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[Translated from the German.]

LOUIS OTTON GOELICKE,

OF GERMANY,

HE GREATEST OF HUMAN BENEFAC-TORS.

Citizens of North and South America.

NO Louis Otton Goelicke, M. D., of Germany, (Europe,) belongs the imperishable honor of adding a new and precious increment to the sciences of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenged his opponents to refute, viz: Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of *Vis Vita* (or Life Principle) of the human body, often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs—and which may be as certately, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache. A invaluable precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the *apparently healthy* of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "clergy houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attack, teaching them the *great secret* of *preserving Health is to check and root the disease while in the blade, and not wait till the full grown ear.*

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE,—whose healing fist may justly claim for such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy *Consumption*, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has brought blessed the sick chamber in the Mauvis Mexico, and thereby proved itself the Temperance of Physicians—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the benefacent hand of a kind Providence,—a medicine, whose wonderous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber, by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing desponding into cheerful sickness into health and sadness to joy, through their influence.—GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE, a medicine of more value to mankind than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our whole country, is a medicine which is obtained *entirely* from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a three-fold power of healing, which no other medicine can claim. As a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine, which begins to be valued by *Physicians*, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the insatiable grave.

DOSE: of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drops and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop.

Price—Three and one-third six dollars* ($2,50) per half ounce.

*A German coin, value 75 cents.

A certificate from three members of the Medical Profession in Germany, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall remain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new *doctrine*, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Otton Goelicke, M. D., before the Medical faculty, as the successful discoverer of a new doctrine in medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients, and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed to be incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our astonishment at these unexpected results; and, as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all its promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.
Germany, December 10, 1836.

(It appears by the following information given to the public by Dr. Rowland, that the much talked of Matchless Sanative is indeed what it professes to be—an effectual and valuable medicine, worthy the serious attention of every consumptive person, and the *sick generally.*)

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.—David S. Rowland, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the immortal Goelicke of Germany,) has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has received, with many others of a similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his Agents, as will be seen below—which, together with the certificate from three eminent German physicians, must forever establish the character of the Sanative as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

TESTIMONY No. 1.

A letter from H. F. Sherwood, Esq. of N. York.

New York, Oct. 9, 1837.

Dr. D. S. Rowland—Sir: About the middle of July last, I accidently noticed in a newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent, and which professed to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and zealously endeavoring to restore her to health without success, I stepped over to his house, and asked him if he had any objections to her taking this medicine. He replied that "he was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take anything she fancied, as she was beyond the reach of medicine, and could do her no good, as her lungs were rapidly consuming, and no human means could save her." Still, the Sanative, being recommended by three physicians who had used it in their practice, she concluded to give it a trial. I sent and purchased a phial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite besides. For several days succeeding she rather suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days, but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the medicine, her feeble health and wasted form began to put on new strength, and she has been gaining from day to day until the present moment, to the astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to be about the house and attend church.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of opinion, and so are all who know her remarkable case, that she owes her life to the Sanative alone; and there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet *heard* of this medicine, measures ought speedily to be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in our neighborhood, I understand, are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit.

I think of going to the South, with my family, sometime this fall, and in case I do, I will proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter, for although some of the Physicians here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe it saved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think this letter will serve the public good, you are at liberty to publish it.

Respectfully, &c. H. F. SHERWOOD.

TESTIMONY, No. 2.

[*From the Brunswick Advertiser.*]

"One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has taken Goelicke, and is now well. Another woman, reputed to be in the last stage, has been greatly benefitted by a short course of this medicine. There can be no question but this medicine has performed wonderful cures in a host of cases, and that it is worthy of general attention.

TESTIMONY No. 3.

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE.—In an article in our paper to-day, it will be seen that this medicine has lost none of its virtues by crossing the Atlantic—for it appears to be working similar cures in America to those which have astonished Europe.

[*Boston Morning Post.*

☞The above Medicine can be had at the Store in Halltown. EMANUEL THOMAS.

Also for sale at the Store of
E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
Charlestown,
Agents, Jefferson County, Va.

Nov. 1, 1838.—1y.

For Sale,

TWO splendid Double Damascus Barrel GUNS, at STRAITH'S Store.

July 25, 1839.

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. 32. THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1839. NO. 29.

UNEXAMPLED

MAMMOTH SCHEME!

THE following details of a scheme of a Lottery, to be drawn in *DECEMBER NEXT*, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public.—It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand the extremely low charge of $20 per ticket—the value and number of the Capitals, and revival of the good old custom of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to six hundred prize holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for tickets—when the prizes are sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We therefore emphatically say—delay not!—But at once remit and transmit to us your order, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and application made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 *Broadway, N. Y.*

☞Observe the Number, 156.

$700,000!—$500,000!

2 prizes of $15,000—3 prizes of $10,000.

GRAND

Real Estate and Bank Stock LOTTERY

Of Property situated in New Orleans,

The richest and most magificent scheme ever presented to the public, in this or any other country.

Tickets only 20 Dollars.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the direction of the Commissioners, acting under the same. To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, December 1st, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON,
Managers.
SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 *Broadway, N. York, sole Agents.*

☞NO COMBINATION NUMBERS.☜

10,000 *Tickets* $20—*No. 1 upwards in succession.*

The deeds of the property and the stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the prize holders.

Splendid Scheme:

1 Prize, the Arcade, 286 feet 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street, 101 feet 11 inches on Natchez street, 126 feet 6 inches on Gravier st.; rented at about $37,000 per annum, valued at	$700,000
1 Prize, City Hotel, 162 feet on Common street; 146 feet 6 inches in Camp st., rented at $25,000, valued at	500,000
1 Prize, Dwelling House, (adjoining the Arcade,) No. 16, 24 feet 7 inches front on Natchez street; rented at $1200, valued at	20,000
1 Prize, ditto, adjoining the Arcade, No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street; rented at $1200, valued at	20,000
1 Prize, ditto, No. 23, north-east corner of Basin and Custom House street, 40 feet front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom House street; rented at $1,500, valued at	20,000
1 Prize, ditto, No. 24, south-west corner of Basin and Custom House street, 32 feet 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet deep in front of Custom House street; rented at $1500, valued at	20,000
1 Prize, ditto, No. 339, 24 feet 8 inches on Royal street, by 121 feet 11 inches deep, rented at $1000, valued at	15,000
1 Prize, 250 shares of Canal Bank Stock, $100 each,	25,000
1 Prize, 200 shares Commercial Bank Stock, $100 each,	20,000
1 Prize, 150 shares Traders' and Mechanics' Bank Stock, $100 each,	15,000
1 Prize, 100 shares City Bank Stock, $100 each,	10,000
1 Prize, 100 shares City Bank Stock, $100 each,	10,000
1 Prize, 100 shares City Bank Stock, $100 each,	10,000
1 Prize, 50 shares Exchange Bank Stock, $100 each,	5,000
1 Prize, 50 shares Exchange Bank Stock, $100 each,	5,000
1 Prize, 25 shares Gas Light Bank Stock, $100 each,	2,500
1 Prize, 25 shares Gas Light Bank Stock, $100 each,	2,500
1 Prize, 15 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank Stock, $100 each,	1,500
1 Prize, 15 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank Stock, $100 each,	1,500
20 Prizes, each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank Stock, $100 each, each Prize $1000,	20,000
10 Prizes, each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 Prizes, each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 Prizes, each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 Prizes, each 1 share of $100, of the Union Bank of Florida,	15,000
600	$1,300,000

Tickets $20—No. Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, also those containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the Six Hundred Prizes, and the first six hundred numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prize as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing, *unincumbered and without any deduction!*

SYLVESTER & CO.
Aug. 8, 1839.—td. 156, *Broadway, N. Y.*

Andrew Hunter } Attorneys
Edward E. Cooke, }

HAVING associated themselves as partners for the practice of the Law within the county of Jefferson, respectfully renew the offer of their services in all the various branches of the profession.

☞Their Offices are immediately opposite the Court-House, where one or both of them can at all times be found. July 1st, 1839.

[July 11, 1839.]

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or open accounts of 12 months standing, are very respectfully notified that they will be called on for payment immediately after the 1st day of August, (next month,) and he hopes the necessity for this notice will be acknowledged, as he cannot meet his pecuniary engagements without difficulty and loss, unless aided by pay from those who patronize him, and for whose patronage thus far liberally extended he is at the same time very grateful.

JOHN J. H. STRAITH.
Charlestown, July 18, 1839.

General Intelligence.

Winchester and Potomac Rail-road Company.—At a meeting of the Board on Wednesday evening, James R. Brooking was elected General Superintendent of the road. This being a new office, we will state the duty of the incumbent for the information of those concerned: it is (under the control of the President) to give the road, buildings, and motive power, a constant supervision, seeing that they are all kept in proper repair and condition; to superintend the transportation department, so as to have sufficient cars and power at all times provided to execute promptly the business of the road; and perform such other incidental duties as belong to said office, and as may be prescribed by the President.

[*Winchester Republican.*

MR. CLAYE TRAVELS.—The Saratoga correspondent of the New-York Commercial Advertiser of Monday says

"It is understood that Mr. Clay has passed Montreal on his way to Quebec. He is expected at Burlington (Vermont) on Tuesday next, and will attend the commencement of the University on Wednesday. We expect him at Saratoga on Thursday, and he will receive a warm reception. How long he will remain at the Springs, I am not advised. From Saratoga he will wend his way South to the Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, and thence home to Kentucky. We have heard that a committee of New Yorkers is on its way hither, to welcome Mr. Clay."

MR. VAN BUREN AND GOV. CLINTON.—The generally received opinions that Mr. Van Buren was guilty of a very disingenuous and harsh treatment towards De Witt Clinton derives great strength from the subjoined anecdote which we find in a letter from the Saratoga correspondent of the New York Times: After *fulsoming* the particulars of Mr. Van Buren's reception, it proceeds:

The President having been fairly installed, he began to play the courtier. After giving audience to some spectators, he saw at a short distance in the large public saloon the widow of the late Gov. Clinton. Instantly leaving his company he rushed through the crowd with *impressment* to offer his hand. The lady drew herself up to one of her finest and loftiest attitudes, and bent upon him a countenance of disdain and contempt, rejected the proffered hand, and turned with indignation, as if from pollution itself, from the man who had reviled and persecuted her husband during his life.—This indignant rebuke "and cut direct" did not change the smile on his imperturbable countenance. The lady was heard to say as she left the room "I—I speak to the—— who persecuted my husband to the day of his death!!"

The Army and Navy Chronicle states that the Secretary of War, who left Washington on Thursday last for the North, will stop at Cattaraugus, where he is to hold a treaty with the Indians in that vicinity. At Saratoga Springs, he will join the President of the United States, and they in company will make a tour over Lakes Ontario and Erie, as far as Detroit—and possibly to Sault St. Marie. Major S. Cooper, Assistant Adjutant General, is acting Secretary of War.

From the same paper we learn that Commodore I. Chauncey acts as secretary of the Navy during the absence of Mr. Paulding, who is on a visit to New York.

The Harrisburg papers contain notices of fourteen applications to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for new Banks and renewals of old charters, comprising an increase of banking capital of about five millions of dollars.

Five hundred suits have been brought against the Lancaster County Loan Company for issuing notes contrary to law.—The penalty in each case is fifty dollars. The suits have been brought by a fellow named Freeman, from Philadelphia, whose sole object is plunder.

The introduction of a uniform system of penny postage in this country, is now attracting very general attention. It is said there is no doubt that the system will soon be introduced both into England and France. By this system all franking is to be abolished, and to be paid at the time the letter is mailed. If the administration succeed in carrying this measure through, they will have done some good service to the people.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.—The Lynchburg Virginian cautions the public against counterfeit Mexican dollars in circulation in that vicinity, which are so skillfully executed as to deceive the most scrutinizing inspection. The color and the impression are both good. Copper or brass seems to be the principal ingredient, the color of which, when the pieces are a little rubbed, appears on the surface of the coin. Counterfeit quarters of the Spanish mint have also made their appearance.

Editor Courier and Enquirer:—I send you herewith the copy of a paper found on the shore of the East River, at Throgg's Neck, enclosed in a small phial, on the 29th of last month, which I request the favor of you to publish.

SUTTON SMITH.

Throgg's Neck, July 31, 1839.

"The brig William and Mary, of Norfolk, Virginia, was wrecked on the 23d February, 1839, near the middle of the Atlantic, on her way to Liverpool. I, William M. Jones, the Captain, being the last man left on board, wrote this; if any one gets it he will confer a great favor on my friends, by publishing it in the Richmond Enquirer, edited at Richmond, Va. or if he cannot afford to publish it, he will request the favor of some one who can. I enclose a lock of my hair for my friends; the finder will please give it to them, if called for.

There is a woollen stocking factory in operation at Portsmouth, N. H. which employs about 220 hands, and works up daily into stockings about a hundred pounds of wool. In a single week, 3000 pairs of stockings were completed.

FROM FLORIDA.—This ill-fated Territory still bleeds, notwithstanding the "war has been ended" by the diplomacy of Gen. Macomb. A Tallahassee paper of the 27th ult. states that two wagons, with an escort of eight men, left Fort Frank Brooke, Deadman's Bay, on the previous Monday morning, and, after proceeding near half the distance to Fort Andrews, Henderson, the Hospital Steward, with five men, were fired on by a party of Indians from a Hammock near the road.—*Henderson and Parks fell dead.* The horse of another of the escort, being shot, fell, and entangled the leg of his rider in such a manner as to prevent his rising. On the near approach of the Indians the horse rose, the rider at the same time remounting, was borne off to the party, and he there joined the wagons. One man, being sent back to Fort Frank Brooke, returned with an increased force. They found the body of Parks horribly mutilated, his eyes dug out, his throat cut, and other disgusting outrages committed on his person. The body of Henderson had been removed; the enemy were trailed some distance without finding them. Scouts are still in pursuit.

The Governor of Florida has constituted the following named gentlemen a deputation to repair to Washington, and confer with the President, and "urge on him the adoption of the necessary measures, not only for the defence of the country, but the successful prosecution of the war with the Indians:"—Honorable CHARLES DOWNING, His Honor R. RANDALL, W. BRECKENRIDGE, Esq., S. K. WALLER, Esq., Col. G. S. HAWKINS.

Much altercation has existed in Illinois for some time past as to whom rightly belonged the important office of Secretary of State. A. P. FIELD, Esq. was the acting Secretary when the present Governor came into office, and had been appointed by his predecessor, the Governor before him. During the session of the last Legislature, the Senate, (Democratic,) nominated to the office Mr. J. A. McCLERNAND, but the Senate, to whom is given the right of confirming the various nominations of the Governor, would not confirm it, being of the opinion that the Governor, at his will and pleasure, was not warranted by the constitution in vacating the office. A bitter controversy, of course, ensued between the Governor and Senate, and things remained in *statu quo.* Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, the Governor appointed Mr. McCLERNAND, assuming it as his prerogative, and ordered the keys to be given up to him. Mr. FIELD refused to obey and the matter came before the courts. The circuit court decided in favor of the Governor's position. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the State and the result has been a reversal of the decision of the lower court, and the continuance of Mr. FIELD in office. The Governor's Van Burenism has by this decision received a check, which he cannot readily get over:—*Balt. Ghron.*

FACTORY GIRLS.—The Newburyport Herald says—"Nine hundred and seventy-eight of the factory girls in Lowell, have deposited in the Savings Bank, in that city, $100,000. The amount would be much larger, but no interest is allowed on more than five hundred dollars, so that when they reach this sum, they invest elsewhere. Many of them prefer to make their deposites in institutions which are nearer the residence of their parents."

The following curious circumstance occasioned an alarm of fire at Philadelphia on Thursday evening. Several children had been put to bed in one of the rooms of John M'Cabe's tavern, in Lætitia Court, leaving with them a lighted candle, which a hungry rat seized and carried off, setting fire to the bedclothes in passing underneath the bed. The children fortunately escaped uninjured, though several beds and blankets were destroyed.

A daughter of Mr. Swaim, of Philadelphia, attended a ball at Saratoga, a few evenings since, adorned with a circlet of *diamonds* worth $20,000. Only think what a host of poor sick devils contributed towards its purchase, by swallowing her father's pannees!—*Boston Post.*

Yes, but then on the other hand only think how much *good it did them.*

TREMENDOUS POWER.—A locomotive engine built at Lowell, for the western railroad, was tried on the Lowell railroad, on Thursday and started from a state of rest, and a train of sixty-three cars, filled with merchandize, weighing *three hundred and thirty-three tons*, of 2000 lbs., and carried it with ease over an ascent of 10 feet to the mile, at the rate of nine miles an hour!

