable of Mr. G. H. Norris, within one mile of Battletown, on Monday and Tuesday in each week; on Thursday and Friday, at the stable of Mr. Thomas B. Washington, within three miles of Charlestown; and at the residence of the subscriber, on Wednesdays and Saturdays,—at $10 the season, (but $8 will be received, if paid entirely in advance,) $15 insurance, and $4 the leap, and 25 cents to the groom (to be sent with the mare.) Irregular attendance at the stand, or parting with the mare, will forfeit the insurance.

Each gentleman breeding from this horse, will be required to state, in writing, which of the above terms he accepts, so as to *prevent* misunderstandings.

R. S. BLACKBURN.

March 15, 1838.

CHANTICLEER,

A BEAUTIFUL dark brown, sixteen hands high, of fine form and action, 12 years old this spring, full brother to old Isabella, (the dam of Anvil, Martha Washington and Picton,) will stand the ensuing season, commencing on the 1st of March and ending on the 1st of July, at the stable and under the direction of Thomas G. Baylor, one mile from Leetown, Jefferson County, Virginia, immediately on the Smithfield and Shepherdstown Turnpike road, at $25 the season, which may be discharged by the payment of $15, if paid within the season, and $30 to insure a mare in foal. Parting with the mare or irregular attendance at the stand forfeits the insurance. In every case, $1 (cash) to the groom, to be sent with the mare. Gentlemen from a distance sending mares, will please state by letter, whether they wish them put by the season or insurance. Address Thomas D. Baylor, Leetown.

RICHARD G. BAYLOR.

March 15, 1838.

UNCAS.

HAVING procured, with a good deal of trouble, the celebrated and remarkably fine IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT-HORNED BULL "UNCAS," bred and raised by Samuel Canby, Esq. of Woodside, Delaware, I also offer his services to the public, at the moderate price of $5 for each Cow.

"UNCAS" is descended from the highest and purest blood of England, and a family of cattle remarkable for every thing that constitutes a valuable breed, but particularly distinguished for their great milking qualities, his grand dam being the celebrated cow "Flora," the property of Mr. Barnitz, of York, Pa., known to make 24 pounds of butter a week.

I deem it altogether unnecessary to say any thing more in praise of "Uncas," as his pedigree and appearance will sustain his character as an animal unsurpassed by any ever brought into this country. The subjoined is the pedigree and certificate of his former proprietor, Mr. Canby.

Cows sent from a distance will be carefully attended to, and pasture furnished at the common rates.

ANTHONY KENNEDY.

Elmwood, March 1, 1838.

UNCAS, (white,) bred by Samuel Canby of Woodside, Delaware, calved May 3d, 1834; by *Leon*, dam *Prudence*, (a very deep milker,) by Parson; g. g. dam Patience, by Parson; g. g. g. dam Stella, by Lothario; g. g. g. g. dam Denton, (Sir gave 40 quarts milk per day.)

"LEON," got by the imported bull Gloucester; dam the celebrated cow Flora.

"GLOUCESTER," was imported in July, 1826, by Mr. J. H. Powell, calved Feb. 28th, 1825, (bred by J. Whitaker, Esq. one of the most celebrated breeders in England,) by Frederick, dam Adela, (bred by Mr. Whitaker; gave with her first calf 24 quarts per day;) by Orpheus; g. d. Alfred, (bred by Mr. Hustler, gave 36 quarts a day;) g. g. d. Alfred, (600 guineas was refused for Alfred;) gr. g. d. by Windsor; gr. gr. d. Old Daisy, (bred by Mr. C. Collings, gave 32 quarts daily,) by Favourite, sire of Lometa; gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Punch; gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Hubback.

"FLORA," (dam of Leon,) was got by Sampson, dam Betty, g. d. Old Betty; Sampson by son of Ossian, d. by Comet; Ossian by Favourite; Favourite by Bolingbroke, d. Phœnix; by Fellajane; g. d. by Alcock's Bull; g. g. d. by Smith's Bull; gr. gr. d. by Jolly's Bull.

