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Virginia Free Press.

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

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

VOL. 31. THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1839. NO. 52.

...ERS' PILLS.

...e and increasing popularity of ...is another proof of the infalli... ...dage, that "truth is powerful ...". Other pills are only puffed, ...are purchased and praised and ...until the demand for them has be... ...vented.

...ould impress this fact upon the ... Pills are not a quack medicine, ...compound of simples, which has ... of many years intense applica... ...tion in which he was regularly ... It is as popular with the regular ...the people at large.

...any peculiar virtues of the Vege... ...hat while very powerful in their ... particularly mild and gentle in ... Unlike the generality of medi... ...plication is never attended with ...ing.

...luable Pills are now regarded by ...e had an opportunity to decide ...its, as an inestimable public bless...

...exception, in age or country, no ...spread with such rapidity, and gi... ...eral satisfaction.

...Jos. Priestly Peters, M.D., No. ...street, New York. (Each box con... ...Price 50 cents.

...alogue of Reasons
FOR USING
...Celebrated Vegetable Pills.

...e they are exceedingly popular, ...them to be exceedingly good. ...e they are composed of simples ...e power to do good in an immense ...ses, without possessing the means...

...e they are not a quack medicine, ...made his profession the study of ...

...se they are not unpleasant to take, ...g to retain, while they are most ...perate.

...se they are recommended as a ...dicine by the regular faculty. ...s by keeping the system in a natu... ...action, they cure almost every dis... ...he human frame is liable to. ...se they are cheap and portable, ...in all their virtues in full vigor, in ...and for any length of time. ...se, notwithstanding their simplicity ...they are one of the speediest pur... ...ines which has yet been discovered. ...se they are an unfailing remedy ...g a good appetite. ...ause in cases of spleen or despon... ...air healthy influence on the excited ...body, they have a most happy ef... ...ming and invigorating the mind. ...ause they effect their cures without ...endants of other pills, sickness and ...

...uses as well as being an unrivalled ...e general system, they are a sove... ...for sick headache. ...ause they differ from the majority ...s in the fact that the more they are ...ore they are approved. ...ause, as their application produces ...in the system, they may be taken ...ducing any hindrance to business or ...rsuits of every day life. ...ause—and this fact is of the utmost ...—ladies in a certain situation may ...not more than two or three at a ...rt) without in the slightest degree ...e hazard of abortion. Were the ...Peters' inestimable Pills, confined to ...le end alone, it would give them a ...vantage over the medicines of all com... ...in no cases is there more danger to ...ded, or for which so few remedies ...discovered, as the one referred to. ...d lastly, because they are acknow... ...be an almost infallible remedy for ...er, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Li... ...aints, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, ...n, Enlargement of Spleen, Lowness ...Cholic, Heartburn, Nausea, Disten... ...Stomach and Bowels, Flatulence, ...ostiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotch... ...w Complexion, and in all cases of ...the Bowels, where a mild but effec... ...ne may be requisite. ...the general voice of the community ...d Peters' Vegetable Pills are one of ...t discoveries of modern days, and al... ...nrivalled as a general soother of ...bo...ous.

...s and their Destructive Nostrums.

...ed testimony of Physicians, through... ...ited States, has fully proved the fact ...ERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are the ...Vegetable Pills which stand the test ...ion—hence the proprietor would most ...rge them to the notice of those who ...in the habit of using as cathartics or ...the destructive and irritating Quack ...nerally advertised, and which are at ...ow consumers of the vital functions ...ous agents, even to the most hale.— ...ost of them produce a purgative effect, ...mes transient relief, but in most cases ...the digestive organs, and an habitual ...them must terminate in confirmed ...

...s, that cathartic and aperient medicines ...required, but the nicest discrimination ...ays be observed in the selection, and ...one nothing injurious can result from ...

...uce this much desired result, Dr. Pe... ...ade it his study for several years, and ...d to say he has at length succeeded, ...his expectations. The object of his ...supersede the necessity of a frequent ...o injurious purgatives, and to offer a ...

...ed Vegetable Pills are for sale by ...J. H. STRAITH, Charlestown. ...S HIGGINS, Shepherdstown. ...T. COOKUS, do. ...STEPHENSON & F. BECKHAM, ...Successors of Dr. Hays.) Harpers-Ferry. ...DORSEY, Druggist, Martinsburg. ...1838—1y.

...commended by the Medical FACULTY.

...ardo Howard's Select MEDICINES.

...RD'S Improved Compound Fluid Ex... ...of Sarsaparilla, for the cure of Scro... ...ngs' Evil, Chronic Rheumatism, Sy... ...and Mercurial Disease, White Swell... ...ilitic Eruptions of the Skin, Ulcerous ...ns in the Bones, General Debility, and ...s requiring the aid of alterative Me...

...'s Compound Fluid Extract of Buchery ...A. of Chronic Gonorrhœa, Obstruc... ...rine, Gleets of long standing, Diseases ...der, Urethra, &c. ...

...'s Compound Kreosote Tooth Wash and ...s, for arresting and preventing decay ...and for diseases of the Gums—agreea... ...leasant remedies for preserving them ...hy condition. ...'s Kreosote Tooth Ache Drops, warrant... ...for Tooth Ache. ...'s Vermifuge, a safe and effectual Worm ...Medicine. ...ese Medicines are prepared according ...est improvements in Pharmacy, and ...ired much reputation, and the confi... ...many Physicians in various parts of our ...Physicians and others requiring their ...vited to give them a trial. ...d only at my Pharmacy, Washington ...FLODOARDO HOWARD.

...sale by STEPHENSON & BECKHAM, ...Successors of Dr. Hays, Harpers-Ferry. ...1838—5m

...CHLESS SANATIVE.

...LICKPS MATCHLESS SA... ...TIVE, a certain cure for CON... ...N and Affections of the Lungs, and is ...the sick generally. This Medicine is ...

...NUEL THOMAS, Halltown, ...S. & C. W. AISQUITH, Charlestown. ...1838. Agents.

Here is something inexpressibly tender. It is addressed by a wife to a desponding husband.