POISONOUS FISH.—The Madras Herald, of Feb. 2d, mentions the arrival there of the ship Ganges, which had suffered severely from fatal sickness on board, arising from a singular circumstance.—Shortly after leaving Mauritius, the Ganges hove to off a fishing bank, and let down the boats to fish. The men were successful and ate plentifully of what they had caught. They were affected in a very extraordinary manner, being swollen like porpoises, and in the course of a few days fifteen of the men died.

The following table will show the average duration of animal life:—The horse lives from 8 to 32 years, ox 20, bull 15, cow 23, ass 33, mule 18, sheep 10, ram 15, dog from 14 to 25, swine 25, goat 8, cat 10, pigeon 8, dove 25, goose 28, parrots from 3 to 100, raven 100, turtle and tortoises 50 to 100.

Parents who endeavor to protect their children from labor, and encourage them to seek self-indulgence, instead of animating them to become as industrious, and useful as possible, are foolishly and certainly preparing them for a hard and thorny bed to lay upon at a subsequent period of their lives.

From the Chicago Democrat.

DEATH OF TECUMSEH.

Shaw-ben-eh, Pottawatomie Chief, who was at the battle of the Thames, lately gave at the U. S. Hotel in this city thro' an interpreter a full account of the death of Tecumseh. Tecumseh was a very brave, but cautious man. He had however been wounded in the neck and became desperate. He thought his wound was mortal, and told his warriors, that as he must die, there could be no risk in rushing forward to kill Col. Johnson:—He did so and Shaw-ben-eh saw him when he fell. His object was to strike the Colonel with his Tomahawk before he saw him, and a moment more of inattention and the Colonel's head would have been sundered. He was shot just as his arm had reached the full height to strike the fatal blow. He described the Colonel as very stately. He was very large and white, with occasionally a jet black spot. Another Indian in company, whom Shaw-ben-eh said was but a boy at the time of the battle, interrupted black. The next day he, with many others and this boy, went upon the field of battle and saw Tecumseh's body there, and by the side of it another Indian whose skin had been taken off. He said he had heard of this skin having been exhibited as that of Tecumseh. They might think so. But it was not. Tecumseh's body had not been touched. Here some one asked where and how they buried him. This aroused the chief from his seat, and he was eloquent in the extreme. None but brave warriors die on the battle field. Such, afraid of nothing when alive, don't care for dogs, wolves, eagles and crows when dead. They want the prairie—the whole broad prairie to lie upon. So Tecumseh, the bravest man that ever was, whom the Great Spirit would not let be killed by the common soldier, but sent to Col. Johnson to be killed, wanted no grave nor honors. He let every animal come and eat his flesh as they pleased. Every red man love him and every white man fear him. Shaw-ben-eh expatiated long upon his merits, and believed, if he had killed Col. Johnson and lived to this day, the Pottawatomies would not have been away over of the Mississippi river as they now are.

The New York Courier of Monday morning contains a most interesting correspondence between Governor Seward, of New York, and the Reverend Michael Gilbride, of Carthage in that State, the length of which, we regret, prevents at this time, its publication in our columns. It arose out of the following circumstances. In the jail of Lewis county, in that State, is confined a convict, under sentence of death for murder, named Lawrence McCarthy. He is a Roman Catholic, and in the interval between his sentence and execution desired the presence and consoling offices of a minister of his own profession. The Reverend gentleman was called upon, but upon his application for admittance at the prison, the sheriff refused it unless he should be accompanied by some officer of the law, this being his strict interpretation of the law under which he acted. In this emergency, for a confession, under the rules and ordinances of the church, cannot be made in the presence of witnesses, the minister applied to the Governor for his interpretation of the law and the duty of sheriffs in such a case, and, if he could not advise or order contrary to the opinion of the Sheriff of Lewis county, asking a suspension of the punishment, until the Legislature might determine upon it.—Governor Seward promptly replied and, in a letter that does him infinite honor, he argues the case, and arrives at the conclusion that the Legislature in the enactment of the law, never could have designed to deprive any criminal of the consolations of religion or the prayers and exhortations of its ministers. The Catholic religion was peculiar in this respect, and although the law could not allow the visits of friends and relations generally, without the presence of an officer, yet it never contemplated the rejection of religious instruction, under whatever name it might come.—On the reception of the Governor's letter, the Sheriff promptly changed his views and allowed the minister free permission to go and come whenever his impressions of duty called him. Mr. Gilride, in his answer to the Governor, pays him the highest compliments, and thanks him sincerely for the interest he manifested in the matter, and the immediate and prompt manner in which he met his wishes.

[*Balt. Chronicle.*

FORCING A BALANCE.

The following paragraph is from a late Paris paper:—"The Paymaster of a regiment quartered in the South of France, having deposited the sum of 10,000 francs in the hands of a banker, suddenly learned, a few days since, that he had declared himself bankrupt. The Paymaster immediately went to his debtor's house, and demanded his money. The unfortunate banker replied that he had delivered in his balance sheet, and consequently it was too late. The officer, upon this, drew out a pair of pistols, and said—"The 10,000 [illegible] giment, if they are not forthcoming, I am disgraced and ruined, therefore, you must either give me the money, or I will blow out your brains, and then shoot myself." This mode of settling accounts defeated all the calculations of the banker, who took out his pocket book and gave him the sum demanded."

A patent has been secured in France, for sewing boots and shoes with brass wire. It is said that they do not admit moisture or dust, nor do they rip when sewed in this manner. The sewing is done with as much ease as with a wax thread, nor is it more expensive.

Gen. Brooks of Livingston Co. (N. Y.) has raised *seventy-four* stalks of wheat from a single kernel.

PENALTIES OF POPULARITY.—A writer in the New York Mirror, in an article under the above caption, tells a very good anecdote of Mr. Clay. He says: "I shall never forget one incident, which I thought sufficient to try the temper of a martyr, but which had quite a contrary effect on Mr. Clay. It was a day or two before his departure for Washington, to be present at a meeting of Congress, and he was very busy in the arrangement of his papers, when a servant entered and said that some one at the gate wished to see him.

"Show him in," said Mr. Clay.

"He is on horseback, and says he can't come in."

"Tell him that I am extremely busy, and that he *must* come in if he wishes to see me."

The servant went out, but soon returned with the message that "the gentleman says he can't possibly get off his *beast.*"

"Well, if the Mountain will not come to Mahomet, I suppose Mahomet must go to the Mountain," and Mr. Clay went out to the "gentleman on horseback" who was a sleek faced Yankee, in pepper and salt pantaloons, a brimstone waistcoat with glass buttons, and a coat of the latest down east fashion. After an interchange of civilities, Mr. Clay, supposing the fellow wanted to dispose of his horse, remarked, "that is a very fine animal you ride sir."

"Yes, a pretty fair critter," replied the nondescript, slapping his cowhide boot with his whip, and staring with all his might and main in the Senator's face.—At length, wondering at the silence of the fellow, and at his protracted stare, Mr. Clay was forced to remark—"My name, sir, is Clay. Have you any business with me?"

"Business? oh, no—none in particular—but I have heern tell of you a good deal in our parts, away off east of sunrise; and I thought as I was passing your way, I'd just call and see how you were. I don't know what you are going to say, but can't stay now, tho' if I cross these lots as I go back, maybe I'll stop and take a glass of cider with you—good-bye." So saying, with a very patronizing air, the fellow rode away, and left Mr. Clay laughing heartily at the encounter.

Bridal Feelings.—The entire change of character effected by the ceremony which had so recently been performed, by the entire alteration of the duties of life produced by the sacred rite, the vast futurity opening to her view, so different in its nature from the days that were passed; the entire surrender of herself to an authority which the day before she did not acknowledge, and the abandonment, to a certain extent, of that exclusive obedience which a few hours previously she implicitly yielded to her father; the whole combination of circumstances, the balance between perfect happiness, something less than happiness, the apprehension, the doubt, the joy, the sorrow; for they all mingle in the heart of a bride at the moment when she hears a carriage door close upon herself and her husband, and finds herself, for the first time in her life, confided to the care, protection, and the love of an alien to her blood. Helen deeply and intensely felt; and the pang which rent her heart as she received her father's parting kiss, the last of those kisses of devoted affection which were hers, while she alone was all his care, and while she had none other to look to or love but him, was one of the bitterest she had ever endured. It seemed like the tearing asunder of a thousand tender ties, the abandonment of home and all its associations.

[*Hook's Births, Deaths, and Marriages.*

A RARE CHANCE.—We find the following advertisement in the Nashville Banner of June 10:

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A smart, intelligent Van Buren man that can converse fluently, to talk politics with all comers. To such an one, every accommodation which a pleasant summer retreat can afford, will be given.

I am induced to make this publication from the entire one-sidedness of my neighbors, and my great fondness for political controversy. I can't get an argument. None need apply unless he comes up to the foregoing requisites.

J. J. HOOPER.

Veto Springs, June 1.

It signifies nothing to say we will not change our religion, if our religion change not us.

If a man lives and dies a mere professor, it had been better for him if he had lived and died a heathen.

The duty of religion flows from a principle of religion.

It is not talking, but walking with God that gives a man the denomination of a Christian.

Darkness may as well put on the name of light, as a wicked man the name of a Christian.

There is an old instance illustrating the comical mistakes which happen from neglecting the proper positions of the points:

The lady of a mariner about to sail on a distant voyage, sent a note to the clergyman of the parish, expressing the fol- [illegible]

"A husband going to sea, his wife desires the prayers of the congregation."

Unfortunately, the good matron was not skilled in punctuation, nor had the minister quick vision. He read the note as it was written:

"A husband going to see his wife, desires the prayers of the congregation."

"I've got some very urgent business on hand" as the fox said ven the dogs was after him.

"That goes against the *grain*," as the farmer said ven the wind blew down his wheat.

"I'm up to *snuff*," as the wick said to the snuffers.

"I pass," as the brag player said ven he slipped out of one door as he saw the constable entering another.

FROM THE WINCHESTER REPUBLICAN.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

THE REV. JOHN A. COLLINS,

In the Methodist E. Church of Winchester

On July 4th, 1839.

The period has again arrived which, from its associations, is well calculated to awaken thrilling emotions in the hearts of citizens of the United States. The anniversary of the Nation's birth-day should be greeted with demonstrations of patriotic joy; the waving of national banners; the sound of martial and cheering music; and especially, in devout and grateful acknowledgments to the Almighty God, to whose Providence we are indebted for the distinguished civil and religious privileges we enjoy.

It was the custom in ancient days, [illegible] to perpetuate by "monumental marble," or other means, the recollection of extraordinary events, or the memory of eminent men. The practice has obtained to some extent in this country. But the best and most enduring "monument" of the excellencies and achievements of the patriotic fathers of the Republic is found in the hearts of the people: a living "monument" *this*, which the return of this day inspires afresh with the genuine spirit of '76.

Impassioned eloquence, animated by the exciting theme, has often dwelt upon the causes that led to the separation of "the Colonies" from "the Mother Country," has frequently depicted, in glowing strains, the ardent struggle for independence—its perils—its vicissitudes—its glorious termination—and as often employed its powers to do homage to the deeds of the master spirit that achieved our political redemption. Though these topics furnish an inexhaustible source of pleasing and profitable reminiscences, it is not our design to dwell upon them here. We have entered upon the "promised land," the political Canaan—have it in our possession, richly cultivated, and we shall honor our noble ancestry, from whom we inherit it, most by occupying it in the proper spirit; by cherishing such recollections of their exalted patriotism as shall lead us to maintain, untarnished, the principles for which they "pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor."

Love of liberty is inherent in the heart of man and coeval with his existence.—Prompted by this he has always aimed at self-government, the perfection of human society; the means to secure which, may be regarded as the political "philosopher's stone" sought for with the utmost ardor by philanthropists and statesmen. The operations of this principle can be traced in every age of the world. At times it seems to have arisen in the majesty of its strength, broken the fetters that manacled it, and freed itself altogether from the grasp of tyranny and despotism. After witnessing the degradation and misery of mankind under the ancient monarchies, how grateful to behold republican Greece and Rome! These political institutions possess various points of beauty and attraction. They display, also, vast wisdom and great attainments in the science of government. Their symmetrical proportions, in comparison with preceding or cotemporary powers, were as the stately edifice, admirable for its architectural taste, to the wandering Arab's hut.—Fertile in their arrangements for civil and social happiness, they are as grateful to enlightened philanthropy as the sight of the "great Oasis" is to the weary traveller who has traversed the eternal sands that surround it. But how short their duration! They were overthrown after a comparatively short career, in part from some inherent defects, but principally from the want of influences to sustain them, to which their projectors and founders were strangers. In subsequent periods the struggling of the same principle may be seen. The island whence came our father is distinguished for these contests. The indomitable spirit of freedom animated its inhabitants.—Nor was it wholly unproductive. By the labors of the Hampdens and Sidneys and kindred spirits of that Isle more of civil liberty has been engrafted upon the British Constitution than of any other nation save the United States. Still it did not there attain maturity. It was reserved for the founders of this Republic satisfactorily to solve the problem of self-government, and for the people living under its wise institutions to furnish a practical elucidation of its accomplishment.

The results of the American Revolution; the system of government established; the success which has attended it, develope some highly interesting truths, for the discovery of which we may indulge patriotic pride, and the continued observance of which is necessary to future prosperity. We are here taught most clearly that religion and education constitute the only true foundation of republican government. Our ancestors were enlightened and virtuous men. The timber of the Constitution is of that material solely. And being founded on intelligence and virtue, the same means are required to maintain it. These are indispensible requisites in a system of self-government. [illegible] not mean liberty to every individual to act as he pleases, irrespective of the claims of wholesome civil regulations.—This would lead to the worst state of society. By self-government we understand the right of the people to regulate themselves by *laws* of their own making, either in person or by their own representatives. And to sustain institutions of this character, the source from which they emanate must be kept pure by the influence of religion and education. Man must have intelligence to understand his own rights, and virtue to respect his neighbor's. There is no point better settled in history than this, that an ignorant and vicious community is the most easily subjected to despotic power. In fact, no other seems to suit it. Education by improving the mind enthrones reason above passion, thus keeping the latter in subjection and imparting to man a proper understanding of the privileges to which he is entitled in the social compact. Let then the healthful streams of science and literature irrigate the nation, and dispense their beneficent and fertilizing influences upon the entire population of the country!

But is Religion—the *Christian Religion*—the friend of civil liberty? She is—and, in connexion with education, its sure guaranty. What first enslaved man? His vice, not his religion. Rational liberty, with every other blessing, is the birthright of man, as he came from the hands of his Maker. His mind intelligent, his heart pure, he knew and needed no authority; no law, save that of his God! Had this state of primeval blessedness continued, no intermediate government would have been [illegible] forfeiting the man put himself, his reason and conscience in the leading strings of passion. In forming communities, under this influence it was necessary that power be lodged somewhere, and hence arose civil government. This, then, is the foundation of human government. It is the work of religion and science to perfect this system, and cause it to sit as lightly as possible upon the community.

A contrast of countries where the Christian Religion exists with those where it does not, will fully prove the friendly influence it exerts in maintaining the "rights of man." Where does man understand himself? Where is he erect in the enjoyment of his proper dignity? Where do we see the ripe fruits of civilization, of science, and of the conveniences of life? Look at the Pagan nations of the Globe! How tyrannical their institutions! How degraded the people!—The dupes of superstition—the abject slaves of tyrants! In Mahommedan countries it is no better. Wherever the crescent and the minaret are seen, there the iron hoof of direful oppression rests heavily upon mankind. In Christian countries only are the blessings of freedom enjoyed to any extent, and in there in precise proportion to the prevalence of true religion. A comparison of Russia, France and England, in this respect, will give the pre-eminence to the latter. And, without being liable to the charge of arrogance, we claim that our United States o'ertops them all.

England is greatly indebted to the votaries of Christianity for the civil liberty that adorns her institutions. The writings and efforts of such men as John Milton and his compeers, troubled the repose of royalty, and guided the people to the possession of their rights. Despots and their creatures would have thought of nothing but riveting the chains of bondage that bound their subjects

at the fires on Heaven's altar, and it guided them to victory and honor. The last took counsel of unrestrained passion, and it led them to disgrace and ruin. While we contemplate on one hand the towering monuments of American glory, visible to the whole world, and on the other witness the deplorable and disastrous consequences of the French revolution, we not only see the evidences of the superior wisdom of our ancestors, but are presented also with the strongest proof that enlightened Christianity—true religion—is the friend of liberty and the sure basis of republican government. It is proper, however, for us here to pay a tribute of respect to our ancient friend and ally. In the night of adversity, France came to our rescue.—Her gallant sons mingled in our contests, and shared the glories of the well-fought battle of Yorktown, that sealed the liberty of the country. Fayette has a conspicuous place in the galaxy of American patriots and statesmen. His deeds with those of his chivalrous compatriots, are register- in the same book of never-dying fame that records the virtues and achievements of Washington.

