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NAME CHANGED.

PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT

Right Secured—Be-ware of Imposition!

RICHMOND, VA., JULY 15, 1830.

I be pleased to understand that the discoverer of Judkins' Ointment, or of the patent from Sept. 1817, of the same; but having connected Judkins in the commencement, ointment to bear his name. The having expired on the 26th June, improvement in the same, and taken N. SHEPHERD.

aware that the ointment would ds, some of whom would probably make it, and knowing the difficul- would render a trial of it abortive, be destroyed, the ointment fall in- these considerations, scoured the n remedy for those obstinate dis- ich have so long baffled the skill

lings of every description. *and Ulcers* of long standing. *Glandular Tumors*, particularly umors in women's breasts which fed or ulcerated cancers. what some people know by the , of every description. *Pains* of the joints. *Bruises* of every description or ulsated. all kinds. In this complaint, the ng the Ointment, must keep the

, or parts affected by frosts. the best remedies for *Burns* and *the pain and draws the fire out in* N. SHEPHERD.

ons—Sir: Having been in the ha- Ointment prepared by you for a now called Shepherd's Patent Oint- Judkins,) for wounds of various *cuts, frost bite, scalds and burns*, be valuable, I have no hesitation it to the public. So highly do I has generally been an inmate in my that Mr. Herstons has been pro- festurer of this Ointment for years recently resolved the article directly SAM'L C. OWINGS,

Stables, North Street, Baltimore. 1. 6th, 1837.

sed it for horses' sore backs with S. C. O.

ons—Believing it right for the be- suffering from injuries, to make fected in using Shepherd's P. S. red by C. Herstons, I now inform on of mine was thrown down and ch, and received a very serious in- knee—he entirely lost the use of on his back several days. Swelling ensued—various applications were relief, until by advice of a friend I ntment—by continuing the applica- d made a perfect cure. JOHN C. FRENCH,

No. 38, South Street, Baltimore. erstons, Proprietor of Shepherd's

t Bites or Chilblains I have expe- effects. J. C. F.

rom Bishop Waugh.

Mr. C. Herstons to be the proprie- Ointment for several years during Maryland, and the Ointment made been in much repute. It has been *in my own family* while living in during my residence in this city, B. WAUGH.

ok Room, Mulberry-St., k, May 20th, 1835.

PILES.

g Boonsboro, I had heard much of ow Shepherd's P. S. O., in which re the public as proprietor, and of acy in cures on persons with whom sisted. Since my residence in Bal- erformed a cure on a friend of mine iles. Having myself been a sufferer with this distressing disease, I now applied your Ointment in my own ratified that I can say it made a per- J. A. BENTZ.

Counting-Room, Lombard street. tons, Frederick City, Md. proprietor P. S. Ointment.

John Taliaferro, member of Congress

WASHINGTON, JAN. 29th, 1839.

ERSTONS, Frederick City, Md.

een my wish, for a considerable time, e to you the good effect with which Ointment invented by Mr. Judkins, 's P. S. O.] and which I now under- nd sold by agents appointed by your- pplied this Ointment, during the last every species of tumor and wound, to produce a cure in every instance. e most decided and efficient remedy tumour, be the case what it may, and thing so good for wounds of any de- ay be proper to add, that the cure of l White Swelling, given over by the shed physicians as incurable, and ecided would, without amputation, the patient, was under my immediate by the use of this Ointment, and the ne health, his limb affected by the ta- stored to a perfect state of soundness. g of an aged man, which had been exhibited one dreadful ulcerated sur- knee to the foot, and which for more s had been considered incurable, was red by the application of Judkins's mention these two cases which fell on diate notice and management, as a de- of the efficacy of this remedy in cases of ulcers. I have experienced as de- od effect of this remedy in the cure of every species of flesh wound. It seems ... must be satisfied as to its beneficial effects. JOHN TALIAFERRO.

NEW-MARKET, FEB. 21, 1831.

ONS—Sir; I bought an article in Bal- the name of Judkins' Ointment. it that was returned to me, not being ... which I now understand is on the e, made by you. This is to give public may be guarded against ... A. I. BARNEY.

sary that purchasers observe the following

CAUTION

HENRY'S PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT, prepared by C. HERSTONS, the Patent Right, whose written signa- on the outside wrapper of each pot.

...sale and Druggists can get ... le in Baltimore of R. J. Baker, Drug- f Howard & Fayette Streets, and Ro- nson, Druggists, corner of Market & ets.

Agents in Jefferson County.

BROWN, *Charlestown*; BAYS, *Harpers-Ferry*; GINS, *Shepherdstown*. } *Druggists.*

Morison's Pills.

scriber has been appointed agent for n's Universal Vegetable Pills, of the ege of Health. Having truth for its and *simplicity* for its structure, it e test of time—has triumphed over d opposition, and has become world- These Pills cure all Diseases, and obtain, warranted genuine, and a le Medicine.

RICHARD D. DORAN.

Ferry, Dec. 13, 1838.

gins' *Vegetable Preparation*,

cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cho- er and Ague, &c. This Medicine d for the above named diseases, and very case it has effected a cure in a time. It is a fine family medicine. o are subject to severe attacks of ld never be without it.

A SALVE

cure of Ring and Tetter Worm. es of years standing have been re- he application of this valuable pre-

town, Aug. 30, 1838.

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, FEBRUARY 28, 1839. NO. 5.

THE INFANT'S SLUMBER.

BY J. E. PHILLIPS, ESQ.

The following exquisite Song possesses great beauty and pathos:

The summer moon was beaming bright,
The earth was bath'd in silv'ry light,
When by a tomb of spotless white
A mother knelt in pray'r—
Her babe was on her breast
In sweet unconscious rest,
Then plaintively she thus address'd
Her infant slumb'ring there:
"Oh! sleep, my darling, sleep,
Sad vigil I must keep,
You must not see your mother weep,
Nor witness her despair.

Ah! tell me of that smile which seems
The omen of your infant dreams,
As o'er your baby face it beams,
Betokens joy or woe?
Say, in your slumbers light,
In visions fair and bright,
Your Father meets your happy sight
And you, that Father know—
Oh! sleep, my darling, sleep,
Sad vigil I must keep,
You must not see your mother weep,
Unseen her tears must flow.
To me no happy dreams arise,
Repose my widow'd pillow flies—
I have not clos'd my weary eyes
Since his were clos'd on me,
But you can sweetly rest
Upon your mother's breast,
Altho' with sorrow 'tis oppress'd,
Its griefs can harm not thee.
Then sleep, my darling, sleep,
Sad vigil I must keep,
You must not see your mother weep,
Her tears must viewless be.
And still her plaintive lullaby
She sang unseen by mortal eye;
While yet her orphan boy did lie
In slumber on her breast.
But soon it died away,
And when the rosy day
Shone forth, both child and mother lay
In sweet eternal rest—
For with the mists of night
Their spirits wing'd their flight
To realms of endless joy and light,
To dwell among the blest!

From the Alexandria Gazette.

HON. JAMES M. MASON.

In the last Charlestown Virginia Free Press, the following letter, addressed to the editor of that paper, is published.

[Here follows in the Gazette Mr. Mason's letter, which appeared in the Free Press of the 14th inst.]

The tone and manner of the above letter, would fully justify us in replying to it in a corresponding strain of harshness. But we do not choose, because Mr. Mason has done us gross injustice, to forget that *respect which is due to his station*, and which, also, is due to ourselves. It will be sufficient for our purpose to place the facts of the case before the public, and if these facts, in the issue which has thus been made up, between Mr. Mason and ourselves, and which his constituents *are now to try, do not completely put him hors de combat*, we will, without a murmur, submit to the condemnation of our judges.

And, first, it will be proper to quote the article, on which Mr. Mason comments, and which has so much provoked him, *as to call forth his unnecessary letter.* That article was as follows:

In the list of ayes and noes, on the vote to appoint the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives by ballot, we are surprised to see the name of Mr. James M. Mason recorded in the negative. This we did not expect from his whole course, and especially after the remarks he made in answer to Mr. Cambreleng a few days ago. He advocated then, certainly, an election of the Committee by the House, and not by the Speaker. We are aware that the vote was *on the motion to strike out "viva voce," and* insert by "ballot;" and Mr. M. may have preferred the viva voce mode. But, as we understand the case, according to the decision of the Speaker on the point of order, had the viva voce plan been adopted, it would have required a majority of two-thirds to have passed the resolution—and thus the whole investigation might have been defeated. So that, in effect, the vote for the ballot, became the test vote. We make these remarks, because our disappointment in Mr. M.'s vote has, we know, been shared by others, who are his friends and constituents.

Now, we ask any candid, unprejudiced man, if he sees any thing unkind, unfair, or improper in this article? Does it contain, even any harsh strictures upon Mr. M.'s speech in reply to Mr. Cambreleng had led us to expect that he would have voted differently from what he did—that we were disappointed, therefore, in his vote; that, no doubt, *Mr. M.'s preference for the viva voce mode, was the reason* for his vote; but, that considering the actual state of the case, that preference might have endangered the whole inquiry, and defeated the proposed investigation. It is, for publishing this article, not one word of which Mr. Mason can gainsay, that he has thought proper to accuse us of *misrepresenting* him!

But mark how a plain tale shall put the Hon. Gentleman down, and show

"a limed soul
That struggling to be free is more engaged."

What did he, in reality, say in this famous reply to Mr. Cambreleng on the occasion referred to? He said:—

"*As one who should vote for the appointment of a Committee* BY BALLOT—Mr. M. cared not of what political complexion the peculators might be; the American People disclaimed the idea that public trusts were only to be confided to those who were of one particular way of thinking in politics.

Again, he said:—

He had said he should vote for a committee appointed BY BALLOT. It was not needful that he should disclaim the belief that a proper committee would not be appointed by the presiding officer of the House, if he should be entrusted with that duty, for he entertained no such belief. [illegible] in opposition to the Administration, would not fail, be the complexion of the committee what it might, to attribute its appointment to wrong motives. Let the committee, then, be appointed in such a way that no such suspicions could be entertained with any color of reason.

Again he said—

For one, he was desirous of a committee appointed BY BALLOT, in order that the American People might feel assured that it would be such a committee, and conduct the inquiry in such a manner as should secure to them the efficient protection of this House.

Again, he said:—

The gentlem a had asked, if the committee should be appointed by ballot, who would be responsible for it? A most extraordinary question. Who would be responsible? What! did the gentleman mean to throw out the imputation that any committee of this House reposed itself on the responsibility of the Speaker who appointed it?

Mr. Cambreleng explained. What he had asked was, who would be responsible for the appointment of the committee, if it was appointed in the dark?

Who would be responsible? The committee itself would be responsible, let who would appoint them.

Now, with these recorded facts staring him in the face, facts, which he knew, too, were promptly reported in the very paper he presumes to *represent* as misrepresenting him, it certainly must have required some little effort on the part of the Hon. Gentleman to have concocted the letter which we have quoted above.

But knowing the *dilemma into* which he would be thrown by being made to eat his own words, Mr. Mason would fain shuffle out of the difficulty by saying, that while he was speaking, some persons in the house, called out, "let the committee be appointed viva voce," and that this gave him an opportunity for the first time of expressing his preference for the viva voce mode—that he did so express his preference. Now, the fact is, the Gentleman was a party in the proceedings, he was apparently warmed in his feelings, and not so capable as others were of judging accurately of what passed. But to the facts as reported. He had just said—"as one, he should vote for the appointment of a committee by BALLOT"—that "for one he was desirous of a committee appointed by BALLOT"—and, when some gentleman, Mr. Dromgoole we believe was the chief one, and the only one we heard—called out, 'let the committee be appointed viva voce"—did he recall his words, alter his expressions, or signify the slightest change in his determination? What did he say?

["Here some gentlemen, speaking across, said let them be appointed viva voce."]

Yes, sir, said Mr. M. let them be appointed viva voce, *if you will*; I am ready for such a vote; but however appointed, I say, the committee, when appointed, will be responsible for its own acts."

Truly a most marked and emphatic mode of expressing a *"most decided preference;"* a "ready embrace" of a first opportunity! "Yes," said Mr. Mason, *"let them* be appointed viva voce, *if you will!"*

But we are not done yet. The Hon. Gentleman shall find that we can give a "Rowland for an Oliver," any day that he pleases to try his hand at the game.—We now not only assert that his vote on the occasion referred to gave great surprise, as can be proved, by those who were spectators at the time, and by the known opinions of many of his constituents who have spoken and written on the subject since, but that it was in reality playing into the hands of those against whom he made his famous speech. In fact, that his speech and vote then, were only equalled by those made on another memorable occasion, when he edified the House and the country by a conclusive argument against the issue of Treasury notes and yet voted for the bill authorizing the issue!!

When Mr. Cambreleng modified his resolution so as to introduce the words "viva voce," Mr. Wise inquired if the resolution in this form providing for the appointment of the committee *viva voce*, was in order.

The Speaker decided it in order: but that, if the resolution, in its modified form be agreed to, it would operate as a suspension of the rule, and would require "a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present" to pass the same.

Here, then, was the stratagem, which the House was instantly warned of, and which every man in the House saw. To quote the words of the intelligent editor of the Lynchburg Virginian, when speaking on this very subject, *now*, supposing a majority against appointing by ballot and in favor of the appointment by a *viva voce* vote, what would have peen the effect? Does any one believe that Mr. Cambreleng, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Duncan, and all the Simon Pures of the party who had been so long and strenuously contending for the Speaker to appoint the committee, would have voted to take this appointment out of his hands by the *viva voce* vote? Did Mr. M. believe two-thirds of the House would have voted to suspend the rule for this purpose? If not, what would be the effect? The motion to appoint by ballot being rejected, and the House refusing to suspend the Rule, so as to elect the committee by a *viva voce* vote, the only alternative then followed that Mr. Speaker Polk, of course, would have to appoint the committee.

We were correct, then, in saying that this vote, between *ballot* and *viva voce*, became, on this occasion, the test question, and, in reality, decisive of the great point, whether the House or the Speaker should appoint the Committee. How Mr. Mason spoke on this question we have already seen by his reported speech, and how he *voted* on the same question, we have also seen by his recorded vote.

With this exposition we are perfectly satisfied, and, we have full confidence, that the constituents of the Honorable gentleman, who love justice, will also be satisfied. That it will not be satisfactory to the Representative is his misfortune, not our fault.

With a few more words we close the subject.

