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

...rymen Black-smiths.
...ber will give constant employ-
... liberal wages (and pay the cash
...night if required) to one or two
...men Black-smiths.
...ake one or two APPRENTICES
...siness, in Charlestown, if appli-
...immediately.
THOMAS RAWLINS.
...—n.

...TER'S HOTEL,
...Charlestown, Va.
..., large, and commodious House,
...the main street, a short distance
...ourt-House, is now prepared to
...any on a large scale, in the best
...comfortable manner. Additions
...ave recently been made, and the
...with a view to accommodate the
...lic and others in a style and man-
...ed at any establishment West of
...
...tor's engagements at the Shanon-
...ill not interfere with the arrange-
...House—every department of
...ntinue to be conducted in a man-
...ntire satisfaction.
ISAAC N. CARTER, *Agent.*
...38.

NAME CHANGED.
...N PATENT SP...
OINTMENT
...PIC

...Right Secured—Re-
...re of Imposition!
RICHMOND, VA., JULY 15, 1830.
...will be pleased to understand that I
...al discoverer of Judkins' Ointment,
...ietor of the patent from Sept. 1817,
...ation of the same; but having connect-
...h Dr. Judkins in the commencement,
...e Ointment to bear his name. The
...tent having expired on the 26th June,
...improvement in the same, and taken
...thereon. N. SHEPHERD.
...ictor aware that the ointment would
...hands, some of whom would proba-
...to make it, and knowing the differ-
...ess would render a trial of it abortive,
...ice be destroyed, the ointment fall in-
...under these considerations, secured the
...rtain remedy for those obstinate dis-
...which have so long baffled the skill
...ence.
Swellings of every description.
Sprains and Fevers of long standing.
Bad or *Glandular Tumors*, particularly
...ed tumors in women's breasts which
...minate in ulcerated cancers.
...or what some people know by the
...ne of every description.
Rheumatic Pains of the joints.
Scalds and *Burns* of every description or
...part situated.
...of all kinds. In this complaint, the
...plying the Ointment, must keep the
...ter.
Corns, or parts affected by frosts.
Cut Wounds.
...e of the best remedies for *Burns* and
...aces the pain and draws the fire out in
N. SHEPHERD.

...RSTONS—Sir: Having been in the ha-
...the Ointment prepared by you for a
...rs, now called Shepherd's Patent Oint-
...rly Judkins,) for wounds of various
...and cuts, frost bite, scalds and burns,
...it to be valuable, I have no hesitation
...ding it to the public. So highly do I
...t it has generally been an inmate in my
...ow that Mr. Herstons has been pro-
...anufacturer of this Ointment for years
...recently received the article directly
SAMPL. C. OWINGS,
...ery Stables, North Street, Baltimore.
...Oct. 6th, 1837.
...used it for horses' sore backs with
S. C. O.

...RSTONS—Believing it right for the be-
...ous suffering from injuries, to make
...e effected in using Shepherd's P. S.
...repared by C. Herstons, I now inform
...tle son of mine was thrown down and
...mon, and received a very serious in-
...f his knees—he entirely lost the use of
...lie on his back several days. Swelling
...tion ensued—various applications were
...no relief, until by advice of a friend I
...Ointment—by continuing the applica-
...y it made a perfect cure.
JOHN C. FRENCH,
No. 38, South Street, Baltimore.
...Herstons, Proprietor of Shepherd's
...ent.
...Frost Bites or Childains I have expe-
...ed effects. J. C. F.

From Bishop Waugh.
...m Mr. C. Herstons to be the proprie-
...h's Ointment for several years during
...in Maryland, and the Ointment made
...ve been in much repute. It has been
...ed in my own family while living in
...d during my residence in this city,
R. WAUGH.
...Book Room, Mulberry-St.,
...York, May 29th, 1835.

PILES.
...ving Boonsboro, I had heard much of
...now Shepherd's P. S. O., in which
...fore the public as proprietor, and of
...ffiacy in cures on persons with whom
...quainted. Since my residence in Bal-
...performed a cure on a friend of mine
...piles. Having myself been a sufferer
...rs with this distressing disease, I now
...y applied your Ointment to my own
...Ointment. I can say it stands a per-
...Boonsboro, Washington Co., Md.
...Ointment for sale at Lombard street,
...rstons, Frederick Co'y, Md. proprietor
...P. S. Ointment.

John Tyson, member of Congress.
...WASHINGTON, FEB. 22d, 1829.
...ing years, Pittsburg, Pa., Mr.
...there was sold, for a good deal less time,
...ds to a very considerable amount, which
...r Ointment prepared by Mr. Judkins,
...rd's P. S. O., and which I now under-
...and sold by agents appointed by your-
...applied the Ointment, during the last
...ry severe species of chapped and wounded
...re to produce a cure in every instance.
...ing of the effect of the Ointment, I
...d unanimously be the case, when it may, and
...nothing so good for wounds of any de-
...may be proper to add, that the cure of
...wounds—burnings, given over by the
...nished physicians as incurable, and
...ed child would, without amputation,
...of the district, was under my immediate
...of the use of this Ointment, and the
...fine health, his limb affected by the in-
...restored to a perfect state of soundness.
...leg of an aged man, which had been
...exhibited one dreadful ulcerated sur-
...knee to the foot, and which for more
...s had been considered incurable, was
...mention these two cases which fell on
...diate notice and management, as a de-
...ce of the efficacy of this remedy in cases
...nd of ulcers. I have experienced as de-
...ood effect of this remedy to the cure of
...f every species of flesh wound. It seems
...ny one who will observe the operations
...ment, must be satisfied as to its benefi-
...t can with the utmost confidence,
...e use of this valuable remedy. I am,
...ectfully,
John Connor, Jr.

NEW-MARKET, FEB 21, 1831.
...TONS—Sir: I bought an article in Bal-
...g the name of Judkins' Ointment. I
...it that was returned to me, not being
...true it had not your name on the label
...ot, which I now understand is on the
...le, as made by you. This is to give
...the public may be guarded against an
...the kind.
&c. A. I. BARNEY.

...ssary that purchasers observe the fol-
...lowing
CAUTION.
...HERD'S PATENT SPECIFIC
...NT, prepared by C. HERSTONS,
...the Patent Right, whose written signa-
...on the outside wrapper of each pot.
...erchants and Druggists can get the
...le in Baltimore of R. J. Baker, Drug-
...f Howard & Fayette Streets, and Ro-
...son, Druggists, corner of Market &
...sts.
...Agents in Jefferson County.
...BROWN, *Charlestown,*
...AYS, *Harpers-*
...GINS, ...
...ly, to bring further suits
...ly prosecuted.

Virginia Free Press.

OUR COUNTRY—THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES—UNION AND LIBERTY.

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

VOL. 31. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1838. NO. 34.

THE POOR WOMAN'S APPEAL TO HER HUSBAND.

You took me Collin, when a girl,
Unto your home and heart,
To bear in all your after fate,
A fond and faithful part,
And, tell me, have I ever tried,
That duty to forego—
Or pined there was not joy for me,
When you were sunk in woe.

No!—I would rather share your grief,
Than any other's glee,
For though you're nothing to the world,
You're all the world to me.
You make a palace of my shed—
This rough hewn bench a throne
There's sunlight for me in your smile,
And music in your tone.

I look upon you when you sleep,
My eyes with tears grow dim,
To think that thus and you
Exhausting strength and soul—
Look down with mercy on him, Lord,
For thou canst make him whole."

And when, at last, relieving sleep
Has on my eyelid smiled,
How oft are they fixed on you,
In slumber by my child?
I take the little murmurer
That spoils my span of rest,
And feel it as a part of rule,
I lull upon my breast.

There's only one return I crave—
I may not need it long—
And it may soothe thee when I'm where
The wretched feel no wrong!
I ask not for a kinder tone—
For thou wert ever kind;
I ask not for less frugal fare—
My fare I do not mind.

I ask not for more gay attire—
If such as I have got
Suffice to make me fair to THEE,
For more I murmur not;
But I would ask some share of hours
That you at clubs bestow—
Of knowledge that you prize so much,
May I not something know?

Subtract from meetings among men
Each eve an hour for me—
Make me companion of your soul,
As I may surely be!
If you will read, I'll sit and work,
Then think when you're away
Less tedious I shall find the time,
Dear Collin, of your stay.

A meet companion soon I'll be
E'en for your studious hours,
And teacher of these little ones,
You call your cottage flowers—
And if we be not rich and great,
We may be wise and kind,
And as my heart can warm your heart,
So may my mind your mind.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXCHANGE BANK OF VIRGINIA.

Saturday was a memorable day in Norfolk. For years have our citizens desired to see a Bank of their own established among them, and, after years of trial and toil, the subject has at last been accomplished. The Exchange Bank of Virginia, unhurt by the recent disastrous crisis in monetary affairs, and fresh in its resources, opened its doors for business on Saturday.

The institution has made its debut under the most favorable auspices. Its stock cannot fail to be as profitable as that of any Bank in the Atlantic States. The position of the parent Bank here, and the wise location of its branches in Richmond, Petersburg, and Clarksville, ensure a prompt and profitable use of its banking capital. It will enlist in its behalf the interest of the James and Kanawha trade, of the Roanoke trade, as far as its shared by Petersburg, and the trade that belongs to our own port. It is universally conceded by business men that the bank capital of the State is not sufficient for the ordinary range of domestic business, and a moderate foreign trade. And if this be true, the present Banking institutions, each in its respective sphere, need fear no idle capital will remain long on hand. The Bank of Virginia, the Farmers' Bank, and the Exchange Bank, like three sisters equally entitled to the confidence of their common parents, and indulging toward each other the best feelings, will engage heartily in the new career that is opening upon them.—[*Norfolk Beacon.*

A Fatal Attempt at Lynching.—Vicksburg has been the scene of another disorderly and illegal proceeding, which resulted in bloodshed and death. The particulars are given at full length in the Register of Saturday last, but we have room merely for a general notice of the affray.

It seems that some ten or fifteen of the citizens of that place, who desired a lover of justice and good order, armed themselves with muskets, ropes &c. and proceeded, about 11 o'clock on Thursday evening, the 23d ultimo, to inflict summary justice upon a family of four Germans, named Felkenstein, (a father and three sons,) who lived in the upper part of the town, and who, it was said, kept a disorderly house.

They demanded admission. This being refused, they broke open the outer door and entered, J. A. Helt, a German, and an unusually rash and adventurous man, called to his comrades, "who will go in with me if I lead the way?" Several replied that they would. The family was in the upper story of the house. He commenced ascending the stairs, when, perhaps dreading the resistance of some one he saw, or more effectually to clear the way, he discharged one of his pistols and wounded one of the sons of Felkenstein severely in the neck and jaw. A volley of four or five shots was instantly returned. Helt fell dead, a piece of the skull being torn off, and almost the whole of the brains dashed out. His comrades, seeing him fall, took to their heels, and no more was seen of them. It is thought that the wounds of Felkenstein will not endanger his life. An inquest was held over the body of Helt, and a verdict given that he "came to his death by the hands of one of the three Felkensteins."

THE EASTERN STATES.—A gentleman who recently passed through the Western parts of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York, reports that there had been a considerable fall of rain, and that grain crops were good, particularly Corn. Potatoes also promise well. A favorable crop is also calculated upon in Maine.

POLITICAL.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

MR. CALHOUN'S CONSISTENCY!!

In his late letter, declining to attend the Barbecue given to Mr. Preston at Columbia, Mr. Calhoun says:

"Four years ago, on the removal of the deposites, I openly avowed in debate the principles and sentiments on which I acted at the late and extra sessions, and of consequence, *could take no other course, without palpably contradicting my recorded opinions*, and this without any change of principle or sentiment."

How much truth there is in this assertion, may be inferred from the following extract from his speech "four years ago," to which, notwithstanding it palpably contradicts his declaration, he [illegible] the incorporation of, which he *now affects so much* to dread:

"After a *full survey* of the whole subject, I see none, I can conjecture no means of extricating the country from its present danger, and to arrest its further increase, but a BANK—the agency of which, in some form or under some authority, is *indispensable*."