Among the blessings secured to the citizens of this country by the revolution and the establishment of the constitution, may be numbered religious toleration.—This is an inestimable blessing! In truth, religion, to accomplish the desirable objects attributed to her instrumentality in this address, must be entirely freed from the bondages of intolerance, that detested scourge of mankind. The spirit and genius of christianity in [illegible] to this, and in no way has she sustained such injury [illegible] these—those enormities that have been perpetrated in her name. Violence has [illegible] wear the mask of priestcraft, arrayed in the terrors of bigotry; or bound up in exclusive ecclesiastical dogmas and pretensions which have never failed when possessed of "power to forget right."—The true light was struck into the formation of the government of the United States, namely, religious toleration in its broadest sense. This truth seems to have been hidden from the Old Continent.—The fatal delusion appears to have obtained with the rival sects struggling for power in the state, especially in the British nation, that *intolerance* was a part of religion, and necessary to her maintenance. Hence, for the slightest "non-conformity," punishments, imprisonments and death are dealt out unsparingly and without remorse. The inquisitorial star-chamber under the influence of Laud for the exercise of the right of opinion in non-essential points, degrades Leighton, imprisons him, inflicts upon him the most cruel and revolting punishment, and Laud himself, upon a reverse of fortune, and the accession of his enemies to power is condemned and executed! While this state of things lasted, of course civil liberty was trammelled in her operations. But we look upon a brighter scene!—The chain of intolerance is broken in the United States. No power [illegible] can unite it again! We are gathering the ripe fruits of this achievement. The maxim that "errors in sentiment may be tolerated when reason is left free to combat them," is a sound one, and receives the clearest illustration from the facts in American history. Nor have the benefits of this important discovery been wholly restricted to this country. The light that shines so brilliantly in the Western, illumines also the eastern Hemisphere. Religious toleration is advancing and civil liberty is enjoyed in proportion to its progress. In England it prevails to as great an extent as it probably can, where an established church exists. With christianity then to act in its legitimate sphere, and control the heart by a moral influence alone, and the diffusion of education to ennoble and cultivate the intellect, our political edifice stands upon an imperishable basis, and our posterity shall derive from it perennial pleasures.

We have thus traced young liberty from his *cradle* in paradise, rested with plenary power through his struggle after the chains were put on him. For awhile he seems to have freed himself and we find him regaling in Classic Greece, or triumphing in Republican Rome. Banished thence, we watched his course, 'til we found him half concealed in Britain. We have seen every kind of fetters forged for him: civil despotism, and the no less tyrannical bearing of religious bigotry and intolerance. Still he could not be altogether bound. After contending long with the institutions of the old world, and securing some possessions there, he comes to the new! Here all his shackles are thrown off! The American Revolution unfettered him completely! We see him in this "land of the free and home of the brave," developing his manly powers, tall and stately, his foot firmly, immovably placed upon the rod of oppression and despotism, his eye making an extensive survey, to search out the sources of civil and social enjoyment for the people of his favored country, and his hand diligently employed in diffusing the blessings of freedom. We wish him health, on this glad day, and welcome him to a perpetual abiding place in this great republic! But we would not confine him here—nor could we. His march is onward! And the beacon fires of constitutional freedom he has lit up on the shores of Columbia, will ultimately illumine the Globe!

But, fellow-citizens, if we would preserve the sacred treasure committed to us, and maintain unhurt the great privileges we enjoy, they must be guarded with the strictest vigilance. There are rocks to be avoided. Elements are abroad which if not restrained are capable of effecting disastrous results to the ark of civil liberty.—Among them may be classed the growing attachment to foreign principles, taste, and manners so conspicuous in the country. There is danger of the dividing lines between republican and monarchical institutions, though in their nature strongly marked, becoming obliterated and obliterated by the indulgence of this disposition. The strange propensity invades the circles of literature. A work of American authorship meets a cold reception unless it has been favorably noticed in foreign periodicals, while any production "from over the seas," though destitute of claims to real merit is greeted with intense pleasure. An evident anxiety exists to a great extent among the people of this country to form their tastes and manners from the models found in the aristocratic nations of the old world. In this particular there is an almost total destitution of American feeling which at least is not commendable. Other nations have their peculiar customs and fashions which distinguish them. In ours there is a mixture of French, English, Grecian and Turkish!—A young gentleman has not completed his republican education until he has figured at the court of "Victoria," and received the royal smiles of the queen: nor has a lady furnished her wardrobe unless it is rent off with "Victoria Muslin," "Victoria Bonnets," "Victoria Ribbonds," "Victoria every thing." We must be careful while commerce is shedding its benefits upon us and the increased facilities of intercourse are bringing the two Hemispheres close together, that our republican simplicity is not destroyed. The avarice of tradesman would lead them to barter away the patriotic taste of the people. It would be far more consistent if our fair country women preserved mementos of their mothers of the revolution! How infinitely more worthy of recollection the southern lady who made the gallant response to Colonel Tarleton, after the battle of the Cowpens, than any who has ever worn the robes of royalty! Such are the examples to which mothers should point their children; such the impressions they should make upon their senses! Let the chain of their associations in thought, in idea, in feeling, fasten them to the institutions of their own country. Let them be taught in every way to esteem and venerate the memory of Washington and the revolutionary band of patriots!

In a government based as is that of the United States on the acknowledgment of "the equal rights of man;" in which the invaluable privilege of free discussion in the citizens, differences of opinion in regard to matters of policy may be expected, its broadest acceptation is fully guaranteed in practice. Parties will be formed—nor will their existence be injurious if they are kept within proper limits. Many told that the universe is sustained in being by the operation of opposing forces, one tending to the centre, the other to the extremes. What is true in physics may be equally so in politics. The action of a centripetal and centrifugal force may be the best means of preserving the healthful condition of the nation. But when party spirit arrays itself in intolerance;—draws the sword of proscription; dips its pen in gall to tarnish the fairest names, it is a hateful fiend that merits nothing but the execrations of society! In connexion with this topic we may notice the press, that mighty engine for weal or woe. The art of printing has been of immense service to the world! We are indebted to it as a powerful instrumentality in advancing the cause of religion and liberty, of science and literature. The press is said to be the palladium of liberty—so it is if kept free and pure— but like almost every other good, it may be converted into an evil. If it becomes corrupt, and instead of laboring to enlighten the people it merely caters for ignorance; instead endeavoring to elevate and keep high the tone of morality and patriotism, it panders to vicious inclinations, it is a fearful scourge that poisons, withers, blasts completely the dearest interests of mankind! As patriots we must guard these institutions against the attacks of these hurtful agents by cultivating republican principles, tastes, and manners, by chastening party spirit and by keeping the channels of information pure and uncontaminated!

It cannot be doubted that the rational and appropriate celebration of this day serves to keep alive the patriotic sentiments and attachments of the people. In this respect an improvement has come over the spirit of the age. Formerly the festivities of the national birth day were not characterized by the gravity and decorum which became the occasion. A stranger might have supposed from witnessing some of the scenes exhibited, that our fathers, the founders of the republic, were a host of bacchanalians, instead of moral, virtuous and upright patriots!—Now, we see the youth of the country in our cities, towns, and elsewhere, with their parents and large portions of the community repairing to the House of God or the grove to lay upon the altars of christianity their offerings of gratitude for the civil and religious liberty they enjoy!—What can be more appropriate! What scene so interesting! The spirits of our fathers from their blissful abodes look down in approbation of it! By these means we shall make indelible impressions upon the minds of our children—impart to them an American character and fix indissolubly their attachments to the country! In this way too they will be taught to associate religion and liberty. Following these lights they will be guided in safety! With christianity and education diffused throughout the community—"growing with its growth and strengthening with its strength," the republic has nothing to fear! It is secure, and the fondest anticipations of the friends of free government will be more than realized in the success—the brilliant success of our experiment!

Fellow-citizens, we have inherited a rich inheritance from our fathers. Let us not be unmindful of our privileges; nor careless of the high destiny that awaits us if we are faithful to our trust. Let us imbue the minds of our children with love of liberty by holding up to them the superiority of our institutions, and pointing them to the illustrious deeds of our revolutionary heroes and sages! Read to them the Declaration of Independence, immortal as well for its principles as unequalled composition! Acquaint them with the character of Washington, of Lafayette, of the patriot statesmen, whose chivalry, conduct and counsel secured us the liberties we enjoy! It would seem that nations, like individuals, are desirous to accomplish something to perpetuate the memory of their existence and their glory! Egypt has her Pyramids, and other objects of Architectural grandeur! Athens her Acropolis surmounted with temples and columns of towering majesty and exquisite beauty! Let us adorn the temple of freedom! Keep the vestal flame of liberty burning strongly and brightly upon [illegible] in splendor, when the proud monuments of Egyptian and Athenean glory shall have faded entirely from the recollections of mankind.

WEEPING.—The New-York Sunday Visiter says—"To talk about a person having the power to weep on all occasions, is the height of moonshine. I'd like to see a man undertake to cry, with a pretty girl beside him—pockets full of cash—no corns on his toes—and plenty of ice-cream in his reach. If he can do it on such a time, he had better make a business of it, and go about crying for people, at sixpence a cry. To cut the matter short, artificial tears are "all in my eye."

VIRG'A FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1839.

ELECTIONS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THIRTEEN REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

First District—Kenneth Rayner (Whig) elected over Mr. Sawyer, (V. B.) the late member, by 4 or 500 majority.—A Whig gain. Mr. Sawyer was elected to the last Congress a Whig, but went over to the Administration on the Sub-Treasury question. Mr. Rayner is a young man of fine talents.

Second District—Mr Bynum (V. B.) re-elected over Col. Long (Whig) by a majority of 306 votes.

Third District—Mr. Stanly (Whig) re-elected over Mr. Hall (V. B.) by about 500 majority.

Fourth District—Charles Shepard, elected in 1837 as a Whig, but suddenly converted to the support of the Sub-Treasury, has again succeeded by a large majority.

Sixth District—Hawkins (V. B.) elected over Hilliard (V. B.) by a majority of 4 votes.

Seventh District—Mr. Deberry (Whig) triumphantly re-elected over Mr. Morris (V. B.)—Here the Van Buren party were certain of defeating Mr. Deberry.

Eighth District—Mr. Montgomery (V. B.) re-elected by a (usual) majority over Mr. Haywood (Whig.)

Six Districts to be heard from.

We believe (says the Raleigh, N. C., Register) there is no doubt of the election of Whigs in at least six Congressional Districts, with a fair prospect of success in two more, viz: Granville and Mecklenburg Districts. We have, at the lowest, calculated [illegible] strength to the new Congress. And a comparison of the votes in the whole State will exhibit the onward [illegible] sands opposed to the Administration.

TENNESSEE.

ELECTION FOR GOVERNOR AND THIRTEEN REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

Governor.—Twenty-six counties heard from, which give a majority for Polk (V. B.) of 2,443 votes over Cannon (Whig,) and show a V. B. gain since the Governor's election of 1837, of 14,529 votes. Forty-four counties to be heard from. Polk, no doubt, elected.

Representatives to Congress.

Second District—McClellan (V. B.) re-elected.

Third District—Joseph L. Williams (Whig) re-elected without opposition.

Fifth District—Hopkins L. Turney (V. B.) re-elected.

Seventh District—John Bell (Whig) re-elected over R. M. Burton (V. B.) by 1234 majority.

Eighth District.—Gentry (Whig) elected over Childress (V. B.) by 501 majority. This is Crockett's old district.

Ninth District—Waterson (V. B.) elected over Bartinger (Whig) by 1237 majority. Polk's old district.

Tenth District.—Aaron V. Brown (V. B.) over Shields, (Whig,) the late member, by a large majority. A Whig loss.

Eleventh District—Cave Johnson (V. B.) elected over Cheatham (Whig) the late member.—A Whig loss.

Five Districts to be heard from.

KENTUCKY.

Thirteen Representatives to Congress.

The election in this State was continued for three days. We have partial returns from several Congressional Districts, but nothing yet of a decisive character. The returns indicate that Graves and Southall (Whigs) have been re-elected. In the City of Louisville, at the close of the polls the first day, the vote stood for Congress: Graves (Whig) 1255, Nuttall, (V. B.) 626.—Portland Precinct (adjoining Louisville): Graves 86, Nuttall 16.

INDIANA.

Seven Representatives to Congress.

Third District—Carr (V. B.) elected over Graham (Whig) the late member.

Fourth District—Thomas Smith (V. B.) elected over Dunn (Whig) the late member.

Partial returns from the 5th and 6th Districts make it doubtful which party has succeeded.

Five Districts to be heard from.

HENRY CLAY.—If the public press may be supposed to reflect the sentiments of the people, (says the N. York Times,) nothing can be more certain than that the indications in every quarter point to Mr. CLAY, as the man upon whom are centred the favorable regards of the vast majority of the opponents of the Administration throughout the Union. All our information, derived through other sources, all that we learn by letters or conversations with intelligent and impartial friends—men who are ready to sacrifice personal preferences and predilections for the cause—confirm the impression which is derived from the tone of the majority of the opposition papers. As far as New York is concerned, there can be no doubt that Mr. CLAY has been and is steadily advancing in popular favor. The recent letters, the speeches are his splendid talents as a statesman—his sincere and comprehensive patriotism—and his generous and chivalric character acknowledged and appreciated.

A man named EUGENE O'SULLIVAN, an Irishman by birth, was killed at the Ore Bank at the Cedar Cliffs near Shannondale Springs, on Wednesday the 7th inst. He was in the employ of Mr. George Little, digging ore for the iron works of Messrs. Perdue, Nichols & Co., when a large body of earth fell from the bank under which he was at work, buried him alive, and deprived him of life before he could be rescued from his accidental and untimely grave. Another workman, named Rodney McGuire, was seriously injured at the same time, but his life is believed to be out of danger.

A turnip, weighing 11 pounds 1 ounce, and measuring 32 inches in circumference, may be seen at the Free Press office. It grew on the farm of Mr. Nathan Hanes, in this county, from seed sown in the middle of April last. It would make a bountiful meal for at least a dozen persons, and some perhaps to spare.

A remarkable case of preservation was discovered a few days since at the Flowing Spring Mills in this county. In digging out a foundation for a still-house, at the depth of 6 or 8 feet a large white-oak tree was discovered, with the bark on, in a perfect state of preservation, which, from its situation and other circumstances, there can be no doubt that it has lain there for more than sixty years. It was found under the abutment of the dam, on which, immediately over the log, was a large stump, the remains of a tree which had grown and been cut since the deposit of the log beneath. Mr. Abraham Snyder, the owner of the mills, removed the log to his saw mill, and had it sawed into plank or scantling, and found it perfectly sound and firm throughout. Beside this log, was found a large buck horn, in a soft and partially decayed state, though it soon became hard after exposure to the air. It is the opinion of some, that these relics of former times have lain there nearly a hundred years.

The Turkish law against duelling is very severe. The survivor in a duel which took place at Constantinople, was found guilty of murder, and decapitated. The parties were rival lovers.

The family of Mr. RAWLESON SOLSER, of this county, consisting of his wife and six children, were near losing their lives, on Friday morning last, by poison (arsenic) being administered to them in the coffee served up for breakfast by a young free negro girl in their employ. Soon after partaking of it, all became very sick, violent vomitings ensuing, and but for the prompt attendance of medical aid, the hellish purpose of their murderous enemy would in all probability have been accomplished. The physician is of opinion that death would have been the immediate result, if a smaller quantity of the poison had been administered. We are happy to learn that Mrs. S. and children are now speedily recovering.

To the Editors of the Free Press.

ROMNEY, AUGUST 13, 1839.

Dear Sirs—The last Harpers-Ferry Constitutionalist has thought proper to stigmatise the pending contest in this District, as a "contemptible farce," and among other things calls upon me to strike off the *forty-two votes* from Hardy county that were polled in Hampshire for me. Now, I respectfully call upon the Editors of that paper to state upon what authority they assert I obtained this vote from Hardy county. I wish I had received that number, for, provided they were founded on freehold rights in Hampshire, I have no doubt of the legality of the votes. But in point of fact, I assert that but *five* individuals from Hardy voted for me in Hampshire, all having freeholds in the latter county, while the *five* number of five from Hardy voted for Mr. Lucas in Hampshire, three of whom had no freeholds in the county where they voted, and consequently their votes were illegal.

I also assert, that of the votes cast by non-residents of this district *a considerable* majority voted for Mr. Lucas. I am driven to this explanation for the purpose of disabusing the minds of "the party" of any [illegible] that may be [illegible] against my claim to the seat, by the editorial article in the Constitutionalist [illegible] that you will spare me on the score, by inserting this note, and answering the call I have made.

RICHARD W. BARTON.