Mr. Mason has himself, in his letter, given the reason why we occasionally speak of his course as a representative in Congress. This paper has a large circulation in the district which he represents, and, its subscribers there, look to its columns for information on all matters which concern them; among these, surely, the speeches and votes of their Representative are not the least important. We have not, therefore, ever travelled out of the line of our duty in speaking of his public career. Besides, we appeal with confidence to the public to say, if we have on any occasion treated him uncourteously or disrespectfully, or if we have sought to misrepresent him or do him injustice.—On the contrary, the files of this paper will show, that on several occasions we have eagerly embraced opportunities presented to us, of speaking in the most favorable terms of his talents, and of arresting the hostility manifested by *his very dear friends and allies* of the Administration party. With no motive, whatever, for unfriendliness, but with sincere respect for his personal character we have used our privilege as conductors of an independent press, in that spirit of comity and politeness which would mark our intercourse in private life with a gentleman whose opinions did not agree with our own; but who, on that account, it did not become us to injure. But Mr. Mason's public course as a public man is open to review and to criticism, and is a fair and legitimate subject for us to comment on—and he may rest assured, that no denunciations of his shall ever prevent us from entering upon its examination, whenever it shall, in our opinion, call for notice at our hands.

Mr. Mason is pleased, in the conclusion of his letter, to speak of the "faith" that may be put in statements of this paper made with reference to him. We have not the honor, to be sure, of a seat on the floor of Congress, nor to be numbered amongst the dignitaries of the land, as Mr. Mason has. But, we can assure him that in all that concerns good name and reputation we will not place ourselves one iota below his own; that we have quite as much regard for the accuracy of all statements made on our own authority, in the columns of this paper, as he can have for those he makes in his speeches in Congress—that we have never yet labored under the lamentable delusion of considering political *see-sawing* to be political independence—and that we have a guarantee in the continued and increasing support of the gentleman's constituents, as well as in the uniform conduct of this paper, that the assertions made by its editor on any and all subjects, are full as worthy of "faith," receive equal credit, with those ushered forth under the high and imposing signature of the "Hon. Jas. M. Mason" himself.

General Intelligence.

THE STORY OF A BASE MURDER.

Joseph Laugel, convicted of the murder of Daniel Rapp, was duly executed at Buffalo on Monday last. Notwithstanding the atrocious and aggravated nature of the crime, a strong effort was made to procure a commutation of sentence from the Governor; partly on the ground of the peculiar constitution of the prisoner's mind rendering the punishment of death an improper one, and partly because such a course would "hereafter deter others similarly situated from exposing their own and other's guilt." The Governor's answer to the application is published at length in the Albany Advertiser. It is an admirable paper of the kind—every way worthy its distinguished author. We annex its *concluding* passages, in which a brief history of the case is given:—*Philad. Inq.*

An intimacy had existed several months between the prisoner and Mrs. Rapp.—The deceased disapproved of this intimacy, and, as its calamitous result leaves no doubt, with just cause. But being a man evidently of peaceable *disposition*, he contented himself, for aught that appears, with expressions of his dissatisfaction.—On Monday the 10th of July, 1837, Rapp was brought from his barn into his house, severely wounded in the head, and insensible. It was said by his wife, and believed by his family and his friends, that this injury had been received from the kick of a horse. Although the wounds were supposed mortal, he gradually recovered, and on Friday morning walked about his room and was believed altogether out of danger. In this state of convalescence he suddenly died and was buried. Suspicion went abroad, and after the lapse of about a week the body was disinterred and underwent a post mortem examination. It then appeared death had been produced, not by the wound of the head, but by strangulation. The prisoner and his paramour, Rapp's wife, were arrested and the prisoner subsequently confessed his guilt and accused his accomplice. His account of the transaction is substantially this. That he and Mrs. Rapp had held several conversations about killing Rapp, which resulted in an agreement on his part several nights previous to the murder, that she should give him a signal when her husband was asleep, for the purpose. In pursuance to this agreement, he went on one occasion to Rapp's house, but returned without making an attempt. On the Saturday night previous to the first assault, he renewed his promise, and prepared himself with a weapon. On Monday morning he waylaid Rapp as he was entering the stable, felled him to the ground, and after inflicting several blows, left him, supposing him to be dead.

During Rapp's convalescence, the prisoner was daily in conversation with Mrs. Rapp about "finishing" his horrid work. On Tuesday night he slept under Rapp's roof; she visited his bed several times, urging him to the murder, alleging that "if he was ever to do any thing, he must do it now, for her husband was getting well and would soon be so strong that they could do nothing with him." After a night thus spent, the prisoner and Mrs. Rapp went into Rapp's room. Mrs. Rapp, after attempting to irritate her husband, pushed the prisoner upon him. The prisoner "took Rapp by the throat and held him until he was dead," the wife at the same time assisting by pressing upon the body of her husband.

Such is the prisoner's history of the transaction. A murder more foul in its origin and motives, or more atrocious in its circumstances, has seldom been committed in this or any other country.

[illegible] connection between the prisoner and the wife of his victim, or the influence over him which she acquired by the connection, can mitigate his guilt.

I cannot understand how the escape of his accomplice from justice, can be made an argument for commutation of his punishment.

There is no ground for a doubt that the prisoner's confession is in every respect true. He has indeed the merit of having made it. But when would crime receive its just punishment, if that punishment could be averted by late and unavailing confession? The prisoner had time for remorse and repentance, after making his horrible compact; after his first attempt to execute his murderous purpose; and again after its final accomplishment. He seems to have been hardened in guilt, until his victim was brought from the grave, to be his accuser, and public suspicion had fastened upon himself as the offender.

There is no plausible ground upon which I can interpose, unless it be that the prisoner has become insane since his conviction. The Revised Statutes provide for that case, by authorising the Sheriff to summon a jury to ascertain the prisoner's insanity, and upon their verdict the Sheriff is required to suspend the execution until he receives a warrant from the Executive, or from the Justices of the Supreme Court.—[2 R. S. 547.]

Painful as is the responsibility cast upon me by this application, I am satisfied that it cannot be granted without establishing a precedent which will leave the Executive without the power to withhold its sanction when sitting as a court, in any case in which the law prescribes capital punishment.

WM. H. SEWARD.

The execution of Laugel took place in the presence of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Sheriff and Deputies, Constables, acting District Attorney, two Physicians, two Clergymen, and twelve citizens—the laws of New-York requiring executions to be made privately.

COMMODORES PORTER AND ELLIOTT.

Com. Porter has written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, requesting him to bring Commodore Elliott to trial before a Court Martial, and in a published letter says:—

Commodore Elliott and myself have never been on intimate, and scarcely on speaking terms, and never can be, so long as I can recollect an event which took place at the time when Commodores Barron and Decatur were wounded near Bladensburg, and which I shall not, in mercy to him, (Commodore E.) make public, unless forced to do so by him, or his friends acting for him, and in such a case I shall make oath to the truth of what I shall say.

Commodore Elliott is well acquainted with the circumstance to which I alluds.

The Governor of Virginia has reprieved the colored boy, named Arthur, belonging to this town, who was lately convicted of burglary in Norfolk, and sentenced to death. There were many extenuating circumstances in the case.—*Alex. Gaz.*]

Dr. Fisk.—A letter to the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, dated at Middletown, Conn., on Thursday states that President Fisk is not yet dead, though but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. Dr. Fisk is one of the brightest ornaments of the Methodist Church.

We learn that no little consternation has been produced in Worcester, in consequence of the absconding of the Post Master in that place, *Jubal Harrington*. It is believed that he has taken with him a large amount of Government funds.—Harrington has been one of the leaders of the Locofoco party in this State, and was active among the originators of the Republican, a Locofoco newspaper in Worcester.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

The Whigs of Maine have nominated Edward Kent, for the office of Governor of the State. Mr. Kent was elected by the Whigs at the election in 1838, and with proper exertion may be again.

The Bank of the United States has subscribed one hundred thousand dollars towards building a steam packet to sail between Philadelphia and England.

Fine Price for an Amherst Horse.—The N. York Spirit of the Times says:—"That Wm. McCargo has sold *Altorf* to Mr. John Campbell, of Baltimore, who carries him to New Orleans.—The price was $10,000!" Altorf was bred by Philip St. George Ambler, Esq., of Amherst county, and was when last sold, the joint property of Capt. John S. Corbin, of the Fairfield Course, Va., and Mr. McCargo.

The application to the Legislature by [illegible] in this paper, has, we are glad to perceive, been rejected in the Assembly.—[*New York American.*

POLITICAL.

EXTRACT

FROM THE SPEECH OF HENRY A. WISE.

In the House of Representatives, December 21, 1838.

"First came the explosion of the Pet banks—*now* come the explosions, one after another, in quick succession, of the Sub-Treasurers who were, or are to be, substituted for Banks, and I will show you that they prove all I ever charged to be true.

I said that in December, 1836, when Gen. Jackson gave his certificate that all was well, honest, fair, this very leg-treasurer, Swartwout, at New York, was in default $336,718. Well, sir, now it appears that, in twelve months after, he was in default to the tuns of $1,016,765! and three months after that time, was a defaulter in the still larger sum of $1,220,705 79!! *Previous to my attempt* at investigation, he had been stealing public money at the rate of $56,000 per annum. *After the cat was belled*, he stole in one year $669,236 63, and in the next three months $208,780 37. Yes, sir, after the President had given him a certificate of [illegible] the committee, and the Executive, had shielded him from all scrutiny, he stole in one year the sum of $780,236 65, and in the next three months at the rate of more than $600,000 per annum—his defalcation averaging, throughout his official career, the sum of more than $170,000 per annum, for seven years—*and this too, we are told, without the least suspicion!*—"A jew may believe it—but I don't!"

Sir, I said the other day that I did not rejoice in the public losses and calamities, though I confessed I did feel a thrill of triumph at having gained a victory for truth. The pet bank system and the sub-treasurers have exploded, as I said they would, and exposed their hidden enormities, concealed until they could be concealed no longer; but I do not rejoice at it. I made me no booth to sit and watch for the destruction of corrupt Nineveh.—But, sir, there is one poor human being on this earth—alone now in the world—wrecked in reputation—blasted—slighted by men not half as worthy as he is—whose soul at scenes like these, does rejoice, must exult. Who and where is he? Sir, if you will go down Pennsylvania avenue to the corner of Four-and-a-half street, beneath Mrs. Peyton's boarding house, you will find a gray-headed man, stricken in years: his name is Tobias Watkins!

That man, for *borrowing* money of public officers, funds in their hands, not converting funds in his own hands to his own use, was imprisoned on the 14th of August, 1829, and tried on three several indictments, on all which he was convicted and fined, on one in the sum of $750, on another $250, and on the third $[illegible] He was sentenced to be imprisoned three months on each indictment, in all nine months; and though imprisoned in August, 1829, he was not released until March, 1833. Kept in jail three years and six months for a real or fictitious defalcation of $3,000! Where are now the defaulters of this reform Administration? Where is Swartwout, after embezzling public money for eight years in succession, till he had taken and carried away a million and a quarter? Where is Price? Where is Gratiot? How long since their carriage wheels proudly hurled the Olympic dust of the fashionable streets and avenues of your metropolis of court and of fashion? No marshals at their heels—no district attorneys prosecuting against them triple indictments; they ran away, or walked away, unforbidden, and none to hinder them! Where is Boyd? that land-office defaulter, who appealed to "*the misfortunes of speculation*," to elect him in the Senate of his State, Mississippi?—These are all innocent and unfortunate or escaping defaulters! These are full handed public plunderers, pet plunderers, and go "unwhipped of justice." Sir, so was Tobias Watkins unfortunate. He was born and bred a *gentleman*—dazzled by the tinsel glare of this metropolis of 'splendid misery and shabby splendor,' (as it was once, with equal force, truth and beauty, described by the unequalled orator of Virginia, John Randolph)—of liberal mind and habits too, he lavished some three thousand, improvidently, thinking in his heart that he should be able to replace that sum, and more, and make all straight, and he was imprisoned for his imprudence for nearly four years and made to bear a felon's brand! Ah! sir, but he was a *gentleman*—he belonged to 'all the decency,' to the 'silk stocking gentry'—he was not one of your Loco-foco defaulters—he was not *unfortunate* to the amount of millions—he was not too full handed to be touched by the rude hands of the tipstaff—he was not a defaulter of the great democracy, and, poor fellow, he suffered for being a *gentleman*. There is a cheering consideration connected with this discovery, though by the Administration press; it is the brightest omen which has occurred for years of Mr. Van Buren's downfall. Yes, sir, that cry of '*gentleman*' upon him by his friends will 'finish him—with the party which supports him they might as well have cried 'mad dog!' It is a certain prognostic that he is going down.—From the hour that father Richie made the fatal discovery, the man's doom was sealed. But, sir, the gentleman defaulter, Watkins, as I was saying, met his fate; and now that he has been purified by the fires of the law, we may be permitted to do him justice, and to make him the instrument of retribution. I call him up, I invoke his wrongs, his sufferings, his injuries, his expiation, to rise in judgment against his persecuters to condemn them. Where is he now? In a station where he is, no doubt, far happier than in this day of precarious and terror haunted show, when he toiled as a poor slave in one of the stalls of your document factories called Departments. He was a Democrat of the old school, and he could be honest, and who wish to be clean, that he keeps for sale the very best of '*palm soap*,' and chloride of lime, and other chemical compositions, to take off the spots of locofocoism, and to cleanse from all corruption! I recommend to certain Sub-Treasury gentlemen to go and buy out what, if they be once washed as white as snow, they will, like the hogrelters, be the wallowing in the mire.

From the Frederick Herald.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—The present occasion seems to be a fit one for us to express the general enthusiasm which we believe to be felt by the Whig party generally in this quarter in favor of the election of Henry Clay as their candidate for the next Presidency, and of the decided preference which seems to be manifested for him over all other candidates,—a preference however, subject to the decision of a National Convention. It might possibly be thought better that the claims of the several candidates for the next presidency should have remained without discussion until about the time of the meeting of the National Convention, it not being probable that any good could arise out of the premature agitation of the subject, although much evil might ensue, unless the claims of the different candidates were all of a character to excite a spirit of amity and in such manner as not to engender feelings of strife and rivalry; but the question has already been discussed, and, at such a time, to remain silent might be considered as a manifestation of indifference, while the fact is, that so strong are the feelings here prevailing in favor of Mr. Clay, and such is the enthusiasm manifested in his support, that we should not be properly representing the public sentiment were we to refuse to give them utterance, or to leave it to be inferred through silence that his admirers here were behind his most ardent advocates in the expression of their attachment to the man, or of devotion of the support of his cause. In stating this preference however for Mr. Clay, it must always be considered as subject to the decision of that body to which the Whig Party has committed the ultimate settlement of the question, and to whose umpirage we believe that every liberal minded man of the party will bow with due deference and respect. For ourselves, should Gen. Harrison be preferred by the National Convention to Mr. Clay, we should yield him our support, not with a petty or grudging spirit, but with that hearty acquiescence which would result from a conviction that the interests of the country might be safely reposed in his hands, as in the keeping of one, who, from his ability would be capable, from his integrity worthy, and from his many public services deserving of the high trust. To Mr. Clay, however, the preference is given, as we believe that to him there is a debt due from the people which nothing short of his election to THE PRESIDENCY can cancel.