Thus "four years ago," he told us, "*after a full survey of the whole subject*," that he could neither see nor conjecture any means of extricating the country, but a *Bank*! Where was the Sub-Treasury scheme, which he now says he then supported? Could he not "see" nor "conjecture" how *that* would prove a "nation-saver"? Why, yes, he *did* think of it; but it was to reprobate and condemn, not to recommend and support it! And yet he now, with a cool impudence well calculated to deceive those whose confidence in the man induces them to take all that he says on trust, assures us that he could not now oppose the Sub-Treasury scheme without contradicting his "recorded opinions," expressed "four years ago!" Well, let us see what he said of this Sub-Treasury at that time. After declaring that a National Bank was the only means of extricating the country, he adverted to the Sub-Treasury system, *with the specie clause*, in the following language of condemnation:

"To give efficacy to this power [of regulating the coins,] then, some other must be combined with it. The most immediate and obvious, is that which has been suggested, of *excluding all but specie* in the receipts of the Government."

"But there is, in my opinion, a *strong, if not an insuperable objection* to this measure, resulting from the fact that an *exclusive receipt of specie in the Treasury*, would give it an efficacy and to prevent *extensive* SPECULATION and FRAUD, require an entire DISCONNECTION on the part of the Government with the BANKING SYSTEM in all its forms and a resort to the STRONG BOX as the means of preserving and guarding its funds—a means *if practicable at all*, in the present state of things, liable to the objection of being far less SAFE, ECONOMICAL and efficient than the present."

With these "recorded opinions," delivered "four years ago," staring him in the face, and presenting a broad and disgusting contrast to his course at the late extra session of Congress, Mr. Calhoun has the unblushing effronitery to maintain his perfect consistency, and to boast that he has "changed no opinion—abandoned no principle!" If he believes what he says, he is certainly laboring under a most singular hallucination; and if his friends will put in a plea of insanity for him, we will cheerfully accept, rather than pass on him the harsh judgment which he will deserve if his mind and memory be really unimpaired.

From the National Intelligencer.

"It is impossible to make heroes out of men who adopt the maxims and principles of cobblers and tinkers."—*Washington Globe.*

Would the haughty in power, the trumpeter of the administration party, condescend to visit within his walks the coblers and tinkers of the District of Columbia, he might yet be induced to form a higher opinion of *the lowly and humble*, and leave them with the deep conviction that there was to be found, among the humble and obscure, those who are not altogether dead to the feelings of sensibility and independence.

Who in God's creation ever heard of a epidemic raging among cobblers & tinkers, to cure which it was inevitably necessary to visit the *White Sulphur*, or any *other* Springs? No, no, let the truth be told; the cobblers and tinkers are differently employed, toiling from early morning until sunset to maintain their rank as honest men—as worthy, industrious, producing, and respectable citizens. As such, we resent the insult of being compared to the idle tribe of dandies who visit such places, and likewise to the ignorant and insulting blockhead who wrote the article alluded to. The industrious cobblers of the State of Maine [illegible] year's labor, value to the amount of fourteen millions and a half of dollars.

The Article in the Globe brings to my recollection a similar one that appeared in the London Times newspaper—the leading Tory bulldog of Europe—the unprincipled, debased, and prostituted Times—the advocate of any and every party who feel disposed, or have the means, to feed their voracious and insatiable appetite with gold. The article alluded to appeared at the time the Reform Bill was under discussion in the British House of Parliament, setting forth, in strong colors the impropriety of passing such a bill, stating that it would open the doors of admission to the British House of Commons for the shoemakers, tailors, and tinkers of Great Britain and Ireland; branding with the most degrading epithets the maxims and principles of a great portion of the laboring, industrious, and respectable people of England, Ireland, and Scotland. Such, we apprehend, are the opinions and feelings of the writer of the article that appeared in the Globe of the 21st of August towards a great portion of the respectable citizens of the United States.—What are the laboring, industrious, producing classes of this mighty empire to think of the leading Administration Journal treating their maxims and principles with such disrespect? Yes, and the Journal, too, which has so much to say, at all times, of democratic rights. It is something not unlike the outlaw, the reckless, blood-thirsty pirate at sea, who bears at his mast head the national flag as a token of the most sincere friendship, when, at the same time, he is making secret preparations to rob, plunder, and destroy—extending the right hand of friendship, when he has concealed, in the left, the dagger, only waiting the favorable opportunity to plunge it in the heart.

THE COBBLER IN WASHINGTON.

[The above communication is literally what it purports to be, the production of an honest working "cobbler," to whom we very cheerfully allow the opportunity of vindicating the class to which he belongs from unmerited obloquy and derision. *Editors Nat. Int.*]

HENRY CLAY.

From the New York Times.

The Post says:

"The friends of Mr. Clay, [illegible] are claiming, at least until the election be over, the title of democrats and disciples of Mr. Jefferson."

[illegible] before and after the election. The friends of Clay are the genuine, original, legitimate democrats. We remember democratic Harry these forty years; always for the people, always for the mechanics, *farmers, and manufacturers*. These are just the odds between Clay and Van Buren. Clay is a practical Democrat, one of the people; with the people, for the people. Van Buren is a professed democrat merely, but in feeling and in practice, so far as he dare, and so far as his situated capacity will permit, a real aristocrat; all for himself, nothing for us. He shuns the people, he neglects to answer their letters. No real democratic republican can get within a rod of him. I tried it myself last year. Every approach was chocked up, by such bitter old federalists as Wall and Buchanan, or by such new radicals as Ming and Slam. "Van Buren a democrat," ah? Yes, a painted democrat, as we sometimes plaster over a poor brick front, and check it off in the style of marble or granite. I tell you it is all a sham, a cheat: it won't last. Why as to his policy, every move of it has been to consolidate the three great pillars of Government into one solid column, and mount himself on the top, with the great national sword in one hand and the great treasure in the other, and from his mouth issuing orders to the legislature, and the judiciary, and the people to go or come, to fetch or carry, as shall please his own will. I remember when Van Buren was a democrat, before we gave him power and made a fool of him. The truth is, Van Buren is a soft brick and should have been laid in the inside work. He can't stand exposure, or great pressure, and now every body knows what a mistake we made.

But for Harry of the West, lord how he carries it, these forty years. Beat up by every sort of storm, and yet as sound a democrat as ever, outside and inside.—Who ever saw that great man lacing up corsets upon his body, to make it look like a Broadway dandy, and primping up his whiskers in the looking glass, with ladies slippers on his feet?

I say brother Mechanic—we have made a most culpable mistake, in putting such *spalt* timber into our great political edifice. Well we can't help it now—we must not, and will not tear it down. We have before us the pacific Conservative legal remedy, we must watch and prop up, and stay it as well as we can for three years more, and then we will remove this defective material, and replace it with the true old democratic stuff—HENRY CLAY.

AN OLD BUILDER.

JACKSON vs. VAN BUREN.

I hope no Treasury Notes will be issued. The Treasury drafts upon actual deposites are constitutional, and do not partake of paper credit as Treasury notes, which are subject to depreciation by the merchants and banks, and shavers and brokers, and will be, if issued, and the Government cannot avoid it. Different must it be with Treasury drafts drawn upon actual deposites; and from *the conduct of the banks and the merchants, they deserve no favours from the Government*, which they have attempted to disgrace, and destroy its credit both at home and abroad. It is the great working class that deserve protection from the frauds of the banks. Yours, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

The above is an extract from one of General Jackson's letters to Francis P. Blair, published in the Globe about twelve months since. The letter of which it forms a part was the first distinct announcement of what course the administration intended to pursue in relation to the currency.

Since the [illegible] administration has issued hearly millions of Treasury notes, and would have been glad of authority to issue as many more. Yet there are no practical men who [illegible] think of this disobedience to commands on the part of the successor in the presidency! *Twenty millions of paper credit* in less than twelve months, with the peremptory orders of the great Chief forbidding their issue, and denouncing them as unconstitutional! It is rank treason and treachery.

The Globe, speaking of Mr. Clay, says: "How a man can manage to keep himself "prominent in the public eye, with so "little intellectual capital, is a curious "phenomenon." Does the Globe forget how long Gen. Jackson, and the host of little great men who hung on his skirts, were kept prominent in the public eye, when compared with whom, intellectually, Mr. Clay is as the mid-day sun to the glow-worm? The Globe has made its friends believe a vast number of absurdities, but it can hardly convince them that Henry Clay, who, by the force of his own mighty genius, has risen from indigence and obscurity to the proudest heights of fame, without the aid of the meretricious glare of military glory, is deficient in mental power.

[*Lynchburg Virginian.*

A candidate for a high office in Maine having said, "I will go with my party if it goes to the devil," an editor in New York remarked, we label the above Loco Foco "the homeward bound."

The Administration have held on to Alabama, secured Missouri with a diminished majority in the Legislature, and *half* saved Illinois "by the skin of their teeth"—and this is all they have as yet to boast of in the revolution of the present year.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The friends of the Hon. WILLIAM J. GRAVES gave him a public dinner on his return to Louisville.

MISCELLANY.

The following touching and affectionate lines from the Knickerbocker are by the popular American novelist, W. G. SIMMS, Esq.

A PRAYER.

A thousand miles divide me from my child
A thousand trials keep us still apart;
And ere again her eyes in mine have smiled,
Cold, in the silent grave, may sleep my heart.
Oh, should this fate be mine—should the sharp shears
Nip me from life, and leave that dearest one—
Number her fondly, Father! with thy cares,
And, stranger-million will sacred hold her name,
Thou'lt watch most kindly o'er her, with a word
Of fondness, that shall soften every blame—
With dark misery; but, as some young flower,
The very winds should worship, guard her lot,
Smile ever on, and shield her with thy power.

ORIGINAL REMINISCENCES OF WASHINGTON:

And of the Congress which sat in Philadelphia while it was the President.

After a great deal of talking, and writing, and controversey, about the permanent seat of Congres under the present constitution, it was determined that Philadelphia should be honored with its presence for ten years; and that afterwards its permanent location should be in the city of Washington, where it now is. In the mean time the federal city was in building, and the legislature of Pennsylvania voted a sum of money to build a house for the President, perhaps with some hopes that this might help to keep the seat of the general government in the capital—for Philadelphia was then considered the capital of the State.—What was lately the University of Pennsylvania, was the structure erected for this purpose. But as soon as General Washington saw its dimensions, and a good while before it was finished, he let it be known that he would not occupy it—that he should certainly not go to the expense of purchasing furniture for such a dwelling. For it is to be understood, that in those days of stern republicanism, no body thought of Congress *furnishing* the President's house; or if perchance such a thought did enter into some aristocratic head, it was too unpopular to be uttered.

President Washington, therefore, rented a house of Mr. Robert Morris, in Market street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, on the south side, and furnished it handsomely, but not gorgeously. There he lived with Mrs. Washington, Mr. Lear, his private secretary and his wife, and Mrs. Washington's grandson, Custis, making a part of the family. Young Custis had a private tutor employed by the President, who was engaged to attend on his pupil one hour in the winter mornings, before breakfast; and who then commonly breakfasted with the President and his family. The President ate Indian cakes for breakfast, after the Virginia fashion, although buckwheat cakes were generally on the table.

Washington's dining parties were entertained in a very handsome style. His weekly dining day for company was Tuesday, and his dining hour was always four o'clock in the afternoon. His rule was to allow five minutes for the variation of clocks and watches, and then to go to the table, be present, or absent, whoever might. He kept his own door, and always exactly regulated. When lagging members of Congress came in, as they often did, after the guests had sat down to dinner, the President's only apology was, "Gentlemen, or Sir, we are too punctual for you. I have a cook who never asks whether the company has come, but whether the hour has come."

The company usually assembled in the drawing room, about fifteen or twenty minutes before dinner, and the President spoke to every guest personally on entering the room. He was always dressed in a suit of black, his hair powdered and tied in a black bag behind, with a very elegant dress sword, which he wore with immitable grace.

Mrs. Washington often, but not always, dined with the company, sat at the head of the table, and if, as was occasionally the case, there were other ladies present, they sat on each side of her. The private secretary sat at the foot of the table, and was expected to be specially attentive to all the guests. The President sat about half way from the head to the foot of the table, and on that side which would place Mrs. Washington, though distant from him, on his right hand. He always, unless a clergyman was present, asked a blessing at his own table, in a standing posture. If a clergyman was present, he was requested both to ask a blessing before, and to return thanks after dinner.

The centre of the table contained five or six large silver or plated waiters—those at the ends circular or rather oval at the one side, so as to make the arrangement correspond with the oval shape of the table. The waiters between the end pieces were in the form of parallelograms, the ends about one third part the length of the sides; and the whole of those waiters were filled with alabaster figures, about two feet high, taken from the ancient mythology; but none of them such as to offend, in the smallest degree, against delicacy. The waiters, between the dishes, were placed the various dishes, always without covers; and outside the dishes were the plates. A small roll of bread, enclosed in a napkin, was placed on the side of each plate.