"PARSON," got by Bishop, dam Moss Rose, (imported in 1821, bred by Mr. Ashcroft,) got by Phenomenon.

"BISHOP," bred by Mr. Curwen, in England; got by Wellington; d. Arbutus, (bred by Mr. Gibson,) by Harlequin; g. d. by Yarborough; gr. g. d. by Duke; gr. gr. g. d. by Jobling's Traveller; gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Bolingbroke.

"LOTHARIO," begotten in England by George, dam Moss Rose, (imported in 1822,) by Phenomenon.

"GEORGE," got by Phenomenon, dam by Favourite; g. d. by H. Allison's Grey; gr. g. d. by F. Charge's Old Grey.

"DENTON," imported in 1817, bred by Mr. Wetherell; got by Old Denton, dam by Baronet; g. d. by Cripple; gr. g. d. by Irishman.

"OLD DENTON," was got by the celebrated "Comet," who sold at Mr. Colling's sale for 1000 guineas.

I certify the above pedigree to be correct.

SAMUEL CANBY.

Woodside, Feb. 14th, 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 26, 1836.—tf.

PAMUNKY.

THIS splendid, thoroughbred, and superior Stallion, bred by William F. Wickham, of Richmond, a beautiful blood bay, with black legs, mane and tail, no white about him except a small star in the forehead, full fifteen hands and three inches high, of great beauty, fine size and bone, whose pedigree, as will be seen below, is not surpassed by any horse, will stand the present season at my stable, near Winchester, Virginia, at *Fifteen Dollars the single leap*, if paid within the season, if not paid then, the season price will be charged; *Twenty-five Dollars the season*, to be paid by the first day of July, and *Forty Dollars for insurance*, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal—parting with the mare, her death, or irregular attendance at the stand, forfeits the insurance. Fifty cents cash to the Groom, to be sent with each mare.

Taking into consideration the hard times, and to afford farmers as well as breeders an opportunity of raising blood stock from Pamunky, I have put him at a much lower price than a horse of his high standing as a racer and foal-getter ought to stand.

Good pasturage and provender of every description will be furnished for mares from a distance on moderate terms. Every possible care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be accountable for them.

HECTOR BELL.

PERFORMANCES.

In the spring of 1831, when three years old, lame and in bad condition, he ran mile heats at Tree Hill with Trifle and several others; he was third in the race, who by Mr. Wm. Minge's Molly Howell, in three heats. [For particulars see American Turf Register, June No. 1831, vol. 2, p. 413.] In the ensuing fall he ran at New Market, [Petersburg,] two mile heats, winning his race in three heats, beating Mr. Goode's colt by Eclipse, Mr. Wm. Johnson's Clifford by Sir Charles, and received forfeit from [illegible] refusing to see Outlaw. The next spring his [illegible] Bayard; he ran the two miles in 3m. 57s.; the one mile in 1m. 55s., on a dead heavy sandy course; in this trial Pamunky sustained an injury—so much so, that he was never clear of lameness. A few weeks after, he ran at Fairfield, four mile heats, and was beaten by Zinganee and Collier—Bonnets O'Blue was entered but did not start.

A few days after, he ran at Broad Rock, three mile heats, still very lame, against Golish, Collier, Malcolm, and Mr. Goode's mare; in the second heat, in the third mile, closely contesting the heat, he sprung his sinews, broke down, and finally terminated his racing career.

PEDIGREE.

PAMUNKY was foaled in the spring of 1823—he was got by American Eclipse, (the N. York Horse,)—his dam Atalanta (Drummond's,) was by Sir Archy, his grand dam the famous race mare Bellona, by Sir Harry; g. g. dam by Melzar; g. g. g. dam Jet, by Haynes's Flimnap; g. g. g. g. dam Diana by Claudius; g. g. g. g. g. dam Sally Painter by Sterling; g. g. g. g. g. g. dam Old Silver, imported, as was Sterling, and both by Belsize Arabian. For a more particular account of Jet and her pedigree, see American Turf Register, vol. 2, p. 300.