SUB-TREASURY BILL.

IN THE SENATE.

The following are the Yeas and Nays taken in the U. S. Senate, on the passage of the Sub-Treasury Bill through that body a few days since.

The Substitute offered by Mr. Rives was voted down by the Administration members—Yeas 14, Nays 27.

A motion was then made to amend the original bill, by Mr. Tallmadge, so as to make it obligatory on the officers to deposit the money to the credit of the Treasurer. This, too, was decided in the negative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Clay of Ky., Crittenden, Davis, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith of Ind., Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Webster, White, Young—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clay of Ala., Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lyon, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rone, Smith of Conn., Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams of Maine, Williams of Miss., Wright—23.

The question was then taken on the final passage of the bill, and was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clay of Ala., Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lyon, Mouton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Con., Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams of Maine, Williams of Miss., Wright, Young—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Clay of Kentucky, Crittenden, Davis, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Prentiss, Rives, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Webster, White—16

Ten Senators were absent. Their presence, however, would not have affected the fate of the bill. It will next make its appearance in the House of Representatives, where it will sleep the sleep of death. Had the Senators from North Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois, and other States, obeyed the instructions of their constituents, it would have received its quietus in the body in which it originated. These very *democratic* gentlemen, however, think nothing democratic but that which is in accordance with the views of the President. The "democracy of numbers," when it is against them, by a process only known to themselves, is immediately metamorphosed into something eminently "federal."

From the National Intelligencer.

THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.

The vote in the Senate, on Monday last, (18th,) upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Tallmadge to the Sub-Treasury Bill is too significant to be passed by without particular notice.

The motion of Mr. Tallmadge was to amend the bill by adding thereto the following:

"*And be it further enacted*, That whenever a Collector or Receiver shall deposite any of the public money in any Bank, it shall be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, instead of the individual credit of such Collector or Receiver."

This proposition, the reader will please to observe, was not to require these Collectors or Receivers to keep the public moneys in banks instead of their own pockets, pigeon-holes, or safety vaults but it went to require these official persons, if they should deposit the money in any bank, to deposit it to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, instead of their individual credit. By a contrary practice, every one knows, from very recent experience, the United States may be subjected to the loss of millions of dollars when they can least spare them; whilst, by the *old practice of depositing* the public moneys to the credit of the *Treasurer of the United States in safe banks*, (such as the old United States Bank and its branches,) not one cent was ever lost. Nothing could be more obvious, one would think, in consideration of the late notorious defalcations arising out of the public money being left in the hands of individual receivers of it, than the necessity of providing that hereafter individual officers shall not touch the money at all, but it shall be paid, in all cases, directly to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, instead of being paid, in any case, (where it is possible to avoid it,) to the individual credit of the Collector or Receiver. The motive of Mr. Tallmadge, however, did not go to this extent of requiring deposites to be so made of all moneys received, but only to declare that when public moneys are placed in Banks they shall be placed there to the credit of the right owner, and subjected to his control, instead of being subject to the control of individuals, who may draw the whole out by their checks, and run off with it to Liverpool or Mexico before you can say Jack Robinson. This most reasonable and unexceptionable proposition was voted down!

We cannot conceive of any thing that can more fully illustrate the whole scope, and, and aim, of the Sub-Treasury scheme then this very vote. If it does not open the eyes that are yet blind to the odiousness of this project, surely nothing will.

The papers far and near, in all parts of the country, are placing the name of Henry Clay, at the head of their columns, as a candidate for next President. Mr. Clay's prospects were never brighter than they are at present.—[*Alex. Gaz.*

The Legislature of Michigan has balloted for three days for a U. S. Senator, without making a choice.

MISCELLANY.

From the Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser.

TOHOPEKA.

[*Written for the Virginia Free Press.*]

BY THOMAS CLAY, ESQ.,—DEC. 1838.

"Disorder, horror, fear and mutiny,
Shall here inhabit, and this land be call'd
The field of Golgotha and dead men's scalls."

Tohopeka is the Indian name of that bend in the Tallapoosa River, where the U. States troops, under the command of General Jackson, on the 27th of January, 1813, gave the finishing stroke in the war with the Creeks. This memorable place lies a few miles north of Dadeville, the seat of justice for the county of Tallapoosa, in the State of Alabama.

None who should see this bend would doubt the propriety of the Indians having selected it as a strong-hold, in which to make a last effort against the federal forces; for behind it was, if they could elect no citadel of safety in this great natural fortress, in vain could the unfortunate race hope to find, or erect a castle of defence elsewhere.

The Horse Shoe Bend is made by a circular turn of the river to the South, forming a peninsula, with an area of one hundred one and a half acres. The neck of this encircled tract is three hundred and fifty yards wide, across which the Indians had erected a bulwark, principally of pine logs, leaving but one place of entrance, and a double row of port holes.—Two hundred yards in front of the remains of this breastwork, arises an oval eminence, upon which the artillery of the United States army was mounted when the battle at this place occurred.

The troops under General Coffee were placed on the opposite side of the river, encircling, in a measure, the entire Horse Shoe Bend. The troops under General Jackson, soon after the attack, advanced upon the breastwork and scaled its ramparts. Upon this, the Indians, driven back, endeavored to conceal themselves amongst the shrubs and brush within their fortification. From this position they soon were driven, when, determined not to surrender, many of them leaped down the precipitate banks, which were overhung with trees, and there concealed themselves. A number of them, however, had taken a position behind the brush at the west end of their fortification, from which, by the aid of the artillery, followed by a spirited charge, they were soon effectually dislodged.

Whilst the battle was progressing in front of the line, the forces under General Coffee were performing the most effectual operations on the opposite side of the river; night, however, came on, and the few of those unfortunate beings who had escaped the carnage of the day, were enabled to make their exit under the cover of darkness. Thus is portrayed a limited and imperfect outline of the battle of the Horse Shoe.

Whose bosom is so cold as not to sympathize with the Indians of America? Unfortunate people, though the aboriginal inhabitants of the land, and once its only lords—"Where are they, or their descendants? Either 'with years beyond the flood,' or driven back by the swelling tide of our population, from the borders of the Atlantic to the deserts of the West."

The Horse-Shoe Bend is now converted into a farm—the legal title is in a citizen of Texas—the individual in possession is a Mr. White, and, strange to say, he has consulted me, professionally, with the view of procuring, through the medium of a Court of Chancery, title to this hallowed of unhallowed spot.

The breastwork, from the elapse of time and the ravages of fire, is scarcely visible, but like the adamantine pyramids, unmutilated and unchanged, stands, the eminence in front of these demolished battlements, upon which, twenty-five years ago, was reared the United States Artillery,—"ready mounted to spit forth their fiery indignation."

[illegible] pits to whose cold bosoms were intested our unfortunate few, ope their grassy mouths toward the vaulty heavens, here, and there are seen lonely pines whose tops have been sundered by the iron bowels of our ordnance, with their verdant boughs *weeping over the ashes* and the ashes of the red man.

Gentlemen, we are yet found upon this ancient field, and the bones of those unfortunate sons of the forest, after sustaining the dissipations of a quarter of a century, yet lie bleaching upon the bosoms of the Horse Shoe.

This little peninsula is composed of a light, sandy, and prolific loam, and by a proper cultivation, and judicious embellishment, could be converted from a field of carnage and slaughter into a paradise of tranquility and beauty. The climate of this spot is of the most mild and salubrious character, situated between thirty-two and thirty-three degrees of latitude.

VIRG'A FREE PRESS

CHARLESTOWN.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1839.

VIRGINIA U. S. SENATOR.

On Tuesday, (says the Richmond Whig) Mr. Tyler, in consequence of the ballotings of Monday, took his seat in the House, and when the order of the day came up, addressed the House, and assigned his reasons for withdrawing from the contest. Among other things, alleging that by his construction of the rule of the House, he was debarred from the privilege of being a Candidate. Subsequently, when Mr. Servant proposed again to put him in nomination, Mr. Tyler requested that his friend would not do so, and adhered to the purport of the sentiments of his address.

Yesterday, after the debate had proceeded for some hours, Mr. Woolfolk (of Orange & Green) a warm and most decided partizan of the Administration, rose and re-nominated Mr. Tyler! The movement excited much astonishment, but Mr. Tyler's apparent acceptance of a nomination from that quarter, by quitting his seat and leaving the Hall, excited more! This movement produced the deepest regret on the part of numerous friends of Gov. Tyler, and a suspicion that so equivocal a proceeding had been arranged in concert between a few, a very few Whigs, and a portion of the Van Buren party. If this be so, what is demonstrated by it? We leave the country to say. Mr. Wither commented on this movement with extraordinary power and acuteness. And the result will be seen by reference to the first ballot on Wednesday.

On Thursday Mr. Dorman nominated General Baldwin, of Augusta. On that day no vote was taken, and on Wednesday Mr. Dorman withdrew the nomination of Gen. B., stating that when he had nominated him, he did it with an expectation that he could be elected, but he was afterwards satisfied that was impossible. He was convinced that no Whig could be elected—that though they might have a majority of 20 on joint ballot, they would not elect a member of their party! &c.

The following were the ballotings in the Legislature on Wednesday:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Mason,	67	70	70	70	70	69	68
Rives,	67	76	78	78	78	78	67
Tyler,	20						
Robertson, (John)							22
Scattering,	9	17	14	15	15	16	1

On Thursday there were nine ballotings, which resulted as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mason	67	67	67	69	68	68	64	71	73
Rives	60	60	35	31			21	29	36
Robertson	22	27	13						
C. Johnson			48	61	75	77	70	61	54
Scattering	1	9	2	3	19	19	2	3	1

At the conclusion of this day's balloting, the House adjourned to meet again on Saturday.

On Saturday there were six more efforts made to elect, as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Mason	64	65	66	67	66	67
Rives	46	47	70	77	77	76
Johnson	47	47	22			
Scattering	4	2	5	8	18	17

The House then determined to abandon all further attempts for the present session, and postponed the subject indefinitely. There have been 28 ballots in all, and seven whole days devoted to the election. 63 votes were necessary to a choice. On several occasions Mr. Rives was within 4 or 5 votes of an election. The Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick, and Loudoun delegates all voted for Mr. Rives, after they found that Mr. Tyler, their first choice, could not be elected. Mr. Sherrard voted for Mr. Rives throughout.

Messrs. Thomas W. Gilmer, B. W. Leigh, Robert Stanard, Wm. S. Archer, James McDowell, and others, occasionally received a few votes.

During the week's labor to effect an election, there was a great deal of debate. Appeal after appeal was made to parties in the House which held the balance of power, in the hope of effecting an election, but all to no purpose.

The Whigs and Conservatives constitute a considerable majority of the Legislature, and, united, could have elected any candidate by a decisive vote. But, some fifteen or twenty of the Whig Party, from personal or political attachment to Mr. Tyler, or particular objection to Mr. Rives, steadily refused to vote for the latter gentleman, or even for an avowed Whig, (as in the case of Mr. Chapman Johnson,) unless of the strict State-Rights school; and Mr. Rives consequently failed to be returned to the Senate, though by three or four votes only.

The following is the first vote of the first day's voting for Senator:

For John Tyler—Messrs. Gilmer, (Speaker,) Bayly of A., Cropper, Southall, Wood, Stuart, Cobbs, Mitchell, Fryatt, Merrit, Kyle, Flood, Toler, Fox, Corbin, Wilcox, Cardwell, Wilson, Servant, Lorimer, Ball, Edmonds of Fauquier, Hale of Franklin, Wade, Smith of Gloucester, Daingerfield, Turner, Odell, Seymour, Botts, Martin, Washington, Reynolds, Smith of Kanawha, Taylor, Conway, Heard, Ramey, Taylor of Loudoun, Goode, Dunlap, Hodges, Cunningham, Watts, Langhorne, Yerby, Tunstall, Witcher, Harris, Roberts, Robertson, Leyburn, Urquhart, Walker—54.

For John Y. Mason—Messrs. Holloway, M'Clintock, Tarr, Haskins, Cox, Carson, Waite, Deskins, Chapman, Watkins, Hall of Grayson, Edmunds of Halifax, Taylor of Halifax, White, Flowers, Armstrong, Smith of Isle of Wight, Wright, Shadwick, Richmond, Farley, Organ, Booton, Taylor of Matthews and Middlesex, Dortch, Clayton, Whitehead, Alexander, Fitzgerald, Woolfolk, M'Pherson, Cloud, McCoy, Ayes, Carroll, Baylor, Sayers, Scott of Berkeley, Hansbrough, Coiner, Smith of Hardy, Cumberson, Bare, Conn, Fitzhugh, Clark, Prince, Crockett of Tazewell, Goodson—48.

For William C. Rives—Messrs. Cabell, Snodgrass, Shanks, Peyton, Hoffman, Broadus, Vaughan, Payne, Sherrard, Barton, Park, Caldwell, Smith of Mason & Jackson, Haymond, Barnett, O'Ferrall, M'Connell, May, Venable, Pendleton, Davis, Craighead, Stephenson, Crockett of Wythe—25.

For Chapman Johnson—Messrs. Kinney and Tunstall—2.

For B. W. Leigh—Mr. Dorman.

For John M. Mason—Mr. Anderson.

For V. W. Southall—Mr. Jackson.

In the Senate, the first vote for Senator was as follows:

For John Y. Mason—Messrs. Parker, (Speaker) Bland, Baldwin, Billingsley, Baptist, Carr, Dyer, Holleman, Hunton, Moffatt, McCamant, Nash, Osborne, Rives, Scott, Smith of Norfolk, Dey, and Thomas—18.

For John Tyler—Messrs. Bondurant, Carter, Campbell, Harvie, McCarty, Patterson, Smith of Kanawha, and Woodhouse—8.

For Wm. C. Rives—Messrs Anderson, Faulkner, Fontaine, and Good—4.

For James McDowell—Fayette McMullen.

For V. W. Southall—Robert E. Poulson.

[Some part of the above votes were not reported—we will give the names of the delegates in a vote when Mr. Rives received the highest number.]