The President, it is believed, generally dined on one dish, and that of a very simple kind. If offered something, either in the first or second course, which was very rich, his usual reply was, "that is too good for me."—He had a silver pint cup or mug of beer placed by his plate, which he drank out of while dining. He took one glass of wine during dinner, and commonly one after. He then retired (the ladies having gone a little before him,) and left his secretary to superintend the table till the wine bibbers of Congress had satisfied themselves with drinking. His wines were always the best that could be obtained.

Nothing could exceed the order with which his table was served—every servant knew what he was to do, and did it in the most quiet and useful manner. The dishes and plates were removed with a silence and speed that seemed like enchantment.

Mrs. Sigourney.—The "Religious Souvenir" for 1839, we learn from various papers, is to be edited by this esteemed and distinguished lady. She is a poetess, to whom our literary and religious public, will give some solid manifestation of their regard, by swelling the subscription to this beautiful annual. The valuable productions of her pen have given her a [illegible] poets on both [illegible] ney has frequently gratuitously furnished for our religious and benevolent societies their anniversary poems and hymns of the highest order, so now, as she is under the necessity to write, let the individuals of these societies come forward and give an expression worthy of her merits.—This work could not possibly be in better hands. It is to contain eight splendid engravings on steel from original designs, and is to be published early by Schofield and Voorhis, New York.

[*Christian Watch.*

DRYDEN.—Dryden who was notoriously poor, was one evening in company with the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Dorset, and some other nobleman of wit and genius. It happened that the conversation, which was literary, turned on the art of composition and elegance of style; and, after some debate, it was agreed that each party should write something on whatever subject chanced to strike his imagination, and place it under the candlestick for Mr. Dryden's judgment. Most of the company took uncommon pains to out do each other, while Lord Dorset, with much composure, wrote two or three lines; and carelessly threw them to the place agreed on. The rest having finished, the arbiter opened the leaves of their destiny. In going through the whole, he discovered strong marks of pleasure and satisfaction; but at one in particular, he seemed in raptures. "I must acknowledge," says Dryden "there are abundance of fine things in my hands, and such as do honor to the personages who wrote them; but I am under the indispensible necessity of giving the highest preference to my Lord Dorset. I must request that your lordship's will head it, and I believe all will be satisfied with my judgement:—

"I promise to pay John Dryden, or order, on demand, the sum of five hundred pounds. DORSET."

THE SLIDE OF ALPNACH.

It is a fact that there is a railroad in Europe where the speed of two hundred and sixteen miles an hour is ordinarily obtained—not indeed for passengers, but for timber! It is the celebrated slide of Alpnach, in the Alps, constructed for the purpose of conveying trees from the mountains to the Lake of Lucerne. The following is a description of this famous slide:

"This railroad, which was completed in the year 1818, is formed entirely of about 250,000 large pine trees, deprived of their bark, and united together in a very ingenius manner, without the aid of iron. It occupied 160 workmen during 18 months and cost 100,000 francs, or £4250. It is about three leagues, or forty-four thousand English feet long. It has a trough about six feet broad, and from three to six deep. Its bottom is formed of three trees, the middle of one of which has a groove cut in the direction of its length for receiving small rills of water, which are conducted into it from various places, for the purpose of diminishing the friction. The whole slide is sustained by about two thousand supports; and in many places it is attached in a very ingenious manner to the rugged precipices of granite. The direction of the slide is sometimes straight, sometimes zig-zag, with an inclination of from ten to eighteen degrees. It is often carried along the sides of hills, and flanks of precipitous rocks, and sometimes across their summits. Occasionally it goes under ground, and at other times it is conducted over the deep gorges by scaffolding 120 feet in height. The large pines, which were 60 feet in length, and nine inches thick at their smaller extremities, ran through the space of three leagues, or nearly nine miles, in two minutes and a half! There is an account of this wonderful slide in Babage's Economy of Machinery and Manufactures, quoted from Brewster's Journal, from which, and other documents in our common place books, we have made the above abridgement."

Cowper's definition of a Whig.—The division of power in the government, [illegible] the True Whig desires, and he would have neither King, Lords, or Commons, to be unequally trusted, or in the smallest degree predominant—Such a Whig am I, and such Whigs are the true friends of the Constitution.

Grimshaw's Cowper, Vol. V, p. 146.

Thus wrote William Cowper in 1793 [illegible] and the definition he has given of a true Whig will apply with equal force to the party called by that name in this country in the year 1838. Substitute the names of our governmental divisions for "King, Lords, and Commons," as above, and you have the blazon of the Whig banner accurately delineated. Under that banner the Whigs of 1838 are struggling to restore that tripartite division of power which the elegant writer here quoted alluded to. They are endeavoring to restore the equilibrium in this government which the workings of a pernicious party system have so alarmingly disturbed, for some years past; an equilibrium which, designed and intended by the framers and builders of our glorious Constitution, must be restored and preserved by its true friends and supporters.

Four hundred houses have been built at St. Louis, Missouri, during the past year.

From Hood's Own.—Republished by G. Dearborn and Co. New York.

BLACK, WHITE, AND BROWN.

All at once Miss Morbid left off sugar. She did not resign it as some persons lay down their carriage, the full bodied family coach dwindling into a chariot, next into a fly, and then into a sedan chair. She did not shade it off artistically, like certain household economists, from white to whitey brown, dark brown, and so on, to none at all. She left it off, as one might leave off walking on the top of a house, or on a slide, or on a plank with a further end to it; that is to say, slapdash, all at once, without a moment's warning. She gave it up to speak positively, as [illegible] as the French say, too sweet.—From the 30th of November, 1830, not an ounce of sugar, to use Miss Morbid's expression, "ever darkened her doors."

The day before she had been present at an Anti-Slavery Meeting, and had listened to a lecturing Abolitionist, who had drawn her sweet tooth root and branch out of her head. Thenceforth sugar, or as she called it, "shugger," was no longer white, or brown, in her eyes, but red, blood red—an abomination, to indulge in which would convert a Christian into a practical Cannibal. Accordingly she made a vow, under the influence of moist eyes and refined feelings, that the sanguinary article should never more enter her lips or her house; and this pretty parody of the famous Berlin Decree against our Colonial produce was rigidly enforced. However others might countenance the practice of the Slave Owners by "shugger," she was resolved for her own part, that "no suffering sable son of Africa should ever rise up against her out of a cup of Tea!"

In the meantime, the cook and housemaid grumbled in concert at the prohibition; they naturally thought it very hard to be deprived of a luxury which they enjoyed at their own proper cost, and at last only consented to remain in the service, on condition that the privation should be handsomely considered in their wages.—With the hope of being similarly remembered in her will, the poor relations of Miss Morbid continued to drink the "warm without" which she administered to them every Sunday, under the name of Tea; and Hogarth would have desired no better subject for a picture than was presented by their physiognomies. Some proceeded up their lips as if resolved that the nauseous beverage should never enter them, others compressed their mouths, as if to prevent it from rushing out again.—One took it mincingly, in sips,—another gulped it down in desperation,—a third, in a fit of absence, continued to stir very superfluously with his spoon; and there was one shrewd old gentleman, who by a little dexterous by-play, used to bestow the favour of his small souchong on a sick geranium. Now and then an astonished stranger would retain a half cupful of the black dose in his mouth and stare round at his fellow guests, as if tacitly putting to them the very questions of Mathews's Yorkshireman in the mail coach—"Company! oop or doon?"

The greatest sufferers, however, were Miss Morbid's two nephews, still in the morning of their youth, and boy-like far more inclined to "sup the sweets" than to "hail the dawn." They had formerly looked on their Aunt's house as peculiarly a Dulce Domum. Prior to her sudden conversion, she had been famous for the manufacture of a sort of hard bake commonly called Toffy or Taffy—but now, alas! Taffy was not at home, and there was nothing else to invite a call. Currant tart is tart indeed without sugar, and as for green gooseberries they always tasted as the young gentlemen affirmed, "like a quart of berries sharpened to a pint." In short, it always required six penny worth of lollipopes and bullseyes, a lump of honey, a dip of treacle, and a lick at a grocer's hogshead, to sweeten a visit at Aunt Morbid's.

To tell the truth, her own temper soured a little under the prohibition. She could not persuade the Sugar-eaters that they were Vampyres—that instead of feasting, or even admitting her self dear, they laughed at it, and a wicked wag even compared her, in allusion to her acerbity and her privation, to the [illegible] Sugar was her life-blood, and in the constancy of a martyr, vowed something [illegible] bigot—indeed it was hinted by patrons and patronesses of white chambers, that European objects had not blown for them in her benevolence. She was pre eminently the friend of the blacks. However, for all her sacrifices, not a lash was averted from their sable backs. She had raised discontent in her kitchen, she had disgusted her acquaintances, sickened her friends, and given her own dear little nephews the stomach-ache, without [illegible] Quassy from one cut of the knife [illegible] or diverting a single kick from the shins of Sambo. Her grocer complained loudly of being called a dealer in human gore, yet not one hogshead the less was imported from the plantations. By an axiom common to all her class she mistook a negative for a positive principle, and [illegible] damsons, she preserved the Sugar that by not sweetening her own cup she was dulcifying the lot of all her sable brethren in bondage.

She persevered in setting her face against sugar instead of slavery against the plant instead of the planter and had actually abstained for six months from the forbidden article, when a circumstance occurred that aroused her sympathies into more active exertions. It pleased an American lady to import with her a black female servant, whom she rather abruptly dismissed on her arrival in England. The case was considered by the Hampshire Telegraph of that day as one of great hardship—the paragraph went the round of the papers—and in due time attracted the notice of Miss Morbid. It was precisely addressed to her sensibilities, and there was a "Try Warren" tone about it that proved irresistible.—She read—and wrote,—and in the course of one little week, her domestic establishment was marvellously but truly described as consisting of "two white Slaves and a black Companion."

The adopted protege was, in reality, a strapping negress, as ugly as sin, and with no other merit than that of being of the same color as the crow. She was artful, sullen, and gluttonous, and above all so uncharitable and [illegible] that if she had been literally carved in ebony, as old Fuller says [illegible] of less service to her protectress. Her notion of free labor seemed to translate it into laziness and liberties, and as she [illegible] upon her as a compulsion [illegible] house, maid declared her to be a fiend—the cook roundly compared her to a mischievous beast, to run upon a level with black cats—[illegible] both concurred in the policy of having all locked up upon the sacred subject, [illegible] patterns select a color that hides dirt. It is certain that shortly after the introduction of the negress in the family, a moral disease broke out with contagious violence, and justly or not [illegible] to the new comer. Its name was theft. First there was a shilling spoiled in some base changes—next, a missing half crown from the mantle piece—then there was a stir with a tea-spoon—then a piece of work about a dinner. Things went, nobody knew how—the blame of course excepted. The cook [illegible] the house, maid [illegible] and Diana [illegible] and taught to take an oath, but [illegible] innocence, before the mayor, but as Diana did not volunteer an affidavit like the others, there was no doubt of her guilt in the kitchen.

Miss Morbid, however came to a very different conclusion. She thought that whites who could do [illegible] were capable of any atrocity and [illegible] seen the stand which had been made by the "pale faces" in favor of the [illegible]—The cook especially [illegible] suspicion—for she had been [illegible] for a lavish hand in [illegible] and was accordingly quite equal to the [illegible] of stealing and [illegible] the wheys. In fact the mistress [illegible] the determination [illegible] which hussies their [illegible] means [illegible] unexpectedly the [illegible] as the lawyers say [illegible] with the goods upon the premises. [illegible] the unfortunate [illegible] in the grocery net of lovers [illegible] called her Black M[illegible]

The [illegible] of Phrenology [illegible] that the Moral Organ [illegible] protuberance, was scarcely greater than that of Miss Morbid! She hardly [illegible] believed her own senses. You might have knocked her down with a feather. She did not know whether she was [illegible] head or heels. She was [illegible] the sight and her hair [illegible] had been her own would have stood upright upon her head! There was no doubt in the case. She saw the transfer of a portion of her Bank stock, from the secret [illegible] into the right-hand pocket of her [illegible]—she heard it chink as it [illegible] and rings—she was petrified—[illegible] shuddered—annihilated—she was as white as a sheet but [illegible] in the world had not blown in her face.

Her first [illegible] upon the robber, and [illegible] her conduct was [illegible] and her third was [illegible] an actual swan song [illegible] interest [illegible] Finally she [illegible] six heads. First she [illegible] had done for the Black [illegible] that the Black had not [illegible] Next he insisted on the [illegible] of human [illegible] and, [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of the Black [illegible] Finally he [illegible] the [illegible] of the Black [illegible] pleasant West Indian [illegible] John Canoe has [illegible] her fancy [illegible] and the Obi [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] any [illegible] Finally [illegible] simply invisible and [illegible] and she was [illegible] Finally he [illegible] and [illegible] expecting a [illegible] hang a [illegible] determined to learn the [illegible] money and [illegible] coming and above all the [illegible] distance, with the whole Posse Comitatus—she finally cancelled her point.