CERTIFICATES.

PAMUNKY'S colts were three years old last spring, four of which have been trained, and six all winners. One of them is the most promising colt in the lower country—his owner, after winning his stake at Tree Hill, refused 3000 dollars for him. I deem it nothing more than ample justice to Pamunky to say that he was a race horse of the first order, and I do assert with propriety, that, previous to his injury, he was the best race horse I ever trained.

THOMAS DOSWELL.

Hanover County, Va. Feb. 1st, 1838.

We do certify, in the spring of 1832, at Major Thomas Doswell's, we saw a trial of two miles, and then a single mile, with Bayard and Pamunky; the former was considered a first rate two mile horse; Pamunky beat Bayard the two miles, running in the rear for 1½ miles; he half an hour after, they ran a mile; and Pamunky beat Bayard a few feet. We believed Pamunky to be a better horse at that time than Bayard; the two miles were in 3m. 57s. and the mile in 1m. 55s. We believe Pamunky was injured in that trial, and in a few weeks after broke down.

Given under our hands this 23d day of December, 1832.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Jr.
HARDIN BURNLEY,
WILLIAM L. WHITE.

PAMUNKY, when a yearling, was lame for three or four months, in, I think, his right fore foot—I supposed it was from a kick of a mule colt that it was in the same pasture with him.—You may remember that, when first put in training, after any severe exercise, that leg puffed, and I always thought it was owing to the injury I have mentioned. It was in that leg he broke down. I always doubted whether he would not fall there—a circumstance which made me more willing to part with him before his first race—and I preferred selling him to you who knew all the circumstances. Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. WICKHAM.

Major Th. Doswell. *8th March, 1835.*

☞ The season has commenced, and will end on the 1st day of July.

Clarke Co., March 15, 1838.

INDUSTRY, JR.

A THOROUGH bred son of old Industry, bred by Dr. Charles Duvall, of Prince George co., Md., will also stand at my stable, at *Fifteen Dollars* the single leap, to be paid within the season; if not paid then, the season price will be charged; *Twenty-five Dollars* the season, payable on the first of July, and *Forty Dollars* to insure, payable as soon as the mare is known to be with foal—parting with the mare, her death, or irregular attendance at the stand, forfeits the insurance.

FIFTY CENTS cash to the groom, to be sent with each mare.

INDUSTRY, Jr. is a beautiful dark bay, 15 hands 3 inches high, 7 years old this spring, out of Louisa Semmes, whose pedigree can be seen below.

HECTOR BELL.

Washington City, March 10, 1837.

Dear Sir:—I send you the pedigree of Louisa Semmes, the dam of Industry, Jr.—She was by Ratler, her dam by Oscar, her grand dam by grey Diomed, her g. grand dam by Hall's Union; her g. g. grand dam by Othello, Junifer, Morton's Traveller, Selima by the Godolphi Arabian—this is a true copy of a certificate of Mr. George Sammes, her owner, and I will venture to say a richer pedigree cannot be produced. I also send you a certificate of his training and trial. Prince George beat fast fall his half sister Atalanta, as I think you have heard, at three heats, four miles, it being her first race. He afterwards beat Cippus, Post Boy, and others. Be pleased to accept my best wishes for yourself and Industry, Jr.

Yours, very respectfully,

CHARLES DUVALL.

Prince George County, March 10, 1837.

Dear Sir:—The bay colt Industry, jr. now in your possession, was put in training the fall of 1834, but was turned out in consequence of being seized with the colt's distemper of an inveterate character, (of which he did not recover for 12 months,) last fall put him in training again, and after a few weeks preparation gave him a two mile trial with Prince George, his half brother; it was closely contested and performed in good time. It was not repeated in consequence of Industry, jr. receiving an injury in the right fore ancle; he did not get another gallop.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

CHARLES DUVALL.

☞ Gentlemen sending mares by servants, must tender written directions which horse they are to go to.

Clarke County, March 15, 1838.

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.

FELT.