FLORIDA.—The War is not yet ended.—A late letter from there, says—"The Indians are a wily enemy, and occupy an immense country, full of fastnesses, of which they have a full knowledge, and which they use to the best advantage. Small parties of them are continually creeping about, and occasionally penetrate into the white settlements and to the neighborhood of the posts, to get a scalp, in which undertaking they usually succeed.—The U. S. Troops have done an immense deal of hard labor this winter, in the way of cutting roads and building posts, all of which will be useful in future operations. Nothing has been done as yet to subdue the enemy; the main body of the Indians are at the South, and there has been no field operations this winter."

CANADA.—Executions are still taking place in Canada. Five "Patriots" were executed at Montreal, a few days since. One of them, named Hindelang, made a short address in French, concluding with the exclamation, "*Vive la Liberte!*" Many others are shortly to be executed.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.—The following extract from the Liberator, the leading Abolition journal of the country, will show the degree of favor with which Mr. CLAY's speech is received by that interesting party. GARRISON, the most fanatical of all these gentry—is the editor of the Liberator.

FROM THE LIBERATOR.

HENRY CLAY.—The extreme length of the speech of this desperate politician, profligate statesman, and impudent slave driver—in addition to other articles which we have in type, and cannot easily omit—renders all comment in our present number impracticable. His sophistry is as contemptible as its morality is licentious and its spirit base. It is now certain that he can never be the President of the United States! O, the ineffable meanness, the transcendant impiety, the harrid inhumanity, of that enemy of God and of his race! As for the exultation of that other man-monster, John C. Calhoun, over this speech, can any thing be more ludicrous or delusive? We can assure that man that his joy will be turned into grief very shortly! The speech of Mr. Clay will bring the largest amount of grist into the abolition mill that we have ground for some time!

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The London Observer states that a Mr. KOLLMAN of that city, a gentleman well known and much respected in the scientific circles, has invented a locomotive steam engine, which, with other new and apparently simple inventions acting and harmonising therewith, are destined to work the following important changes and improvements in the present system of steam-carriage conveyance—a desideratum and a "consummation devoutly to be wished."

The engines and trains cannot possibly go off the rails. They can go round a sharper curve with speed, safety, and a minimum degree of friction. They can ascend and descend all acclivities that can be required in railways, with speed and convenience. They are relieved of all the dead weight rendered necessary by the present system, and are no heavier than is required to bear the load of goods and passengers. The carriage bodies and weight will be almost on the ground. They will be less expensive than those at present in use; and the immense expenditure of tunnelling embankments, cuttings, &c., will be entirely avoided. The repairs of the railway, the 'wear and tear' of the engines and trains, will be much less expensive than those now in use. The inconvenience and enormous outlay of cutting through parks or other peculiarly situated property is avoided by the power of giving the line any desired direction.

The engine is worked by steam, and performs various and speedy evolutions upon a model rail-way, formed in the shape of the figure 8, which demonstrates practically its capability of moving round a circle of fourteen feet radius, besides its wonderful power of ascending a hill of one mile in fourteen acclivity.

NEWSPAPER TERMS.—In looking over the "TERMS" of our cotemporaries in the more Southern States, we sometimes feel like a "northern man with southern feelings." The price of newspapers and every description of printing in the States south of Virginia, is generally about double the price paid here and in the Northern States. We have before us the Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser, a weekly paper not as large as the Free Press, the 'Terms' of which are as follows:

"The Montgomery Advertiser is published every Friday morning, at Four Dollars per annum in advance, or Five Dollars at the expiration of the year. No subscriptions received from persons unknown to the proprietors, unless accompanied with the cash or a good reference.

"ADVERTISING—One square, one insertion, $1; every additional insertion 50 cents; a liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Ten lines or less constitute a square. Those advertisements unmarked for the number of insertions, will be continued at our option, and charged accordingly.—No account for an advertisement costing less than $5, will be opened with any individual except a regular advertiser; and from those who do not live in the vicinity, the cash, or a town reference, will be required. All debts contracted with the office for Advertising, must be settled quarterly; and those who patronize us may rely upon having their bills made out and presented for payment. For all Jobbing, the cash will be required upon the delivery of the work."

Compare the above Terms and requisitions with those of the Free Press—and mark the difference! Our prices are not as high by one half, and yet this small pittance is often withheld from us for years!

CANDIDATES,

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Frederick County.—Col. Robert L. Baker and Richard E. Byrd, Esq., are announced in the Winchester Virginian—the former in the usual way, the latter by "Many Democratic Republicans." Mahlon S. Lovett, Esq., in the Republican, by "Many Voters."

The "Virginian" says—"From the highly respectable sources from which we have received the communication addressed to our townsman, Richard E. Byrd, Esq., and the announcement of Robert L. Baker, Esq., as candidates to represent this county in the next Assembly, we have no doubt but that the Republican voters of the county will be prepared to give them their united support."

Clarke County.—Nathaniel Burwell, Esq., nominated by public meeting at Berryville.

Hampshire.—Col. James Allen and Layton S. Cundiff are announced in the Romney Intelligencer.

Berkeley.—Edmund P. Hunter, Esq., is announced in the last Martinsburg Gazette. We copy his Card:—

"TO THE PEOPLE OF BERKELEY COUNTY.—In compliance with the wish of a number of my fellow-citizens, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the House of Delegates. My public life and conduct are before you, and I shall cheerfully submit to any decision you may be pleased to make. I have assented to the announcement of my name in the present stage of the canvass, under the impression that no candidate of the Van Buren party will be in the field, and that the party generally should be united. I do not find it necessary to make any selection by a County meeting. If a County meeting of the Whig party, however, should deem it expedient to make a nomination of candidates, I shall submit to its decision.

EDMUND P. HUNTER."

Messrs. Myers, Lemen, Watson, Mahin, and Hawkins, are also candidates in Berkeley.

A Whig meeting is called in the Court House in Martinsburg, on the first day of March Court, "for the purpose of nominating two fit persons as candidates for the House of Delegates, and to consider such other business as may claim their attention."

SHENANDOAH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—Philip Pitman, Esq., is announced in the Woodstock Sentinel, as a candidate to represent the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Rockingham, Shenandoah, Hardy, Page and Warren.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The Charlottesville Advocate says—We publish to-day a list of students who have matriculated at the University of Virginia during the present session. The number up to the present time is 245—the largest with one exception ('36–'37) that has ever been at the University at the same period of the session. The conduct of the students this session has been generally studious and exemplary—and we believe fewer dismissions and suspensions have taken place than usual.

"Whole number of Students 245—of these 161 are from Virginia; 23 from Alabama; 22 from South Carolina; 10 from Louisiana; 7 from Mississippi; 6 from Georgia; 2 from North Carolina; 2 from Florida; 3 from Philadelphia; 1 from Baltimore; 2 from the District of Columbia; 3 from Kentucky; 2 from Tennessee, and 1 from Ohio.

"Stats of the several Schools.—Ancient Languages 80; Modern Languages 80; Mathematics 103; Natural Philosophy 66; Chemistry, &c. 107; Medicine 57; Anatomy and Surgery 60; Moral Philosophy 64; Law 54; Civil Engineering 11."

"The friends of the Medical Department, will be gratified to learn its flourishing condition. We hope soon to see another Professorship established, when the department would take a high rank amongst the Medical Schools of the Union, and the present number of its students be in a short time doubled or trebled."

Amongst the list of students, we recognise the names of three from this county—Vincent M. Butler, Th. H. Towner, and J. A. Washington.

The Proprietor of "Washington Hall," Baltimore, lately sued the Editors of "THE SUN" of that city for the price of a Ball Ticket which he had sent to the office of that paper on the 18th of April last, as a *present* to the editors. The claim, although small, was resisted on account of the principle involved; and the plaintiff very properly was non-suited and ordered to pay the costs.

GLOBE INN, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our citizens to this excellent house. Under the management of Mr. BEAM, the present occupant, it presents many inducements to invite the patronage of business men particularly. A Host unrivalled for a courteous and careful regard to the comfort of his guests—Beds of the first order—a capital Table—attentive Servants—and, above all, very moderate charges. We cheerfully recommend this Superior House to all our friends whose pleasure or business may carry them to the Monumental City.—*Leesburg G. of Liberty.*

"OMINOUS.—The Free Press and Martinsburg Gazette seem not to relish Mr. Mason's late definition of his political position."—*Winchester Virginian.*

True, we do not relish it—and are a little surprised that the Editor of the Virginian should.—Certain it is that but few of his party in this section relish it. Some of Mr. Mason's acts we relished—For instance, his vote against the editor of the Globe—his speeches and votes against the Sub-Treasury bill—his speech, *but not his vote*, against the issue of Treasury Notes, &c. But, how does the Virginian relish these things, and the Rives Conservative principles of Mr. Mason? Be cautious, neighbor Virginian. Remember that while Mr. M. pledges himself against the Whigs, he gives no pledges to the Van Buren Sub-Treasury Party.

☞ We shall comply with the requests of our Van Buren friends in Clarke and Morgan, by publishing the proceedings of their late meetings in our next. They came to hand too late for this week. The following is one of the resolutions passed at the Morgan meeting:

"*Resolved*, That the individual to be supported for election to the said Congress, should be a man of unquestionable Republican principles, on whose integrity and firmness in support of the leading measures of the present Administration, the most implicit reliance could be placed."

This the Winchester Virginian might deem "Ominous."

The third and last session of the twenty-fifth Congress will close on Monday next.

The Investigating Committee had not reported on Monday last.

The Vice President took his leave of the Senate on Monday last, when the Hon. Wm. R. King was elected President pro tempore, by 28 votes out of 30.

A bill authorizing the issue of another batch of Treasury Notes, was passed a few days since. Is this the "hard-money" "gold and silver" "constitutional currency" that has been promised us for the last eight years?

The Steam-Ship GREAT WESTERN sailed from New York for England on Monday last. The LIVERPOOL, from England, is now due.

☞ The news from Maine, in reference to border disputes, will be found interesting. Serious fears are entertained in many quarters that the proceedings now on foot in Maine and Canada will speedily involve England and the United States in a war. The President will no doubt with as little delay as possible call the attention of Congress to the subject. Eight thousand troops have been ordered out in Maine, and a special Messenger from the Governor of Maine has arrived in Washington, with a demand for aid from the General Government—A Cabinet Council, it is stated, has already been held on the subject.

New-York, Virginia, Delaware, and Michigan have all failed to elect U. S. Senators this winter.

☞ We omitted to state in our last that the barn of Mr. John Niswanner, near Harpers-Ferry, was entirely destroyed by fire a few days since, by which he lost some horses, wheat, rye, &c., in all amounting to not less than $1200.—The work of an incendiary.

SANTA ANA.—The appointment of General Santa Ana, to be President of Mexico, may be regarded as a token that Mexico will persevere in resistance to the demands of France. This wily politician had placed himself at the head of the War faction, knowing it to be the most popular, and the disgraceful failure of the Texian expedition.—[*Alexandria Gazette.*

SWARTWOUT AND PRICE.—The New York Gazette of yesterday says: "An American lady now residing in Paris writes her friends by the last packet that Swartwout and Price had reached Paris, and on the 7th of January, (when) them were dining at Meurice's celebrated Restaurant. "What are we coming to in our country?" asks the lady. Why, dear Madam, such of us as are sub-treasurers, are pretty likely to "come" over to see you in Paris."

THE COLLECTOR OF NEW YORK.—The New York Gazette contains the memorial of Mr. HOYT, Collector of the Port of New York, which he failed to get before Congress. It occupies *five* columns of that paper. He is quite wrathy, and speaks in round terms of the "illegal, tyrannical and unfair treatment" of the Committee of Investigation towards him. Professor Wise must have handled the probe a little too roughly for the Collector's nerves. 'Tis to be regretted the investigation was not conducted exactly as he desired.—[*Baltimore Chronicle.*

In the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on Tuesday a resolution was offered and adopted, instructing the committee on the judiciary system to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that in addressing the jury in criminal trials the defendant or his counsel shall be entitled to the conclusion.

There would seem to be reason, as well as humanity, in such a provision.—It would be reasonable that the defence should, in all stages of a "criminal trial," follow the accusation. It would be humane to give the weaker party—the individual, defending himself against an accusation of crimes prosecuted by the State—all the advantages to be derived from forms.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

"I hope I don't intrude," as the knife said to the oyster.

Important from Maine.

WARLIKE OPERATIONS.

NORTH EASTERN BORDER TROUBLE.

It was stated some days ago that the State of Maine had despatched a Land Agent to the disputed territory for the purpose of preventing depredations on the timber lands in that region.—The Agent was accompanied by a body of armed men, for the purpose of carrying out effectually the order of the State in the matter, but it appears by the following account that he has been captured by the trespassers.

Whig and Courier Office,
Boston, Tuesday evening, Feb. 14.

EXPRESS FROM THE AROOSTOOK.

CAPTURE OF THE LAND AGENT OF MAINE.

Hastings Strickland, Esq. the sheriff of this County, has passed through this city on his way to Augusta, having left the Aroostook River, yesterday noon. During his short stop here, we learn that the expedition reached the mouth of the Little Madawaska, last Tuesday night, and encamped there. Mr. McIntire, the Land Agent, with Gustavus Cushman, Esq. of this city, went down the River a few miles in Company with Ebenezer Webster, Esq. of Orono, and Mr. Pilsbury of this city, who were engaged in clearing out the Aroostook Falls, and had nothing to do with the expedition, and put up at a Mr. Fitzherbert's about three miles this side of the line.

In the course of the night, an armed party of about 50 men came over from the Tobique settlement and captured all these persons and took them over the line to the St. John River, where it was understood they had about 200 men, under arms. In the course of the night, the party encamped at the mouth of the Little Madawaska, were apprized of the capture of Mr. McIntire, and immediately despatched four men belonging to the Old Town company, to reconnoitre, who were also captured.

The expedition having driven off all the trespassers, had returned to the mouth of the St. Croix. Near Beaver brook they found a crew of thirteen trespassers who fired upon them and fled.—Mr. Strickland's horse was wounded, but not dangerously. The trespassers were pursued and five of them taken and six horses, which are expected here day after to-morrow.

Mr. Strickland says further, that the arms which the men have at the Tombique settlement belong to the Government of New Brunswick, and that a *military force was on the march from Fredericton.*

A large amount of timber was found cut on the Aroostook river, and the trespassers who have been driven off, and are now in arms at the mouth of the river, declare their intention of returning as soon as our force is withdrawn.

THE MAINE BOUNDARY TROUBLES.

From the National Intelligencer.