"Cus him, [illegible] money! Here's a fuss!" exclaimed the culprit, quite worn out at last by the persecution. "Cus him money! here's a fuss!" What me steal him for?—What me do with him? What anybody steal him for? Why, for shure, to buy sugar!

A few years ago a British Minister, after listening

VIRG'A FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1838.

☞ Soon after the accession of Mr. Paulding to the Navy Department, an article appeared in the [illegible] of the Globe, charging the officers of the Navy, and impudently declaring that it was "impossible to make heroes out of men who act on the maxims and principles of cobblers and tinkers"—with other coarse allusions of a kindred character. This article excited such general indignation, that it was, it is said, repudiated by the editor himself, by Mr. Paulding, and by many others. No one dare own such a base concession of malice and misrepresentation.

But the article was not merely applicable to the officers of the Navy. It was the sneaking cleaver, and yet subtle to their named victims. It will not be asked, what is come in the character or condition of the cobblers and tinkers [illegible] Mr. Adams [illegible] Mr. Paulding [illegible] Mr. Van Buren [illegible] Mr. Adams was [illegible] because he was expendable from [illegible] Can any such be so [illegible] Congress [illegible] Department [illegible] Mr. Van Buren [illegible] Mr. Paulding [illegible] Mr. Van Buren [illegible] Mr. Paulding [illegible] Mr. Van Buren [illegible] Mr. Paulding

FOREIGN.

E FROM EUROPE.

t' ship Quebec, at N. York, n papers to the 7th August, he 6th, and Paris to the 5th. summary is made up from . York Journals:

t ship Orpheus, Bursley, ork July 16th, arrived at the 5th, and her news is second edition of the Lon- f the 7th, copied from the bion of the previous day.— ed in London by express. use of Lords, Aug. 3d, the I- bill being called up, Lord rongly condemned the propo- ,000,000 (£900,000,) on ac- arrears of tithes, declaring violation of religious liberty sects thus contribute towards ndowed establishment. rom Buenos Ayres states that the vernment had formally de- expulsion of Louis Bonaparte iss territory. movement has taken place in h war. General Espartero, field against Don Carlos, de- missal of two of the Ministry, not been complied with at the

[illegible] ngen with the Republic in [illegible] ng [illegible] to be [illegible] and other diplomatists, ncli Government which he prices to certain diplomatists, ntatives of foreign Courts in

ch Minister was implicated in this nefarious business of ab- c documents from the Minis- n affairs, and he was ordered s within 24 hours.

ble and Mysterious Death of an lerchant.—Last night at So'- nquest was held at the New- fee House, St. Mary at Hill, e, before Mr. Payne, on view of William Boake, Esq., an merchant, who was found the Thames, off Billingsgate, y morning last, with such se- of violence on his person as to trong suspicion that he had death by unfair means. The elonged to the House of Hart ealthy firm of N. York.

[L'n Chronicle.

acket Ships to N. York.—This bject we perceive, was broach- ommons, Aug. 1.

r to a question from Mr. Wal- her any proposal had been of- king Plymouth or Portsmouth packet station instead of Fal- . C. Wood stated, that "in e of the hour when the mails on arrived at those places, it sidered advisable to adopt the " The Hon. member also sta- was the business of the post tment to say whether advan- be taken of steam commu- th N. York for carrying let-

r to a question of Mr. Humo, id that "a plan was about to nto effect, under which an of- be established for the registra- ers; but it would be impossible e the responsibility of sums of tained in letters of which the could not be cognizant."

obhouse, in answer to Lord W. stated that "the recommenda- committee which had sat upon of steam navigation to India, that the experiment should be mbay, but not to the other two s. It was his opinion, howev- time, and he still retained the on, that whenever the opportu- , the experiment should not tended to Bombay, but also to d Calcutta."

think that both governments to the aid of these steam ships them liberal contracts to carry

f Napoleon—The Maritime Cherbourg has received orders he armament of the frigate the nche, which it is believed at s destined to proceed to St. receive on board the remains n.

parture of a Steam Vessel for burg.—On the first of August hip Sirius, recently trading ondon and New York, sailed lane stairs, Dermondsey, for burg. This is the first steam as left the Thames for the Ras- . She had a number of pas- uncommonly extensive.

s.—The Tobacco market was g to the very light stock, and be a short crop in the leaved ving rendered holders little sell at even present high pri- ations nominal at 3½ a 6½d for 3½d.

glish Corn Market is in rather ing state: prices continue to d are now higher than for ma- evious. The weather through- s been cold and unfavorable to crops, and from Scotland and rn counties of England, the f the harvest are far from en- Large speculations in Baltic bonded Wheats are conse- [illegible]

GN GRAIN MARKET.—In rop of wheat is badly spoken of, nt the prospect was very unfa- There had been large arrivals of Trieste, and it was expected pri- be lower. At Hamburg, July ather was cold and unsettled. [illegible] en so brisk lately, still prices pretty steadily maintained.— g on the 20th July, some good at was disposed of at 40s, and very fine almost deserving the gh mixed, at 42s, the very top was 50, but the demand was onfined to qualities somewhat from 44s to 46s, per qr. and ts of good high-mixed had ands at the above prices. A of rain had fallen, which had efitted the growing crops, still f wheat was not expected to ell.

onigsberg we have advices of July. The quantity of wheat in the hands of the merchants o be reduced to about 70,000 considerable proportion of this k is good enough for the En-

glish market; the dull accounts from London had therefore had very little effect on prices, and it was expected that a rapid advance would take place if the demand from England and France was in the slightest degree to increase.—The accounts from Poland respecting the growing crops of grain continued unfavorable, and very short supplies were expected from thence. White wheat was quoted from 44s 6d to 48s; high-mixed 41s to 42s 6d; mixed 37s 6 to 39s 6d; and red 35s 6d to 36s per qr. free on board.—*New York Express.*

The Paris correspondent of the New York Courier, writing under date of 1st August, says, "the harvest in France is good so far as it has gone, and we have hopes that the remainder of it will prove equally so."

A letter from Havre, of 2d August, to the editor of the Courier, communicates the fact of an interesting discovery. It says:—"The Havre and Rouen papers of to day contain the particulars of a discovery most interesting to the Antiquarian. In digging near the high altar of the Cathedral of Rouen, the tomb of Richard Cœur de Lion was laid open: the statue of the Monarch was found but slightly mutilated, and a leaden box enclosing [illegible] ...

...A letter dated London to the editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer, says—"By the recent death of the Duke of Leeds, your countrywoman, the Marchioness of Carmarthen, has become Dutchess of Leeds."

The lady refered to is the youngest daughter of RICHARD CATON, Esq. of Baltimore.

LATER FROM ENGLAND

The London packet ship Wellington arrived at New York on Friday evening. We are indebted to our friend Dr. Macauley for a file of papers to the latest dates, being Liverpool of the 11th of August, and London of the 13th.

The political intelligence is of high interest. After the course of ministers in relation to the affairs of Lower Canada, it is probable that Lord Durham will resign at once; and in that event Sir John Colborne will probably remain, and resume the administration of the government.

Lord Brougham, in the House of Lords, has succeeded in gratifying an old grudge he bears Lord Durham, by introducing and carrying a bill, pronouncing the ordinance of that nobleman as Governor of Canada, respecting certain deported rebels, invalid and unlawful. The second reading of this bill was carried, 54 to 31, whereupon, Lord Melbourne said he had come to the determination of advising her Majesty's Ministers to disallow that ordinance. This will be a mortifying occurrence to sulkaughty a peronage as Lord Durham.

Gen Hamilton of South Carolina has negotiated the South Carolina loan, with a highly respectable House in London.

Mr. Muhlenberg, the United States Minister, arrived at Vienna towards the latter end of July. It was believed that the new Ambassador would have his solemn audience of the Emperor, to deliver his credentials, before the departure of the Court for Milan.

The items of the most importance to us are improvements in the price of American Cottons, and the fact that the harvest of Great Britain would, it seems to be conceded, turn out indifferently.

Lord John Russell's endeavors to effect a settlement of the Irish questions have failed; and Mr. O'Connell has given notice of his intention to take up some of these questions at the next session.

PROSPECT OF THE HARVEST.

LONDON, Aug 11.—We are now certain of a deficient harvest, and as there is also reason to fear a failure of the crops in those countries from which we have been in the habit of supplying our deficiency of food, something very nearly approaching to a famine may be reserved for us in the course of the ensuing winter. That, at all events, there will be a large importation of foreign corn, does not admit of a doubt, and we know from past experience, that a large and sudden importation of corn invariably leads to a corresponding exportation of specie, and consequently to a contraction of the currency. The Banks then withhold their discounts, bankruptcies follow, and the country is often more involved in all the horrors of a commercial panic. [Courier.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET,

For the week ending Friday evening, September 14

CATTLE.—There has been some improvement in the supply of Beef on the hoof this week, and the price of the inferior quality has declined a shade. We quote to-day at $7 a $8 50, according to quality. Very few Live Hogs have reached the market this week, and the price has advanced to $7 25 to $7 75.

FISH.—Mackerel continues very scarce.—Small sales of No 3 at $7 per barrel. Sales of Herrings are selling at $5 50 per bbl for No. 1; $5 25 for No 2; and $3 per half bbl for No. 1.

FLOUR.—It will be seen, that an advance of 25 to 50 cents has been realised since our last weekly report, and that higher rates are now demanded. The rise was at first based on the smallness of the stocks on hand, and the continuation of the drought, which prevented many mills from grinding, and at the same time rendered more certain and extensive the destruction of the two very essential crops of Corn and Potatoes. On Wednesday the 12th, rain fell here moderately but steadily for about 15 hours, but it has not proved sufficient to increase materially the power of mills to grind. The same rain extended East of New York and South of Norfolk but the region of country immediately West of Baltimore does not appear to have been visited by it. Since Wednesday the weather has been clear, and until there is more rain, the supplies of flour must necessarily be very short. The upward movements of the early part of the week has been further confirmed by the advance in wheats, and the character of the fall English [illegible]

...Sales of Howard street Flour were made at $7 50 and $7 62½, and choice brands sold at $7 75. City Mills common brands were sold at $7 75 to $8 for 1831 description, and sales have since been made at that price. We quote the store price to-day at $7 75. Early in the week the wagon price was $7 25, but to-day it is uniform at $7 50.

City Mills Flour—We note a sale of 300 bbls standard, several days ago, at $7 75. To-day holders generally ask $8 per barrel.

Rye Flour—Dealers are asking $5, from stores.

The inspections for the week ending Thursday evening comprise the following kinds and quantities:

	bbls.	half bbls.
Howard street,	4301	20
City Mills,	4259	695
Susquehanna,	00	00
Total,	8556	645

Besides 11 bbls Rye Flour.

GRAIN—*Wheats*. We have to note an advance in prices of 10 to 12 cents a bushel since our last Weekly Report. The supplies which have reached the market during the week have been almost exclusively Virginia wheats, and of about 35,000 bushels of that description, the principal part was received between Saturday and Tuesday last. The qualities, generally speaking, are superior to those of Maryland, being free of garlic, and command better prices than the latter. On Saturday the sales of the best Virginia reds were made at $1 57, on Monday sales of the same kinds were made at $1 60 a $1 62, and *in one case at $1 65; on Tuesday* at $1 60 a $1 62, with a market not quite so brisk; but since then the supplies have fallen off, and the market has stood firm at $1 60 to $1 65 for good to prime Virginia reds. We quote those rates to-day, with no receipts of moment in market. Of Maryland wheats the supplies have been very small—one parcel of very good red was sold to-day at $1 62. We know of no sales of of prime white wheats by which to establish a quotation for that description. The purchases of Virginia wheats noted above have been mainly for out of town account, a part for Brandywine mills, but the bulk for New York. A parcel of 3000 bushels good foreign red was sold yesterday at $1 40 per bushel. To-day, in consequence of the English advices by the packet of 5th, at New York, the remaining parcels of foreign wheat are either held higher, or withdrawn from the market.

☞ After we left the market to-day, the balance of the parcel of foreign wheat, mentioned above, was sold at $1 45 being an advance of 5 cents a bushel on the price of yesterday.