MESSRS. GALLAHER,

Having seen a late article in your valuable paper, which calls the attention of the agriculturists of our county to a wheat which is denominated the "Rock Wheat," I have thought that it was in my power to advance the farming interests, by stating a few facts in relation to a description of Wheat which was introduced into this county by Mr. Samuel McPherson, from the State of New York. The wheat is called "The White Bearded Wheat." Its productiveness, I should think, will exceed, if possible, that of the Rock Wheat, as the heads contain a much larger number of grains than that wheat is represented to contain. Sixty grains is a very common number of grains to be contained in a head, and as high as *eighty odd is not uncommon.* I have frequently found contained in the meshes *five grains abreast.* Last year Mr. McPherson raised one hundred and forty bushels from five and a half sown. And this year, in a field on the same farm, (which is the thinnest land on the farm,) the average has been thirty-two bushels to the acre. It has another advantage which ought not to be overlooked, which is, that it has a *very stiff straw*, and does not grow tall, and will stand erect when other wheat is prostrated around it, which I had an opportunity of observing this season. In enumerating the advantages of this wheat, it is proper to state the disadvantages which attend it. They are these: It is prone to shatter, and is too early a wheat to make it prudent in a farmer to sow his whole crop of this wheat.

For myself, I am not interested in [illegible] the merits of "The Rock Wheat," as it is doubtless a valuable wheat, (and with that belief I shall endeavour to procure some of it,) and will be substituted in the place of the "Blue Stem," which is acknowledged by the majority of our farmers to have degenerated. I neglected to mention above, that the White Wheat to which I refer is supposed to be a different wheat from that introduced into the county by Mr. William Hoff, as his is a late wheat, and I understand came from the State of Ohio.

If you think the information contained in this note of sufficient importance to the farmers of the county, to occupy a place in your columns, you have my permission to give it publication.

R. S. BLACKBURN.

P. S.—To prevent needless applications for this wheat, I will state that I have engaged all I have to spare to my neighbors and friends, and could have disposed of thousands if I had them, as every one is enraptured with the wheat who has either seen it grow, or seen it after it has been cleaned up.

It is *possible* that some of my neighbours may have some of the Wheat to spare.

R. S. B.

To the Editors of the Free Press:

GENTLEMEN: By giving the subjoined notice a place in your paper, you will much oblige your friend and servant, H.

DR. PHILIP STEPHENSON,
OF HARPERS-FERRY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Feeling assured, as I do, that you are always inclined to award the meed of praise to the meritorious, I beg leave to ask the attention of the public, through the medium of the Free Press, to the professional gentleman whose name stands at the head of this communication.

Resident at this place are several physicians, all of whom are, I believe, very respectable in their profession. Of these, this gentleman is the *youngest man*;—and also the *youngest in the practice of medicine.* Therefore, it is presumed that this effort will not be blamed, as invidious; but, on the contrary, attributed to that *justice* and *generosity* which will give to *all* their due; and specially labour to bring out, upon fair footing with his competitors, *every* young aspirant after an honourable livelihood, and honourable fame.

The writer of this notice is greatly surprized in finding that this young gentleman, though he has been but a short time a candidate for public patronage, is scarcely known as a Physician; for a late and most painful occurrence in my family, most fully demonstrated, to me, that he is exceedingly skilful.

Mrs. ——— had been unwell for a day or two, but it had not been deemed important to call for medical assistance. However, all on a sudden, disease and pain overcame her, and she sunk! with all the appearance of a person about to expire.—At this juncture, the services of PHILIP STEPHENSON were, fortunately, secured. He found me, and my family, in the utmost alarm—as rapidly as I could, I gave him the history of her case, and then introduced him into her room. He felt her pulse for a few moments, and, almost immediately, pronounced that she was not in that imminent danger of instant dissolution with which she seemed to be threatened. He prescribed as promptly as our greatest solicitude could have expected;—and entire relief was the speedy result.

The disease was a violent bilious one;—it had entrenched itself deeply in one of the vital functions;—and such were its strength and manifestations that, in my judgment, none but a thoroughly-read Physiologist—none but one well acquainted with diseases in general, as well as Materia Medica, could have triumphed over it as he did.

Before he graduated, Dr. P. S. was urged to accept the office of Surgeon in the Army, to which he had been appointed, and could have been recommended by one of the most distinguished Medical professors in the United States. Being unfavourable to such a situation, he declined the office.

He is now located amongst us; and if an unobtrusive manner is faulty, he, certainly, may be blamed. But if self-possession, in the midst of agitating circumstances—if powerful capability to descry, as with the eye of an eagle, the diseases to which human beings are liable, even when they lurk in the most secret places of the human frame,—if an unusual readiness to apply the appropriate means for relief, entitle any man to *confidence* and *support*, as a practitioner of the healing art, then, unquestionably, should Dr. PHILIP STEPHENSON be invited to a full share of the patronage of the community in which he lives.

Harpers-Ferry, Va., Aug. 11, 1839. H.

Wheat has fallen to 62½ cts. per bushel, Flour $4,50 per barrel in Zanesville.—*Rez. Gazette.*

VIRGINIA.—It is gratifying to observe the unanimity with which the Whigs of the Old Dominion are marshalling their forces for the Presidential conflict. Meetings are being held in every county in the State, and delegates appointed to the State Convention which is to assemble at Staunton. If we may judge from the names already on the list for the convention, we should be inclined to say that a more patriotic and talented body of men have never assembled in Virginia, famed as she is for patriotism and talents. The Whig cause in Virginia has bold hearts and strong arms to sustain it.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Thus far, this summer, we have generally been blessed with health—the greatest of earthly blessings. With the exception of a few cases of yellow fever in Charleston, we do not see that any epidemic prevails in any of our large cities or towns, or that there is any prevalent sickness in the country. We trust that a kind Providence may still preserve our land from pestilence.—[*Alexandria Gazette.*

COL. BENTON passed through Wheeling, on his way to Washington, on Tuesday of last week.

It is stated that there have been this week several failures in New York and Philadelphia—principally, with those merchants concerned in the cotton trade.

The packet ship Dutchess of Orleans, which sailed from New York, for Havre, on Friday, took out $90,000 in specie.

Mr. CLAY arrived at Montreal from Quebec, on Saturday week, and on Monday was to dine with Sir John Colborne, at his summer residence at Sorel, for the purpose of entertaining the Kentucky Senator.

THE STEAM SHIPS SPOKEN.—Captain Scudder, of the bark Bevis, at New York on Saturday, reports having on the 3d inst., in lat. 40, lon. 66, seen two large steam ships, one of which was twenty miles ahead of the other—distance from Sandy Hook, 400 miles. Capt. Pinckney, of the brig Padang, also reports having on the same day and in the same latitude and longitude, at 7 o'clock, P. M., exchanged signals with the steam ship Great Western, and at 10 o'clock P. M., with the British Queen, 30 miles astern of the Great Western.

The Great Western.—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for August contains an interesting table of the several passages of this noble steamer. From this table it appears that she has made 17 passages from and to Bristol. The average of these passages from New York is 13¾ days.—The shortest was 12¼ days; the longest 15 days. The average of the passages from Bristol was 16¼ days; the shortest 13 days, and the longest 21 days. The average of all the passages out and home was 15 days. By one of the passages from New York to Bristol, despatches by the ship were received in Liverpool and London on the thirteenth day after leaving New York, say on the evening of the seventeenth of October, having left New York on the afternoon of the fourth of that month. By the same, and by one other passage, passengers and despatches reached Paris, by the way of England, on the fifteenth day.

An occurrence recently took place at Dubuque, Iowa, which places in its true light the odiousness of the *Lynch law*, as it is commonly termed. A Mr. John M'Gerry broke open the house of a Mr. Delaney, and assaulted with a sword-cane, Mr. D. his wife, and another man. For this he was apprehended, and on his way to the Court was demanded by a mob, who proposed Lynching him. They were dissuaded from this, and he was bound over in $5000 bonds to appear before the proper tribunal and answer to the charge. He could not obtain the bail, and was committed to jail in default. Soon after, *some of the very persons who were for lynching him, assisted to break open the jail, and set him at liberty!*

The N. Y. Herald of last Monday says: "A very curious and remarkable correspondence took place between Mr. Paulding and Lieut. Moore, on the subject of the latter's resignation, which the old lady secretary is endeavoring to suppress, because, if published, it will expose him to the laughter and contempt of the whole community. But the correspondence must be published, nevertheless, and we hereby offer a reward of $50 to any loco foco clerk in the Navy Department at Washington, who will send us on a copy of this remarkable correspondence."

At Pactolus, Pitt county, N. C. during the late election, John Cherry, Esq. an opulent and estimable gentleman of a large family, lost his life at the hands of Churchill Perkins, a bosom friend, through accident. Mr. Perkins was assailed in the midst of a crowd by a blustering bully, who made his attack with a long knife drawn. Expecting an attack, Mr. P. had prepared for the fellow's reception, and as he approached presented a pistol. The assailant drew back. Thereupon Mr. Perkins attempted to let down the pistol, in doing which it went off, lodging a ball in the neck of Mr. Cherry and killing him instantly. Mr. C's father-in-law and relatives have published a certificate wholly exculpating Mr. Perkins, and declaring an undiminished esteem for him.

[*Portsmouth (Va.) Times*

BARTON AND LUCAS.—The Romney Intelligencer of late date says:—"We are requested to say that the contesting parties, Messrs. Barton and Lucas, for Congress, (and Odell and Allen, for Assembly,) will be in this place, on the 9th of the present month, for the purpose of taking depositions in regard to votes objected to by them, and will continue, we presume, until the disputed votes in the county will all have been investigated."

Elopement Extraordinary.—The Gloucester (Mass.) Telegraph says that the Master of the Workhouse, in that town, who has a wife and two children, has eloped with one of the female inmates of the institution, and made tracks for the South. He had always borne an excellent character, and she an undoubted one—such as it was.

Churches in Virginia.—We gather from an editorial in the Religious Herald, the following statistics in respect to the number of communicants in the churches of the principal Christian denominations in this State.

In the Baptist Churches, 60,000 communicants.
Methodist E. Church, 50,000
Protestant E. Church, 3,700
Presbyterian Church, 12,000

A Thunder Storm of unusual violence was experienced in the District on Thursday last. We learn from the National Intelligencer that the lightning struck in several places. In Georgetown a colored girl was instantaneously killed. The lightning also struck the cupola of the Presbyterian Church, (formerly Rev. Dr. Balch's,) on Bridge street, Georgetown. The fluid made a hole in the cupola, and descended to the base of it only. The body of the church, which is of substantial brick is uninjured.

The vane on the steeple of Christ Church was also struck by the lightning, not, however, so as to cause any damage to the steeple or building.

The dwelling of the Russian Minister was also struck with the lightning. No serious damage was, however, done to the building.

In Washington a horse, attached to a cart, belonging to Mr. Elkanah Waters, Lumber merchant, was killed by the lightning near the Canal, on Thirteenth street. The driver escaped almost miraculously with his life. He was very severely stunned.

The avowed reason for the late removal of Treasurer CAMPBELL, from office was, that his health having been such as to disable him from constant personal attendance, the duties of his office were, in his absence, occasionally performed by his Chief Clerk. At this moment, besides the President of the United States himself, the following high officers of the Government are absent from the seat of Government, viz:

The Secretary of State,
The Secretary of War,
The Secretary of the Navy;
The Postmaster General.

We notice the fact only to show how very easy a thing it is to find a *pretext* for doing a thing when the thing itself is determined upon. We defy the nicest casuist to show any reason why an action should be considered culpable in Treasurer CAMPBELL, which is not culpable, we agree, but perfectly innocent, in those public officers who stand in a nearer relation to the President than the Treasurer of the United States.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The only Head of Department now remaining at Washington, if indeed he be there, is Mr. Secretary WOODBURY. He, however, is somewhat of a cypher, and it does not matter much whether he be absent or present. Now we should like to know to whose cabinet most eminently belongs the title of "Travelling Cabinet?" And whether it would not be well enough in like manner to advertise the "Strayed or Stolen" component parts of the "unit" now among the missing?—Will some of the *respectable* Loco-foco papers answer?

4500 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran or strayed away from the city of Washington, John Quincy Adams, a citizen of the United States. He was last seen in the State of Massachusetts, on horseback, on Sunday, dressing a jockey cap, wide pantaloons, silk stockings, and pumps.

The above is a copy of an advertisement which was published and extensively copied into all the Jackson papers during the Presidency of Mr. ADAMS, who was at the time on a visit to his "paternal mansion." It was designed to be a witty affair, and the authors of it with much delight *chuckled* over the effort. We copy it merely to bring it to the recollection of our loco foco friends and to make a comparison.

TO THE VICTORS, &c.—H. L. HOLMES, Editor of the "North Carolinian," a Van Buren paper printed at Fayetteville, in this State, has been appointed by the President, Attorney of the United States for the District of North-Carolina, in the place of THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, resigned.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Register.*

NEW TACTICS.—The Huntsville, Alabama, Democrat publishes a petition to "His Excellency Martin Van Buren, President of the United States of America," signed by 215 citizens of Jackson County, Alabama, asking His Excellency to remove from office Peter Hagner, the third auditor in the Treasury department! What has Mr. Hagner done to offend in Jackson County, Alabama? The secret doubtless is, and we shall have it in due time, that the Administration want to get rid of Mr. Hagner, in order to provide for some hungry expectant. The petition has been got up for the purpose of manufacturing public opinion, and make it appear that the Executive, in removing an officer, is only conforming to the wishes of the people. When the President wants to get rid of a public officer, he has only to indicate his purpose to some tool at a distance and petitions for his removal will pour in.—*N. Y. Express.*

We will make another prediction for the benefit of the Enquirer. Col Polk was induced to forego the certainty of a seat in Congress, and the probability of the Speaker's chair, to serve the interests of his party, by opposing the re-election of Governor Cannon of Tennessee. The election is over, and if Polk has been defeated, of which we have no doubt, we venture to say, judging by the past, that, in a few months, he will be in the Cabinet, sent on a Foreign Mission, or provided for in some other way by the President. He will come recommended to executive favor by the reprobation of the people—a merit, in the eyes of the President, which has never been permitted to go unrewarded.

THE NEW ORLEANS BRANCH MINT.—There is a report in circulation that when bullion in large ingots, such as are generally received from South America, has been deposited, a false assay has been made, and a certificate given for a less amount than the real value of the deposit; that these certificates were received by the depositors without question, in consequence of the parties having the fullest confidence in the proper administration of the affairs of the mint. There was also another report that the coin issued by that mint was debased. The explanations that have been given in regard to the recent investigation into the affairs of the mint are entirely unsatisfactory, and the excitement on the subject at New Orleans, was rather increased than allayed by them.—*N. O. Bee.*

The Court of Criminal Sessions of Philadelphia has refused to grant Dr. T. W. Dyott a new trial. He will be sentenced on Saturday next.

RECEPTION OF MR. CLAY AT SARATOGA.—As we expected, Mr. CLAY was received at Saratoga with the most extraordinary demonstrations of affection and confidence.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 9, 1839.

This has been a most brilliant day.—HENRY CLAY, the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, was received in a manner worthy alike of him and the County whose patriotism brightens the history of our Revolution. The day itself was truly auspicious. A kindlier sun never cheered the earth with its rays. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon the village was in motion. A large party proceeded on horseback and in carriages nine miles North where they met Mr. CLAY at 1, P. M. At 2 the party partook of a *Barbecue Dinner*, got up by Col. WESCOTT, under the auspices of some Kentucky gentlemen who are visiters here.

At half past four the procession reached the village. First came between two and three hundred citizens on horseback (most of them Saratoga farmers) preceded by Col JOSEPH M. WHITE, long the distinguished Delegate from Florida in the House of Representatives. Then came between three and four hundred visitors and citizens in vehicles of every description, from the splendid coach to the humble wagon. Then came Frank Johnson's Band, followed by our distinguished GUEST, in Mr. Coster's carriage drawn by his four beautiful grays. The Hon ANSON BROWN, member elect to Congress, Judge WALTON and Col. WESCOTT, of this village, rode in the carriage with Mr. CLAY.

The procession, after passing through the principal streets in the village, stopped in front of the U. S. Hotel, where a [illegible] burst forth from many thousand Freemen.

Here the Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR, who formerly succeeded Mr. CLAY as Speaker of the House of Representatives, in an impressive address, tendered to him the congratulations and hospitalities of the Whigs of Saratoga, to which in reply, Mr. CLAY spoke with impassioned eloquence for more than an hour, interrupted at the close of his different topics by the most animated cheers. At his conclusion, which was one of the most powerful efforts of feeling and eloquence to which I ever listened, the air was rent with acclamation.

The scene was one of true grandeur.—From five to eight thousand people were in attendance. More than four hundred LADIES, representing the grace and beauty of all the States in the Union, were on the Piazza of the United States. Hotel.

As Mr. CLAY alighted from the carriage, and was passing with the committee into the Hotel, a beautiful wreath of roses descended from some fair hands in the balcony on his brow. This incident produced another hearty acclamation.