This very celebrated and unsurpassed English Race Horse and Stallion,

RECENTLY selected by me in England for his brilliant career on the turf, his fine bone and size, his exceedingly rich, fashionable, and running pedigree, and many other recommendations not often met with, is a remarkably rich and handsome bay horse, near 16 hands high, with fine bone and action, great power and substance, excellent and clean limbs, and an uncommonly full carcass. In blood, performances and power as a Race Horse, he has no superior as a cross for our American mares, being of a family celebrated both for its *speed* and its *game*, and combining the best blood of all England—as Pruneella, from whom are descended Waxy Pope, Whalebone, Whisker, and a host of others; Young Giantess, from whom came Priam and Muley; and from Selim (the sire of Sultan, now covering at $250,) own brother to Rubens (the grand sire of Camarina,) and Castrel (grand sire of Queen of Trumps, only winner of both Oaks and St. Leger,) and running back to Matchem's grand dam.

Gentlemen are invited to examine Felt's history in the American Turf Register, vol. 7, page 298, from which the following extracts are made:

"FELT, foaled in 1825, was by Langar, (a first rate runner *all distances*, and now a favorite stallion; his dam, Steam, (dam also of Fogg, who sold for near $25,000; Fanatic, Flame, Flea, Foam and others,) own sister to Starch by Waxy Pope—her dam, Miss Stavely, (a capital runner, *all distances*, and the dam also of Starch, Steel, and several other excellent racers,) was got by Shuttle out of a Drone mare, (the dam of Staveley, winner of the great St. Leger, Sligo, Harefoot and other winners)—Langar was by Selim (brother to Castrel and Rubens) dam by Walton—Young Giantess (the best brood mare of her day, the dam of Sorcerer, Eleanor, Julia, [illegible] winning 60 races) by Waxy—Young Giantess by Matchem; known as a winner and sire, and with the second Duke of Bolton (now [illegible] $2000) being got by the same horse of their dams by own brothers—Langar is the sire of several *first rates*. Eleanor, best mare of her day and the only winner of both Derby and Oaks, Priam of Muley; g. d. of Buxborough, Margrave, and Leviathan. Waxy Pope was by Waxy; his dam Prunella, (dam also of Penelope, Pirasol, Pelisse, Podargus, Pioneer, Pledge, Pawn, Pincus, Xerxes, Pope Joan, *all Excellent*,) by Highflyer, Waxy Pope, called also Lord Sligo's Waxy, was not only winner of the Derby, but *First as a runner and stallion* in his day. Felt, at 4 years old, won 7 races out of 9 starts, being beat *short* distances and winning the extraordinary number of *five cups*, which I do not remember to have been done by any other horse—he beat many capital runners, among them Bolivar, Robin Hood, Clotilda, Fredgrick, (winner of the Derby,) Stofforth, Retriever, Lawnslettes, Perseverance, Dr. Faustus, (21 times winner,) Halston, (22 times winner,) Terror, (12 times winner,) Mona's Pride, Cistercian, Guide, &c. To very many of these horses he gave weight—won at fashionable courses, and generally made play, relying on his great stoutness and game."

Extracts from authentic English Registers and other sources.

"Felt started this year 9 times, and won 7 important races, 5 of which were Gold Cups, and ran second in the 8th race, being beat by a head, and beating the winner three or four times on other occasions. He won in Cups and stakes $15,000, and lost in all his racing career only four times. A most extraordinary and splendid performance, especially when it is considered that he frequently carried heavy extra weight."