CORN.—This article has also advanced in price, and is higher to-day by 10 to 13 cents a bushel than it was a week ago. Early in the present week, sales of white were made at 90 cents, and of yellow at 93 cents, and both sorts in short supply. Since then higher prices have been paid, and to-day sales of white have been made at 98 cents, and of yellow at $1. We quote accordingly.

RYE.—We quote at 80 a 85 cents per bushel.

OATS.—In the early part of the week sales were made at 39 a 40 cents, and more recently at 40 a 42 cents, which last quotations show the state of the market to-day.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

LONDON, July 31st, 1838.

General trade is reviving in this country, and money for commercial purposes is daily becoming more in demand. The English funds, which recently have been at almost unexampled high prices, have commenced to decline in consequence of the withdrawal of large sums for employment in mercantile discounts; the 3 per cent. Consols having fallen ¼ per cent, and Exchequer Bills 10s within the last 6 days. Bullion is however, abundant in the city, and the stock in the Bank of England had increased within the month which is included in the publication of the assets and liabilities, in the Gazette of Friday last.—From this publication it appears that the circulation is £19,286,000, the Deposites £10,424,000, securities £22,601,000, and Bullion £9,749,000.

From this statement it is clear that if the Bank of England should find occasion to raise the rate of interest, and that the currency would be safely increased to a considerable extent, or further exportation be effected if required in the United States. There is no reason to apprehend that money will be scarce in the London market, for a considerable length of time, for it is not credible that to be feared, but confidence that so slowly returns.

[illegible] ...

...Prussian Church, which was to have taken place on the 14th inst., is postponed to some future day, in consequence of the [illegible] family affliction of the Ministers who were to have been in attendance.

☞ We were cheered and delighted with the news of the late harvest, and felt some degree of confidence that we should [illegible] ...

...ders to this Office. For several weeks, we have been closely engaged in adjusting accounts, and preparing them for settlement at a moment's warning. We have wanted in vain for the anticipated influx of cash, and have just added up, in sorrow and disappointment, the items received on this year's business, and the expenses incurred [illegible] our receipts to nearly two hundred dollars! Have some of our Whig and other friends no bowels of compassion? Are we to be left with a nominal good business, and mountains on our backs, to struggle out of dependency and into infamy? Need it be wondered at that printers seek new friends and new homes?

We detest newspaper duns, but the sober [illegible] ...

...ible to the dictates of justice must be [illegible] ed, to reflect and to act—and that promptly.

Our Agricultural readers will find in our columns to-day several articles of cheering import. Every thing has an upward tendency.

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Deems, the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM MONROE, of Ohio, formerly of this county, to Miss MARY T. WELSH, of Berkeley county, Virginia.

On Tuesday evening the 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, Mr. SIMON KNODE, to MAS LOUISA, eldest daughter of Frederick Humrickhouse, Esq., all of Hagerstown, Md.

DIED,

On Saturday, the 8th inst., at the residence of Mr Joseph Roman, in Cecil county, Md., JAMES DIXON, Esq., a member of the Frederick Bar, and late the State's Attorney for the Judicial District.

Notices.

☞ A Quarterly Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Harpers Ferry, will commence on the 24th of this month, (October.)

☞ By Divine permission, the Rev. Mr LOBASS will hold a Protracted Meeting in Smithfield on Saturday and Sunday next, the 21st and 22d inst.) At which time he will hold a Quarterly Meeting.

☞ The Methodist Protestant Church, which was to have taken place on the 14th inst., is postponed to some future day, in consequence of the [illegible] family affliction of the Ministers who were to have been in attendance.

☞ We were cheered and delighted with the news of the late harvest, and felt some degree of confidence that we should [illegible] ...

...dues to this Office. For several weeks, we have been closely engaged in adjusting accounts, and preparing them for settlement at a moment's warning. We have wanted in vain for the anticipated influx of cash, and have just added up, in sorrow and disappointment, the items received on this year's business, and the expenses incurred [illegible] our receipts to nearly two hundred dollars! Have some of our Whig and other friends no bowels of compassion? Are we to be left with a nominal good business, and mountains on our backs, to struggle out of dependency and into infamy? Need it be wondered at that printers seek new friends and new homes?

We detest newspaper duns, but the sober [illegible] ...

...ible to the dictates of justice must be [illegible] ed, to reflect and to act—and that promptly.

Our Agricultural readers will find in our columns to-day several articles of cheering import. Every thing has an upward tendency.

MANN R. PAGE

HAVING engaged Mr. D. CALDWELL as a Teacher for his children, would receive a few into his family as boarders. Mr. Caldwell is a graduate of one of the first of our New England Colleges, and has had much experience and success in teaching. The location of the school, two and a half miles from Berryville, and nine from Charlestown. No pains will be spared on the part, either of the family or of their teacher, to insure the moral and intellectual improvement and social comfort of the pupil. Instruction will be given in Greek, Latin, the Mathematics and French, as also in all the branches of a full and thorough English education.

The year will be divided into two sessions of five months each, the long vacation being July and August, months in which study can be prosecuted with less advantage to the scholar than at any other time.

For Board and Tuition,	$130 per annum.
Tuition in the Mathematics and Languages,	25 " "
English Studies,	20 " "

Clarke County, Va
Sept 20, 1838—7t

NEW FALL GOODS.

I WOULD respectfully invite the attention of my customers and the public in general, to the stock of new

Fall and Winter Goods,

which I am now receiving. Having had the advantage of the first of the market, I am enabled to present many styles of Goods, entirely new, and on such terms as will be found lower than usual. I hope those who wish to purchase will call and see for themselves, as I feel confident of the truth of this before they buy.

[illegible]

Sept. 20, 1838

HAVE received a large [illegible] of Ladies' Kid Slippers and Walking Shoes (Baker's manufacture) the latest style.

J. J. MILLER.

Sept 20, 1838

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the School Fund for the county of Jefferson, are required by law to meet at the Court House of the county on the third Monday of October, being court day. For teachers employed by the Commissioners, are requested to close their accounts up to the third day of September, when the year for which the present Commissioners are appointed will expire, and to present them sworn to, and with a [illegible] order, to the Treasurer, on or before the first Friday in October, when he will attend in Charlestown for the purpose of paying them off. Teachers neglecting this requisition, will not be entitled to have their accounts allowed the following year, as the law requires the Commissioners to close their business and report up to the time.

JOHN YATES,
Sept. 20, 1838—n Treas'r

Teas.

I HAVE just received a large supply of Gun Powder Imperial, Black and Imperial Teas, which I have selected with great care from a very extensive plantation, and which will be found very fine and superior.

J. J. MILLER.
Sept. 20, 1838.

Powder & Shot.

POWDER, by canister or pound, Shot, Caps, &c., (a large quantity,) just received and for sale by

J. J. MILLER.
Sept. 20, 1838.

Fancy Goods.

I HAVE just received the largest and most general supply of

FANCY GOODS

that I have ever presented—comprising every thing new and elegant for the present and approaching season. I would politely invite the ladies to call and examine my Stock, which cannot fail to please.

J. J. MILLER.
Sept. 20, 1838.

Take Notice.

I WILL take it as a special favor conferred on me, by those who are owing me, if they will pay at least a part of their respective accounts by the 25th day of next month, (October,) and oblige, &c.

JOHN T. COOKUS.
Shepherdstown, Sept 20, 1838—n

DISSOLUTION.

THE *copartnership* heretofore existing at Harpers Ferry, Jefferson co. Virginia, under the firm of "Dr. P. P. W. STEPHENSON & Co.," was dissolved by notice, consent on the 1st inst.

The business will hereafter be conducted by Dr. P. P. W. STEPHENSON, who is fully authorised to settle the affairs of the late concern.

GEORGE B. STEPHENSON,
P. P. W. STEPHENSON.
Sept 20, 1838—3t

Notice.

PURCHASERS at the sale of the personal property of Andrew Woods, dec'd, are respectfully notified that their notes will be due on the 14th of next October next. It is hoped that all concerned will at that time come forward and lift the notes, as it will be out of my power to give any indulgence.

SAM'L H. ALLEMONG, Ex'r.
Sept. 20, 1838—tf.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on *Thursday the 11th day of October* next, at the residence of the Late George Bowers, near the Potomac River, about 4 miles below Shepherdstown, all the Personal Estate of the deceased, consisting of

Farming Utensils,
Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,
Hay, Rye, and Corn,
and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

A credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. All purchases under $5 must be cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

MARY BOWERS,
Sept 20, 1838 Adm'x

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale, on *Saturday the 6th day of October* at the residence of Joseph M. Cromwell, near Cameron's Depot, the Property of the late Doctor E. A. Cromwell, consisting of

A valuable Medical Library,
Medicines, Jars, Bottles, &c.
Surgical Instruments,
Beds Bedsteads, and Bedding,
Chairs, Tables, Rocking and Ovens,
A handsome Stallion, the get of Walter Scott.

Six months' credit will be given on all sums over $5, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Sums under $5 cash.

HENRY B. EATY,
Sept 20, 1838 Adm'r

From the New York Gazette, Sept. 17.

The intelligence from England of the prospect of a failure in the Wheat crop, and the speculations in Grain upon the continent, have an extraordinary degree of activity and a large advance in prices in this market. Some large lots of flour were taken on Saturday for foreign account at $9 per barrel, and the market closes firm at this rate. All the foreign Wheat in market, the market from was mainly and nearly for flouring, was taken up at prices which were not made public.

THE BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The publication yesterday morning of the unfavorable advices respecting the British crops, and of the account of their effect on the New York market, has been attended by a corresponding influence on that of Baltimore. Early yesterday sales of Flour were made at $8 50, and subsequently at $8 75 and holders now very generally ask $9.

A sale of good red wheat was made yesterday at $1.90, and sales of several parcels of white wheat at $2, per bushel.

A sale of very inferior red wheat was made yesterday at $1.85.

We quote yellow Corn at $1.01a $1.03 and white at 98 a 100 cents. Sales of Oats at 46 a 47 cents.

[*Baltimore American of Sept. 18.*

New and Splendid Stock of FALL GOODS

JUST received and offered for sale by CHAS. HARPER & JOHN K. WHITE, who having associated themselves in the Mercantile business in Shepherdstown, would invite their friends and the public to call and examine. Their Stock consists in part of

Cloths,
Cassimeres and Cassinets, } every variety of color and quality,
Vestings, a rich and beautiful assortment,
French Merino, German do. English do. } handsome assortment,
Mathone's Lustring
Blue, black and figured, Colored, rept. and other } *SILKS,*
Figur'd, colored, black and white Satins,
Super double width French Bombazines,
Bird Eye and Russia Diaper,
Brown Linen Table Cloths,
Blue, blue black and white Crapes,
Ladies' super Kid and Beaver Gloves,
Gentlemen's heavy Kid and Buck Gloves,
Misses' Kid Gloves,
Plain, Silk, and Pack Nick Gloves,
Long Nut and Kid do
Super Challeys and Mangelin Delain,
French, Baltich, and American Prints,
Corded Skirts, Marseilles do. (superior,)
White, red, green and yellow Flannel,
Mexino, Thibet and Challey Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Net, Satin and fancy Crapes and Handkerchiefs (a variety)
Ladies' Cambric Hemstitched and plain Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Mull, Swiss, Jaconet, and other Muslins,
Robinets, white and black Gros de Naples,
Thread Laces and Edgings, (handsome assort.)
Jaconet and Swiss Insertings and Edging,
Mohair and Lambs' Wool Hose and half-Hose,
White and black Cotton do.
Silk and Lisle Thread do.
Bonnets; Florence, Braid and English Straw,
Satin Ribbands, a beautiful assortment,
Lustring do. Beltings, &c.
Blankets, Kentucky Jeans,
Fulled, Plain and Plaid Linseys,
Brown and bleached Cottons, Osnaburg do.

Together with a variety of other articles usually kept in Retail Stores—with a full assortment of Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries, all of which will be sold upon the most accommodating terms.

HARPER & WHITE.
Shepherdstown, Sept. 20, 1838—n

N. B.—The Ladies are particularly requested to call and examine their Stock of Fancy Goods.

H. & W.

TRUST SALE

Of Land in Clarke County.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust executed by John Hay, of record in Clarke and Frederick counties, I will sell on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday the 13th of October next, a

TRACT OF LAND

in Clarke county, on the main road leading from Winchester to Charlestown, and about two miles from the *railroad*, adjoining the lands of W. Stephenson, Neill's heirs, and others, being the same tract on which said John Hay, formerly resided, and containing 251 acres more or less. The premises will be shown to any person wishing to examine them by the tenant.

The title is believed to be unquestionable, but I will only convey such title as is vested in me.