WEDDED LOVE.

Come, rouse thee, dearest!—'tis not well
To let the spirit brood
Thus darkly o'er the cares that swell
Life's current to a flood,
As brooks, and streams, rivers, all,
Increase the gulf in which they fall.
Such thoughts, by gathering up the rills
Of lesser griefs, spread real ills
And with their gloomy shades conceal
The landmarks hope would else reveal.
Come rouse thee now!—I know thy mind,
And would its strength awaken;
Proud, gifted, noble, ardent, kind—
Strange thou should'st be thus shaken!
But rouse afresh each energy,
And be what Heaven intended thee;
Throw from thy thoughts this wearying weight
And prove the spirit worth it.
The angry storms of earthly woe
Full well I know the generous soul
Which warms thee into life:
Each spring which can its powers control,
Familiar to thy wife:
For deem'st thou she could stoop to bind
Her fate unto a common mind?
The eagle-like ambition, nursed
From childhood in her heart, had first
Consumed with its Promethean flame
The shrine, that sank her so to shame.
Then rouse thee, dearest! from the dream
That fetters now thy powers;
Shake off this gloom—Hope sheds a beam
To gild each cloud which lowers;
And though at present seems so far
The wished-for goal, a guiding star
With peaceful ray would light thee on,
Until its utmost bounds be won;
That quenchless ray, thou'lt ever prove,
Is fond, undying, wedded love!

Deferred Items.

Some paupers were landed lately at New York from a British vessel, who, it appears, were sent to this country with the express intention of ridding the poor house at Edinburgh of the expense of their maintenance. In the course of the examination of the case before the Mayor of New York, the consignees of the vessel became so thoroughly convinced that such was the fact, that they pledged themselves to take all these paupers back to Europe, and pay the city whatever expense it has been put to in relation to them.

Abolitionists.—The female abolitionists in Haverhill (Mass.) passed at a late meeting, the following resolution:—"that we, as abolitionists, use our influence in having our colored friends seated promiscuously in all our congregations; and that as long as our churches are disgraced with side seats and corners set apart for them, we will, as much as possible, take our seats with them."

American Locomotive Engines.—We learn that the eleven locomotive engines for which Mr. Wm. Norris, Jr. has received orders to furnish to the Gloucester and Birmingham, (England,) Rail Road will cost $85,000. The United States Gazette says that seven locomotives have been ordered of the same gentleman, for Austria.

The Augusburg Gazette speaks in high terms of praise of the performance of one of Mr. Norris's locomotives, ordered of him and forwarded to Germany.

CHART OF HEALTH.—*Love.*—A complaint of the heart growing out of an inordinate longing after something difficult to obtain. It attacks persons of both sexes, generally between the ages of fifteen and thirty; some have been known to have it at the age of sixty.

Symptoms.—Absence of mind; giving things wrong names; calling tears nectar, and sighs zephyrs; a fondness for poetry and music; gazing on the moon and stars, loss of appetite; neglect of business; loathing for all things—save one; blood-shot eyes and constant desire to sigh.

Effects.—A strong heart-burn; pulse high; stupidly eloquent eyes; sleepless [illegible] imagination bright—[illegible] winged cupids; and buttered peas; and then again oceans of despair, racks, torments, and pistols.

Cure.—Get married.

CARELESSNESS.—A loafer who had got his Christmas load on, fetched up against the side of a house which had been newly painted. Shoving himself clear by a vigorous effort, he took one glimpse at his shoulder, another at the house, a third at his hands, and exclaimed, "Well, that's a darn'd careless trick in whoever painted that house, to leave it standing out all night for people to run against!"

N. Orleans Pic.

A beggar boy having asked alms of a gentleman, was told that he would give him something when he came back.—The boy replied that the gentleman would be surprised if he knew how much he lost by giving credit that way.

Mathematical Interrogatories.—If the apple which William Tell shot from the head of his son gave liberty to Switzerland, how many bushels of the same size would it have taken to make a barrel of cider from the same orchard? If a two year old puppy was to hallo as loud as a common size calf, when struck a gentle taran the head—how loud would a dog six years old hallo, when struck half as hard? If sixteen yards of tape cost one dollar and twenty-five cents, how many bushels of potatoes would it take, for a Barbacue? If four hundred subscribers were to pay in advance every year, for a good newspaper, how long would it take twelve men to build a railroad eight miles in length? Supposing ten men put up four good houses in every year, in what time could four men pull them down?—If a bushel of huckleberries cost $4 50 cents, how long would a man have to board at a tavern to increase his bill $24 50 cents? If a pole four feet high, made a shadow sixteen feet long, what would be the probable distance from the 4th of July to Cape Cod? Suppose a middle grown ball was to kick a man across the Mississippi, how many calves could kick him back?

The following appeared in the Free Press a short time since. To oblige an esteemed Correspondent, who thinks the article should be published "once a month," we again insert it.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editors of the Free Press:

GENTLEMEN—In the last "Cultivator" will be found the following sentiments, which I should be pleased to see in your paper. L. W. S.

CASIMIR PERIER, on being called an "aristocrat," and one of the privileged classes, replied—"My only aristocracy is the superiority which industry, frugality, perseverance, and intelligence will always insure to every man in a free state of society. I belong only to those privileged classes to which you may all belong [illegible] wealth is our own; we have made it.—Our ease is our own; we have gained it by the sweat of our brows, or by the labour of our minds. Our position in society is not conferred upon us, but purchased by ourselves, with our own intellect, application, zeal, patience, and industry. If you remain inferior to us, it is because you have not the intellect or industry, the zeal or the sobriety, the patience or the application necessary to your advancement. This is not our fault, but your own. You wish to become rich, as some do to become wise; but there is no royal road to wealth any more than there is to knowledge. You sigh for the ease and repose of wealth; but you are not willing to do that which is necessary to procure them. The husbandman who will not till his ground, shall reap nothing but thistles and briers. You think the commodities in human society are useless and misdirected, if you do not become wealthy and powerful by the changes; but what right have you to expect, you idlers and drones in the hive, you shall always be fed on the honey and sweets of life? What right have you, who do nothing for yourselves, your families, or your country, to imagine that you will be selected by them for their favour, their confidence, their rewards? I am not an aristocrat in that sense of the term in which it may be applied in absolute government or under imperial rule: but if, by an aristocrat, you mean a man who has earned his promotion by his industry—O, then, indeed, I am an aristocrat; and please God I may always remain so. The distinctions in human society displease you, because you have not the talent or industry to amend your own position. You are too idle to labor, and too proud to beg: but I will endeavor to take care that you do not rob me. I throw back, then, with indignation and resentment, the charge which is made. I have been selected by my fellow-citizens, and by my King, as one of their representatives; and by the blessing of God, I will represent them.