"In the Drawing Room Mr. CLAY, was received by Gen. SCOTT, after which he was introduced to a large number of the citizens of Saratoga, visiters, &c.

This evening a Ball is to be given at the U. S. Hotel in honor of Mr. CLAY. It will, it is said, be far more brilliant than any ever known at Saratoga.

I will not attempt to contrast the warm, ardent, enthusiastic Reception spontaneously offered to Mr. CLAY, with the cold, formal, constrained, artificial Pageants got up for Mr. VAN BUREN.

Mr. CLAY's approach seemed to create a panic among the dignitaries. Yesterday, the President and two members of his cabinet were here. To-day they disappeared! Messrs. FORSYTH and POINSETT left last evening. The President, with two of the "Princes," departed at 11 o'clock, for Ballston, where it is said he attends a Convention. Mr. CLAY occupies the rooms he vacated. An ominous succession!

Every thing has gone off charmingly.—The Yeomen of Saratoga have shown themselves true whigs—worthy of the soil which their fathers defended. They left their meadows and their harvest fields to welcome among them the Statesman who has so long and so eloquently asserted the rights, defended the interests, and upheld the honor, of the American People.

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THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—We learn that the Bank of the United States has declined receiving the deposits of all brokers. An extraordinary move this, and calculated to be attended by no very agreeable consequences. We may mention that since the establishment of a branch of the U. S. Bank in N. York, the notes of the institution have been kept at par in that city. Hence the brokers made use of them very freely as remittances to their New York correspondents. Now, however, under the new arrangement, they will be compelled to forward specie—which specie, they must obtain from the Philadelphia banks. The result will be to drain our banks to a considerable extent, for the benefit of New York.

[*Bicknell's Reporter.*

Whenever you are misled by a whig paper, read a democratic paper and it will set you right again.—*Mass. Palladium.*

Upon the principle, that "a man, who is choked by a potatoe, may get instant relief by swallowing a pumpkin."

[*Prentice.*

There is a sign post on the road near Lake Erie, which bears the following inscription, "When this post is six feet under water, the road will be impassable."

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

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From the National Intelligencer.

PAINFUL INTELLIGENCE FROM FLORIDA.

The character of the news which reached this city yesterday, from Florida, is very far from indicating a disposition on the part of the Indians to conform to the requisitions of the treaty recently entered into with Gen. Macomb. A letter addressed to a gentleman in this place, dated at St. Augustine on the 3d instant, informs of the massacre of nearly one-half of a detachment of twenty-eight men, under the command of Col. Harney, at Caloosahatche, where he had established a trading-house. Col. Harney's party were armed with Colt's rifles, but were surprised before daylight by a large body of Indians, and thirteen of the number killed, including Messrs. Dallam and Morgan, sutlers. Col. Harney, with the remainder escaped, and made his way to Tampa in a small boat, with several of his remaining men badly wounded.

The following Order, from the St. Augustine News of the 3d instant, received by way of Charleston, confirms the above, and details more fully the particulars of this treacherous transaction:

ARMY OF THE SOUTH.

Assistant Adjutant General's Office,
Fort Brooke, (E. F.) July 29, 1839.

SIR: It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the assassination of the greater part of Lt. Col. Harney's detachment by the Indians, on the morning of the 23d inst. [illegible] the river, where they had gone, in accordance with the treaty at Fort King, to establish a trading house. [illegible] about 28 men, armed with Colt's rifles.—They were encamped on the river, but it is said without sentinels. The Indians, in large force, made the attack before dawn of day, and before reveille, and it is supposed that 13 men were killed, among whom were Major Dallam and Mr. Morgan, sutlers. The remainder, with Col. Harney, escaped, several of them severely wounded. It was a complete surprise. The Commanding General therefore directs that you will instantly take measures to place the defences at Fort Mellon in the most complete state of repair, and be ready at all times to repel an attack, should one be made. No portion of your command will in future be suffered to leave the garrison, except under a strong escort. The detachment at Fort Maitland will be immediately withdrawn. Should Fort Mellon prove unhealthy, and the surgeon recommend its abandonment, you are authorized to transfer the garrison, and reinforce some of the neighboring posts.

G. H. GRIFFIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. W. E. HANSON, Com. of Fort Mellon.

FLORIDA.—We mentioned yesterday that the Governor of Florida had appointed a deputation of several of the most prominent citizens of the Territory, to proceed north and confer with the National Executive on the subject of protecting the inhabitants and prosecuting the war with the Indians, who, it appears, pay no regard to the treaty of Gen. MACOMB. The editor of the Richmond Enquirer, after stating that he had had a long conversation with Gen. Brown of Tallahassee, one of the deputation, adds—

"We are satisfied that the Indians are in greater force, supplied with better means, and more determined on hostilities, than is generally supposed. It will become necessary to strike at them again and drive them off. The only question is, what is the best species of force for this purpose? It seems to be the impression in Florida, that another species of force is necessary, besides the regular troops, or volunteer militia, who have not been acquainted with the modes of Indian warfare. Either United States mounted volunteers, from parts of the country which are familiar with the habits and mode of fighting the Indian—and who can operate without being controlled by the United States officers, and who can with proper guides dash into the woods and hammocks, &c.—or, enterprising persons, who will be allowed to settle on portions of the public lands, upon condition of fighting the Indians and protecting the country, &c.—or, both these, and similar species of force combined, are considered the best troops for the purpose. At all events, Florida requires arms, ammunition, and provisions for her own volunteers for the present. A small and bold band of about 40 men have consented to act, under a leader, to hover over the hiding places, and dash among the enemy. They are to be allowed so much for the scalp of each Indian warrior, or a prisoner, and the money has been raised by private subscriptions among the people. This band is about proceeding to operations. We understand the commissioners will proceed to New York to confer immediately with the Secretary of War."

The following is an extract of a letter received in this city, from a gentleman residing in St. Augustine, dated Aug. 3.

"Time will only permit me at present to say, that we have just heard by mail from Tampa Bay, that the Post on the Caloosshatchee, under command of Col. Harney, was recently attacked by the Indians, who had "gone in under the treaty," and 15 out of 30 men killed. Col. Harney, himself narrowly escaped on board a vessel in the harbor. These are some of the fruits of this miserable and fraudulent treaty—and these too are the very Indians, who accompanied Col. Harney from Tampa to fort King, to dupe the Commander in Chief of the United States Army. Surely the Government can no longer doubt the "good faith" and "peaceable intentions" of the Seminoles, the opinion of the people of "St. Augustine," and "Tallahassee," to the contrary notwithstanding."

EXECUTION.—On Friday last, *James Williams*, a negro, convicted of the murder of Francis Kearney in 1838, was executed in Philadelphia. He denied to the last having had any thing to do with the murder, his last words being—"If I ever killed that man, I don't know it." Previous to his execution, he disclosed the fact that his name was not James Williams—that he had assumed that name being a runaway slave, to prevent being traced or recognized—and that his real name was LORENZO DOW SEAL; and it is said that officer Moody of Philadelphia, has had for nearly two years, a warrant from Northumberland county, Virginia, authorizing the arrest of a black fugitive from there of that name.—*Balt. Chron.*

A Spanish slave trader, with 175 slaves on board, from the coast of Africa, was captured near Havana on the 3d July by H. B. M. brig Snake.

In the New Orleans Bee we find the following news from Texas:

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE TEXAN TROOPS AND THE INDIANS.

The following highly interesting letter to the editors of this paper, was received yesterday by the steamer Telescope, from Red River.

NACOGDOCHES, July 25th, 1839.

GENTLEMEN:—Inclosed you will herewith receive an official report of an engagement which took place on the 15th instant, and a letter from General Rusk, dated the 17th instant, seventy-five miles north-west of Nacogdoches, Texas, between a large body of the Cherokees, Caddos and other Indians, and the troops under the command of brigadier general K. H. Douglass; from which it will be seen the enemy sustained a heavy loss.

Taken from the Red Lander, a newspaper published at St. Augustine, Texas, dated July 20th, 1839.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Camp Carter, July 16, 1839.

To the Hon. Sydney Johnson, Secretary of War:—

SIR—On yesterday, the negociation on the part of the commissioners having failed under your order, the whole force was put in motion towards the encampment of Bowles, on the Neches. Colonel Landrum crossed on the west side of the Neches, and marched up the river, the regiment under Colonels Burleston and Rusk moving directly to the camp of Bowles.

Upon reaching it, it was found to be [illegible] There will a as Burgundy, and a rapid pursuit made. About six miles above their encampment, in the village of the Delaware village, at the head of a prairie, they were overtaken by the spy company, under Captain J. Carter, in Todd's company, led by G n. Rusk. The enemy displayed from the point of a hill—Gen. Rusk motioned to them to come on—they advanced and fired four or five times, and immediately occupied a thicket and [illegible] As we advanced, the lines were immediately formed, and the action became general. The ravine was instantly charged and flanked on the left by Colonel Burleston, and a part of his regiment; the rest of Burleston's regiment was led by lieutenant colonel Woodleff. A portion of General Rusk's regiment charged at the same time—and another portion took a position on a point of a hill to the right, and drove off a party who attempted to flank us from that quarter.

Thus instantly driving the enemy from the ravine and thicket, leaving eighteen dead on the field, that have been found, and carrying off as usual their wounded, as was seen by our men.

Our loss was two killed, one wounded mortally and five slightly.

The action commenced about half an hour before sunset, which prevented pursuit. Most of their baggage was captured, 3 kegs of powder, 250 lbs. lead, and many horses, cattle, corn, and other property. By order of

K. H. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier General Commanding T. A.

JAS. S. MAYFIELD, Aid de-Camp.

A letter from Gen. Rusk, dated 17th inst., has also just reached this place, in which he remarks—"We have had another engagement to-day with the Indians, who occupied a very strong position.—The contest lasted an hour and a half, when we charged and drove them from their station, in which, however, they sustained considerable loss, the amount of which is not yet ascertained. *Bowles* was found among the dead.

Their number was very considerable, I think 5 or 600. Our loss was 2 men killed and upwards of 20 wounded, amongst whom are my brother and Major Augustine, of Santa Augustine county.—We are happy to learn that every precaution has been taken to cut off the retreat of the enemy, and thereby prevent protracted war. We shall anxiously await further intelligence from that quarter and will endeavor to keep our readers promptly and correctly advised on this important subject."

P. S. All the above news is corroborated by persons direct from Nacogdoches, (Texas,) to this place.

DUELLING.—Here is one man who has courage enough to refuse to fight—Judge GOULD, of St. Augustine—who is, we believe, a Jerseyman, and a native of this county.

[*Newark (N. J.) Daily Adv.*

From the St. Augustine Herald.

A CARD.—D. W. Whitehurst, amid the other venom he has spit at me, insinuates that I am actuated by *cowardice*. I confess that *I am a coward* upon *principle*.—and *upon oath*—that to keep the ten commandments has been a part of my education, and were not *D. W. Whitehurst* perfectly *convinced* of these facts, he would never have *dared* to use such language towards me.

JAMES M. GOULD.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

The long predicted "flood of gold" has come! And the people of the great valley must be luxuriating in all the blessings of the golden age. The advancing tide seems to have been shut out of this bank-ridden district by the Allephanies, but we can well imagine how our late suffering friends in Mississippi are rejoicing in the midst of the glittering deluge. The first intelligence reached us in a letter from Col. Benton, declining a dinner on the 5th in Benton County, Missouri. He appears to have been too much overjoyed with the glorious certainty of bliss to eat. Hear him:

"I reciprocate your congratulations, gentlemen, on the state of the country, and the *prospects before us*. Panic and pressure have ceased; the factitious cry of distress is hushed; the threat to sue all debtors is withdrawn; the fear of universal ruin has subsided; the travelling agents of alarm and the propagandists of federal bankism have left the highways and returned to their homes; the *gold humbug* is restoring to the country the real and solid money of your forefathers; the incubus of the nation, the national bank, is down, and the sun of American prosperity is up. For those blessings you are indebted, under God, first to your forefathers, who gave you the form of government under which you live; secondly, to yourselves, who have put men into office, who, following the footsteps of Jefferson, have endeavored to carry on that government according to the intention of its founders, and make it a government for the benefit of the many and the equal advantage of all, and not a government for the benefit of the few, and the exclusive advantage of privileged classes and monopolies.

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
"Your friend and fellow citizen,
"THOMAS H. BENTON."

A whale was taken off Southampton on Wednesday last, about forty feet in length, and will make as many bbls. of oil.

[*Sag Harbour Corrector.*

TOMATO OMELET.—Peel a quart of ripe tomatos—chop and put them down to simmer for about twenty minutes, with as much water as will cover them; chop a few onions very fine, and throw them in with crumbled bread and a lump of butter—and when nearly done, beat up four eggs, and stir them in for a few minutes, and serve the omelet up.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET,

For the week ending Friday evening, Aug. 9.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

CATTLE.—The supply of Beef on the hoof, brought to market since our last report, has been fully equal to the demand, and prices have declined 50 cents per 100 lbs. About 350 head have been offered, nearly all of which were sold at prices ranging from $6 50 to $8 per 100 lbs. the first for inferior, and the last named price for strictly prime grass cattle.

FISH.—We continue to quote Susquehanna Herrings at $5 25 to $5 37 per barrel, with a very moderate demand. Sales of Eastern Herrings at $4 per barrel.

FLOUR.—The receipts continue light, and the sales from stores are limited to small lots for city consumption. Old flour is held generally at $6 from stores, and occasional sales are made at that price. The generally prevailing store price for new is $6 12½, and sales of small parcels have been making throughout the week at that rate. We quote the receipt price of both descriptions at $5 87½. City Mills $6 to $6 25. Susquehanna $5 75 to $6.

INSPECTIONS of the week: 10,111 barrels and 202 half barrels.

RYE FLOUR.—We [illegible] transactions by which to establish a quotation.

WHEAT.—We quote fair to prime whites at $1 30 to $1 35, and reds at $1 to $1 10 and $1 11. Wheats are now in good demand at these rates, [illegible] for the supply of orders transmitted [illegible] during eastern markets.

CORN.—Sales in the early part of the week were at 65 to 67 cents for white, and 65 cents for yellow; but to-day we hear of no sales of yellow at 70 to 72 cents.

RYE.—On Monday sales were made at 82 cents, and since then at 75 cents, which last is the current price to-day.

OATS.—Sales early in the week at 30 to 32 cents for new, but now at 32 to 33 cents.

[illegible]

BACON.—Several lots of prime Western Bacon, assorted, have been sold at 10½ to 11 cts. Prime Western Hams at 12 to 12½ cents; shoulders at 9½ to 10 cents; and Middlings at 10½ cts. Jowls are plenty, and are held at 6 cents.

SUGARS.—At auction on Tuesday 175 hhds. Porto Rico were sold at $7 40 to $8 60. On Wednesday, 34 hhds. Martinique were sold at $7 30 to $8 05, and 32 hhds. Porto Rico at $7 to $7 50.

WHISKEY.—The market is very dull; limited sales of hhds are making at 35½ to 36 cts. and of bbls. at 38 to 38½ cents. The wagon price of barrels remains at 33 cents, exclusive of the barrel.

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 10.

FLOUR.—We quote Flour from wagons at $5 80 for new wheat. There is so little of old coming to market, that we discontinue the quotation—it may be considered about 25 cents less than that manufactured from new wheat.—*Gazette.*

MARRIED.

At the Episcopal Church in this town, on Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Alex. Jones, G. L. DE PEYSTER of New York, to MRS. VIRGINIA Æ. SHEPHERD, late of South Carolina, and widow of John R. Shepherd, Esq, dec'd.

DIED.

In St. Louis, Missouri, on Friday, 19th July, MARCUS CHAMBERLIN, son of Mr Thomas Chamberlin, dec'd, of this county, aged 13 years and 11 months.

On the 27th ult., Mr. CHARLES M. MITCHELL, and old and highly respected merchant of Richmond.

On the 29th ult, in the 64th year of his age, Mr. GEORGE GREENHOW, of Richmond.

On Wednesday morning the 7th inst., OCTAVIO ANN, aged about 5 years and 6 months, daughter of Mr. Oliver H. Garrett, of Halltown in this county.

At his farm in Powhatan, on Saturday evening, the 3d instant, Capt. BLAIR BOLLING, in the 49th year of his age. Capt. Bolling was an officer of the Regular Army during the last war, and has been for more than 21 years, the Commander of the Public Guard in Richmond—an office embracing a variety of important and highly responsible duties, all of which he performed with a zeal, ability and fidelity, that could not have been surpassed. In every relation of life—as a soldier, citizen, husband, father, friend, he acted well his part. To the public his loss is irreparable—to his family, deeply bereaved as they are, there is the consolation that he has left them the richest legacy they could have received—a pure and unsullied name.

Notices.