A reasonable credit will be given for two fifths of the purchase money, if desired by the purchaser, which will be made more fully known on the day of sale.

P. McCORMICK, *Trustee.*
Sept. 20, 1838.—ts.

Caution.

WE, the undersigned, hereby forewarn all persons against trespassing on our lands in any manner whatever—particularly by shooting thereon. Having submitted to the practice of the country long enough, we are determined for the future to enforce the law against all who disregard this notice.

SAMUEL MELVIN,
DANIEL HENDRICKS, Sr.
ADAM LINK,
JOHN MELVIN, Jr.
JOSEPH MELVIN,
JOHN MELVIN, Sr.
MARY ENGLE,
ABRAHAM SNYDER, for self, and agent for James Black.

Sept 20, 1838—3t

Notice.

THE notes given at the sale of Jacob Gall, in February last, are now due and in my hands. Immediate payment will be expected.

SAMUEL D. BAKER.
Shepherdstown, Sept. 20, 1838—3t.

SHOT

FROM No. 1, to No 7, just received and for sale, at the Store of

J. J. H. STRAITH.
Sept. 20, 1838.

NEGROES WANTED.

I WILL give a liberal price for one or two likely NEGRO BOYS, of good character—I wish to learn them the Blacksmithing. Any person having boys of the above description will please give me a call, as they are intended expressly for my own use.

THOMAS RAWLINS.
Charlestown, Sept 20, 1838—n

Balm of Columbia.

THOSE Celebrated Balm Columbia, of recent importation, from [illegible] (for the United States) and warranted genuine for the improvement of the Hair, the Balm of Columbia has acquired a reputation of the highest character. Testimonials in favor of it have been given by gentlemen of the highest standing who could have no motive for misrepresentation. Received at

YOUNG'S *Drug Store.*
Harpers Ferry, Sept 20

EYE OINTMENT.

THOSE who have tried Jacob's Relief of this name, know its virtues, there has not been equal, excepting the genuine article. Within the last few years it have sold upwards of 200 bottles, and in all instances wherein I have heard from it, it has been exceedingly pleased, worthy of the encomiums lavished upon it by its Proprietors. A fresh supply on hand and offered for sale by

ADAM YOUNG, Jr.,
Sept 20. *Druggist*

Worm Syrup.

2 GROSS Young's German Worm Syrup, equal, if not superior, to any other preparation now before the public, for the removal of worms, which I offer this article, should induce all who require a Medicine of this description to try it, and in all cases where it is not satisfactory, I will most willingly pay back the amount given for it, and they are respectfully requested to demand it. Prepared by and for sale at

YOUNG'S *Drug Store.*
Harpers Ferry, Sept 20

LINIMENT FOR RHEUMATISM.

GOOD Liniment for Rheumatism. I have received a fresh supply of this article, (of which I have been out for some time.) Those in want of it will call at

YOUNG'S *Drug Store.*
Harpers Ferry, Sept. 20

BLUE BLACK INK.

A BARREL Blue Black INK, a very beautiful article, suitable for metallic pens, for sale by the pint or gallon, at

YOUNG'S *Drug Store.*
Sept 20

ROYAL ITALIAN BLACKING.

ONE barrel Liquid Blacking of very superior quality, preferable to, and cheaper than paste blacking, on hand at

YOUNG'S.
Sept. 20.

CASTOR OIL.

12 DOZ. bottles Cold Pressed Castor Oil, for sale by the dozen or single bottle, at

YOUNG'S, *Druggist.*
Sept. 20.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, deem it a duty we owe ourselves, to forewarn all persons against trespassing on our lands in any way whatever—but more particularly by shooting thereon. By submitting to the present custom of the country, we deprive ourselves not only of some of the luxuries of life, but are subjected to many inconveniencies, and are in danger of meeting with severe losses. We hope this notice will be sufficient to prevent future transgression. If, however, it shall prove insufficient, the law will be enforced against all offenders.

JOHN LOCK Jr.
JAMES M. BROWN,
THOMAS BRISCOE,
FRANCIS GARDNER,
GEORGE RIDENOUR,
WILLIAM RUSSELL,
JOHN W. GATTON,
ISAAC CLAPLINE,
JOHN H. ALLSTADT,
JACOB ALLSTADT,
JOHN DALGARN, Guardian.
For the heirs of S. Dalgarn,
JOHN ALLSTADT,
JOHN MOLER,
DANIEL MOLER,
ISAAC HENKLE,
JOHN HENKLE,
JONATHAN KEARSLEY,
ADAM MOLER,
HENRY MOLER,
RICHARD HENDERSON,
COLIN PETER,
WILLIAM LUCAS,
ROBERT LUCAS.

[illegible] WASHINGTON.

[illegible] Charlestown and Harpers-Ferry.

Two Hundred Dollars REWARD.

RAN off from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 22d instant,

Negro Boy William.

He is a likely mulatto, about twenty years of age, exceedingly smart, shrewd, and active. He is remarkable for his impudence, both of manner and countenance; has no particular marks, that are recollected. He took with him none but summer clothing. As he went off without provocation, it is likely that he is making his way either to the State of Pennsylvania or Ohio. A family of free negroes, late the property of Mr. William Lee, dec'd, of this county, left this neighborhood on the same day, for the State of Ohio, and it is highly probable that he went off in company with them. He has free relations living in the City of Washington.

I will give one hundred dollars, if taken in the State of Virginia and deposited in any jail, so that I may recover him; and two hundred dollars if taken elsewhere and secured.

THOMAS B. TURNER.
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.
Sept. 6, 1838—n

The Winchester Republican and National Intelligencer will publish weekly three weeks.

Wm. M. Slaster,

Gun-Maker, Shepherdstown,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business, where he formerly carried it on, and is now ready to do execution to all work in his line of business in the latest fashions and of the most approved plans for double and single barrelled guns, viz. Patent breech, false or slip breech, percussioning, small shell, scroll bar lock, or the plain lock or any other plan now in use. He has also a general assortment of rifle and shot gun barrels, locks, and mounting of every description of steel and brass. ☞ A few new Guns on hand. All new Rifles *and Shot Guns warranted for 12 months.* Those who will favor him with a call may rely upon having their work made of the best materials and good workmanship.

Sept. 13, 1838—3t

WAGON MAKING

IN CHARLESTOWN.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the Wagon Making, in all its various branches, in the Shop adjoining the blacksmith shop of Mr. Wysong, where he will execute every thing to his line in the best manner, and with all possible despatch.

Wagons, Carts, Ploughs, &c. of various kinds and of the most approved style, made upon the most reasonable terms.

Farmers and others who may want work in his line, are invited to give him a call, as he is determined to spare no exertions to give general satisfaction.

GEORGE A. SNYDER.
Sept 13 1838—tf.

NOTICE.

PERSONS who purchased property from me as trustee for Baker Tapscott, are hereby notified, that their notes are now due, and prompt payment is required.

HENRY BERRY.
Shepherdstown, Sept 13, 1838—n

WOOD FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has laid off several wood lots for sale near Charlestown. A credit until the first day of February next will be given, if desired, the purchaser giving a negotiable note, well endorsed.

The time allowed for taking the wood off the land, will be until the last day of February, eighteen hundred and forty—after which time the subscriber will be at liberty to take possession of what remains on the ground, for his own use.

BUSH L. WASHINGTON.
Sept. 13, 1838—4w

SHERIFF'S SALES.

At Stone's Hotel.

C. BURTON,

PROFESSOR OF PERSPECTIVE AND DRAWING IN GENERAL, having once resided in Charlestown, after an interval of 15 years, respectfully informs his old and tried friends, that he proposes to remain here a few days, and is prepared to take

TRULY SURPRISING PORTRAITS

as nearly in his former perfect style, but larger and more improved, with Black Lead Pencil, giving the exact effect of a Lithographic print, and rendered durable by a chemical wash.—Size 12 by 10 inches, at the moderate price of Three Dollars each. Lessons wanted on at their residences, if required.

The Profile is the usual manner of taking the above likeness, and is the most durable resemblance, as a person growing stouter or thinner will not alter the side face as it does the full face, yet the full, or three quarter face can be taken, if desired, at an additional charge of One Dollar each.

As the above style of Portrait solely depends on the expression of the Features, and has no [illegible] a change of complexion cannot render it unlike, as is often the case with painted Likenesses. Need it be added that the separation of friends or relations by death, marriage, removal &c. often renders a Likeness not only desirable, but highly valuable.

C. B. is so successful in his practice, that he does not desire any one to take a Portrait, when done, if it is not known, as such, by two thirds [illegible]

☞ Landscapes and Residences correctly drawn; and the Art of Perspective taught in a scientific yet truly simple style.

Charlestown, Sept. 13 1838—n

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by Baker Tapscott to the undersigned, and recorded in the county court of Jefferson, will be offered, at public sale, at the late residence of the said Baker Tapscott, in Shepherdstown, on *Saturday the 29th day of this month*, all his

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN Furniture,

His interest in one Negro Man, a Carriage and Horses, a Wagon, some Farming Utensils, and many other articles, too numerous to be mentioned.

For all sums over $5, a credit of six months will be given, upon the purchasers giving bonds with security. For sums of, and under $5, the cash will be required.

HENRY BERRY, *Trustee.*
Shepherdstown, Sept 13, 1838.—n

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 William Mayberg, vs. said heirs and others, I shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on *Wednesday, the 10th day of October next*, the whole of that

Valuable Real Property

situated on the Island of Virginia, 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. A portion of the property will probably be sold in lots, suitable for building—if so, timely notice will be given thereof. Until the above mentioned period, any one disposed to purchase at private sale, can have an opportunity of doing so upon reasonable terms.

The attention of capitalists from abroad 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 [illegible] ...

...with a ready demand for a large quantity of Leather within a few rods of the premises.

The sale will be [illegible] $100 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,
August 9, 1838. *Special Commr.*

PUBLIC SALE

OF

JEREMIAH SWEARINGEN'S ESTATE.

THE subscribers, Executors of Van Swearingen, dec'd, will sell at public auction, before the Tavern of Dan'l Entler in Shepherdstown, on *Wednesday the 17th of October*, the Farm formerly owned by James S. Lane, on which Mathias Varble lived, adjoining the lands of Henry Shepherd, Mrs Fink, and Archibald Robinson, jr., containing between

199 and 200 Acres of prime LAND,

with an abundance of heavy TIMBER and a good Spring of Limestone water. Upon the premises is a comfortable Dwelling, a good Barn and other buildings.

TERMS—One-fourth cash—the balance in one, two, and three years, with interest from the first of April next. The purchaser will be required to give bond and security for the deferred payments, and a deed of trust on the land.

James H. Swearingen resides near the premises, and will show them to persons desiring to purchase.

Possession cannot be given until the first day of April next—until which time it is rented out. At which time, and not sooner, the cash payment will be required.

GEORGE S. KENNEDY,
JAS. H. SWEARINGEN,
Executors of Van Swearingen.
Sept 6 1838—4t n

Martinsburg Gazette and Hagerstown Torch-Light will publish till sale.

Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber, by virtue of authority vested in him as Executor of the last Will of William Worthington, late of Montgomery county, Maryland, deceased, will offer at public sale, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, at the Court House door, at 12 o'clock, M., on *Monday the 15th day of October next*, a valuable

TRACT OF LAND

in said county, about five miles distant from Charlestown, and lately in the occupancy of Leonard Y. Davis, Esq., containing about

250 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less. This Farm is well improved, located in a very desirable neighborhood, and is of the best soil of the county.

Terms of sale—One-third of the purchase money in cash, the balance in one and two years, bearing interest from date, to be secured by bond or single bills, with personal security, to be approved by the trustee. Deed to be executed at the cost of the purchaser, upon the payment of the whole purchase money, and ratification of the sale by the Orphans' Court of Montgomery County.

ZACH H. WORTHINGTON
Aug 16, 1838.—ts Executor

A Tavern & Wagon Stand FOR RENT.

I WISH to rent a Tavern Stand, near my house, on the main Valley Road between Winchester and Staunton, and about one and a half miles from Newtown. The house is a very neat, rough cast stone building, with a portico in front, and has five chambers, five places on three of them passing rooms, two closet, kitchen and cellar. Every thing in complete repair. The situation is rendered by no one of the very best for a tavern, and wagon stand between Winchester and Staunton. A spacious yard, with water adjoining, is attached, together with a stable for 11 horses now building. A garden is conducted, and should the purchaser wish to occupy it, he can have the property an excellent gen's stone shop, very suitable for a wagon maker or carpenter. As the turnpike now being made will pass directly by the door of the tavern, additional improvements are presented to a tavern and orders. Any one of the line other will I have to take charge of the house. Money can certainly be made at this place. I will make the rent moderate to one whom I know, or who can bring testimonials of good character and of the punct

THE FREE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS

PER ANNUM.