The circumstances which led to the late arrest of Mr. McIntire, "Land Agent" of the State of Maine, as stated in the Boston Atlas, are briefly these:

On the 23d of January last, Governor Fairfield addressed a confidential message to the Legislature of Maine, recommending the passage of a resolution empowering the Land Agent to proceed to the Aroostook river, with a sufficient force, and disperse the trespassers from the British province of New Brunswick, who were extensively engaged in the work of devastation and plunder upon the lands belonging to Maine. The following resolution was accordingly passed by both Houses on the following day:

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolve relating to trespassers upon the public lands.

Resolved, That the Land Agent be, and he is hereby authorized and required to employ forthwith sufficient force to arrest, detain, and imprison all persons found trespassing on the territory of this State, as bounded and established by the treaty of 1783, and that the Land Agent be, and is hereby, empowered to dispose of all the teams, lumber, and other materials in the hands and possession of said trespassers, in such way and manner as he may deem necessary and expedient at the time, by destroying the same or otherwise. And that the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this resolve into effect, and that the Governor, with the advice of the council, be, and is hereby, authorized to draw his warrant from time to time, for such sums as may be required for the purposes aforesaid.

January 24, 1839.—*Approved:*

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Thus authorized to act, the Land Agent made his preparations, and left Bangor for the Aroostook river, with a company of one hundred and fifty men, a force which he deemed sufficient to drive off the trespassers, and prevent further pillage.

What has followed this proceeding, thus far, our readers are already in part informed, and will learn more particularly from the following message from the Governor of Maine to the House of Representatives of that State:

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the request of the House of Representatives, I herewith communicate such information as I have in relation to the reported abduction of the land agent."

Under the resolve of the 24th of January last, entitled "Resolve relating to trespassers upon the public lands," the land agent repaired with about two hundred chosen men to the scene of operation, on the Aroostook river. Prior to his reaching there, it is understood that the trespassers, amounting to about three hundred in number, all well armed, had combined, and were determined to resist every effort to break them up. Finding, however, that the land agent had prepared himself with a six-pounder, they chose to retire from the ground, passing down the river.

The land agent with his company also passed down the Aroostook to near the mouth, finding the several places of operation abandoned by the trespassers. On Monday last, they captured a gang of about twenty, who had been operating further up the river, and sent several who were considered the ringleaders to Bangor, where it is supposed they are now in jail. On Monday, the land agent sent a party with Mr. Strickland, one of his aids, to the Province of New Brunswick, inviting a meeting with him at the house of a Mr. Fitzherbert, about four miles from where the company were then stationed, and on the same evening, with four others, Mr. McIntire repaired to the house of Mr. Fitzherbert, intending to pass the night there. The trespassers, however, in some way became possessed of the facts, and detached a company of about fifty, who seized the agent and those accompanying him, and transported them, it is believed, beyond the bounds of the State.

Our company is now at No. 10, on the Aroostook, fortified and anticipating an attack, in case any attempt should be made on our part to execute the resolve of the 24th of January, by destroying the timber which has already been cut.

I have advised the sending of a reinforcement of three hundred men, as it is probable the number of trespassers will be constantly augmenting—and, if a resolve to that effect be passed, shall appoint an agent to supply temporarily the place of Mr. McIntire, and lead on the expedition. I have also despatched a special messenger to Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, for the purpose, among other things, of ascertaining whether these high-handed proceedings of the trespassers are authorized or in any way countenanced by the Provincial Government, and to procure the release of the agent and those taken with him. The agent was also charged with other matters pertaining to this most extraordinary and outrageous proceeding.

The facts above related, except in relation to my own doings, have been communicated to me verbally by the Sheriff of Penobscot, who formed one of the company of the land agent.

This is the only communication from the land agent or his company which I have had, verbally or otherwise, that could be relied upon.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Feb. 15, 1839.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MAINE.

THE STATE IN ARMS!

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

SENATE CHAMBER, AUGUSTA, Feb. 16, 1839.

The crisis has at length arrived, and Maine is in arms to sustain her honor and the integrity of her soil. An Express has arrived this morning bringing an official communication from Sir John Harvey, in which he says he shall repel all invasion—he says that he "claims EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION."

EIGHT THOUSAND TROOPS

have been ordered out to carry into execution the Resolve passed by the Legislature of Maine, which was to seize the Trespassers, and the lumber cut on the disputed territory. McLaughlin, the Land Agent of the Provinces, has been arrested, and is now at Bangor. The greatest excitement prevails, and a fixed determination to sustain our rights at all hazard.

Maine has passed a Resolve appropriating $800,000 to support 10,000 men, which she is now calling into the field, and calls on Massachusetts to join in the expense.

Governor Everett, of Massachusetts, has just sent his message to the Legislature. He says the sovereignty and jurisdiction of this land belongs to Maine, and the United States, and that should unhappily circumstances cause the General Government to call on Massachusetts for force to aid in protecting the territory of Maine, that she will cheerfully respond to the call.

The New York Commercial of Friday says—General Scott arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, on his way to Washington, whither he is repairing with all possible expedition. His expectation is, that he shall be instantly ordered to the borders of New Brunswick. What with the multiplied causes of border troubles, the extent which the veteran general is obliged to guard, and the slender forces at his disposition, he certainly has his hands full, and sufficient exercise for all salutary and sanitary purposes.

Sir JOHN HARVEY appears to consider the Maine attempt to drive off the trespassers as an invasion, and avers that his own people have broken open the arsenal at Woodstock, on which account he orders troops from Fredericton to the disputed territory. This puts a more serious look upon this question, and adds to the exasperation of feeling in Maine.—Maine is arming, and more troops are getting under way for the frontier. It is the duty of the Government in Washington immediately to interfere in this matter, and an officer of repute, with a force to follow, should forthwith set off to keep affairs *in statu quo.*—*N. Y. Intel.*

MEXICO.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Very late advices from New Orleans, received yesterday, though they do not contradict the account of the suspension of hostilities between the Mexican and French authorities at and off Vera Cruz, as reported by the French steam-ship from Havana, show that it is regarded as but temporary, and was probably agreed upon to allow time for the effort at mediation between the two Powers, which the diplomatic agent of the British Government is understood to have been instructed to make.

MANUEL LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA is again President of the Republic of Mexico. What a chequered life has his been! First distinguishing himself in public life (in 1821) as The supporter of ITURBIDE, then in arms against him, and chiefly instrumental in his fall, and in procuring the adoption of the Federal Constitution; in a year afterwards, attempting and failing to obtain the title and power of Protector of the Republic—then for five years living in retirement, out of public employ; re-appearing in 1828, on the news of PEDRAZA's election to the Presidency, raising the standard in favor of his opponent, GUERRERO; then defeated, driven to the mountains, and outlawed; recalled almost immediately, and placed at the head of the army sent out to oppose him; then (in April, 1829,) made Secretary of War and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, in that capacity repelling and conquering the ill-digested Spanish invasion under BARRADAS; soon after, driven from office with the President, GUERRERO, again in arms, driving BUSTAMENTE from power, then succeeding to the Presidency of the Republic, and, whilst President, in the midst of a successful military career, beaten, captured, and held prisoner by the Texians; released by them, repairing to Washington, and sent home in a public vessel of the United States, there coldly and repulsively received, retiring to his farm for two years, called upon to head an army to resist the invasion of the Mexican Territory by the forces of France; in a gallant sally, losing his leg, and almost his life, and hey, presto! by another sudden revolution of things, again President, and in effect Dictator, of the Mexican Republic!

The following is the shape in which this and other late news from Mexico has reached us:

From the New Orleans Bulletin of February 11.

SANTA ANA IS AGAIN PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.—The French ship Bordelais Packet No. 3, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed 27th January, brings the above news. It was received at the port of her departure on the evening of the 28th, by express; consequently the effects of this unexpected *appointment* (for it can hardly be believed that he was elected by the people) could not have been received at Vera Cruz when the Bordelais sailed.

BUSTAMENTE is said to have been appointed to the command of a division of the army, consisting of 4,000 men, and ordered to march against URREA, at Tampico. The decree expelling the French inhabitants of Mexico was to have been rigidly enforced on the 5th of the present month, (February.)

VERA CRUZ, which has been reported to be nearly deserted, had begun to wear her usual appearance. Those who had fled were returning, but there was little prospect of any business being transacted among the merchants for some weeks, as the vessels which had entered that port from various places after the fall of the Castle of San Juan de Ulua had been prohibited landing their cargoes, and will be compelled to return from whence they came, or run the risk of being wrecked or battered to pieces should hostilities again commence between the French and Mexicans.

The English and French squadrons were lying in the harbor of Vera Cruz, with about twenty sail of various descriptions, nothing having transpired to interrupt the good feelings which apparently have existed between them since their arrival.—*Nat. Int.*

CONGRESS.

From the Washington Correspondence of Niles' Reg.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21.

The House of Representatives was more full of excitement to-day from the opening to the adjournment, than I have witnessed in Congress for two or three sessions past. The infamous publications which appeared in the Globe on Tuesday evening, under the signature of Duncan, of Ohio—and which disgraced even the official organ, degraded as it was before, and for inserting which, Mr. President Van Buren, ought to drive the editor from his confidence and his support, were brought under the notice of the House immediately after the journal was read.

The intelligence soon spread throughout the city, and in less than an hour the galleries were so filled that it was impossible to get either ingress or egress.

Mr. Prentiss of Mississippi, arose, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House proceed to inquire, 1. Whether ALEXANDER DUNCAN, a member of this House from the State of Ohio, be the author of a certain publication or publications, under his name, in relation to the proceedings of this House and certain members thereof, published in the Globe newspaper, of the 19th inst. 2. Whether by said publication or publications, the said ALEXANDER DUNCAN has not been guilty of a violation of the privileges of this House, of an offence against its peace, dignity, and good order; and of such grossly indecent, ungentlemanly, disgraceful, and dishonorable misconduct as renders him unworthy of his seat in this House, and justly liable to expulsion from the same.

Mr. Prentiss asked for the reading of Duncan's "*communication*" from the Globe—which being done, the discussion commenced.

I feel unable to do justice to the excellent speeches of Messrs. Prentiss, Jenifer, Wise and Thompson, and especially to what, without disparagement to those gentlemen, may be called emphatically *the* speech of the day—par excellence THE speech—the bold, manly, sarcastic, and most dignified eloquence of Mr. Menefee.

Mr. Prentiss, whose whole speech was more forcible, and vivified by many of those sallies of wit and humor, and much of that striking and brilliant imagery for which he is so distinguished, maintained that as Congress had just passed an act which deprived members from protecting their honor by holding their assailants personally reponsible, the House was bound to afford protection against indignities, such as were offered by Duncan, some other way.

He pronounced the man who could use such language as this infamous publication contains, towards Messrs. Stanly and Southgate, under all the circumstances, *unworthy of a seat in the House, unworthy of the association of gentlemen, and deserving the severest condemnation.* He truly declared that Duncan had placed himself entirely without the pale of honor. He admits he felt himself insulted by Mr. Stanly—and declares in terms that Mr. Southgate gave him personal indignity—and instead of calling on them for satisfaction, as the code to which he would pretend to be considered as holding himself amenable requires, he pours out these columns of shockingly intemperate and bitterly, but night again closed in upon the labors of the day without revealing her fate, or affording the least trace or data as to the course or destiny of the now absorbing object of interest and inquiry, among all classes and conditions of our community.

Mrs. S. is tall and slender, and had on when she disappeared, an old dark sun bonnet, a light colored calico dress, a large black and white cross barred over shawl and red silk under shawl.

P. S. Thursday morning, 9 o'clock. As a gentleman of the neighborhood and some company, were coming into Town last night, they heard a female voice among the rocks at the Cold Spring near Town, and in consequence some hundreds of our citizens immediately turned out, and continued the search, until a late hour, without any success.

A Town Meeting was again held this morning, and has just adjourned, after adopting a number of resolutions recommending renewed and continued exertions.

A liberal reward has been offered for any information that may lead to her recovery.

We regret to learn, by a letter from Hagerstown, that Mrs. SCHLEIGH, whose sudden flight from her home has already been noticed in the papers, was found a mile from Hagerstown, on Sunday morning about ten o'clock. The unfortunate woman had wandered away to this place, and, no doubt, perished from exposure to the cold. Her fate is a melancholy one, indeed.—*Balt. Chron.*

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives adopted a resolution on Saturday, fixing the 27th of March as the day of temporary adjournment, and the 7th day of May as the time of meeting, to hold an extra session.

The Grand Jury of New York have found a true bill against W. Townsend, charged with having thrown vitrol into the face of Mr. John Reese of that city.

the act of a citizen out of the House, not a member in the House.

The chair propounded the question on laying on the table.

The question was then put, and decided in the affirmative, ayes 117, noes, 91. So the whole subject was laid on the table.

To give our readers (says the Alexandria Gazette) some idea of the nature of the publications made by Mr. Duncan, in the Globe, we extract a sentence or two from them, asking the pardon of our readers for soiling our paper with such Billingsgate; but, for understanding the case, the quotations become necessary.

Speaking of Mr. Stanly of N. C. Mr. Duncan said—

"So I was disposed to let the member go for what I believe him to be, a mean paltroon and a base liar, and which I believe he may at any time, and in any place, be pronounced with impunity."

Speaking of Mr. Southgate of Kentucky, Mr. Duncan said—

"I think your remarks were unwarranted, uncalled for, and unprovoked. And, sir, on my own responsibility, and without claim to privilege, permit me, by way of offsett and compromise, to reciprocate the remark by another, which I think better founded in truth—that is, that you are a liar and a scoundrel, and permit me to add, also, that in my opinion, you are better qualified to adorn the gambler's board, the brothel, and the dogery, than the halls of Congress."

These are mere samples of Mr. Duncan's publications. We cannot consent to extract more of such language as he has poured out in three or four columns of his paper.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.

The Select Committee wished to make their report, in reference to the conduct of Commodore Elliott. Leave was granted, and three reports were made by a Committee composed of seven members.

Mr. Prentiss moved the re-commitment of the report with instructions to make an examination into the merits of the question.

Mr. Cambreleng appealed to the House to take up the appropiation bill.

The reports were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

The assistant door-keeper of the Senate, Edward Wyer, Esq., fell dead in the Capitol this morning. Mr. Wyer was formerly an officer of the Navy, and had he remained in that service, would have been at the time of his death the oldest Commodore next to Com. Jas. Barron.—This gentleman was extensively known and much esteemed for his excellent qualities. Before he was even shrouded, vultures were rushing in every direction for his place, and, incredible as such indelicacy may appear, a *distinguished Senator*, a very little while after his death, came into the Senate Chamber to make influence for a red hot Jackson man that had been appointed under Jackson's administration for his party services. Let such conduct, and coming from *such a source* speak for itself.