☞The Rev. Mr. HOPKINS, Agent for the Virginia Bible Society, will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this town, on Sabbath next, at 11 o'clock, and take up a collection in aid of the Society's Funds.

August 15, 1839.

☞A MEETING OF THE WHIGS Of Jefferson County, at the Court House, on the first day of August Court, is respectfully requested. The object is to consider the propositions submitted by the Central Committee at Richmond, suggesting the appointment of Delegates to a *Whig Convention to be held at Syracuse* on the 25th day of September next, and also the appointment of Committees of Vigilance. A full attendance is desired.

MANY WHIGS.

August 1, 1839.

A LIST OF FEW TRADES Of Charlestown and its vicinity, purpose to offer to the public at the Court-house in Charlestown, on Friday the 16th inst.,

A variety of REFRESHMENTS, such as Cakes, Beer, Jellies, &c.

The proceeds of the sales are to be applied to a Religious purpose. It is contemplated by the Ladies to prepare a great variety of dainties of one description or other, and they will be offered on such terms as to give to the purchasers not only a valuable, but a pleasant consideration for their money. The public are respectfully invited to attend. No charge will be made for admittance.

Aug. 8, 1839.

Office of Discount & Deposite of the Bank of the Valley in Va., at Charlestown, August 12, 1839.

BOOKS of subscription to the additional capital of the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, as authorized by the acts of the General Assembly, passed March 25, 1839, and April 4, 1839, will be opened on the 27th instant, at this Office.

Subscribers will be required to pay the full amount of their subscriptions on or before the 1st day of January next, and be entitled to participate equally with the old Stockholders in all the profits of the Institution which shall accrue after that day.

WM. BROWN, *Cashier.*

August 15, 1839.

Notice.

STRAYED off from the subscriber some time in May, *Five 1 year old CALVES*,—mark, crop off the right ear and under bit out of the left, and flesh marks;—2 red, 2 white, and 1 black. Any information communicated to me, or Enrom Slifer, Kabletown, will be thankfully received, and a liberal reward given.

DAVID HEFLEBOWER.

August 15, 1839.

Evans' Pills.

DR. WM. EVANS' celebrated tonic and aperient PILLS, "for the cure of Bilious affections, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Liver complaint, and all those diseases, of whatsoever kind, to which human nature is subject where the stomach is affected," for sale at the Store of

J. J. H. STRAITH.

August 15, 1839.

E. NOYES,

SURGEON DENTIST,
OF BALTIMORE,

BEING on a professional visit to Jefferson county, respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he is prepared to attend to the calls of those who may wish to obtain his services, and may be found at CARTER'S HOTEL. No operation which may be entrusted to his care will be permitted to pass his hands, which cannot be recommended as being of the most perfect description. His ARTIFICIAL WORK embraces whole sets of teeth and part of sets, either on Gold Plate or roots of teeth; and also *Gold Obturators*, to supply natural defects in the roof of the mouth and palate.

As all his *Artificial* work will be done without the aid of a jeweller, the adaptation and symmetry may be relied on as being as perfect as the nature of the profession is capable of being made.

☞Mr. NOYES has had very extensive experience during the last two years in the insertion of entire sets of teeth for the upper jaw, on what is usually denominated the "*Atmospheric pressure principle*," in a manner to afford the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to the wearer. It is presumed that Mr. N. is already so favorably known as a Dentist in this county that further reference would be useless.

Charlestown, Aug. 15, 1839.

CHAS. A. CAMERILLE,

FLOUR DEALER AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Corner Baltimore and Paca streets,
BALTIMORE.

REFER TO—

JOHN YATES, Esq., near Charlestown,
Messrs. FORD & SNYDER,

August 15, 1839.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership at present existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of *Bogue & Clothier*, in the Tailoring Business, will be dissolved by mutual consent on the 17th instant, (August, 1839.) Those having claims against the *firm* are requested to hand them in for settlement; and all those indebted will *please* come forward and close their respective accounts by note or otherwise, (cash would greatly be preferred,) as the business of the firm must be settled without delay.

FRANCIS S. BOGUE,
JAMES CLOTHIER.

August 15, 1839.

FRANCIS S. BOGUE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he will continue at the old stand, where he will be happy to wait on the former customers of Bogue & Clothier, and all others who may favor him with their custom, and pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.—His work shall be *equal* if not *superior* to any done in the Cities.

☞Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance.

August 15, 1839.—3t.

About 1700 Acres of VALUABLE LAND

WILL BE OFFERED,

At Public Auction, on Saturday the 31st August.

THIS Land is in two tracts, lying on Broad-Run, in the county of Loudoun, and may be sub-divided to suit purchasers, allotting to each a full proportion of wood; in a section of country where it is deficient.

One tract, of between 900 and 1000 Acres, lies south of, and binds for a mile and a half on the Turnpike from Leesburg to the three cities of the District, and is near Broad-Run bridge. All who know this land well, speak highly of its quality and advantages. It is well watered by three never-failing streams, and one-third being fine bottom it is esteemed peculiarly adapted to grass and grazing. This tract, now undergoing enclosures, will be sold entire, or in lots of 150 acres or more.

Mr. John Hummer, who has it in charge, will show its boundaries.

The other tract contains near 700 Acres, and lies on the county road to Georgetown and Alexandria, called Kilgore's mill road, binding for a mile and a half on Broad-Run, the eastern boundary of both tracts. It embraces 200 Acres or more of very rich bottom land, chiefly in Timber. This tract will be divided into two Farms, assigning to one a spacious, and to the other a comfortable tenement; or it may be divided into *three* handsome farms, each with wood in abundance.

Mr. Allnutt, the tenant, will show this property. The sale will be made before the Court House door, in Leesburg, about noon of the day named, and the terms will be so accommodating as to offer strong inducements to bidders.

J. L. McKENNA.

August 15, 1839.—ts.

☞The Potomac River is at a short distance from this property, and the Canal offers a convenient and cheap means of conveying its products to market.

☞About two years ago, an intelligent Farmer, in the German Settlement in Loudoun, and dealer in lands, passed through this tract and expressed his admiration of it—observing that he had travelled the roads by it, to and from the District of Columbia, for twenty years and more, and had no thought of such a body of fine land in this section of country. He was asked his opinion of its value—his reply was, "If it were in our settlement it would command forty dollars an acre."

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold on Monday, the 19th inst., at the Court-house, (it being the first day of August court,)

45 *head of Sheep*,
Between 3 and 400 lbs. unwashed Wool,
And a COLT, about 2 years old;

to satisfy an execution in my hands *vs.* Nicholas O. Rogers, in favor of Henry M. Myers.

Aug. 15, 1839. *per C. W. Humphreys.*

Furniture, &c., at Auction.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder in front of the Court-house, Charlestown, on *Monday next*, 19th inst., the first day of August court,) a variety of

Household FURNITURE, of excellent quality,

amongst which, are a Mahogany Secretary and Book case, a Mahogany Side Board, &c. Also, some Hair and Shuck Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c. &c.

☞A credit of six months will be given, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

August 15, 1839.

Estray Horse.

PURSUANT to a warrent to us directed, we have this day viewed an Estray horse, taken up by Joseph Branham of this county, and do find the same to be a GRAY HORSE; and we do appraise the said horse to the sum of seventy-five dollars.

Certified under our hands this 9th day of August, 1839.

DANIEL SNYDER,
LEONARD SADLER,
WILLIAM McCLELLAN.

☞The owner of the above Estray Horse is requested to come forward and prove ownership, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JOSEPH GRANTHAM.

Near Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va.

August 15, 1839.

Preserving Sugar.

JUST received a large supply of Loaf and Lump Sugar, which we offer *low*.

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

August 15, 1839.

SNYDER'S LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

Alexandria, D. C.

East Side of Fairfax Street, three doors South of King, and opposite Wm. Stabler's Drug Store.

A SPLENDID LOTTERY

DRAWS EVERY SATURDAY,

At Cole's Tavern, West End, VIRGINIA.

CAPITAL PRIZE

$25,295 or 30,000 Dollars.

TICKETS AND SHARES

In all the Lotteries now Drawing

On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

CAPITAL PRIZES,

100,000, 50,000,

40,000
35,295
or
30,000
20,000
15,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
7,000
Dollars

TICKETS $2, $2 50, $3, $4, $5, $10, & $20 each, Shares in proportion.

Libertie is hereby Sale, Tickets to the GRAND

REAL ESTATE

AND

Of Property situated in New Orleans,

$700,000, $500,000,

25,000, 6 prizes of 20,000,

3 do. of 15,000;

3 do. of 10,000:

THE RICHEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT SCHEME

Ever presented to the Public in this or any other country.

Tickets only Twenty Dollars—No Shares.

The Scheme of which is inserted in the ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

☞Orders from the Country, enclosing cash for Tickets in this or any other Lottery, will be sent by return of Mail, addressed to

M. SNYDER, JR.

Alexandria, D. C.

August 8, 1839—3w.

Harpers-Ferry Savings INSTITUTION.

WE, the subscribers, a committee appointed by the President and Directors of the Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution, to investigate the affairs of the said Institution for the last six months ending 30th of June, 1839, and make and publish a report thereon, *Report*, That we have examined the books, notes and accounts, from which we submit the following statement:

Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution, Dr.

To amount received from monthly and weekly depositors	$1731 50
To am't rec'd from special depositors	220 00
To " " " interest & loans	364 83
To " " " fines assessed	41 06
To " " " payments on notes	3500 85
	$5858 04

Cr.

By cash paid special depo's	1265 00	
By " " interest to do.	33 37	
By " " dividends	259 32	
By " " monthly do.	1646 16	
By " " interest do.	2 04	
By " " for certificates redeemed	1718 31	
By cash in the hands of the Treasurer	938 84	
		$5858 04

Abridged Statement of the affairs of the Institution, on the 30th June, 1839:

Promissory notes in the hands of the Treasurer and attorney	$15,723 68	
Due by account	199 50	
Cash in the Treasurer's hands	938 84	
		$16,792 02

LIABILITIES:

Due special depositors	$1848 00	
Due for interest	334 81	
Due weekly and monthly depositors	14 206 05	
		$16,388 86
Leaving a balance of to be divided as a dividend		$403 16

T. HUGHES,
BENJAMIN MOOR, Jr.,
GEORGE KOONCE.

August 15, 1839.

Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution.

THE President and Directors of the Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable at the Institution on demand.

F. BECKHAM, *Treasurer.*

August 15, 1839.

☞At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution, August 10th, 1839, Mr. WILLIAM ARNOLD was appointed Treasurer.

Great Bargains!

WISHING to reduce my Stock of Goods, to make room for a Fall Supply, I will sell them OFF AT COST FOR CASH. Great Bargains may be expected.

J. S. PACKETT.

August 15, 1839.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM Mr. Lewis Nolin's, a White Lap Dog, with long curly hair. I will give a suitable reward to any person who will leave him at my Store in Charlestown.

J. S. PACKETT.

August 15, 1839.

Ropes.

1¼ INCH ROPE, suitable for Threshing Machines, for sale by

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.

August 15, 1839.

Mill and Cut Saws

FOR sale by

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.

August 15, 1839.

Ladies' Satin Boots,

A NEW article, for sale by

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.

August 15, 1839.

A Pleasure Train of Cars

WILL leave the Depot at Harpers-Ferry for Winchester, *on Saturday next the 17th instant*, at half past six o'clock in the morning, and returning, leave Winchester at 4 o'clock in the evening, and so continue every *third Saturday in every month*, until further notice. Fare for the round trip only $1.

August 15, 1839.

Bags.

ON hand and for sale, a supply of heavy Duck BAGS.

August 15, 1839. J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

Houses and Lots in Bolivar FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at private sale, two Houses and Lots—one lying in Union Street, south Bolivar, 2½ stories high, with a wing attached, 2 stories high—all well finished. The Lot contains about three-fourths of an acre.

The other Lot contains upwards of a fourth of an acre—the House is one story high, 36 by 18 feet, lying on the county road in north Bolivar, adjoining the property of the late Robert Avis.

Any person wishing to purchase will apply to the subscriber, living in the first named house.

JOSEPH GURRY.

Bolivar, August 15, 1839.—3t.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, given on the 4th of June, 1835, by Johnson Garret, to the undersigned, as trustee, for the benefit of James Foley, (which deed is of record in the Clerk's Office of Jefferson county,) I will proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, *on Saturday the 14th of September next*, on the premises,

A House and Lot

Lying and being in South Bolivar—near the residence of Mr. George Ellis. The House is a large 3 story stone building, covered with slate.

JOHN C. UNSELD, *Trustee.*

August 15, 1839.

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson County, June 19th, 1839.

Andrew Hunter, Guardian of the infant children of Townsend Beckham, deceased, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Townsend Beckham's heirs and others, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

William Shepherd, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

James Stubblefield and others, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

AND it is further ordered and decreed, that this cause be referred to Master Commissioner Cooke, to take an account of the outstanding debts of the estate of the said Townsend Beckham, deceased; and for this purpose he is directed to assemble the creditors of said estate, by publication in the usual manner, and make report to this Court in order to further proceedings.

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Notice.

☞Pursuant to the provisions of the decree from which the above is an extract, I shall attend at my Office in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, on the 9th day of September next, in order to take an account of the outstanding debts still due from the estate of the said Townsend Beckham, deceased, at which time and place the creditors of said estate are hereby required to present their claims, with the evidence in support of them.

EDWARD E. COOKE, Com'r.

Com'rs Office, August 15, 1839.—4t.

OFFICE, BANK OF THE VALLEY IN VIRG'A,
CHARLESTOWN, July 19, 1839.

RESOLVED, That no Note, Bill, or Draft, be hereafter discounted at this Office, unless the same shall have been placed in the hands of the Discount Clerk at least one day previous to the discount day.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAM BROWN, *Cashier.*

July 25, 1839.

TO THE CUSTOMERS OF THE

Charlestown Mill and Farmers generally.

THE subscriber would just state, that he still continues to have the Charlestown Mill carried on, and has a Miller whose qualifications in every way are not surpassed. He therefore feels confident of giving general satisfaction. Wheat and other Grain will be cheerfully ground for toll, or bought at fair prices when ready for delivery. White Wheat Family Flour, as well as Red Wheat Flour, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, &c. &c., will at all times be kept for sale.

WM. F. LOCK.

August 8, 1839.—4t.

TO RENT,

The large and commodious House

FOR many years occupied as a hotel by the late Mr. Hoge. It is now undergoing a thorough repair, and possession can be had immediately. Apply to H. KEYES, Esq., or

JOHN YATES.

August 8, 1839.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, at public sale, to the highest bidder, before the door of Daniel Entler's tavern, in Shepherdstown, on *Saturday the 21st of September*,

73 acres of first-rate Land,

Lying about one mile south of Shepherdstown, immediately on the road leading to Charlestown, and adjoining the lands of Walter B. Selby and Mr Lecklider and others—a portion of which is in fine Timber. The sale to take place at 12 o'clock.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN WYSONG.

August 8, 1839.

TRUST SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

IN pursuance of instructions from the Hagerstown Bank, and by virtue of a deed of trust executed by John Strider on the 29th day of August, 1835, to me as trustee, to secure a debt due to the Hagerstown Bank, which deed has been duly admitted to record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson, (No 20, p. 422,) I will offer at public auction, to the highest bidder, before the Court-House door in Charlestown, on *Thursday the 8th day of August next*, that valuable Tract of

230 Acres of LAND,

with its appurtenances, called "the mill Tract" or "Gulf Mills," lying on the Shenandoah river, near Harpers-Ferry. The above property is so well known that a further description is deemed unnecessary.

ALSO, on the same day, and at the Court-House door, I will, in pursuance of the provisions of a trust deed, executed on the 29th day

SONG.

How cold are they who say that Love
Must first be planted in the heart,
And cultured by the hand of Time,
To make its leaves and blossoms start!
No! 'tis a plant that springs at once
Up to its full and perfect form;
Unlike the willow or the oak,
It bends not, breaks not in the storm.

How cold are they who say that Love
Must, like the diamond in the mine,
Be sought with care and polished well
Ere we can see its beauties shine!
No! in the soul's blue Heaven it springs,
With beams that Age can never mar,—
Complete, eternal, brilliant, pure,
As evening's first, rejoicing star!

FEVER AND AGUE.

EFFECTUAL REMEDY.—The following simple recipe has never been known to fail, and is now published for the benefit of such as may be suffering under this disagreeable complaint:

1 oz. Yellow Peruvian Bark.
1 oz. Cream Tartar.
1 table spoonful pulverized Cloves.
1 pint Teneriffe Wine.

Mix together. Shake it well, and take a wine glass full every two hours after the fever is off.