[*Blackwood.*

THE TRIAL.

BY SAM SLICK.

What's on the carpet to-day? says I to a blue nose, what's goin' on here? Why, said he, they are goin' to try a Yankee.—What for? says I. Steelin' says he. A Yankee, says I to myself; well, that's strange too; that beats me any how; I never heard tell of a Yankee bein' such a born fool as to steel. If the feller has been such a ravin' distracted goney, I hope they will hang him, the varmint, that's a fact. It's mostly them thick skulled, wrong headed, cursed stupid fools the British that do that are; they ain't bro't up well, and haven't got no education; but our folks know better; the've been better larned than to do the like o' that—they can get most any thing they want by gettin' on the right eend in a bargain; they do manage beautiful in trade, slight of hand, a loan, a failin', a speckelation, swap, thimble-rig, or some how or another in the regular way within the laws; but as for steelin'—never—I don't believe a Yankee. No, things I, he can't be an American bred and born, for we are too enlightened for that, by a long chalk. We have a great respect for the laws, squire, we've been bred to that, and always uphold the dignity of the law. I recollect once that some of our young citizens away above Montgomery got into a flareup with a party of boatmen that lives on the Mississippi; a desperate row it was, too, and three of the Kentuckians were killed as dead as herring. Well, they were hard up for it afore Judge Cotton. He was one of our revolutionary heroes, a stern, hard featured old man, quite a Cato—and he did curry 'em down with a heavy hand, you may depend; he had no mercy on 'em. There he sot with his hat on, a cegar in his mouth, his arms folded, and his feet over the rail, lookin' as sour as an onripe lemon. Bring up them culprits, said he; and when they were bro't up, he told 'em it was scandalous, and only fit for English and ignorant foreigners [illegible] cans. You are a disgrace, said he, to our great nation, and I hope I shall never hear the like of it agin. If you do, I'll put you on your trial as sure as you are born; I hope I may be skinned alive by wild cats, if I don't. Well, they did'nt like this kind of talk at all, so that night away they goes to the judges house to teach him a thing or two, with a cowskin, and kicked up a duce of a row, and what do you think the neighbors did? Why, they just walked in, seized the ring leaders and lynched them in less than ten minutes, on one of the linden trees afore the judge's door.

They said that the law must be vindicated—and that courts must be upheld by all quiet, orderly people, for a terror of evil doers. The law must take its course. No, thinks I, he cant be a Yankee—if he was, and had wanted an article, he would have done him out of it, p'r'aps in trade, bein' too experienced a man of business for him; but steal it, never, never—I don't believe it I vow. Well, I walked into the court house, and there was a great crowd of folks there, a jabberin' and a talkin' away like any thing (for blue nose needn't turn his back on any one for talkin'—the critter is all tongue like an old horse)—presently in come one or two young lawyers, in a dreadful hurry, with great piles of books under their arms with white leather covers, and great bundles of paper tied with red tape, and put 'em down on the table before 'em, lookin' very big with the quantity of larnin' they carried; thinks I, young shavers, if you had more of that in your heads and less under your arms, you would have the use of your hands to play with your thumbs, when you had nothin' to do. Then came in one or two old lawyers, and sot down, and nodded here and there, some of the upper crusts o' the country, and then shook hands amazin' hearty with the young lawyers, and the young lawyers larfed, and the old ones larfed, and they all nodded, their heads ever so fast for a [illegible]

But I was goin' to tell you bout the trial. Well, when I looked to the prisoner, sure enough I seed he was one of our citizens, one 'Expected Throne,' of our town, an endless villain, that had been two or three times in the State prison. The case was a very plain one. Captain Bill Slocum produced a watch, which he said was his'n; he said he went out arter dinner leavin' his watch hangin' up over the mantel piece and when he returned to tea it was gone, and that it was found in Expected Throne's possession. Long before the evidence was gone through, I seed he was guilty, the villain. There is a sort of freemasonry in hypocrisy, squire you may depend. It has its signs and looks by which the brotherhood know each other; and as charity hopeth all things, and forgiveth all things, these appeals of the elect to each other from the lowest depth of wo, whether conveyed by the eye, the garb or the tongue, are seldom made in vain.

Expected had seen too much of the world, I estimate, not to know that. If he had his go to meetin dress and looks on this day to the jury, it's a pity. He had his hair combed down as straight as a horse's main; a little white cravat, nicely plaited and tied plain, garnished his neck, as a white towel does a dish of calves head—a standin up collar to his coat give it the true cut, and the gilt buttons covered with cloth eschewed the gaudy ornaments of sinful, carnal man. He looked as demure as a harlot at a christian—drew down the corners of his mouth, so as to contract the trumpet of his nose, and give the right base twang to his voice, and turned up the whites of his eyes, as if they had been in the habit of lookin in upon the inner man for self examination and reproach. Oh, he looked like a martyr; just like a man who would suffer death for conscience sake, and forgive his enemies with his dying breath.