General Intelligence.

From the Hagerstown Torch Light.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

On Tuesday morning last, about 8 o'clock, Mrs. SCHLEIGH, who had been for some time laboring under a slight hallucination of mind, disappeared from the residence of her husband, Mr. John Schleigh, merchant of this place. Search about the house and neighborhood was immediately made, and continued for some time, without success, by the family. The alarm bells of the different churches were then rung, and a Town Meeting assembled, at which arrangements were promptly made for examining every house, lot and out-building in the Town, and prosecuting the search into the surrounding country. Accordingly several hundred of our citizens turned out, and before night succeeded in having a thorough examination of the Town accomplished, and in traversing the surrounding country for several miles in every direction, without

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ylvania House of Represen- d a resolution on Saturday, h of March as the day of journment, and the 7th day time of meeting, to hold an

Jury of New York have bill against W. Townsend, having thrown vitrol into r. John Reese of that city.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.—Some time in the latter part of last month a man named ACHILLE TASCHE was horribly murdered near the Vermont border in Canada. We learn by the Eastern Mail of last evening that a Dr. HOLMES, residing in Sorel, had been arrested in Burlington, Vermont, on a charge of being the murderer. The wife of Mr. TASCHE has also been arrested on suspicion of having instigated the murder. HOLMES was examined at *Burlington* and fully committed to await the decision of the President, which cannot of course be known for some days. The testimony produced was such as to leave no doubt whatever as to his guilt. A letter was produced written by HOLMES the day after his arrival here to a student at his office in Sorel, in which he acknowledges having done the deed, but says it was in self-defence. This letter enclosed one to Mrs. Tasche (who was then at Sorel,) in which he says, "I was unfortunate in not letting you know before I went, as you would have prevented me; but the deed is done! Write me, and let me know as to your health, and also the dear little children. You will come to the States soon, will you not?"

A letter from Burlington represents Holmes as the victim of an enchantment, and that all other considerations seem to have been swallowed up in the one pervading desire, unlawfully to possess a beautiful and fascinating woman.

THE POWER OF CONSCIENCE.

Some days since a gentleman from the West, who was stopping at one of our principal hotels, had retired to rest, when some one entered his room, opened his pocket book, and took from it seven hundred dollars. There were several thousand dollars in the book at the time, and it naturally excited wonder that any of it should have been left. A few days after the theft he received a note, stating that a person wanted to see him near the Western Bank after dark, on matters of importance, and it was requested that no one should accompany him. The last request was not, however, complied with, and the person robbed, taking a friend with him, went to the place indicated. Upon arriving there, they found a young man, well dressed and apparently well educated, who, at once, without reserve, stated that he had committed the robbery. That being distressed for money, he had, in a moment of desperation, entered his room and taken the money from his pocket book. That he had no idea at the time, of the amount he was taking, but upon examining it and finding that what he had taken was a five hundred and two one hundred dollar notes, and then reflecting on the infamy of the crime he had committed, he was confounded. It was in vain that he sought to solace his mind by urging the necessity which prompted him to the act; sleep was banished from his eyes, and, a miserable being, he wandered about, shrinking from the gaze of every one he encountered, and expecting every moment to be arrested. Shame prevented him from returning the money, and he took it several miles from the city and buried it. This brought no quiet to his disturbed conscience. The thought of his guilt was ever uppermost in his mind, and he had determined to return the money through the Post office, and dug it up, and enclosed it in a blank sheet of paper for that purpose. His honesty, having so far overcome the suggestion of pride, led him to go further. The return of the money would not relieve innocent persons, who might be suspected, from suspicion,—and it was this reflection that had forced him, as he said, to return the money in person. Saying this, the young man placed the money in the hands of its true owner, and further remarked, that he was in his power, and desired to avoid no punishment which he might suppose he merited. The gentleman took it and bid him "go and sin no more." [*Baltimore Patriot.*

The President has approved and signed the Bill to prevent and punish duelling in the District of Columbia, and it is now a *law.*

THE ARMY.—We understand that Lieut. E. Morgan, of the U. S. Artillery, has arrived at this place, under orders for opening a recruiting depot for the Artillery and Infantry corps of the army. [*Winchester Virginian*

MARRIED.

Near Harpers-Ferry, on Monday evening 18th inst., by the Rev. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] to Miss [illegible], all of Virginia.

On Wednesday morning, 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Stork, Mr. SAMUEL ARNOLD to Miss SUSAN C., daughter of the late John Von Riesen, all of Winchester.

—Near this place, on Wednesday, 20th inst., by the Rev. Alex. Jones, Mr. CHARLES QUINN to Miss DOLLY MADISON LITTLE, both of Kentucky.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Larkin, Mr. CHARLES W. P. JACOBS to Miss ELIZABETH MCKEE, all of this town.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Alex. Jones, Mr. JAMES D. GIBSON, of Clarke county, Va., to Miss ELIZABETH D., daughter of Mr. William Hurst, of this county.

Notices.

☞ There will be preaching in the Free Church at Harpers-Ferry, on next Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Feb. 28.

LOCAL MEMORANDA.

☞ Sale of the Davenport Farm, near White House, and personal property, on Wednesday next.

☞ Negro Hiring at Gerrardstown on Friday the 1st instant.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF JEFFERSON.

Fellow-Citizens:

You are requested to meet at Mr. Stone's Hotel in Charlestown, on Friday, the 1st day of March next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Democratic Republican Convention, to be held in the County of Berkeley, to select some suitable person to represent our [illegible] District in the State Convention, and for the further purpose of appointing persons to represent our County in the State Convention to be held in Richmond on the 3d Monday in March next. It is hoped, fellow-citizens, that as these are matters of much importance, your attendance will be general.

MANY VOTERS.

Feb. 21, 1839.

CANDIDATES—Jefferson County.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

WILLIAM C. WORTHINGTON, Esq.
SAMUEL D. BAKER, Esq.

Nominated by Public Meeting at the Court-House, Charlestown.

☞ We are authorized to announce Capt. JOHN F. SMITH as a candidate to represent Jefferson county in the next General Assembly of Virginia.

THE MARKETS.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

BALTIMORE MARKET,

For the week ending Friday evening, Feb. 22.

There continues to be a good supply of Beef on the hoof in the market. We quote at $9 to $10 50, according to quality.

HOGS.—The supply of Live Hogs in market has improved, and the price continues at $9 37½ to $9 50. The small lots of killed Pork now receiving are taken at $9 25 to $9 50 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR.—The English accounts by the Great Western have shaken the market, and caused a reduction in prices. On Tuesday, after the promulgation of the news, there was nothing of moment done, but on Wednesday a parcel of 1000 bbls. and others of a smaller quantity were taken at $8 12½. On Thursday the market was unsettled, and sales were made from stores at $8, and $7 87½, and one parcel of $7 75. To-day the market continues unsettled, and as nearly as we can ascertain its true condition we find it to be, that some parcels may be had at $7 87½; others are held at $8, and some holders refuse to sell except at higher prices. The wagon price has been exceedingly variable and unsettled; yesterday the prices paid were from $7 50 up to $7 80. To-day the rail-road and wagon price ranges from $7 50 to $7 62½.

CITY MILLS FLOUR.—The news by the Great Western has depressed the market, and a decline in prices has taken place. On Tuesday, a sale of 1000 barrels extra, of prime white wheat, was made at $8 50, cash. Yesterday sales of two parcels of standard quality, one of which comprised 800 barrels were made at $8 12½, full.

The inspections of the week, ending on Thursday evening last, comprise:

	BARRELS.	HALF BBLS.
Howard Street,	11,522	47
City Mills,	1,374	5
Total,	12,896	52

WHEAT.—A sale of good red Wheat on Wednesday at $1 75. To-day the price paid for parcels brought by wagons is $1 70.

CORN.—On Monday a sale of prime Md. yellow was made at 88 cents. Yesterday a sale of yellow was made at 83 cents. We note sales of 7000 bushels Virginia mixed at 81 cents.

RYE—We hear of no sales, and quote nominally as before, at 100 to 105 cents.

OATS.—A few sales at 45 cents—market dull.

CLOVER SEED.—We note a sale of about 300 bushels of good Eastern Cloverseed at $13 75, and several smaller lots of prime Western at $14 per bushel. There is, however, a lot of very superior Western Seed in market for which $14 75 has been offered and refused. Some lots of imported Seed have been sold at about $13 per bushel. We quote at $13 to $15, as in quality.

PLASTER.—Sales this week at $4 25 per ton.

BACON.—Hams are held at 13½ to 14 cts.; and Middlings at 11½ to 12½ cents. Sales of Western assorted Bacon have been made this week at 10½ cents, which is 1 cent below the price at which the article is generally held.

BUTTER.—No. 1, 26 to 28 cents; No. 2, 24 to 25 cents; No. 3, 13 to 16 cents.

WHISKEY.—The market is dull, and without variation in prices. We continue to quote hogsheads at 41 cents, and barrels from stores at 44 cents. The wagon price of barrels is 40 cts., exclusive of the barrel.

ALEXANDRIA, FEB. 23.

Flour 7½ to $7 7-8; Wheat 1 60 to $1 65; Rye 90 cents; Corn 80 to 85 cents; Flaxseed $1 50; Oats from wagons 40 to 45 cents; Corn Meal 90 to $1; Butter 25 cents; Lard 11 cents; Bacon $10 to 11½ per hundred; Plaster, per ton, $6, ground Plaster $7½ in bulk; and in bbls. $1 44 to $1 50.

NEW YORK, FEB. 19.

Our Flour market continues very quiet, without any perceptible change in prices. A large importation of Indian Corn from Trieste, (about 7,000 bushels) was offered in market to-day, but without finding a purchaser.

DIED,

On the 13th inst., DANIEL HENRY, son of William and Elizabeth Rider, aged ten months and five days.

On the 17th inst., MISS LOUISA SHOWMAN, of this county, in the 26th year of her age.

On Tuesday morning the 19th inst. near Shepherdstown, Mr. MARTIN BILLMYER, a respectable citizen of this county, aged about 70 years.

On Saturday last, of scarlet fever, JULIA LOVELL, daughter of George B. and Janet Beall of this county, in the 7th year of her age.

At Mercersburg, Pa. on the 20th inst. Mrs. JANE B. LANE, wife of Elliott T. Lane, Esq. of that place, and the eldest sister of Mr. Buchanan, of the Senate.

Near Charlottesville, on the 14th inst. Mrs. HARRIOTTE LEE, wife of Rev. Richard K. Meade, and youngest daughter of the late John Hopkins, Esq. of Frederick county, Va.

COMMUNICATED.

Died, on the morning of the 16th inst. after a protracted and painful illness, Mr. THOMAS GRIGGS, Sr. in the 93d year of his age.

This venerable man had lived 92 years the 11th of October last, and for several years before his decease was, with one exception, the oldest citizen of the county. He had enjoyed until the last year of his life, uncommon health and activity, and retained in greater perfection than usual, those faculties of the mind and body most affected by the infirmities of advanced age. He was certainly a remarkable man in many respects, and for a long period no one has been taken from us more honoured and venerated. He possessed great simplicity of character and sprightliness of disposition, combined with soundness of judgment and integrity of principle; and such was the happy union of vivacity, wisdom, and virtue, that it was a pleasing spectacle in visiting his hospitable dwelling, to witness both the young and the old equally enjoying his society.

He was born in Lancaster county of this State, and early emigrated to this Valley, where for many years he acted as the agent of several large land proprietors, who resided on the other side of the Ridge.—By his activity and faithfulness he obtained their [illegible] in the management of their business, and by the influence of upright sentiment, he raised himself to wealth and honor. Thus presenting to the young and enterprising the encouraging example, that industry, intelligence and honesty will lead to riches, respectability, and happiness.

But that which gave a peculiar charm and worth to the character of this venerable man, was the influence of a sincere and valuable piety. This pervaded his whole character, and obtained for it a double portion of respect. It rendered him an object of peculiar interest, showing the happy influence of religion upon a strong mind, and quick, decided impulses, and adding to its energy, the new and glorious hopes, the cheering of long and useful life. He was a member of the Episcopal Church for more than half a century, and maintained an unwavering attachment to it with liberal conciliatory views to all the members of other denominations.

Under the influence of religious principle his conversation was ever instructive, and wisdom and piety appeared in his discourse and manner in so pleasing a form, that there he was loved yet his sentiments, though, not merely gratefully, but disregarded. He had a rich fund of anecdotes, and his manner of relating them was truly interesting; but his conversation was never degraded by the conjectures of impertinent curiosity, or the stories of the tale-bearer. Slander, in every form, he detested, but especially when it appeared in the air and language of sanctimony. He took much pleasure in the society of his christian friends, and with several of them maintained a most affectionate intercourse, and what strikingly shows the kindness of his heart, he felt much delighted in the society of young men, and the greatest complacency in their prompting appearance and success. The scowl of pharasaic austerity never darkened his countenance, nor did envy rankle in his heart.

It is a most interesting part of his character, however, that though in every scene in which he mingled he was looked up to with respect and veneration, he was a *very humble man.* He was always sensible of his deficiencies—never suffered flattery from whatever quarter it came, and gloried only in the cross of his Redeemer.

In his last severe illness he was enabled to suffer as a Christian; and while the power of godliness was evinced in the patience and resignation of his spirit, and the elevation of his hope, the kindness of his affections was manifest in the uniform gentleness of his manner and his solicitude for his descendants left amidst the trials of this life.—The sufferer was the comforter of the weeping circle, and in *death* as in *life* she led the path to heaven. When he felt his end approaching, he expressed his anxiety to depart, and declared that "Christ was his only hope." A short time after he entered into his rest, and having served his generation according to the will of God, he fell asleep. Agreeably to his own request, he was buried in the Episcopal Church Yard, and a sermon was preached upon the words of his own selection—"O death where is thy sting? O grave where is thy victory?" The sting of death is sin, the strength of sin is the Law.—But thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ! AMICUS.

BARLEYWOOD

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rev. Richard H. Phillips, Principal.

THE Winter Session of this Institution will close on Tuesday the 5th of March, on which day there will be a partial examination of the students, whose Parents and Guardians are hereby respectfully invited to attend.

The Summer Session will commence on Thursday, 7th March, and close on Wednesday, 7th August next, at which time there will be a public examination of the pupils on all the branches studied during the year. There being only a recess of one day at the close of the present term, the Principal requests that those young ladies, who design to continue members of the Institution during the summer session, may not be taken home by their friends.