N. B. Before taking the above, a dose of Epsom Salts, or other medicine, should be administered, to cleanse the stomach, and render the cure more speedy and certain.—*N. Y. American.*

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

Portable Threshing Machines
And Horse Power.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership in the building and construction of *Threshing Machines and Horse Powers*, with Straw Carriers attached, have made arrangements to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, at their shop, situated at the Depot, in the borough of Winchester, Frederick county, Va., a constant supply of the above mentioned valuable Machines.

They will also manufacture and have on hand *Corn Shellers and Clover Threshers.*

The Corn Shellers will thresh from 300 to 500 bushels per day, and the Clover Threshers from 10 to 15 bushels of clean seed per day. The above machines are all attached to the same power.

N. B.—They will be glad to receive orders or wait upon persons desirous of purchasing.

It has been a general custom to procure a number of certificates enumerating the good qualities of an article, but we do not deem it necessary, as we are confident that our machines will recommend themselves on inspection and a fair trial to every good farmer.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see and examine for themselves.

GEDDES, MEIXWELL & CO.
Winchester, May 30, 1839.—6m.

JEFFERSON LAND

THE subscriber being desirous of emigrating to the west, offers for sale the FARM on which he resides, lying immediately on the road from Charlestown to Leetown, 4 from the former and 2 from the latter, and about 2 miles north of Cameron's Depot on the Winchester and Harpers-Ferry Rail-Road. It contains

224 *Acres of Prime Limestone Land,*

Tolerably well improved—two wells of never-failing water, one of them quite convenient to the house. A more particular description is deemed useless, as persons desirous of purchasing will doubtless view the premises. As I am very anxious to remove to the State of Missouri the ensuing fall, a great bargain will be given.

GEORGE O'REAR.
April 4, 1839.—tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, upon reasonable terms, a fine FARM, containing 106 acres of prime LAND, 30 acres of which is in fine thrifty Timber. There is upon the land a fine stream of water which passes through every field—the improvements are good. This farm is about three miles from Shepherdstown, adjoining the lands of Levi Moler and others—being the same upon which Mrs. Broadus now resides.

He has also for sale, 1500 bushels Corn,
Two fine Riding Horses,
Two Fresh Milch Cows with Calves,
And 3 head of Durham and Ayreshire Cattle.

JOHN MOLER.
May 23, 1839.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Jeremiah Stevens, George W. Humphreys, Jr., R. R. Cruzen, Singleton Chambers, and Jesse Bateman, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and Jeremiah Stevens is empowered to close up the business. Those indebted will please call and settle either by note or cash. May 2, 1839.

☞ THE subscriber takes this method of informing the friends and customers of the late firm of Stevens, Humphreys & Co., that he has purchased their entire stock of Goods, and having just returned from market, he is now offering a large and splendid Stock of

New and Seasonable Goods.

They have been selected with great care, and bought 6 per cent. cheaper than any goods purchased in the early part of the season; which will enable him to sell Goods for cash and to punctual customers on better terms than they can be had in this neighborhood or any other. It is useless to enumerate the different articles comprising his Stock—suffice it to say, that it embraces every article usually kept in a Retail Store. Those in search of Bargains will do well to call and examine for themselves.

JEREMIAH STEVENS.
Camp Hill, Harpers-Ferry, }
May 23, 1839.—tf.

House and Lot for Sale.

I WISH to sell my Brick House and Lot in Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Va., at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hargrave.—It is one of the largest and most complete private residences in town, and has all the necessary outbuildings attached to it. The Lot on which the house stands is unusually large, and the situation elevated and pleasant, nearly opposite the residence of the late John Baker.—To any individual who may wish to purchase this desirable property, I will sell low for cash, good paper, or on a liberal credit.

JOHN H. McKENDREE.
Shepherdstown, Feb. 21, 1839.—tf.

For Sale or Rent.

WE would sell or rent, on accommodating terms, our excellent STONE HOUSE, and LOT, situated in South Bolivar, convenient to Capt. Hall's Rifle Factory and bordering on the Shenandoah Canal. It is admirably calculated for a Dwelling and Mercantile House, having for the Dwelling apartment six rooms, three of them with fire places, a good Kitchen in the basement story, and a good smoke-house on the lot. The Store Room is well finished, and attached is a good Cellar. It is a good stand, where a successful business has been done for the last nine years. Possession can be had of the Store Room and Cellar immediately, and of the Dwelling on 1st of April next, and perhaps, sooner. W. & S. B. ANDERSON.
Harpers-Ferry, June 27, 1839.

Take Notice!

HAVING advertised a sorrel Mare which strayed from my premises about the 15th of June, 1838, answering the following description—some white hairs mixed through her body—has a large bald in her forehead, hind legs white, about 15 hands high, tolerably stout made, five years old last May, long tail, and had been rode a few times. And having received some information of the person who holds her, and supposing he has not attended to the advertisement, I will be satisfied if he will send her to me, (I paying the cost of sending and extra charges,) not wishing to proceed legally against the holder.

MICHAEL COOKE.
Harpers-Ferry, June 27, 1839.

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings,
FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER

PROPOSES to sell, (deliverable in November,) from

50 to 60,000 two bud Cuttings,

From trees three years old, principally grown by himself, and warranted genuine. Also, several thousand fine *TREES and ROOTS*, all of which will be sold on good terms, if application be made by letter (post paid) to him at Richmond, Va., or to H. N. Gallaher, Free Press Office, Charlestown. In addition, he offers from five to ten ounces two drop Mammoth Silk Worm Eggs. ROBERT H. GALLAHER.
August 1, 1839.—tf.

☞ He will be pleased to communicate any information he may have—or he will procure books treating on raising the Mulberry and Silk Worm. R. H. G.

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, held for Jefferson county, June 26, 1839:

Robert Waters's administrator, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Thomas Steadman and others, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

THE Court doth order and adjudge that a Master Commissioner of this Court do proceed to settle the administration account of said Thomas Steadman as the administrator of Ann Lindsey, deceased, and ascertain what portion of the personal estate of said intestate is applicable to the payment of the complainant's debt in the bill mentioned, and make report to this Court in order to further proceedings to be had thereon.

A true extract—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Notice.

Thomas Steadman, administrator of Ann Lindsey, deceased, George Zenger, Charles H. Willis, and Benjamin Bruen, administrator de bonis non of John Lindsey, deceased,

TAKE NOTICE,

That on the 4th day of September next, at my Office in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, I shall proceed to execute the decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson county from which the above is extracted, at which time and place you will please attend, with such papers and vouchers as may be necessary in the premises.

EDWARD E. COOKE, *Comm'r.*
Comm'rs Office, Aug. 8, 1839.—4t.

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, June 27, 1839:

George Buckhouse, trustee for his wife and children, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Christopher Ridenour's Executor, and others,
IN CHANCERY.

THE Court doth order and adjudge, that a Master Commissioner of this Court do proceed to settle and state the executorial account of the said George Ridenour, as acting executor of Christopher Ridenour, deceased, with all the parties, referred to in the complainant's bill: and leave is given the said Commissioner to examine on oath any of the parties to this suit, touching such matters of account. And the said Commissioner is directed to state all such matters as he may deem pertinent, or as he may be required to state specially by any of the parties, concerning such matters of account, and make report to this court, in order to further proceedings to be had thereon.

A true Extract—Teste,
B. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Notice.

George Ridenour, Executor of Christopher Ridenour, deceased, Elizabeth Ridenour, widow of said deceased, John P. Mylius and Mary Ann his wife, Richard H. Boardley and Eliza his wife, and Pamela M. Boardley and —— Boardley, infant children of said Richard H. Boardley and wife, and Samuel Ridenour, in his own right, and as trustee for the wife and children of Richard H. Boardley,

☞ TAKE NOTICE, that on the 2d day of September next, at my Office in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, I shall proceed to execute the decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson county, from which the above is extracted, at which time and place you will please attend, with any vouchers which may be necessary.

EDWARD E. COOKE, *Com'r.*
Comm'rs Office, Aug. 8, 1839.—4t.

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, June 26, 1839:

John F. Hamtramck, &c., PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
John Briscoe's administrator and others,
DEVENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

THE claims of the persons named below were excepted to at the last term of the Court on account of the proof in support of the same. And leave was granted for said creditors to offer before me any other evidence in support of their claims.

Notice is hereby given to said creditors that I shall attend at my Office, *on Wednesday the 21st day of August,* (*instant,*) for the purpose of receiving said evidence. I will also, on said day, receive any claims against the estate of John Briscoe, dec'd, which have not been heretofore presented and audited.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Com'r.*
Commissioner's Office, Aug. 1, 1839.

The following are the claims excepted to, viz:

Joseph Entler,	sicker,
Samuel Barnhart,	William Bowen,
D. & A. Cameron,	Joseph Wolfhans,
Joseph Smith,	Charles Harper
Thomas Hersey,	Mary Ann Groves' Executors,
K. A. McNeill,	J. F. Hamtramck,
James Shepherd,	Daniel Buckles,
Milton J. Brown,	James Marshall,
William Hewitt,	John Miller,
George Entler, adm'r of Solomon Entler, deceased,	John Hoffman,
	Mrs. Ann Baker
Edward Robinson,	John A. Marmaduke, adm'r of John Motler, dec'd.
William Morgan,	
John N. Lane & Webb,	
Henry Berry, adm'r of Dolier Tapscott, dec'd.	John G. Cutell,
	George Entler,
received,	Thomas Johnson,
Rev. Alex. Jones,	Samuel Knotts,
Mark Duke,	Price & Entler,
Adam Licklider,	William Rightstine,
David Keplinger,	Zabedee Gray,
A. Hamrickhouse,	George W. Hammond,
John H. McEndree, assignee of Smith Hou-	George Isler,
	Henry Kretzer.

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery in Jefferson County, June 14, 1839:

Jacob Van Doren, Executor of Rezin Hudgell, &c. PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Conrad Billmyer, Executor of Thomas Turner, deceased, &c. DEVENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

UNDER a decree of the Court, rendered June 14, 1839, directing the Commissioner to take an account of the debts outstanding and due from the estate of Thomas Turner, dec'd, which have not heretofore been audited, notice is hereby given to those persons concerned, that on *Thursday the 22d day of August,* (inst.,) I shall attend at my Office for the purpose of receiving and auditing claims (not heretofore received) against the aforesaid estate—when and where those interested are requested to attend with their claims and legal proof according to law to support them.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Com'r.*
Commissioner's Office, Aug. 1, 1839.

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.*
Nov. 29, 1838.—tf.

New Cash Store.

I AM now receiving and opening, on Shenandoah Street, at the house formerly occupied by John G. Wilson, as a Store and Post Office, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries and LIQUORS,

Which I pledge myself to sell low for cash, or exchange for country produce at cash prices.

It is unnecessary for me to inform the public that Goods can be sold six per cent. cheaper for cash than they can in a credit-store.

JEREMIAH STEVENS.
Harpers-Ferry, August 1, 1839.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber again calls on those persons upon whom he holds notes and due bills, to make payment by the 15th of August, as circumstances will not admit of longer indulgence. If payment of the whole or at least a part be not made by that time, they will certainly be passed from my hands.

If any of his friends will come forward and meet their engagements, it shall add to their future indulgence and favor.

RICHARD D. DORAN.
Harpers-Ferry, August 1, 1839.

NOTICE.

PURCHASERS at the sale of Mary Bowers, Administratrix of the estate of George Bowers, are informed that their notes given at said sale, fell due on the 11th of July, and they are hereby requested to come forward, and settle up forthwith. MARY BOWERS,
August 1, 1839.—3t. *Adm'trix*

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, on Sunday night the 21st of July, a Negro Boy who calls himself

Bontawain Slatter.

He is about 19 or 20 years old, five feet 6 or 8 inches high—light yellow or copper Complexion, and has a down look when spoken to, and a slovenly walk. He has relations living in this county, viz: a father at Mr. Lewis Washington's, and some at Mrs. Jane C. Washington's, and a brother at Dr. Cordell's, and two brothers at Mr. Levi Hicks's. In all probability he may be lurking about the neighborhood. He had on, when he escaped, a coarse Osnaburg cotton shirt, linen pantaloons with some patches on them, a striped roundabout, a light vest with purple flowers on it, and a pair of double-soled shoes, full large for him, not much worn.

The above reward will be given for his apprehension, if secured so that I get him again.

HUGH McDONALD.
August 1, 1839.

Silk Good.

WE would invite the attention of the Ladies to our stock of SILK GOODS, embracing a great variety, consisting in part of

Ladies' white and black China Silk do. do. Col'd Chantilla } GLOVES.
Gent's black & white China
Ladies sup'r black Chantilla VEILS.
Chantilla, Gauze and Gro de nap } DRESS
Fancy, Plain and Romall's } HDKFS.
Chantilla, Fancy Satin, & emb'd Braid SCARFS.
Chantilla and Fancy SHAWLS.
Ladies sup'r bl'k English Silk } SILKS.
Gentl's do. do.
Fig'd Pois de Sol
Plain do. do.
Fig'd Gro de nap
Plain do. do.
Superior bl'k Lustring
All for sale on very moderate terms by
T. C. SIGAFOOSE & Co.
August 1, 1839.

Cloths & Cassimeres.

WE would call the attention of our customers and dealers generally, to our stock of *Cloths and Cassimeres,* which were bought at auction at the lowest prices. As we are willing to sell at a small advance, all those in want of the articles would do well to call and see. T. C. SIGAFOOSE & Co.
August 1, 1839.

Perfumery, &c.

ROSE Tooth Paste, Chlorine do.
Pearl Powder, Lily White,
Rouge, (French,) Tincture Pearls,
Kalydor, Extract Magnolia,
Cologne Water, Florida Water,
Cinnamon Oil, Macassar Oil,
Balm of Columbia, Fine Soaps,
Rose Water, Cream of Roses,
For sale at YOUNG'S.
Harpers-Ferry, June 13, 1839.

Shoes.

200 pair Men's Home-made Shoes, suitable for harvest,
200 pair Boy's do. do. do. do.
100 " Men's fine Calf Shoes and Bootees,
50 " Boy's do. do. do. do.
2 cases Men's Calf and Morocco Boots,
50 pair Men's Pumps, (extra,)
100 do. Ladies' French Kid Shoes, for sale low by
T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.
May 30, 1839.

Ready-made Clothing.

THE subscriber has on hand, a great variety of Ready-made Clothing for summer wear, among which will be found, Marseilles Vests of the latest fashions, Linen Roundabouts, Pants and Drawers, &c.

THOMAS HUGHES.
Harpers-Ferry, May 23, 1839.

Nankeen.

25 PIECES Forsyth's Nankeen, just received and for sale by
T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.
June 6, 1839.

BACON.

I WISH to purchase 1000 lbs. BACON, for which the highest market price will be given.
J. B. PACKETT.
June 20, 1839.

Superior Paste Blacking.

6 GROSS BLACKING, warranted a good article, at $8 per gross, or 64 cents the single box, offered for sale at
YOUNG'S *Drug Store.*
Harpers-Ferry, June 13, 1839.

Hats! Hats!!

SUPERIOR Beaver Hats,
Fine Light do.
Common do. do.
Just received and for sale by
JOHN B. PACKETT.
June 27, 1839.

Al-Cool!

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Worked CAPES and COLLARS, which we are anxious to dispose of, and will on that account sell them at cost.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
August 1, 1839.

Wanted to Hire,

UNTIL Christmas next, a Negro Girl, capable of nursing a child.
H. N. GALLAHER.
Free Press Office, July 25.

Choice Liquors.

SUPERIOR Cognac Brandy, and best old Rye Whiskey, for sale by
JOHN B. PACKETT.
June 20, 1839.

The Partnership

IN the practice of the law heretofore existing between Joseph T. Daugherty and Richard Parker, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 4th day of April, 1839.
Charlestown, July 4, 1839.

Shot, Powder, Porter & Ale.

60 bags small size Shot—Beatty's superior Sporting Canister Powder—Porter and Ale for sale at *STRAITH'S.*
August 8, 1839.

Nun Bonnets.

WE have just received another supply of Nun Bonnets, large size and handsome style. J. J. & E. P. MILLER.
June 6, 1839.

Charlestown Academy.

THE ensuing term in this Institution will commence on Monday, August 19th, and continue five months.—Teacher, Mr. John J. Sannon.

TUITION:

English Department, - - - $20 per annum.
Classical and Mathematical, - 33⅓ do.

None admitted except those who engage to continue from the day of admission to the close of the session.

For the Trustees,
ANDREW KENNEDY, *Sec'y.*
August 1, 1839.—3t.

Charlestown Depot.

HERRINGS, Ground Plaster,
Family Flour, Tar and Salt, for sale at the Depot. KEYES & EBY.
June 6, 1839.
They have a few bushels of OATS for sale.

WOOL.

WE will give the highest market price for clean washed Wool.
KEYES & FLORE.
May 23, 1839.

WOOL.

I WISH to purchase any quantity of washed Wool, for which the highest market price will be given. J. B. PACKETT.
June 20, 1839.