Gentlemen of the jury, says Expected, I am a stranger and sojourner in this land, but I have many friends and receive much kindness, thanks to Divine Providence for all his goodness to me a sinner, and I don't make no doubt that though I be a stranger, his lordships honor will, under Providence, see justice done me. The last time I was to Capt. Billy's I seed his watch, and that it was out of order, and that I offered to clean it and repair it for him for nothing, free gratis—*that I cant prove.* But I'll tell you what *I can prove*, and its a privilege for which I desire to render thanks, that when that gentleman, the constable, came to me, and said he came about the watch; I said to him aright out at once, 'shes cleaned, says I, but wants regulating; if Captain Billy is in a hurry for her he can have her, but he had better leave her two or three days to get the right beat.' And never did I deny having it as a guilty man would have done. And, my lord, said he, and gentlemen of the jury, (and he turned up his ugly cantin mug full round to the box)—I trust I know too well the awful account I must one day give of the deeds done in the flesh, to peril my immortal soul for vain, sinful, idle toys; and he held up his hands to either [illegible] and looked as much like a sinner as one in a marble statue, and his lips kept a movin some time as if he was lost in inward prayer."

Well, the constable proved it word for word, and the judge said it did appear that there was some mistake; at all events it did NOT appear there was evidence of a felonious intent, and he was acquitted. As soon as it was over Expected comes to me in the corner, and says he, quite boldlike, Morain Slick—how do you do? And then, whispered in my ear, says he, didn't I do it pretty! cuss em—that's all. Let old Connecticut alone yet—she's too much for any on em, I know. The truth is, the moment I seed that cussed critter, the constable, comin, I seed his errand with half an eye, and had that are story ready tongued and grooved for him as quick as wink. Says I, I wish they had hanged you with all my heart; its such critters as you that lower the national character of our free and enlightened citizens, and decrade it in the eyes of foreigners. Who cares what they think, and as for these blue noses, they aint able to think. They aint got two ideas to bless themselves with—the stupid pumpkin headed, conceited blockheads! cuss me if they have. Well, says I, they aint such an enlightened people as we are, thats sartain, but that dont justify you a bit; you hadn't ought to have stolen that watch.—That was wrong, very wrong indeed.—You might have traded with him, and got it for half of sothin, or bought it and failed, as some of our smart merchants do, up the soft-horned British; or swapped it and forgot to give the exchange, or bought it and gave your note, and cut stick afore the note come due. There's a thousand ways of doin it honestly and legally, without resortin as foreigners do to steelin. We are a moral people—a religious, a highminded, and high spirited people; and can do any, and all the nations of the universal world out of any thing in the hundred of millions of clever shifts there are in trade; but as for steelin, I despise it; its a low, blackguard, dirty mean action; and I must say youre a disgrace to our nation. *An American citizen never steals, he only gains advantage.*

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House of Representatives,—Mr. Johnson of Md., from the select committee on the subject of a national foundry for cannon, reported a bill for that object, which was read twice, and made the order of the day for to-morrow. The report contains much valuable and statistical information, and an able argument in favor of the project.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Messrs. Webster, of Mass., Cuthbert, of Geo. and Sevier, of Ark., were in their [illegible]

The resolutions from North Carolina, offered by Mr. Brown, and giving instruction to Messrs. Brown and Strange, excited a long and angry discussion in which the N. Carolina Senators took part. Mr. Strange made a speech in defence of his position, and Mr. Brown in defence of his—each Senator taking occasion to remark, that he did not consider the resolutions as instructions, and to discuss the merits of the public question involved in the resolutions.

Mr. Clay, of Ky. took occasion to rejoin to the last part of their remarks, and to defend North Carolina from what the Senators called a fraud upon instructions, and to other severe remarks disrespectful to the Legislature of North Carolina.

The rejoinder of Mr. Clay called forth replies from the North Carolina Senators, especially from Mr. Brown, who spoke of Mr. Clay in a manner that caused a good deal of excitement in the Senate Chamber. He reminded Mr. Clay of the American System, and said that it had done more to shake the pillars of the American Union than any thing else that had been done in the Republic. He twitted Mr. Clay also of having been three times the defeated candidate of the "Federal Whigs" who, he said, advocated principles so much more ultra than those adopted by the old Federalsists, that they would have scouted them. Not satisfied with this, Mr. Brown concluded by classing Mr. Clay with the Abolitionists.

Mr. Clay rejoined in a manner more bland, and in language as courteous as could be used—freeing himself entirely from all excitement, and defending himself with great dignity. He would not notice his personal allusions, and contented himself with giving the reasons for defending North Carolana from the aspersions uttered against her by the Senators from that State.

After the disposition of this question, by laying the resolutions from North Carolina on the table, and ordering the printing of the same, the Senate went again into the consideration of the bill for reducing the price of the Public Lands.

Mr. Morris was entitled to the flbor, and spoke at length.

In the House of Representatives,—Mr. Sherrod Williams, of Ky., presented a set of resolutions, which were rejected as disrespectful to the House—declaring among other things, that members of Congress were sent here to work and not to make long speeches—and declaring further, that if members were not more inclined to work than to talk, the House ought to adjourn, and members to return to their constituents. The yeas and nays were ordered upon the resolutions, and the vote stood ayes 67, noes 93.

Mr. Adams introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That as the powers of this House are conferred by the Constitution, no resolution of this House can add to them or detract from them.

[Congressional Proceedings continued on next page.]

MAC-IVOR CELEBRATION.

At a meeting of the Independent Mac-Ivor Clan of Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 12th, 1839, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to Brothers Smith and Garry, for their appropriate and instructive Addresses, delivered at our late celebration, and that the Chieftain appoint a committee of brethren to request copies of the same for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to Brother M. Kreps, and to the Amateur Band, for their kind and sufficiently services on the occasion.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Trustees of the Free Church, for the use of the same.

Resolved, That these resolutions, with the proceedings of the 10th, be sent to the editors of the Virginia Free Press, and that the Editors of that journal be requested to publish the same.

HARPERS-FERRY, JAN. 15, 1839.

Brethren:

Having been appointed a committee by the Independent Mac Ivor Clan, to request of you, for publication, copies of the appropriate and instructive Addresses delivered by you at our second Anniversary celebration, we beg leave to tell our sentiments of thanks for the satisfactory manner in which you discharged your duties on the occasion, and [illegible]

Yours in F. M. V. C.