Experience has convinced the Principal that, the punctual attendance of the pupil on the day of organizing is far more important than is usually supposed. The thorough understanding of the branches to be studied, depends largely upon that acquaintance with their first principles, which is obtained in the beginning of the session. Parents are therefore earnestly entreated to guard against the peculiarly embarrassing discouragement, which the pupil encounters when entering a class which has already passed through the elementary principles of their studies.

It is a leading object in this Institution to bring the pupils under a wholesome moral influence. By enlightening the consciences and informing the mind of the various relative and positive duties of life, it is hoped, by Divine aid, to improve the heart and fit the scholar for the consistent discharge of her obligations, as a social and moral being. The Bible, as affording the only safe standard of morality, is daily consulted as a portion of the School exercises, and is the study of its truths, and their arrangement according to an acknowledged orthodox catechism. Thus, while the pupil is exhorted to acquire the utmost accuracy and highest attainments in scholarship, she is also taught the importance of moral excellence and genuine solidity of character, without which learning becomes the handmaid of vice.

The Institution may now be considered firmly established. The very liberal encouragement it has received since it first opened, has given confidence in its success and induce the Principal to obtain the most efficient assistance and to provide, at very considerable expense, every facility for illustrating the subjects of study.—Maps and Globes, a good Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, enable the Instructors to simplify and explain to the entire comprehension of the scholars. It is designed to erect another building during the summer with particular reference to the convenience and comfort of the students.

The situation of Barleywood is healthy, retired, and of very convenient access, surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery and in the midst of a quiet and moral neighborhood. It adjoins the turnpike from Frederick City to Harpers-Ferry, being thirteen miles from the former and six from the latter. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road passing within three miles, afford additional facilities of ready and speedy access.

EXPENSES:

Tuition in English, and board per session, payable in advance	$65
Bedding and Towels	3
Drawing and Painting	15
French and Latin, each	10
Music and use of Instrument	25

DAY SCHOLARS.

First Class—Elementary studies per session, payable in advance	$6
Second Class—More advanced studies	10
Junior Class. do. do. do.	14
Senior Class. do. do. do.	16

An additional charge of 50 cents is made for stationary and also fuel for school room according to assessment. Each boarder in the Seminary is required to provide herself with a trunk or suitable chest, furnished with a lock, and to mark each piece of clothing with the initials of her name. Every proper discouragement to interruptions, by absence, will be offered to the pupil. No deduction will be made for any absence unless occasioned by the pupil's illness.—Any pupil entering the Seminary within four weeks after the term has commenced, will be charged for a full term, and having once entered she will be considered a member for the remainder of the session. The Institution being now nearly full, four weeks notice of intention to withdraw a pupil is requested that those having applied for admission, may be notified in time for due preparation.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal, near Petersville, Frederick County, Md.

Feb. 28, 1839.—3t.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, will be celebrated by Triluminar Lodge, No. 117, at Smithfield, *on Monday the 24th day of June next.* We cordially invite the Brethren of Charity Lodge, Harpers-Ferry, Lexington Lodge, Charlestown, Equality Lodge, Martinsburg, Mount Nebo Lodge, Shepherdstown, Hiram Lodge, Winchester, together with all Brethren in regular standing, to be present with us on that day. An Oration will be delivered, and other ceremonies usual on such occasions will be observed.

JOHN S. SMITH,
HENRY B. EATY,
WILLIAM WATSON,
DANIEL S. BONHAM,
JAMES SEEVERS,
SAMUEL SCULLAY,
Committee of Arrangements.

Feb. 28, 1839.—1d

Extensive Sale of

Household Property.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, on *Monday the 18th day of March next,* (being the 1st day of March Court,) at the house occupied by him as a tavern for several years, the following Property, to wit:

About 20 Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding—among the Bedding is a large quantity of Blankets and Sheeting, some of a very superior quality, Mattresses and Quilts.

About 200 yards of Carpeting, (some very splendid.)

A large number of Chairs of various kinds, Settees—Dining and Breakfast Tables, some of them Mahogany,

Lawyer's Tables, Wash-Stands,

Gilt frame Looking Glasses and other kinds,

One Mahogany Sideboard—3 or 4 Clocks,

A large quantity of Glass and Queensware,

Kitchen Utensils of all descriptions.

The balance of his stock of Wine, among which is Champagne of a superior quality, Madeira, &c. &c.

Vinegar, and empty Barrels and Casks,

One Hack, two Horses, and one Cow.

Terms—A credit until the 1st day of October will be given on all sums above $5, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security,—For all sums of $5 and under, the cash will be required.

SAMUEL STONE.

Charlestown, Feb. 28, 1839

For Sale,

ABOUT 400 barrels of Corn *at the crib* and now—about 50 tons Hay *at the rick*—about 2000 lbs. new Bacon, killed in November last, and well cured. Also, Beef per side or quarter. Also, one or more *Fresh Cows.*

FOR RENT,

A HOUSE, &c. at Dry Bridge, near Shannondale Springs. JAMES L. RANSON.

Feb 28, 1839.—4t.

For Sale,

TO a purchaser living in this county, who may want for his own use, a NEGRO WOMAN and Infant. The Woman is aged 18 years and raised to house and kitchen work. Applications to be left at THIS OFFICE.

Feb. 28, 1839.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Frederick County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will sell, at public sale, to the highest bidder,

On Saturday the 27th of April,

At Lewis Town, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, that

Valuable Mill,

With the ground attached to it, called the Lewistown Mill. This Mill runs two pair of Burrs, is in good order, having been nearly rebuilt at considerable expense by Mr. John Brien, shortly before his death. It is situated on Fishing Creek, and commands the whole power of that abundant and never failing stream.

ALSO,

A FARM

Called WELKER FARM lying between Springfields and the Catoctin Furnace, the road to the Furnace from Lewistown running directly thro' it. This farm contains

219 ACRES,

And is particularly desirable for the heavy growth of prime Locust that is on it. A part of it is of superior Meadow Land.

ALSO,

That large and beautiful Farm

called AUBURN, formerly owned by Col. Baker Johnson, and containing about

350 ACRES OF LAND.

This Farm is highly improved by a large, convenient, and elegant MANSION, all necessary Stabling and Out-houses, a Barn, and an extensive Orchard of young Fruit Trees of the choicest kind. The timothy meadows are extensive and inferior to none in the county, and the arable land is productive. This farm under the management of a good farmer could be made highly productive; and as a residence combining health, beauty of prospect, and excellent water, is inferior to none in the county.

The subscriber will also sell, at public sale, as trustee aforesaid, on *Wednesday the 1st of May,* at 11 o'clock, at the Hotel of John M. Knode, in Sharpsburg, in Washington county, Md., that

Rich and highly VALUABLE

FARM,

Adjoining the Antietam Iron Works, containing about 300 ACRES of the best Limestone LAND. This Farm is well improved, well watered, and has a full proportion of the finest Timber. Nothing but an anxious desire to settle the debts of the late John Brien, dec'd, could induce the heirs to sell this highly valuable farm.

Also, A FARM on the south side of the Potomac river in Jefferson county, Virginia, containing

150 ACRES

Of the first quality of limestone LAND. It lies along the river for nearly a mile, affording access thereto from every field. It is improved with a good Dwelling House and Barn, and is well situated for raising grain and flour for the Georgetown and Baltimore markets, it lying in a rich wheat growing country.

TWO LOTS

Adjoining Shepherdstown, containing 15 Acres, bounding on the Potomac River and now in a state of good cultivation.

A Tract of Timber Land,

Lying two miles from Shepherdstown, and in Washington county. This land lies on the Potomac river, is of the first quality, and very heavily Timbered. The tract contains 150 ACRES, and would make a handsome and productive farm.

A TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 150 ACRES, lying adjoining to the land of David Russell and Thomas, in Washington county. The soil is superior, and will produce wheat equal in quantity and quality to any land in the county. This is a highly desirable tract of Land to any person wishing to secure a small and productive farm.

A TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 300 ACRES, lying in Washington county, about 8 miles from Harpers-Ferry. This farm is improved with a Dwelling and Barn, and is well watered.

A FARM

Containing 310 ACRES, lying in Washington county, adjoining the lands of Virty, Baker and Smith. This is good second rate Land and has a fine stream of water running through it,

A SMALL TRACT

Lying on the rail-road, about half a mile from Harpers-Ferry. This piece of land is improved by several TENEMENTS, and is valuable from its convenient distance from the Ferry, affording residences for the workmen at the Ferry where rents are high and houses difficult to be procured. There are several convenient and never-failing springs on it.

A TRACT OF LAND

Containing about 100 ACRES, and adjoining the lands of Peter Miller. This land lies about one mile and a half below Harpers-Ferry, and can at a moderate expense be made valuable as a small farm.

A TRACT OF LAND,

Laid off for 100 Acres of excellent *Meadow Land,* and well watered. This tract lies about 14 miles from Rhorersville, in Washington county.

A TRACT

Containing 100 ACRES OF LAND, 20 of which is in first-rate Timber. This land is of superior quality, equal to any in Washington county, and adjoins the farm of the Rev. Mr. Adams. To a person wishing a small, first-rate farm, this is a desirable tract.

A Tract of Land,

Lying in Berkeley county, Va., on the Potomac river, about five miles from Clearspring. This land is well Timbered, and has on it an extensive deposit of IRON ORE, which geologists have pronounced of a pure and rich quality.

The subscriber will also sell, at the same time and place, several small

Tracts of LAND,

Lying in Pleasant Valley, Washington County, containing about from 10 to 15 Acres, each laid off in suitable farms, which they adjoin, and which will be highly desirable acquisitions to said farms.

The subscriber will also sell, at the Hotel of Mr. Ensey, in Georgetown, *on Monday the 4th day of May next,* at 10 o'clock, several valuable

Houses and Lots,

lying in said town. A particular description of this property will be presented in a future advertisement.

The subscriber has not given as full and particular a description of the property in this advertisement as he would wish, because it would swell the advertisement to a great length, but he invites all persons desirous of purchasing to examine the property before the day of sale, that they may be prepared to bid something like a fair price.

The Terms of Sale are, one-third in cash, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser to give notes with good security, to be approved by the trustee. The property to be conveyed after all the purchase money is paid.

JOHN McPHERSON, *Trustee.*

So far as it may be necessary for me to join with Col. McPherson, in the conveyance, or to confirm the title to any of the property sold by him, under the foregoing advertisement, I will do so.

JOHN McPHERSON BRIEN,
Surviving partner of John Brien, and residuary devisee of Col. John McPherson, dec'd.

Feb. 28, 1839.—ts.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, to a good tenant or tenants for one year, his Dwelling House attached to his store house, in South Bolivar, and will give possession on the first day of April next. The Dwelling part for rent consists of five rooms and a first-rate brick kitchen. It is well calculated for one large family or a boarding house, or two small families. It is contiguous to Capt. Hall's Rifle Factory, and one mile from Harpers-Ferry. For terms, apply to the subscriber at his store.

GEORGE KOONCE.

South Bolivar, Feb. 28, 1839.—tf.

TO

Journeymen Shoemakers.

I WISH to employ one or two Journeymen Shoemakers, who can come well recommended, to do coarse and fine work. To such liberal wages will be given in cash by the subscriber, living at Haymarket, 3 miles South of Kabletown. JOHN KABLE.

Feb. 28, 1839.—3t.

Charlestown Fulling and Carding Mill.

I WISH to procure a competent and suitable person to take charge of this Mill for the next year, beginning 1st April or May, either at a fixed rent or on shares.

The Establishment has been put into complete order at considerable expense—requiring but a small quantity of new cards for the next season, which will be procured when necessary. A commodious Dwelling House is attached to the Mill, a good well of water and garden grounds. If the applicant be a single man, I can rent the house to a respectable family, who will provide him with boarding, &c. if known in time.

Applications to be made before the 20th March next.

AND. KENNEDY.

Feb. 28, 1839. *Near Charlestown.*

☞ *Winchester Republican, Martinsburg Gazette, Hagerstown Torch Light, each to the amount of $1.*

Public Sale.

THE subscriber having sold his land, and declined farming, he will offer at public sale, at Keyes's Ferry, on *Saturday the 16th of March next,* the following Property, viz:

5 head of Horses, one of which rides well,
2 Colts, one by Tyrant,
4 Cows and 5 Calves,
25 Sheep—Hogs,
2 Wagons, one of which is new,
One Cart, Ploughs, and a Harrow,
Mono Rake, Scythes,
BACON, &c. &c.

Also, about 50 acres of Wheat.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above $5.

HUMPHREY KEYES.

I have two Negro Men for hire until Christmas next. H. K.

Feb. 24, 1839.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, at my residence near Capt. Reynolds's Little Mill, on the Potomac river, on *Wednesday the 13th of March,* the following Property:

Two Brood Mares, two Colts,
One young Mare, five years old, neatly gaited,
Two first-rate Work Horses,
Two Milch Cows,
Stock Cattle from one to three years old,
Two Brood Sows,
A number of Stock Hogs and Sheep,
Ploughs, Double Shovels, &c.
Wheat Fan—Horse Gears,
And many other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of sale.—On all sums above $5 a credit of nine months will be given, by the purchaser giving bond and good security. For all sums under $5, the cash will be required. No property to be removed until the terms of sale be complied with.

JOHN HOSKINS.

Feb. 28, 1839.—

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Saturday, 16th of March next, on the Canal opposite Harpers-Ferry, the property belonging to the Packet Co., consisting of

8 or 10 head of Horses,
Several sets of Harness,
Boat Furniture—consisting of Beds, Bedding, Stoves, a variety of Earthen Ware, and other articles.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when due attendance and terms made known, by

BLACKFORD, ELGIN & CO.

Feb. 28, 1839.

Family Flour.

300 Barrels of White Wheat Family Flour, for sale at the Halltown Mill.

Feb. 28, 1839. JOHN YATES.

WOOD WANTED.

I WOULD be glad to receive immediately 5 or 6 cords of Wood, (part hickory,) from any one owing me. JOHN J. H. STRAITH.

Feb. 28, 1839.

Spring Wheat.

THE subscribers have about thirty bushels of Spring Wheat for sale.

KEYES & FLORE.

Feb. 28, 1839.

Joseph T. Daugherty & Richard Parker,

PARTNERS IN THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW,

WOULD inform their clients and the public, that as one of the firm will spend a large portion of his time at Harpers-Ferry, all communications, written or verbal, addressed to them at that place, will be strictly attended to.

They practise in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Clarke, Frederick and Loudoun.