Payable half yearly; but Two Dollars will be received as payment in full, if paid entirely in advance. Whenever payment is deferred beyond the expiration of the year, interest will be charged. ☞ Subscriptions for six months, $1 25, to be paid invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING.

The terms of advertising are, for a square or less $1, for three insertions—larger ones in the same proportion. Each continuance 25 cents per square. ☞ All advertisements not ordered for a specific time, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

FOR THE VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

There are hours in which I feel
As if I'd bade adieu to earth;
As if I felt such raptures steal,
About my heart, and through my breast,
As to give not to mortal birth
But are the types of that bright world,
Where care is never known, nor toil,
To wake the spirit from its rest!

And then my heart is free and light,
And I gaze on beings so fair,
Who seem to stay, as messengers
Seans them in their realms of love—
Where never falls the bitter tear,
But sweet peace, harmony and love
Can never feel, or know all

I look on high and lofty shapes,
Myself, a grovelling worm I know—
With naught but earth my joys to share,
A creature of the earth so vile,
Prostrate here below to learn and hope,
Though I am for ever those scenes of woe.

S. B. S.

Virginia, Sept. 8th, 1838.

Hope—No man of sensibility, after battling with the perplexities of the out door world but retires with a feeling of refreshment, to his happy fire side, he hears with joy the lips of the cherub urchin that climbs upon his knee to tell him some wonderful tale about nothing, or feels with delight the soft breath of some young daughter, whose downy peach like cheek is glowing close to his own. I am neither a husband nor a father, but I can easily fancy the feeling of supreme pleasure which either must experience.—Let us survey the world of business.—"What go we out for to see?" the reed of ambition is shaken by the breath of the multitude; cold hearted traders and brokers, trafickers and over reachers, anxious each to circumvent, and turn to his purse the golden tide in which all would dabble. Look at the homes of most of these. There the wife waits for her husband; and while she feels that anxiety for his presence, which may be called the hunger of the heart, she feeds her spirit with the memory of his smile, or perhaps looks with fondness upon the pledges of his affection as they stand like olive branches around his table.—*Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

Not always is it that woman is able to fling off the stain which the envious or malicious attempt to fasten upon her: not can does the uninterrupted sunshine of confidence return upon that path over which the dark clouds of doubt and suspicion have once passed. Not always can conscious innocence bear up the feeling and sensitive heart against the rude assault and poisoned arrows of the calumniator. I have seen a young and beautiful girl sink under the injurious impressions and unfounded imputations of those who professed to be, and who ought to have been her friends. I have always noticed that when a coterie of women open in full cry upon a female with the intention of hunting her down, that in all probability it was because she was more beautiful than themselves, and therefore likely to be a formidable rival, or else, being more pure hearted and unsuspecting had never found occasion to fetter down the fine feelings of youth and innocence under the cold and heartless forms of prudery and affectation.

Old Times—The Baltimore American has received from the hands of a friend, a newspaper, "the Pennsylvania Packet, or the General Advertiser," dated Jan. 2, 1779. It was printed in Philadelphia, twice a week at 15 pence per number.—The "*fresh advices from Europe*" in its columns, were three months old, and those from Charleston nearly two. The *Alexandria Gazette* is in the Packet as a copy of a splendid Masonic celebration in which Gen. Washington bore a conspicuous part.

Losing an Appetite—Uncle Jemmy says a waggish blade to one of the best old men who ever breathed, "I have long told you are very fond of apple dumplings." "Why say the old patriarch, when I first came to Georgia I could eat eighteen or nineteen at a time, but somehow since I came to Georgia, my appetite has failed me; for I can never eat more than fourteen or fifteen before they begin to clog upon my stomach.'

PLEASURES OF ASSOCIATION—It is strange what a wonderful power we have in every one of our senses to awaken a association. The taste of some well-relished apple, such as I ate in other days, will open upon me a whole volume of boyhood. Sometimes too, there are tones in a flute, deftly discoursed upon, that around within my spirit a thousand reconjections. They convey me back to better times, and among the ripe strawberries of the meadow listening the while to the sweet discourse of the bob-o'-lincoln, not sang in the air. Little pastoral yams of puerility such moments are! I would not exchange them for the plaudits of the multitude, or the voice of revelry. Something I had then about my heart—some light artist anthem—which has since been lost among the hollow concerts of the world. I imagine that some of the sweetest music in heaven will be the echoes of my boyhood. He says

"I remember, I remember
The pine trees, dark and high,
I used to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky.
It was a childish ignorance—
But now 'tis little joy
To know I'm further off from Heaven
Than when I was a boy"

In truth, if one wishes to preserve the true wisdom of Nature, he must keep about him the childhood of his soul. That was a pleasant feature in the character of Chief Justice Marshall. I have seen it related of him, that not many years before his death, he used to be found in the neighborhood of Richmond, Virginia, with his coat off, playing at quoits with the youths of that region. He lacked no wisdom, but he knew what was good for the spirit.—*Knickerbocker.*

CONUNDRUM.—Why should loco-motives make the best banks?

Because they are never allowed to go without a legal tender.

KEYES' FERRY

IS now furnished with a *FERRY BOAT*, and rented to Mr. JACOB MILLER. It is expected that the Road across the Blue-Ridge to the Ferry will be put in good repair.

Aug. 30, 1838.

☞ Genius of Liberty, 3t. and charge this Office.

SHINGLES.

I WANT about three thousand Oak Shingles, for which I will pay a reasonable price, in cash, if delivered immediately.

GEO. W. SAPPINGTON.

Charlestown, Aug. 30, 1838.

Wanted to Purchase,

A SMALL FARM, of about 100 acres or less, with a proper proportion of wood on it. The improvements must be comfortable, embracing a dwelling, barn, &c. Good water is indispensable. Inquire at the Free Press Office. Aug. 30, 1838.—tf.

Best Chewing Tobacco.

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

KEYES & FLORE.

June 28, 1838.

WOOL WANTED.

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

J. J. MILLER.

May 3, 1838.—tf.

Wool Wanted.

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

WM. S. LOCK & CO.

May 24, 1838.

WOOL.

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

J. J. MILLER.

June 7, 1838.

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.

WANTED,

A SECOND HAND two-horse Wagon, immediately. Apply at this Office.

August 16, 1838.

BUTTER.

ANY quantity of **BUTTER** will be received by the subscriber, for which he will pay 12½ cents in goods.

ESROM SLIFER.

Kabletown, Aug 2, 1838.

Virginia, to wit:

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

John L. Hoans, and John Kitchpher and Mary his wife, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Harry T. Dom, Betsy Walker, Lewis Young and Margaret his wife, William P. Easterday and Charity his wife, Abraham Crane and Ann his wife, Richard L. Stone and Sarah his wife, Hiram Ainsworth, John Bennett and Ann his wife, John Smith and Elizabeth his wife, Henry Heans Ainsworth, William H. Cassedy, Mary Elizabeth Cassedy, Ann Catharine Cassedy and Charles Cassedy, children of John H. Cassedy, dec'd, the last three of whom are infants, ——— O'Neal, son of Nelly O'Neal, dec'd, living in parts unknown, and Charles G. Stewart, executor of Henry Heans, dec'd. DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Abraham Crane and Ann his wife, Richard L. Stone and Sarah his wife, Hiram Ainsworth, Jabez Smith and Elizabeth his wife, Henry Heans Ainsworth, and ——— O'Neal, the son of Nelly O'Neal, dec'd, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country; *It is ordered.* That the said defendants do appear here on the sixth day of the next term, and answer the supplemental and amended bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Sept. 13, 1838—n.

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 September, 1838.

Rawleigh Moler, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Joseph M Brown, as executor of Adam Brown, dec'd, and in his own right, Jacob Brown, Adam Brown, Benjamin Brown, and Henry Brown, and John Brown, and Joseph Brown, (sons of John Brown, deceased,) heirs and devisees of the said Adam Brown, deceased, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Jacob Brown, 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 plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Sept. 6, 1838.

Virginia, to wit:

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

John McGarry, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Stephen Staley and Jacob Staley, administrators of Malachi Staley, deceased, who was administrator of Peter Staley, deceased, Fontain Beckham, Jas. B. Wager, and Amos Janney, administrator of George Rowles, deceased. DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, James B. Wager, 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 plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

Sept 6, 1838.

Virginia, to wit:

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

Samuel Rokenbaugh, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Jacob Staley and Stephen Staley, administrators of Malachi Staley, deceased, who was administrator of Peter Staley, deceased, Amos Janney, administrator of George Rowles, deceased, Fontain Beckham and James B. Wager, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, James B. Wager, 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 plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

Sept. 6, 1838.

Virginia, to wit:

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

Thomas Griggs, jun'r, Executor of William Lee, deceased, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Elizabeth Chipley, (an infant,) Ludwell C. J. Chipley, (an infant,) Richard H Chipley, James Chipley, and William L. Chipley and Richard H Cockrell, Sally L. Cockrell, and Joseph Roles and Mary C. his wife, late Mary C. Cockrell, as legatees and residuary legatees of William Lee, deceased, (the said Joseph Roles being such in right of his said wife,) and Thomas H. Lee, Elizabeth Chipley, Thomis S. Sangster, Mary A. Sangster, Richard H. Cockrell, Sally L. Cockrell, and Joseph Roles and Mary C. his wife, late Mary C. Cockrell, as distributees of the said William Lee, dec'd, (the said Joseph Roles being such in right of his wife,) and the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Joseph Roles and Mary C. his wife, and Richard H. Chipley, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

Sept. 6, 1838.

Virginia, to wit:

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

Samuel Hite, Joseph Hite, John Hite, and the children of John Hite, deceased, to wit: Isaac Hite, Edward Hite, Jacob Hite, Lucy Hite, Mary A. Hite and Eliza Ann Hite, John Smither, a grand child of Joseph Hite, and the son of Geo. Smither, who married Lucy, a daughter of Joseph Hite, John B. Statton, another grand child of Joseph Hite, the son of another daughter, Nancy, who was married to Jacob Statton, the parents of John Smither and John B. Statton being dead, Thomas H. Grady and Molly his wife, late Molly Hite, the only living daughter of Joseph Hite, deceased, legal heirs and representatives of the said Joseph Hite, deceased, and Edward C. Southwood, administrator of the said Joseph Hite, deceased, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Samuel Hite, Joseph Hite, John Hite, and Joseph Virlett, Edward Violett, John Violett, Jackson Violett, Willis Violett, Lucy B. Violett, Mary S. Violett, Vina B. Violett, Eliza Violett, John Smither, Joseph B. Statton, Thomas H. Grady and Molly Grady his wife, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the 1st day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Sept 6, 1838.

VIRGINIA, To WIT:

At Rules holden in the clerk's office of the circuit Superior Court of law and chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in September, 1838:

Basil Williamson and Margaret his wife, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Gerard B. Wager, administrator of Philip Wager, deceased, and in his own right, and in the right of his wife, one of the distributees of the estate of said Philip Wager, deceased, and Ellen A., wife of said Gerard B. Wager, George Hoffman, Hannah Humphreys, widow of Roger Humphreys, deceased, Mary Seelig, Charles Wager, Elizabeth Wager, James R. Wager, Edward L. Wager, infant children of Edward Wager, dec'd, James B. Wager, and Noah H. Swayne and Sarah Ann his wife, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, George Hoffman, James B. Wager, Noah H. Swayne and Sarah Ann his wife, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this county and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse in the said town of Charlestown.

A copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Sept. 6, 1838.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the clerk's office of the circuit Superior Court of law and chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in September, 1838:

James Hite, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Samuel Hite, Joseph Hite, John Hite, and the children of John Hite, deceased, to wit: Isaac Hite, Edward Hite, Jacob Hite, Lucy Hite, Mary A. Hite and Eliza Ann Hite, John Smither, a grand child of Joseph Hite, and the son of Geo. Smither, who married Lucy, a daughter of Joseph Hite, John B. Statton, another grand child of Joseph Hite, the son of another daughter, Nancy, who was married to Jacob Statton, the parents of John Smither and John B. Statton being dead, Thomas H. Grady and Molly his wife, late Molly Hite, the only living daughter of Joseph Hite, deceased, legal heirs and representatives of the said Joseph Hite, deceased, and Edward C. Southwood, administrator of the said Joseph Hite, deceased, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Samuel Hite, Joseph Hite, John Hite, and Joseph Virlett, Edward Violett, John Violett, Jackson Violett, Willis Violett, Lucy B. Violett, Mary S. Violett, Vina B. Violett, Eliza Violett, John Smither, Joseph B. Statton, Thomas H. Grady and Molly Grady his wife, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendants do appear here on the 1st day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Sept 6, 1838.