ALEXANDER R. MILTON,
MICHAEL GALLAHER,
S. BRUCE SOUTHERLAND,
JAMES R. HAYMAN,
BUSHROD S. PINE.

To Wm. S. Smith, O. and Dr. James Garry, Chieftain of the I. M. I. C.

HARPERS-FERRY, JAN. 15, 1839.

Brethren:

I have received your note requesting for publication a copy of the address which I had the honour of delivering to the Clan, on our second Anniversary; and, in reply, I would beg leave to say, that my remarks were written in haste, and, under circumstances, not at all calculated for the production of matter which would prove interesting to the public. For these reasons, I hope you will excuse me for declining to comply with your request.

For the kind and flattering manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the wish of the Society, I tender you my warmest thanks, and assure you that nothing will afford me greater pleasure, than to co-operate with the Society and yourselves in the advancement of every measure that will have for its object the promotion of the cause of Friendship, Morality, Virtue and Chatity.

I remain your friend and brother in F. M. V. C.

JAMES GARRY.

To Alexander R. Milton, Michael Gallaher, S. B. Southerland, James R. Hayman and B. S. Pine, committee.

HARPERS-FERRY, JAN. 15, 1839.

Brethren:

Your note containing a request of the Clan of Mac-Ivor, to furnish them with a copy of the Address I had the pleasure of delivering on the 10th instant, is now before me. It has been a rule in our Society to consider every fulfilment of the Orator's duty as the property of the Institution. This custom has been sanctioned by all my predecessors in the Orator's Chair—and approving of the course pursued by them generally, I do not feel at liberty to dissent in this particular. Herewith you will receive a copy of the solicited document.

With esteem, yours very affectionately,

W. S. SMITH.

To Brothers Milton, Gallaher, Southerland and others, Committee, &c.

ADDRESS.

In conformance with your united wishes I have risen, for the purpose of making a few remarks in relation to the Society of which we are members, and if possible to redeem it from many very grave, though false and unjust charges, alleged against it. And at the same time, by the kind indulgence of this enlightened audience, I will endeavour to expatiate briefly upon the principles by which we profess to be governed, and the relative duties we are morally bound as members of the Independent Mac-Ivor Clan to exercise towards each other. Which, together with our utility, shall constitute the different propositions to which I would most respectfully invite your kind attention, and submit to your deliberate consideration.

Brethren, allow me before entering upon the discussion of the different points noticed, to congratulate you upon the present condition and future prospects of our Association. Although an increase of numbers is not at present a source of congratulation, yet there are others of a more important character, which should to-day cause the heart of every member to expand in grateful adoration to Him that holdeth in his hands the destinies of each and all of us, and not us only, but of the whole human race. When I cast my eyes, Brethren, upon each familiar face, and suffer my mind to take a retrospective flight to the time of our organization at Harpers-Ferry, and consider that we are called to celebrate our second anniversary, it is a reflection of a truly pleasing character, that of our little band of Brothers, though some have given us the parting hand, and have gone to seek in the fertile valleys of the West a home more congenial to their wishes, but that none have been called through the providence of an All-Wise God to sink beneath the paralizing hand of death, and go to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." And to-day, Brethren, let us renew our vows to Almighty God, and in deep sincerity of heart, and fervency of mind, return our unfeigned thanks for the protecting care, and solicit a continuation of those blessings so essentially requisite to our future happiness, prosperity and ultimate usefulness.

With these preliminary remarks, I will proceed to the consideration of my first proposition, in reference to allegations made against us, destitute of foundation or truth. Like other Societies of similar character, we have been persecuted upon the ground of *secrecy*. Let us examine this charge a few moments, and see if there is any just grounds upon which its advocates can predicate an argument.—This is a land of Liberty. From the snow-capped mountains to the fertile valleys the sun of liberty diffuses its benign and cheering rays, which causes the heart of the peasant to commingle with those in power, and exclaim—"All hail Columbia, land of the brave and free!" Thy institutions are in accordance with that sacred charter of your liberties, framed by those who combined with the wisdom of Sages, the virtues of Statesmen, and the philosophic energies of minds intent upon emancipation, not only from Colonial obligations, or corporeal slavery, but mental tyranny, and religious [illegible] by expressly declaring in words that shook Europe with amazement, and filled the whole world with the most profound astonishment—"That all men are created equal, and endowed by nature with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Congregating in those three every blessing requisite to the enjoyment of our political liberty, and religious opinions, our Society comes more specially under the latter annunciation, viz: the pursuit of happiness. This is more or less an object of every child of Adam—the constitution of men being so various, inclination leads them to seek happiness in the pursuit of different professions. We have united as a band of Brothers, and conceive that in the mutual assistance and edification of each other, we can conduce to the happiness of all, by the inculcation of precepts drawn from the philosophy of nature, and raising the gloom of ignorance to flee before the effulgent beams of intellectual science. [illegible] ting the principles of "Friendship, Morality, Virtue and Charity." And we have thought it expedient for purposes of a truly laudable character, to keep our proceedings private, or open only to the sincere inquirer after Truth—but some whose curiosity has led them to pry into our rights and ceremonies, but unwilling to pay the small pittance demanded for the purpose of supplying the wants of the Society, and finding that they could not steal into the fold, have in their fertile imaginations conjured up something hideous in the word secret; and as the rogue is apt to distrust every honest man, and think him upon an equality with himself, these individuals cry out, in the bitterness of disappointed curiosity, that our deeds are evil, and cannot bear the light—inferring that because their hearts when the door of the world is shut upon them can without compunction of soul prompt the commission of evil acts, that we with themselves leave our corrupt inclinations unbridled, and in secret commit deeds which cannot bear the light of investigation; thus setting aside this strict scriptural injunction, "judge not lest ye should be judged." This spirit is tolerated by different classes of the community, and to subserve different purposes; some make it the road to political preferment. Who that seeks to perpetuate the republican institutions of our country, and sustain them in the purity in which they were framed, will not lend his aid to the suppression of political Anti-Masonry?—the hobby upon which designing demagogues ride into our halls of legislation. Let us enquire, What Anti-Masonry is, and upon what foundation it rests? It is a fanaticism gotten up by disappointed spirits, calculated to set at defiance the laws of this government, and destroy the confidence reposed in our fellow-men, with regard to their moral honesty. But, Brethren, there is another class of the community, [illegible] tations, that I name with extreme reluctance; they are found standing in the sacred desk, and denominated the heralds of the cross. Let us consider this point a few moments; it has become customary for Ministers who profess to have been called to preach the Gospel of God, to take their stand as Watchmen upon the Walls of Zion, and leave the great commission given by the Eternal Son to hold out the lamp of salvation to fallen man, and in direct opposition to the hallowed precepts of the Book of Inspiration, stoop to abuse their fellow-men for the pursuit of christian virtues, of which they know nothing, and declare that which is in accordance with the standard of eternal truth, to be productive of evil. Fellow-Citizens, is this the spirit of that Religion taught from the reeking cross of Calvary? I think not, but have made it a settled maxim, when I see one of the above named characters, or in Scriptural language, "false teachers," disgorging their venom, the product of bigotry, against the promulgators of Virtue, Charity and Morality, and to give it a semblance of plausibility, draw around them the robe of sanctity, and screen their acts, beneath its ample folds, I am induced to exclaim in the language of Pollock, that they have