The following strong evidence of his high character, is taken from the Sporting Magazine for 1830:

"Having this year recruited his stable with Lord Worcester's Felt, his Lordship has been a gallant winner—having with this horse, carried off both the great Tradesmen's Cups at Chester and Liverpool, and a Cup or two elsewhere. I wish he had another nag or two like his stable like Felt." "That Felt is a first rate one, will not, I fancy, be denied by any one—pp. 66, 256. *He beat more than 300 horses!*"

"Felt's career on the turf was so *brilliant* in *England*, that it caused his sire, Langar, (a capital 4 mile horse,) to be brought from Ireland to England, where he is now one of their *best* and *most popular stallions*. The last season he had 24 winning colts, that won 52 races, and among them was Elis, perhaps the best colt of his year, who won the great St. Leger and many other races. Langar is now covering mares by subscription at about $125, and making full seasons too." Felt is very like his sire in form, size, and marks, but is a good bay, while Langar is a chestnut. Langar is descended from the same stock as Priam, they being out of half sisters. Felt covered in 1836, about 100 mares at $50 season and $100 to insure, among them the celebrated Clara Fisher, Lady Lagrange, Gray Girl, imported Primula, imported Zillah, imported Schemer; full sister to Ubic and many other fine mares."

"I ask it to be borne in mind, that the colts of all the horses which we have imported, that are old enough and have been tried, fairly, are winners, and many of them capital winners in England, as Chateau Margaux, Luxborough, and Flexible. I will also call the attention of breeders to the running of the colts of such imported horses as have them old enough to run, and they will see them winning all over the United States, under every disadvantage. Can breeders of the blood horse any longer doubt the superiority of the thorough-bred and first rate English horse, (whence we derive 'in the native stock all that is good,') over the native Stallion!" Let facts speak, and judgment direct them."

A. T. B. MERRITT.

EXTRACT of a letter from Dr. Merritt, dated MAY 24, 1837.

"*I now predict* that in a few years, Felt will be one of the best Stallions in America. I am sure, from the appearance of Felt's colts here and in England, no horse can boast of a better or more promising progeny. They will be, in my opinion, very distinguished on the turf and under the saddle—yes, every where. The colts of the imported horses are winning all our stakes in the best possible style and manner.—Out of 10 races in which the imported horses' colts have started, they have won 9 races; and but for the unkind running of a colt, would have won the other race. There were 29 or 30 subscribers to the large Petersburg stakes—of these there were 8 or 9 by our horses—the rest (20 or upwards) by American Stallions. The colts by our horses ran 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, in the race won at 4 heats, track very heavy, and time good enough. It is allowed by all parties to be the best race ever made over the course. There were 12 subscribers to the other stake at New Market—4 by our horses, and 8 by natives, won at 2 heats by Major Ridley's colt, (by an imported horse,) in 1m. 53s. and in 1m. 56s., very *easily*. The colts by imported horses, run in the large stakes at Lawrenceville, $300 entrance, were placed 1st, 2d, and 3d in the race—there were as many or more natives than colts by imported horses. At Hellfield they won 3 stakes in first-rate time and style—*repeating* in 2 of them in 1m. and 52s., and *imported* colts contending for 2 of the races. Of our colts at Lawrenceville there were 3 subscribers, and only one colt by our horses equalized to start. Now you have in Felt, one of our very best imported horses, a better horse in my humble opinion than Luxborough or Fylde; and see how their colts run."

It will be seen by the annexed terms, that Dr. Merritt's liberality to this country has permitted Felt to make a season here much lower prices than he did in a country where he was justly a favorite, and had a crowded season. He will stand this season, (which has commenced, and will end the 1st of July) at my stable about 2½ miles east of Hadlestown, in Clarke county, Virginia, at $50 the season, to be paid on or before the 2d day of July next; and $75 insurance, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be in foal, (parting with the mare, or irregular attendance at the stand, forfeits the insurance;) and 50 cents cash to the groom, to be sent with the mare. Pasturage can be furnished at 50 cents per week, but I will not be accountable for accidents or escapes. Gentlemen wishing their mares fed on grain will give written directions to that effect, as it will be *purchased* and furnished at the neighborhood prices.

By letter or conversation with me, gentlemen can ascertain upon what conditions half and cold bred mares can be attended to by Felt for $30 the mare.

PRIVILEGES GRANTED.