Wool Wanted.

WE will take any quantity of Wool, washed or unwashed, in exchange for Goods or in payment of accounts.
WM. S. LOCK & CO.
May 23, 1839.

Chinese Cement!

FOR mending, to perfection, articles affected by cold or boiling water or acids; broken Glass, China, and Earthenware, Horn, Ivory, Bone, Alabaster and Leather. Price 37½ per bottle, for sale at
STRAITH'S *Drug Store.*
June 27, 1839.

Marketing Wanted.

THE highest price, in cash, will be given for every description of Marketing, such as Pigs, Goslins, Ducks, Chickens, Eggs, Butter, Preserves and Pickles, &c., &c., at the
SHANNONDALE SPRINGS.
July 18, 1839.

Estray Cow.

STRAYED from the subscriber about the 15th of June last, a brindle Cow, with horns, between 9 and 10 years old.

A liberal reward will be given for her recovery. JAMES FLORE.
July 18, 1839.

For Rent.

THE Office now occupied by George W. Ranson, Esq., in Charlestown, adjoining the Store of Mr. J. B. Packett, will be rented from the 1st April next.
J. T. DAUGHERTY.
March 26, 1839.

For Sale,

A THREE-quarter Blooded Durham Cow. Also, a common Cow with Calf, and a Blooded Mare and Colt. Also, 150 bushels of Oats, and Ox Cart, all for sale low. Apply to
THOS. B. TURNER.
July 11, 1839.

Mould Boards.

WE have just received, and intend keeping, a supply of Mould Boards.
T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.
July 4, 1839.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Keyes & Flore, was dissolved on the 8th inst. The business will be continued by Humphrey Keyes.

Mr. George W. T. Kearsley will attend to settling the affairs of the late concern.

HUMPHREY KEYES,
JAMES FLORE.
Charlestown, June 20, 1839.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE undersigned will sell, at private sale, that large and commodious weather-boarded HOUSE, and LOT, situated on the cross street, in Charlestown, opposite Mr. James Jones's, now in the occupancy of Dr. Wm. R. Baum, and formerly by A. Woods, dec'd, as a dwelling.

☞ Terms, &c. made known by application to
SAM'L H. ALLEMONG.

N. B. I have still for sale the patent right of A. Woods' Rocking and Reposing Chair—It will be sold by either States or Counties, to suit the purchaser. S. H. A.
March 21, 1839. *Ex'r.*

W. & S. B. Anderson

WOULD respectfully announce to their friends and customers, that they now have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, a splendid assortment of *Hammered Iron* from Blackford's Iron Works, embracing almost every size used by farmers and mechanics. Also, a good assortment of Nailor & Sanderson's Cast and Shear Steel, English and American Blister Steel. Also, Hollow Ware, a general assortment—all of which they will sell on accommodating terms, and fully as low as their neighbors will undertake to sell.

☞ *Stoves, Tin & Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware,* and Hardware, is unusually large, to which they also invite the attention of their friends. Harpers-Ferry, May 23, 1839.

For Sale or Rent.

I WILL sell or rent the new three-story brick House I have recently erected at Harpers-Ferry, Va. This property is situated within a few yards of the Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where it connects with the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, and immediately on the proposed route of the former to the West. It is very happily situated for a Hotel, and finished accordingly, having excellent rooms, well finished and comfortably arranged. Further particulars are deemed needless, as an applicant would wish to view the premises for himself. JAMES FOLEY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having supplied himself with two superior Hacks and Horses, and careful drivers, he would be happy to accommodate all those who may wish to visit Shannondale or any of the neighboring Watering places during the present Summer. He will also accommodate wedding parties, pleasure parties, and the public generally, at a moment's notice. A very careful attention will be taken to give satisfaction to all those who may employ him, and his charges being moderate, he confidently relies on the support of the public. SOLOMON WILLIAMS.
Charlestown, May 9, 1839.

CABINET MAKING
IN SHEPHERDSTOWN.

THOMAS JIPKINS respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the *Cabinet Business* in Shepherdstown, where he is prepared to manufacture articles in his line, in the neatest and most durable manner, and upon the most reasonable terms. His Shop is nearly opposite Daniel Entler's tavern, and directly opposite Stevens's Drug Store.
Shepherdstown, May 16, 1839.—6m.

NOTICE.

THE purchasers at the sale of the personal estate of the late William Lee, are reminded that their notes have become due, and as the Executor wishes to close the business of the estate as soon as possible, he will expect immediate payment. THOS. GRIGGS,
Executor of William Lee, dec'd.
June 20, 1839.

Riding Whips.

HANDSOME Carriage and Riding Whips, just received and for sale by
J. B. PACKETT.
June 20.

O YES!
More Bargains to be had
AT OLD STAND NO. 1.

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a beautiful, fashionable and general assortment of

SUMMER GOODS,

Something still handsomer than has been purchased in market for some time. Every care and attention has been paid in making the selection. He invites the public to make an examination of his Stock, as he is certain that nothing in beauty, style, elegance, or price, is wanting to please the public. He would particularly invite the attention of the fair sex to his assortment of *Fancy Articles,* which is unusually extensive. The subscriber assures the public that if they will call and examine his Stock, they will find it to their advantage to buy. His stock consists of the following:

Super. Italian, brown, olive, invisible green, blue, black, orange and other colored } CLOTHS AND Cassimeres
Summer Cloths and Cassimeres—a beautiful assortment.
A very beautiful assortment of Summer Goods, suitable for Gentlemen and Boy's apparel,
Summer Cassimeres and French Drillings,
Brown, Irish and French Drillings,
Dowlas,
White, brown, plain and fancy ribbed do.,
Hamilton Stripe and Marseilles Vestings,
Superior plain and figured Silk & Satin Vesting,
Valencia and Marseilles Vestings, different colors and qualities,
Black, blue black, and fancy colored Lustring,
Gro-de-Swiss, Gro-de-Naples, and Mouslin-de-Banes,
Painted Lawns—Super. do.,
Challeys, Tissues and Lawns,
Challey De-laine,
Barnet's Silks, figured and plain,
French Prints—American,
Colored Counterpanes,
Thread Laces and Edgings,
Jaconet and Cotton do.,
Circassian—Artificial Sprigs—Wreaths,
Gentlemen's Stocks and Cravats,
Gentlemen's Wove Bosoms,
India do. do.
Ticking—*Checks,*
Men's latest Philadelphia style Hats,
English and American Prints,
Penitentiary and other Domestic Plaids,
Cambric, Book, Jackonet, and Mull Muslins,
Fancy Satin striped and Painted Lawn and Cambrick,
Brown and Bleached Domestics,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, superior quality,
French and other Worked Muslin Collars,
Ladies' super. Kid Gloves,
Black and white Pie-net Gloves,
Ladies' Curls,
Assorted Palm Leaf Hoods,
Men's colored and plain Palm Leaf Hats,
Boy's " " do. do.
Women's Kid Spring Pumps,
Ladies' City-Kid Spring Slips,
" " " Victoria do.
Men's City Kip Brogans,
Children's red Morocco Boots,
Ladies' narrow top quill back and puff Combs,
Iron Side Combs, Ivory Pocket do.,
Fine Dressing and Ridding Combs,
Ivory Bitts,
Bar Iron—Hoop do.
Steel, Round Point Shovels,
Square and long handle do. do.,
Sole and Harness Leather,
Calf, Kip, and Upper Skins,
Queensware and Hardware,
BACON.—And many other articles, too numerous to enumerate, all of which the subscriber will always keep on hand, and pledges himself to sell as low, if not a little lower, than any merchant this side of the Eastern Cities.

R. D. DORAN.
Harpers-Ferry, July 11, 1839.—tf.

BARGAINS!

THE subscriber having commenced the mercantile business at Thompson's Depot, respectfully informs the citizens of its vicinity and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening a large, handsome, and well-selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Tin, Hardware, China, Glass and Queensware,

HATS AND SHOES of every description, and various other articles,

Which, having been purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore principally for cash, he believes, and has no hesitation in saying, that he can supply any who may favor him with their custom, lower than they can be purchased elsewhere in this county. He invites the citizens of the county and the public to call and examine his stock. From the superiority, quality and prices, he is convinced they will give general satisfaction. WM. H. CHICHESTER.
May 16, 1839.

Second Supply of New and Cheap Goods.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received, at his Store in Shepherdstown, his second supply of

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

Direct from the City of Philadelphia, which comprises nearly every article called for in this section of country. He invites his friends and all persons who are in search of New, Cheap and Fashionable Goods, to call at the Store of the subscriber, who is determined to sell *Cheap Goods for Cash* or to *punctual persons. Call and examine.* JOHN T. COOKUS.
June 13, 1839.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS,
In Jefferson County, Va.,
5 Miles from Charlestown,

THIS agreeable and beautiful Watering Place is now prepared to receive Visiters. The Company have recently made various improvements suggested by the experience of their first season. The accommodation of last year being found insufficient for the number of visiters, extensive additions have been made to the buildings, and the whole establishment otherwise improved and embellished. Besides the Warm Baths, which will be much improved, large *Floating Baths* are being constructed, calculated to be agreeable and delightful exercise bathing both for ladies and gentlemen.

The surpassing beauty of these Springs, situated on a great bend of the majestic Shenandoah River, at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountain, as well as the long established superiority of the waters, need not again be more than adverted to. These, together with its great facility of access from Baltimore, Philadelphia, the District, &c. by Rail-Road and Canal, render it one of the most agreeable, healthful and convenient resorts during the heats of Summer.

Competent Managers, Servants, *Music,* Pleasure and Fishing Boats, &c., are provided, and the Company assure the public that no effort or expense will be spared to render their Establishment equal to any other, either for genteel accommodation, rational amusement, or healthful enjoyment.

☞ Persons visiting the Springs can take the cars from Baltimore or Washington, by the Rail-Road to Charlestown, from which place comfortable Coaches with safe drivers and horses, belonging to the Company, will convey travellers to the Springs, a distance of 5 miles, over an easy road and through a most beautiful and fertile country, arriving there before sunset.

THE PROPRIETORS.
May 23, 1839.

Carpet Chain.

200 LBS. colored Carpet Chain,
500 lbs. Cotton Chain, from No. 4 to 14, for sale low by
T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.
June 6, 1839.

For Sale,

TWO splendid Double Damascus Barrel GUNS, at STRAITH'S Store.
July 25, 1839.

Musical Instruments, &c.

VIOLINS, Strings, Bridges, Pegs and Bows; Clarionetts, Flutes and Fifes—Cards, Percussion Caps, Percussion Primers—Spring Lancets, Evans's Thumb Lancets, Forceps and Pulleys—Tooth Brushes, Spectacles, Silver Pencils, Hooks and Eyes, Emery Baskets, German Pipes, Razors, Strops and Hones—Gold & Silver Leaf, Red, White, and Yellow Bronze—Dice, Thermometers, Hair Brushes, Goggles, Snuff Boxes, &c. on hand at YOUNG'S.
Harpers-Ferry, June 13, 1839.

MEDICINES.

HAYS' Pile Liniment,
Hewes' Rheumatic Liniment,
Spohn's Sick Head-Ache Remedy,
New England cough Syrup,
Wearer's Eye Salve,
Swaim's Panacea, (Houck's do.,
Lee's Essence of Mustard, Red Liniment,
Extract Sarsaparilla,
Henry's Magnesia, (genuine,)
Apothecary's Hall Magnesia,
German Worm Syrup,
Indian Specific—Elixer of Life,
Balm of Columbia,
Effervesing Magnesia, (Butler's,)
Peters' Pills, Morison's Pills,
Brandreth's Pills, (genuine and counterfeit,)
Hygean Syrup.

Of the above articles, some are made by regular Physicians of high reputation—some by hemists of the first order—and others by Quacks of great celebrity.

On hand and for sale at YOUNG'S Drug Store, sign of the Golden Eagle, Main Street, Harpers-Ferry.
May 23, 1839.

CARBONATED ALE & MEAD,

PREPARED and for sale by
YOUNG'S.
Harpers-Ferry, May 23, 1839.

ISAAC LYON'S HORSE POWDER

WHICH is a most certain, safe, and speedy remedy for restoring and invigorating Horses, in a short space of time, for sale at STRAITH'S.

Liniment.

A SUPERIOR LINIMENT, for the cure of Rheumatic Affections, particularly of the face. J. HIGGINS.
Shepherdstown, Jan. 10, 1839.

DR. STRAITH'S
Compound Worm Syrup,

PREPARED so as to concentrate the virtues of the most powerful anthelmintics, in a form so pleasant and efficient, as to be not at all disgusting to the taste, and to secure a better effect than the usual mode of exhibiting that class of medicines. Its efficacy has been satisfactorily tested in this town and neighborhood. For sale at STRAITH'S.
May 9, 1839. *Drug Store.*

Hayden's Balsam for the Tooth Ache,

FOR sale at my Drug Store in Shepherdstown. J. HIGGINS.
January 10, 1839.

Whiskey, Sugar, Molasses, &c.

THE subscriber has received within a few days a large supply of Groceries, such as, Whiskey, for harvest, Sugars, Teas, Molasses, &c. Also, a great many Dry Goods, which he purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore for cash, and can be sold very low. Persons wishing to purchase by quantity, or in the small retail way, are invited to call and examine his Stock. The above purchases, added to his former supply, comprises every article usually kept in a country establishment. He is willing to exchange Merchandize for trade of every description.

W. H. CHICHESTER.
Thompson's Depot, June 6, 1839.

SODA WATER.

THE SODA FOUNTS at the Drug Store of Dr. SWAIM are now, and will be from this day, in constant operation. The Soda Water prepared by him will not be inferior to that made in either of the cities.

The Water can be sent in bottles to the sick any where in this county.

I am also making a preparation of the Soda Water with Iron and other ingredients, so that it will combine many of the useful properties of the Chalybeate Springs.

The Proprietor, for reasons, the most of which must be obvious to every one, hopes he will not be asked to use *Spikes.*

Charlestown, May 16, 1839.

SHOES.

100 pair Kip Brogans,
50 do. Boy's Kip Brogans,
50 pair Ladies' Morocco Springs,
25 pair Ladies' Kid Springs,
25 pair Ladies' Kid Bun Rounds,
50 pair Children's Bootees, just received and for sale very low. J. B. PACKETT.
June 20, 1839.

Thompson's Hotel,
CHARLESTOWN.

THIS Establishment, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Sam'l Slaughter, has undergone a thorough repair, and is now in the possession of the subscriber, ready for the reception of travellers and the public generally. He feels assured that he is prepared to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom, in the most comfortable and agreeable manner—His preparations are of the most ample character, and he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting, to render general satisfaction. He respectfully invites a call from the public. MERIWETHER THOMPSON.
April 11, 1839.

TRAVELLING,

ON THE RAIL-ROAD.

ON and after Friday the 14th instant, the Passenger Train for Winchester, will leave Harpers-Ferry daily, (Sundays excepted,) at half past 5 o'clock, A. M., and return to Harpers-Ferry the following day, leaving Winchester at half past 3 o'clock, P. M., arriving at Harpers-Ferry at half past 6 o'clock, P. M., giving passengers time to reach Baltimore the same evening, by the Cars leaving Harpers-Ferry at half past 7 o'clock, A. M., and Baltimore at 4 o'clock, P. M., which is half an hour earlier than heretofore advertised.

Office W. & P. R. R. C., June 13, 1839.

TRANSPORTATION
ON THE
Winchester and Potomac RAIL ROAD.

WINCHESTER & POTOMAC R. ROAD OFFICE, April 30, 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,	1cts.

ASCENDING TRADE.

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

An additional charge of 2 cents per barrel on flour, and 14 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.

ON and after 8th instant (Sept.) the Passenger Cars for Frederick, Baltimore, and Washington, will leave the Ticket Office at Harpers-Ferry, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Baltimore and Washington same day in good time. F. BECKHAM, *Agent,*
Balt. & O. R. R. Co.
Sept. 1, 1836.

NEW GOODS,

At the Store of Flore & Keyes, in Ballestown, at the old stand for many years occupied by Col. T. Smith.

WE are now receiving, in addition to our Stock on hand, a large and general assortment of

British, French & American GOODS,

Among which may be found many desirable articles, such as

Splendid Mousseline-de-Laines, black do.,
Challeys and Lawns, black and colored Silk,
Chintz and American Calicoes,
Thread Edgings and Lacings,
Thread Insertions,
Cloths and Cassimeres, (in great variety,)
Black Summer Cloths,
Twilled Cassimeres—Hosiery,
Best brown and bleached Linen Drilling,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Irish Linens—Twisted Scarfs,
Twisted Silk Gloves, &c.

Also, a Large Stock of

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

CONSISTING OF

French Brandy—Jamaica Spirits,
Old Whiskey,
Madeira and Port Wines