"Stole the livery of the court of Heaven,
To serve the devil in.
In virtue's guise devoured the Widow's house,
And eat the orphan's bread."

For, Clansmen, it is my candid opinion, that in the heart where bigotry predominates, the mild and genial influence of religion must wither, droop and die.—Bigotry is the bane of religion, and however you may quibble upon words, I give it no softer name; but if in the vocabulary of the English language, there is one more harsh, 'tis this, that intolerance is bigotry, and bigotry intolerance. Here with the French Martyr, I might appropriately exclaim, 'Oh Religion! what deeds of atrocity, are perpetrated in thy name!" In the name of the Cross of Christ, rivers of Christian blood have been caused to overflow. Amid the horrors of sectarian strife, millions have been deprived of the rights of freemen! Do you ask me for proof, look at the noble but oppressed sons of the Emerald Isle, and see there two-thirds of her people, until very recently, disqualified from the right of suffrage, or of holding any office, because of their religion. Do you startle? Are you astonished? Let me give you the language of one of her distinguished Orators, and he at the same time opposed in religious sentiments to those who were thus disqualified. "What," says Phillips, "What pretence has England for her interference in your religion? It was the religion of her most glorious era, it was the religion of her most ennobled patriots, it was the religion of wisdom that framed her constitution, it was the religion of valour that achieved it, and it would have been to this day the religion of her empire had it not been for the lawless lust of a murderous Adulturer. When her thousand sects were brandishing the broken fragments of christianity against each other, and Christ saw his garment, without a seam, a piece of patchwork for every moonlight marauder to gamble for, mine, when her Babel temple rocked at every breath blown against it by the caprice of her Priestleys or Paines, Ireland, proof against the menaces of her power, was proof against the impiety of her example. Alone, amid the ruins of solitude, her temples stood, rich in the virtues of her saints, and cemented by the blood of her martyrs." Taking this view of religious intolerance, should we be amazed that their persecutions extend to us, when with the blood of their fellow-believers, differing only in church government, they seek to pave their way to Heaven, and unfurl their bloody flag of extermination, on the very verge of the grave, that they may display it on the battlements of Heaven.

This calls me to notice my second proposition, the principles by which we profess to be governed. In this part of the subject we embrace many interesting reflections, in reference to that social intercourse which should invariably exist between the children of one family, and in the objects of our great Creator. Pope has truly said that the "proper study of mankind is man." In the nature of man there is combined such a contrariety of inclination and sentiment, that when we consider the formation of any bond short of that framed by infinity, which will have a tendency to concentrate their minds, and bring them to the consideration and propagation of the principles of virtue, we must come to the necessary conclusion that it must originate, and have its being in the essential qualities of virtue itself. Virtue is the grand pillar upon which the Independent Mac-Ivor Institution rests, and its object is to unite the interests of all men, and not only to create, but perpetuate and promulgate that social intercourse of which the human family is susceptible, but against which their corrupt inclinations are so materially averse. Yes, such is Mac-Ivorship! Such are its nature and fruits.—What a blessed Association! And we accomplish these by impressing upon the initiated the moral responsibility they are under to the great Maker of the Universe, and the duty as His intelligent creatures they owe to their fellow-men. Enjoining upon them with peculiar emphasis, not to be forgetful of the Widow and the Orphan; never to flee from the abode of wretchedness, or close their ears to the Widow's wail, or the Orphan's entreaties. Insensate indeed, must be that heart which will not melt at human woe; and selfish in the extreme, that disposition which refuses its mite to ameliorate suffering humanity. Clansmen, be not forgetful of those high and holy precepts taught by the laws and requisitions of our Order. Let them with due solemnity so interest your natures as to render your hearts the receptacle of those high and generous feelings which constitute the Christian and Philanthropist—for in some instances men revel in the luxuries philanthropy to sleep upon the altar of selfishness, while they spurn the door of the suffering widow, and behold her squallid offspring with not the necessaries to satisfy the craving appetite of nature, and not even examine their condition.—If any of you have done this, let reflection assume the sway, and reason resume its throne, and the slumbering sympathies of nature to-day be aroused, and if you have not which will cheer, alleviate or console, only let the tear of humanity fall, and the prayer of sincerity in behalf of the destitute ascend to Heaven.