Any gentleman putting five mares of his own will be entitled to the fifth mare gratis. A company of gentlemen putting six mares, and each one being accountable for *all*, will be entitled to the sixth mare gratis. At the *time* of the second performance, the owner of the mare may select either season or insurance. Gentlemen, when they send their mares, must write upon what terms they will put them. Mares not satisfied at the expiration of the season, will be permitted to go on to him free of further charge for his service until he leaves here, or some time in the fall. Mares put *last year* by the *leap or season*, and failing, may be insured this year to Felt at the season price, if their accounts shall have been paid up by the first July, 1837. Mares put this year by the season, and failing, may be insured the next year to any horse then standing at my stable at the price of the season of such horse, if their accounts for *this* year shall be settled at the expiration of *this* season. No mare will be entitled to these privileges and advantages unless the terms are strictly complied with.

JOSIAH WM. WARE.

Berryville, Clarke county,
March 1, 1838.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, December 5th, 1837:

Bearman and Brown, Trustees for William Cleveland, PLTFS.,

AGAINST

Daniel Snyder and others, DEFTS.,

IN CHANCERY.

BY consent of the parties, by their counsel, the report of Master Commissioner Worthington is recommitted generally to the said Commissioner, with instructions to make up and return a further report in vacation; and, by like consent of parties, this cause is submitted upon such further report, and any exceptions which may be filed thereto, to the Judge of this Court, who may make his decree, to be entered and recorded in vacation,—which decree is to have the same force and effect as if entered as a decree of this term.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clk.*

Commissioner's Office.

CHARLESTOWN, March 1st, 1838.

☞ PERSONS interested in the above recited order of Court, are hereby notified, that I shall attend at my Office aforesaid, on the days of executing the aforesaid order of Court,—when and where they are requested to attend with any papers, &c. that they may have to submit, connected with the suit.

R. WORTHINGTON,
Master Com'r.

March 1, 1838.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, June 26th, 1837:

Adam Snaker, adm'r, with the will annexed, of Stephen Mayers, deceased, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Nancy Shirley, widow, and late administratrix with the will annexed of William Shirley, dec'd, and others, DEFTS.,

IN CHANCERY.

(*Extract from Decree:*)

THE Court doth adjudge, order and decree, that Commissioner Worthington do examine, state and settle the accounts of Nancy Shirley, administratrix with the will annexed of William Shirley, deceased, and also the accounts of Joseph Starry, administrator *de bonis non*, with the will annexed of said Shirley,—that the said Commissioner do also take an account of the real estate of the said William Shirley, of the value and annual rents thereof;—that he also take an account of all the debts, yet outstanding and due from the estate of the said Shirley, including that of the complainant, stating their character and dignity—together with such special statements as he may deem pertinent, or any of the parties may require to be made, and report to the Court in order to further proceedings.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Commissioner's Office,

CHARLESTOWN, March 1st, 1838.

☞ THE parties to the above mentioned suit, are hereby notified, that I shall attend at the Office aforesaid, *on Monday, the 2d day of next month, (April,)* for the purpose of taking the accounts by the above recited order directed—when and where they will attend with the necessary vouchers and statements.

R. WORTHINGTON,
Master Com'r.

March 1, 1838.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, June 26th, 1837:

James Duncanson and Andrew Hunter, Trustees for Wall and Duncanson, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Caleb Wall and Edward S. Duncanson, and others, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

UPON the motion of Coakley & Rochester & Co., *It is ordered*, That this case be recommitted to Commissioner Worthington, to audit other claims, which they, or other creditors of Wall & Duncanson, may submit, and which may be entitled to be paid if hereafter allowed by the Court out of any funds which may hereafter be in the hands of the Trustees,—and to make report thereof.

A true extract—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, Clk.

Commissioner's Office,

CHARLESTOWN, March 1st, 1838.

☞ PERSONS interested in the above recited order of Court, are hereby notified, that I shall attend at the office aforesaid, on *Tuesday, the 3d day of April next*, for the purpose of executing the aforesaid order of Court—when and where they are requested to attend with their claims against Wall & Duncanson, lawfully proven.

R. WORTHINGTON,
*Master Com