VIRGINIA, To WIT:

At Rules holden in the clerk's office of the circuit Superior Court of law and chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in September, 1838:

Thomas Griggs, jun'r, Executor of William Lee, deceased, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Elizabeth Chipley, (an infant,) Ludwell C. J. Chipley, (an infant,) Richard H Chipley, James Chipley, and William L. Chipley and Richard H Cockrell, Sally L. Cockrell, and Joseph Roles and Mary C. his wife, late Mary C. Cockrell, as legatees and residuary legatees of William Lee, deceased, (the said Joseph Roles being such in right of his said wife,) and Thomas H. Lee, Elizabeth Chipley, Thomis S. Sangster, Mary A. Sangster, Richard H. Cockrell, Sally L. Cockrell, and Joseph Roles and Mary C. his wife, late Mary C. Cockrell, as distributees of the said William Lee, dec'd, (the said Joseph Roles being such in right of his wife,) and the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Joseph Roles and Mary C. his wife, and Richard H. Chipley, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

Sept. 6, 1838.

Virginia, to wit:

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

John H King, Administrator of Presley Jenkins, deceased, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

David Koonce, Nicholas Koonce, and ——— Aldridge and ——— Higdon, merchants and partners, trading under the firm of Aldridge and Higdon, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Aldridge & Higdon not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered,* That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A copy—Teste,

ROBT. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Sept. 6, 1838.

Forwarding & Commission BUSINESS.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Winchester and Potomac Rail-Road Company, Agent, respectfully informs the public that he will receive, and Forward from his Fire-Proof Ware-House, at Halltown, every description of Produce.

DANIEL G. HENKLE.

Halltown, Aug. 16, 1838.

NEW BOATING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the

BOATING BUSINESS,

and would thankfully receive all kinds of produce and other articles at their Warehouses in Shepherdstown, for transportation, which they will transport to any point on the Canal at the shortest notice and at the lowest rates.

They will also, at all times, keep on hand a constant supply of

Groceries, Plaster, Fish, Salt, &c.

which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, or exchange for produce—They hope, therefore, by a strict attention to business and their best endeavors to please, to [illegible]

COONEY BROTHERS.

Shepherdstown, August 9, 1838—3m.

THE RACES

OVER the Jefferson (Va.) Jockey Club Course will commence on Wednesday, October 16th, 1838.

PURSES.

$350—three mile heats.
200—two mile heats.
150—best 3 in 5.

☞ The money will be hung up in the stand each day, ready for the victor.

During the week, the following sweepstakes, *which close August 25th, will be run, there being* no doubt that each will be filled:

1st. Sweepstakes for 3 years old, $100, h. f., mile heats—three or more to make a race.

2d. Sweepstakes for 3 years old, $150 ent., $50 ft, a single dash of two miles—3 or more to make a race.

3d. Sweepstake for 2 year's old, $50, h. ft., a single dash of a mile.

Subscribers to the stakes will address

WILLIAM MOORE.

August 2, 1838 n

THE MERCHANTS'

Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore.

Office, No. 18, South-Street.

THE President and Directors of this Institution meet daily at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of making Insurance on all property subject to loss or damage by FIRE, whether situated in the *city or country*, such as Dwelling Houses, Ware-Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein. Also, Mills and Manufactories, Barns and contents, and Hay and Grain in stacks.

Applications must specify the amount to be insured and the time for which it is wanted; of what materials the buildings are constructed and covered, and how occupied; as also of those adjacent to the property on which insurance is asked. The same will be stated of buildings in which Goods are contained, where insurance is desired on said Goods. Applications by mail receive immediate attention.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

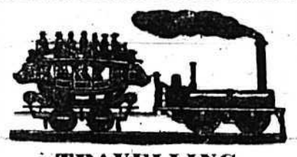
Directors:

Wm. E. Mayhew, Wm. H. Beatty,
Thos. R. Matthews, Geo. W. Richardson,
Wm. C. Shaw, Jas. I. Corner,
Johns Hopkins, R. B. Burns,
Chas. R. Pearce.

J. SAURIN NORRIS, *Secretary.*

JAMES J. MILLER, Agent, Charlestown, Va.

August 2, 1838.—6m.



TRAVELLING, ON THE RAIL-ROAD.

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

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

J. GEO. HEIST, *Agent.*

Winchester, May 3, 1838.

TRANSPORTATION ON THE Winchester and Potomac RAIL ROAD.

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

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

DESCENDING TRADE.

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

ASCENDING TRADE.

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

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

By order of the Board,

JOHN BRUCE, *President.*

Winchester, April 27, 1837.

Rail Road Notice.

OFFICE Baltimore, 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.

WINES & LIQUORS.

FRENCH BRANDY, very superior,
Jamaica Spirits,
Holland Gin, best quality,
Old Port Wine, very superior,
Teneriffe Wine, } both excellent Wines, at
French Madeira, } $2, and at $1 25, per gal.
Old Madeira, &c., *just received and for sale at*

JOHN J. H. STRAITH'S

July 26, 1838. *Drug Store.*

EARTHENWARE.

A LARGE quantity of Earthenware just received and for sale by

ESROM SLIFER.

Kabletown, Aug. 2, 1838.

JOHN WILSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Grocers, Winedealers, &c.,

No. 6, Market-street, Baltimore.

BEG leave respectfully to inform the citizens of this rich and beautiful valley (where one of the firm is now on a visit) that their stock of very old

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

bottled and on draught, is extensive and select, and without intending to interfere with the established relations of trade, they take it for granted that there are many private gentlemen and others, who would like to have a *first-rate article*, as a *medicine*, or for *a special occasion*, and such, it is reasonable to suppose, may be had in an establishment, which has been in operation *one third of a century*, and where the proprietors have ever been ambitious to procure *the very top of the market* for their friends and patrons.

☞ Orders will be promptly attended to.

Baltimore, August 9, 1838—6t.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings.

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

J. J. MILLER.

Charlestown, June 28, 1838.

FANCY GOODS.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing the Ladies that he has just received a considerable addition to his Stock of FANCY GOODS, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Gloves, Hosiery, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Fancy Ribbons, &c. &c. &c. which will be sold at very low prices for cash.

JAMES J. MILLER.

June 28, 1838.

NEW GOODS.

HAVING purchased the Goods, &c. of Messrs. Yates & Terrill, at Halltown, the subscriber throws himself upon the favorable consideration of his friends and the old customers of the establishment. He will add, in a few days, to his present stock, a supply of entirely

NEW GOODS,

which will embrace every article usually kept in a country Store. His friends and the public may rest assured that he Goods will be sold as cheap as at any other Store in the county. Call and judge for yourselves.

DANIEL G. HENKLE.

Halltown, July 19, 1838.

MORE NEW GOODS, *And Cheaper than Ever!*

THE undersigned has just received from Baltimore a large supply of

Entirely New Goods,

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

GROCERIES,

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

GEO. E. CHAMBERLIN.

Kabletown, June 28, 1838—n

Another Supply of Summer GOODS.

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

Charlestown, June 28, 1838.

MORE NEW GOODS At Kabletown.

HAVING received another supply of NEW GOODS, of the very best description, the subscriber invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call. His Stock embraces every article of comfort and utility, and will be sold as low as they can be bought at any establishment in the Valley.

ESROM SLIFER.

Kabletown, August 2, 1838.

Plaster, Salt, and Fish.

WE have for sale a large supply of PLASTER, which we will sell to customers for cost and carriage. Those wishing to have Plaster ground, will find it to their advantage by giving a few days notice.

We also have on hand, a supply of **SALT** and **FISH**, which we will sell low for cash.

KABLE & JOHNSTON.

Kabletown, August 16, 1838.—3m.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has received a fresh supply of **NEW GOODS**, which, added to his former supply, makes his assortment complete. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

DANIEL G. HENKLE.

Halltown, August 16, 1838.

Vinegar.

I HAVE very superior VINEGAR for sale.

J. J. MILLER.

June 7, 1838.

Superior Vinegar

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of

J. J. H. STRAITH.

Charlestown, Aug 16, 1838.

CLARET WINE, &C.

CLARET WINE, of 1st quality, and noted brand, at 50 cents per bottle,
Newark Cider, in bottles,
Porter, in bottles,
Ale, in bottles or by the gallon—this day received and for sale by

J. J. H. STRAITH.

July 26, 1838. *Drug Store.*

Fresh Porter.

6 DOZEN fresh bottles of Porter just received and for sale by J. J. H. STRAITH.

July 19, 1838—n.

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

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

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

HENRY BROWN, *Agent.*

Harpers-Ferry, July 12, 1838.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH to purchase a number of 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.

Cash for Negroes.

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

WM. CROW, Jr.

July 28, 1836.—tf.

PRINCE WILLIAM.

THIS Horse will stand the fall season at my residence, for the moderate sum of $10 insurance. No restrictions will be imposed on those who send mares to this horse, but that of parting with the mare, which will forfeit the insurance.

R. S. BLACKBURN.

Aug. 30, 1838—4w—n

MILL & MILL CUT SAWS,

FRESH RICE—for sale by

KEYES & FLORE.

Aug. 30, 1838.

Look at this, Farmers!

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

JOHNSEY EASTON.

July 12, 1838.—6m.

John J. H. Straith

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

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

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

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

Charlestown, May 3, 1838.

MORISON'S PILLS,

Or the Universal Vegetable Medicines of the British College of Health, London.

[illegible]

JAMES J. MILLER.

June 28, 1838.

THE NAME CHANGED.

Patent Right Secured—Beware of Imposition!

RICHMOND, VA., JULY 15, 1838.

The public will be pleased to understand that I was the original discoverer of Judkins' Ointment, and sole proprietor of the patent from Sept. 1817, until the expiration of the same, but having connected myself with Dr. Judkins in the commencement, I permitted the Ointment to bear his name. The term of the patent having expired on the 26th June, I have made an improvement in the same, and taken out a patent thereon.

N. SHEPHERD

The proprietor aware that the ointment would fall into many hands, some of whom would probably undertake to make it, and knowing the difficulty of the process would render a trial of it abortive, public confidence be destroyed, the ointment fall into disrepute, under these considerations, secure the original and certain remedy for those obstinate diseases, some of which have so long baffled the skill of medical science.

1st. *White Swellings* of every description.
2d. *Sore Legs and Ulcers* of long standing.
3d. *Schirrous* or *Glandular Tumors*, particularly those haglened tumors in women's breasts which often attack cancerous or ulcerated cancers.
4th. *Felons*, or what some people know by the name of *Catarvis*, of every description.
5th. *Rheumatic Pains* of the joints.
6th. *Sprains* and *Bruises* of every description or in whatever [illegible] contusated.
7th. *Chilblains* [illegible] all kinds [illegible] part of [illegible] easily [illegible] by frosts.
9th. *New Cut Wounds.*

It is also [illegible] the best remedies for *Burns and Scalds*. It eases the pain and [illegible] fire out in a short time.

N. SHEPHERD

MR. C. HERSTONS—Sir, Having been in the habit of using the Ointment prepared by you for a number of years [illegible] Agent Ointment, (formerly Judkins,) for wounds of various descriptions, and cuts, frost bite, scalds and burns, believing it to be valuable, I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public. So highly do I think of it that it has generally been in use in my family. I know that Mr. Herstons has been proprietor and manufacturer of this Ointment for years past, having frequently received the article directly from himself.

SAM'L C. OWINGS.

Livery Stables, North Street, Baltimore.

Baltimore, Oct. 6th, 1837.

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

S. C. O.

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

JOHN C. FRENCH.

No. 38, South Street, Baltimore.

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

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

J. C. F.

From Bishop Waugh.

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

R. WAUGH.

Methodist Book Room, Mulberry-St.,
New-York, May 20th, 1835.

PHILADELPHIA, [illegible]

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

J. A. BENTZ

Counting-Room, Lombard street.

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

From the Hon. John Taliaferro, member of Congress.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 27th, 1839.

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

Sir—It has been my wish, for a considerable time, to communicate to you the good effect with which I have used the Ointment invented by Mr. Judkins, (now Shepherd's P. S. O.) and which I now understand is made and sold by agents appointed by yourself. I have applied this Ointment, during the last three years, to every species of tumor and wound, without failure to produce a cure in every instance. I consider it the most decided and