If there is one of you, brethren, that has let this morbid apathy overcome the finer feelings of your nature, you are not worthy to wear the Mac-Ivor Tartan, or bear upon your breasts the insignia of brotherhood. Gaze upon our hallowed motto, and behold there every virtue which should constitute you Mac-Ivors—there see Charity, that resplendent orb, which burns upon the throne of the Eternal, and illuminates Heaven, disseminating its effulgent rays to man, cheering him amid the gloom and despondency of earthly care. Take charity from the bosom of God, and you rob Earth of her hope and Heaven of its glory; tear it from the bright constellation of Virtue, and you cast more than a midnight shade over all; take it from the breast of Man, and you leave all a chaos within, or only to be filled by the streams of pollution that flow from a degenerate world; take it from the Plan of Salvation, and you rob Christ of his divinity, and destroy the attractions which hang around his ever-to-be-revered Cross. Charity, in fine, is the most essential moral or christian virtue.—

"True Charity, a plant divinely nursed,
Fed by the love from which it rose at first,
Thrives against Hope, and in the rudest scene,
Storms but enliven its unfading green;
Exuberant is the shadow it supplies—
Its fruit on earth, its growth above the skies.
Such was the portrait an Apostle drew,
The bright original was one he knew,
Heaven held his hand, the likeness must be true."

Brethren, let us go on, amid the impending storm of persecution, and when its blighting influence shall fall upon us, if we have a feeling consciousness within that we have done our duty as members of this institution, our robes will be pure, and our enjoyment delightful, and our principles shall bloom with perennial verdure, amid the frowns of envy and the damning bigotry of sectarian menials.—Although we may not be called with Luther or Melancthon, amid the fire of this persecution, with reformation on our tongues, and the cross of Christ in our extended hands; or with Descartes, Malbranke and Locke, to search the profound depths of philosophy, to acquire that fame which shall extend to time's remotest bound; or with Napoleon, to scale the majestic Alps, and enter the Sanctum Sanctorum of God's earthly temple, and tear from the holy Altar the consecrated vases, to show the extent of his power and absolute dominion; though not one of us rise from that obscurity in which fate ordained us to move, yet in our day and generation, we may kindle the fires of consolation, virtue, and genius, upon the altar of poverty and wretchedness, that their light may illuminate not only the peasant's cot, [illegible] but the prince's palace, the receptacle of luxury. The Clan from which we derive our name has been denounced as a band of lawless robbers. Although I do not intend entering upon an elaborate defence of the ancient Scotch Clan, yet a passing remark is necessary. The denunciation betrays a want of historical information, for if we examine the records of Scotland, we find them characterised as a free, noble, and generous people, who not only resisted the encroachments of British tyranny, but preserved their [illegible] laws of Scotland, and when the inhabitants of the Lowlands suffered beneath the sword of a mercenary fo

principle which ennobles and dignifies human nature; a friendship based upon the professions of a candid mind, and having a legitimate connection with the other virtues of a similar character. Insincerity and doubt may attempt to tear the veil from the breast where this principle is fostered, and impress upon the credulity of some, that it is the result of a connection formed in the vicious propensities of man's degenerate nature.—

"From Friendship thus, that flower of heavenly seed,
The wise extract earth's most hybleau bliss;
So sung the Angels, (hear that Angel sing,)—
Angels from Friendship gather half their joy."

Clansmen, we have reared a structure, based upon the immutable rock of truth, which has had its origin in obscurity; amid the scoffs of pride and the frowns of enemies. But, gazing through the dark vista of ages to come, and at the same time tracing the rise and progress of other institutions, consecrated to the promotion of Virtue, it induces me to say to you, Go on! Live close to your principles, avoiding all things calculated to mar that united feeling which should exist among us.

"Yet know the time arrives, the dangerous time,
When all those virtues opening now so fair,
Transplanted to the world's tempestuous clime,
Must leave each passion's boisterous breath to bear."

For your encouragement, reflect that the promulgators of the Christian Religion were those who rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem; men of lowly birth, contending against the wisdom of the Jewish San Hedron. But, the principles taught by them have been disseminated through the world, dispelling the dungeon's gloom, and making the palace a paradise. And its promulgators have gone where "Seraphs gather immortality from life's fair tree, fast by the throne of God." Sixty-three years ago, thirteen dependent colonies, roused by oppression, unsheathed the sword of Liberty; and though ocean groaned beneath the warlike implements of their invaders, undaunted they stood, their leader a man of ordinary opportunities, they fought and conquered. And those thirteen colonial tributaries have expanded and become twenty-six flourishing States, containing millions of freemen, and governed by laws unrivalled in ancient or modern times. Thus you perceive that institutions of humble origin have become the models of greatness, while those cradled in nobility, and fanned into existence by the breezes of fame, such as the Jacobins of France, have sunk beneath the curse of their own corruption, and with their hellish motto, "Crush the wretch," meaning the Saviour, and their precepts of revolution and bloodshed have sunk into oblivion, bearing the utter detestation of all honorable souls. But, brethren, the principles of that obnoxious sect, though in a more polished state, now exist in our own country, with Philosophy as their motto, taking it as the rule of their life. Vain are the efforts of men to sustain that which is evil. And clansmen, if in after years our pure principles become corrupted or defiled, by the aspirations of one in search of preferment or fame, and this Institution be wielded as the means of acquiring it, that very moment it shall cease to be what it should have been, and the inevitable fate attendant upon deviation from principle and profession, must fall upon our Institution. Guard well the avenues leading to virtue, lest the polluting influence of vice should flow therein. View the state of all earthly things, they bear the mark of mutation's stamp. Though we should stand upon the parapet of fame, and revel in its momentary home, the next breath of capricious fate may cast us again in the depths of obscurity. The transitory existence of all created things, bear ample testimony to the facts I have uttered.

What remains of those nations which existed centuries ago? Where is Rome,

"The Niobe of Nations!"

Alas! the Mother of Republics has become a blank in creation. Where is Venice, the "City of the Sea?" Her magnificent beauties are as if they had never been. Where is Greece?

"But ah! 'tis living Greece no more!
Clime of the unforgotten brave,
Whose land from plain to mountain cave,
Was freedom's home, or glory's grave;
Shrine of the mighty! can it be,
That this is all remains of thee?"