Charlestown, Jefferson county, February 14, 1839.—4t.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having appropriated a considerable amount of his funds to the purchase of heavy articles of Produce which was necessary for family uses at the Christmas times, is now obliged to call upon those indebted for a speedy payment. He deems it unnecessary to state more particularly his wants, as it is generally the object of persons in his line of business, to have their money at this season of the year for the purpose of the lower markets.

The subscriber feels confident that he has been treated with liberality and kindness by the public, and from the manner he has been treated by the people at this place and its vicinity, that they will come forward with their usual spirit and decorum and discharge their respective bills.

If those whose notes he holds will come forward and make payment, they may rest assured of getting their usual accommodation, as his supply is intended to be unusually large.

MICHAEL KEDY.

Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 21, 1839.—3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON the 8th day of next month (March) I will offer for sale, on the premises where I now live, all

MY PERSONAL PROPERTY,

without reserve, consisting in part of the following:

7 head of first-rate Horses, consisting of Work Horses, saddle Horses, and Brood Mares,
35 head of Hogs,
A lot of Stock Cattle,
4 good Milch Cows,
1 Farm Wagon, with 6 sets of Gears,
Ploughs, Harrows, &c.
4 sets of Plough Harness,
1 Wind Mill, 1 Sleigh,
60 acres of grain in the Ground,
A quantity of Rye, Oats and Corn,
All my Household and Kitchen Furniture, among which, is
A first-rate Mahogany Secretary,
1 eight day Clock,
Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, &c.
And a number of other articles, usually kept on a farm, not necessary to mention

☞ A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of $5 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. For all sums under $5, the cash will be required.

No property to be removed until the terms of the sale are complied with.

H. H. SWEARINGEN.

Near Shepherdstown, Feb. 21, 1839.

Corn, Rye, &c.

400 bushels Old Corn,
200 do Rye,
A few do. Clover Seed,
A good light Carriage, with Harness, for one or two horses, for sale by

SAM'L McPHERSON,
Near D. W. MacPherson's Mill.

Feb. 21, 1839.—3t.

Potters Ware.

JUST received a large supply of Earthen Crocks, of all sizes.

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

Feb. 21, 1839.

Public Sale of

REAL ESTATE.

IN the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson county, November 26th, 1838.

Thomas Timberlake, and others, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Samuel J. C. Davenport and others, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

IT being represented to the Court that the persons appointed by the decree made in that cause on the 19th day of June, 1838, have declined acting as such, and that the terms on which the sale therein authorized were directed to be made, may be so changed as to render such sale more beneficial to the infant defendants, than if it should be made upon the terms therein designated, by consent of parties by their counsel, this cause came on again to be heard this 26th day of November, 1838, upon the papers formerly read, and the said decree of the 19th of June, 1838, and was argued by counsel—upon consideration whereof, the Court doth adjudge, order and decree, that James G. Ficklin be, and he is hereby, appointed a Commissioner to make sale in fee simple of the land descended from the late Benjamin Davenport, dec'd, mentioned in the bill and papers of this cause, and to convey the same, after his proceedings under this decree shall have been confirmed by this Court, to the purchaser thereof. The terms of said sale shall be one-third of the purchase money in cash, one-sixth thereof payable in twelve months, and one-sixth in two years from the day of sale, each bearing interest from the day of sale, which interest shall be payable annually—and the residue, being one-third (the interest on which the widow of the said Benjamin hath agreed to receive in lieu of her dower in the said land) is to remain in the hands of the purchaser, until after the death of Elizabeth S. Davenport, the widow aforesaid, and to be paid by the said purchaser, or his heirs, in twelve months, and one-half, the residue thereof, in two years from the time of her death—provided that if the said widow should happen to die within two years from the day of the said sale, in such event the said purchaser shall then pay the said last mentioned third of the purchase money, one-half thereof at the expiration of three years from the day of sale, and the remaining half thereof in four years from the day of said sale. This last third, directed to be left in the hands of the said purchaser as aforesaid, shall also bear interest from the day of sale, which interest shall by him be paid at the end of every year from the day of said sale, to the said Mrs. Elizabeth S. Davenport, so long as she shall live, and after her death to the said Commissioner, or to such other person or persons as the Court may appoint to receive the same. The deferred payments and the interest which may accrue thereon, shall be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, and by a deed of trust upon the said land, to be executed by the purchaser to the said Commissioner for the use and benefit of the several defendants in the cause. At least four weeks' notice of the time, place, and terms of said sale, shall be given in the Charlestown Free Press, and in some newspaper published in Winchester, Virginia, before any sale shall be made under this decree. The said Commissioner is also directed to make a report of his proceedings under this decree, in order that the same may be passed on by this Court, and that such further order may be made herein as the Court may deem proper, and no contract of sale made by him shall be held complete until the same shall have been confirmed by this Court—and if the said report shall be confirmed, it shall also be the duty of the said Commissioner to collect the purchase money of the said land, as it shall become due and payable, and also the interest which shall accrue thereon, (excepting that part of the interest paid directly to the said Mrs. Elizabeth S. Davenport, as aforesaid,) as the said interest shall become due and payable, and to pay the same into Court, to be vested, applied, and disposed of according to the future order of the Court, unless the Court shall hereafter otherwise direct. And six months are allowed the said

THE FREE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS

PER ANNUM,

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

ADVERTISING.

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

JOHN B. PACKETT

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he has bought the entire STOCK OF GOODS of Mr. Joseph M. Brown, and will sell them at reduced prices.

Charlestown, Feb. 7, 1839.

John B. Packett

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has just received a large assortment of GROCERIES, &c. which he will sell low for cash or to punctual customers on credit.

Feb. 14, 1839.

John B. Packett

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of GOODS—and wishing to reduce his stock by Spring, will sell them lower than they can be bought in this or any other country town.

He will at all times give the highest prices in Goods for Wool, Rags, Butter and Eggs, and all kinds of Country Produce.

Charlestown, Feb. 14, 1839.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber would announce to his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has received and is now opening, his New Year's purchase of

GOODS,

Which makes his assortment complete. He has a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings—new style full, plain and plaid Linseys; Whitney, Rose and other Blankets, from 12-4 down to the smallest size; Boots, Shoes, and Caps for men and boys. Fancy Articles; plain and figured Silks, Muslin-de Lanes, Challoys, French Lawns, figured, colored, black and white Satins, Gloves, Hosiery, and Handkerchiefs; Fancy Calicoes of very superior quality; Challey patterns entirely of a new style; Victoria Prints, London do. just received from the steamer Royal William; new style Spring Bonnets.

Fresh Groceries, Bar Iron, Steel, Nails, Hardware and Cutlery, Queensware, Glass and China; Paints, Oils, Leather, Harness of all kinds.

Also, on hand, a large supply of Mercer Potatoes from the State of Maine, well protected and in good order.

He would invite all to call, as he is determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. He would remark, that he will keep constantly on hand, such articles as will sell, or that are usually kept in an assorted Store.

RICHARD D. DORAN.

Harpers-Ferry, Feb 7, 1839.—tf.

Goods for Sale.

THE undersigned having determined to close their business at Leetown, will sell their entire Stock of

GOODS,

Embracing many articles usually kept in a country store, upon terms that cannot fail to suit any one who may feel a desire to engage in an enterprise of the kind. The stand is an old and established one—having been used for retailing Goods for the last ten or twelve years—and in point of local advantages it possesses as many, and probably more than any other country situation in the county.

Those knowing themselves to be indebted to the undersigned will please call at an early day and settle either by note or by payment. The latter would be greatly preferred.

T. C. & C. RUCK.

Leetown, Jefferson county, Va., February 14, 1839.

Domestics.

THE subscribers have on hand a large lot of brown and bleached Cottons and Cotton Osnaburg. Also, heavy Plaid Cotton for servants, which they can sell thirty-three per cent. cheaper than they will be sold for the ensuing Spring. Burlap and brown Linens of every kind, with a few new style Calicoes, Nett and Merino Scarfs, just received.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

Feb. 14, 1839.

DENTISTRY.

M. OVERFIELD respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public to his design to visit the counties of Frederick, Jefferson, Loudoun and Clarke, the following spring and summer, for the purpose of attending strictly to calls concerning the preservation of the Teeth.

Retail price of his public Treatise upon the Preservation of the Teeth, 25 cents per copy.

February 14, 1839.—3t.

Notice.

AS the subscriber purposes being in Jefferson about the 1st of March ensuing, he respectfully requests all those who have not lifted their notes, bearing date March, 1837, to come forward and pay the money into the hands of Mr. ABRAHAM SHUPAN, who has charge of the obligations, and is authorized to settle the accounts. And as my stay will be short, and as farther indulgence cannot be given, it is hoped that the

FELT.

DR. MERRITT has been induced to permit the public to have for one more season the services of this very celebrated and unsurpassed English Race Horse and Stallion, the conqueror of more than 300 race horses in England—winner of $15,000—winner of more cups in one season than it is recollected to have been done by any other horse—and in all his racing career lost only 4 races—recently selected by me in England, for his brilliant career on the turf, his fine bone and size, his exceedingly rich, fashionable, and running pedigree, and many other recommendations not often met with, is a remarkably rich and handsome bay horse, near sixteen hands high, with fine bone and action, great power and substance, excellent and clean limbs, and an uncommonly full careass. In blood, performance, and power as a Race Horse, he has no superior as a cross for our American mares, being of a family celebrated both for its speed and its game, and combining the best blood of all England—as Prunella, from whom are descended Waxy Pope, Whalebone, Whisker, and almost of others: young Giantes, from whom came Priam and Muley; and from Selim (the sire of Sultan, now covering at $250) own brother to Reubens, (the grand sire of Camarine,) and Castrel, (grand sire of Queen of Trumps, only winner of both Oaks and St. Leger,) and running back to Matchem's grand dam.

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

"FELT, foaled in 1826, was by Langar, (a first-rate runner all distances, and now a favorite stallion,) his dam, Stamp, (dam also of Fang, who with Langar cost $2,000,) Eclipse, Name, Flea, Spoon, and others,) own sister to Starch by Waxy Pope—her dam Miss Staveley, (a capital runner, all distances, and the dam also of Starch, Steel, and several other excellent racers,) was got by Shuttle out of a Dragon mare, (the dam of Staveley, the winner of the great St. Leger, Sligo, Hazelton, and other celebrated racers,) by Waxy, by Julius, (brother to Coriolus and Remembrancer,) by Waxy, by Giantes, (the best brood mare of her day, the dam of Sorcerer, Eleanor, Julia, Lydia, Cressida, dam of Priam, &c.) by Bussell—Giantess by Matchem. Langar is nearly the same blood with the celebrated Sultan, (now covering at $250,) being got by the same horses, their dams by own brothers. Langar is the sire of several first rates. Eleanor, the best mare of her day, and the only winner of both Derby and Oaks, dam of Muley, g. d. of Doncaster, Margrave and Leviathan. Waxy Pope was by Waxy; his dam, Prunella, (dam also of Penelope, Parasol, Pelisse, Podargus, Pioneer, Pledge, Pawn, Piquet, Prudence, Pope Joan, all excellent,) by Highflyer; Waxy Pope, called also Lord Sligo's Waxy, was not only winner of the Derby, but first as a runner and stallion in his day. Felt, at four years old, won seven races out of nine starts, being best short distances, and winning the extraordinary number of five cups, which I do not recollect to have been done by any other horse—he beat many capital runners, among them, Bolivar, Robin Hood, Clorinda, Frederick, (winner of the Derby,) Stofforth, Retriever, Lawnsleevers, Perseverance, Dr. Faustus, (21 times winner,) Halston, (22 times winner,) Terror, (17 times winner,) Mona's Pride, Cistercian, Guido, &c. To very many of these horses he gave weight, was a fashionable courser, and generally made play, relying on his great stoutness and game.

Extracts from authentic English Registers, and other sources.

"FELT started this year nine times, and won seven important races, five of which were Gold Cups, and one second in the eighth race, being beat by a head, and beating the winner three or four times on other occasions. He won in cups and stakes $15,000, and lost in all his racing career, only four times—a most extraordinary and splendid performance, especially when it is considered that he frequently carried heavy extra weight."

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

"Having this year recruited his stable with Lord Worcester's Felt, his Lordship has been a gallant winner—having with this horse carried off both the great Tradesman's Cups at Chester and Liverpool; and a cup or two elsewhere; I wish he had another to two in his stable like Felt." "That Felt is a fast rate one, will not, I fancy, be denied by any one"—pp. 66, 235. "He beat more than 300 horses."

"Felt's career on the turf was so brilliant in England, that it caused his sire, Langar, (a capital four mile horse) to be brought from Ireland to England, where he is now one of her best and most popular stallions. The last season he had 24 winning colts, that won 52 races, and among them was Ellis, perhaps the best colt of this year, who won the great St. Leger, and many other races. Langar is now covering mares by a discription at about $125, and making full seasons too. Felt is very like his sire in form, action and marks, but is a good bay, while Langar is a chestnut. Langar is descended from the same stock as Priam, they being out of half sisters. Felt covered in 1836 about one hundred mares at $60 season and 100 to insure; among them the celebrated Clara Fisher, Lady Lagrange, Gray Gill, Imported Primula, imported Zillah, imported Scheme, full sister to Ohio, and many other fine mares."

A. T. B. MERRITT.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Merritt, dated May 8, 1837.

"*I now predict* that in a few years Felt will be one of the best stallions in America. I am sure, from the appearance of Felt's colts here and in England, no horse can boast of a better or more promising progeny. They will be, in my opinion, very distinguished on the turf and under the saddle—yes, every where. The colts of the imported horses are winning all our stakes in the best possible style and manner. Out of 40 races in which the imported horses' colts have started, they have won 9 races, and lost for the unheard running of a colt, would have won the other race. There were 29 or 30 subscribers to the Petersburg stakes—of these there were 8 or 9 by our horses—the rest (20 or upwards) by American Stallions. The colts by our horses run 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th in the race, won at 4 heats, track very heavy, and time good each heat. It is all used by all parties to be the best race ever made over the course. There were 12 subscribers to the other stake at New Market—4 by our horses and 8 by others, won at 2 heats by Major Huffey's colt (by an imported horse) in 1m. 53s. and 1m. 52s. respectively. The colts by imported horses, run in the large stakes at Lexington, (last entrance,) were placed 1st, 2d and 3d in the race—there were as many or more entries than colts by imported horses. At Richfield they won 3 stakes in first rate time and style—*winning* in 2 of them in 1m. and 52s. and imported colts contending for 4 of the stakes. At Louisville, imported horses, run in the large stakes at Louisville