Thebes, with her hundred gates, has crumbled into dust: Athens, with her splendours, which commanded the admiration of the gazing world, is trampled by the mindless Ottoman. The Spartans, [illegible] most warlike and virtuous, yet they gloried in their poverty, and advanced clearly the idea, that it not only tends to make man more daring, but more virtuous. If we consider the institutions of the different states of Greece generally, we find in their formation and administration, a more direct and efficient tendency to foster the yeomanry than any other class, in subservience to the laws thereof. Thus that equality which should exist universally among men, in all nations, was more clearly demonstrated in the administration of their laws, and the effect produced was not that collision in society which existed between the Plebians and Patricians of Rome, but the consequence was that the poor were respected equally with the rich, and in their mutual concurrence and respect. The stings and moral degradation, and political suppression attendant upon poverty, was obliterated, and they became the most active, prizing and enlightened and powerful yeomanry of the ancient world. While those that reposed in the luxury of their chairs, from whence emanated their laws and forms of government, subjecting the yeomanry to mere nominal beings, and scarcely conscious of their existence, except when war spread devastation and rapine upon their shores, they speedily sunk into effeminacy, inertness and ruin. Brethren, look at the yeomanry of our own fair land, degenerating daily, and the corruption of wealth obviously placing them in the same situation to which they were formerly subjected under the feudal law or aristocracy. Where is the shadow of republicanism, when the yeomanry of our country are subjected to menial slaves? If you have been calm and dispassionate observers of the distinctions tolerated under the laws of this government, with me, to-day, you will be induced to exclaim and realize the full force of the exclamation, that if this state of things exist ere long the laws of this republic will be subverted, and the blighting influence of abject despotism felt in all its horrors. The truth cannot be disguised that we, as a nation, are fast degenerating, and falling into the same effeminacy which has ruined others.

and without a speedy arrest, the inevitable consequence must be that we cannot avoid the shoals upon which nations before us have wrecked. Hence the utility of associations such as this. To unite the rich and poor, the intelligent and ignorant, in the pursuit of virtue, impressing upon them principles which are calculated to strengthen, concentrate, and prepare their minds to prosecute the great objects which nature, has endowed them with ability to perform. Brethren, it is consolatory to indulge the hope that when the fame of earth shall have vanished in its own emptiness; when the golden orb of day shall cease to illuminate the eastern horizon, but shall have told its last round; when the sable curtain of darkness shall conceal its face forever; when the things of time, by the hand of Omnipotence will be hurried back to nonentity, and the clock of eternity shall tell the hour of one; when fate's capricious whirlwinds shall be hushed forever by the sound of immortality; then shall those virtues we promulgate stand in bright array before the eternal throne, divested of the polluting influence of corrupt, transitory things, shining in their primeval purity, and exhibiting a striking contrast to the saphire courts of Heaven, commencing an eternal existence which shall not end while the pillars of God's edifice shall endure. And Clansmen, if we cherish those virtues, and add to them the plain, unadulterated, and beneficent religion of the Son of God, we shall leave our terrestial lodge below, in which we have had to encounter sorrows, strifes, and difficulties of every character attendant upon sublunary things, and an abundant entrance will be administered unto us into that celestial lodge, where we shall eat the ambrosial fruit fresh from the garden of paradise, and drink of the never failing stream of eternal life.

Brethren, it is my sincere hope that, when in accordance with the laws of mortality, I shall be called to lay down this tenement of clay, I shall be enabled to recur to my connection with you as a society, and find that you have not prostituted, but sustained, fostered, and practised that virtue which adorns the human soul, and is written in indelible characters upon things infinite. What are the sensual enjoyments of this world? Alciphron, the Epicurean philosopher, has most clearly delineated their insatiability, in the following language:

"I have been the presiding genius of a voluptuous scene. Both my ambition and my love of pleasure have drank deep of the cup for which they thirsted. Looked up to by the learned, and loved by the beautiful and young, I have seen in every eye either the acknowledgments of triumphs already won, or the promise of others still brighter, that awaited me. Yet in the midst of all these, dark thoughts have presented themselves. The perishableness of myself and all around me recur to my mind; those hands I have pressed, those eyes in which I have seen sparkling a spirit of life and light that should never die; those voices that have talked of eternal love, all, all I felt were but the mockery of a moment, and will leave nothing eternal but the silence of their dust.' But Brethren, although the things of earth must fade away, and man's existence terminate, it does not detract from this truth, that man was created for a great and noble purpose. And whether he prostitutes the objects of that creation or not, he is no less accountable. He is accountable to God for his moral deportment; he is accountable to his country for any infraction of her laws, and to the community in which he resides for the correct performance of all trusts committed to him. Hence, you clearly perceive that example is one of the first requirements made of us by our fellow men; and as we profess to be the disciples of virtue, let all our acts be in accordance therewith, that our example may serve as a regenerating influence upon the minds of youth, which shall be characterized by the suppression of vice, and an incitement of their dawning intellects to the pursuit of those benevolent operations which are attended with the diffusion of happiness through the community generally. Let the rudiments of intellectual education be early impressed upon the faculties of their minds, that their impressions may be strong and lasting; that the flowers of literature may bloom in rich exuberance upon the thorny maze of ignorance, perfecting that high mental cultivation obtained only by close application, and the studious pursuit of the refined principles of virtue. Then and then only shall we as a society, have performed the purposes for which it was instituted. Then leave all minor considerations, and apply yourselves diligently to the promotion of the interests of the clan of Independent Mac-Ivors, that it may expand and be transmitted unimpaired to posterity, rich in a sense of its utility and worth, and robed in the garb of purity. Though fortune shall not gild, or power ennoble us as its members, we shall be rich in the love and titled by the blessings of our country, and our labors receive the reward of public gratitude. And remember, amid the impediments with which corruption will oppose, and the dejection with which disappointments may impress, you are acquiring a name to be cherished by the future generations of earth, long after it has been enrolled among the inheritors of heaven.

Clansmen, one other remark and I have done. Connected with our association will be a thirsting for popular distinction, within the pales of our association. Man, naturally fond of distinction in society, will grasp at the reins of dominion, and it is actually necessary to quell this spirit by the free exercise of the right of suffrage by its members. Learn then to give a cordial acquiescence to the decisions of the majority; to him that is or may hereafter be elected to the Chieftain's Chair, pay implicit respect and obedience, so long as he acts in conformance with our revered constitution and laws. When those are invaded, without fear, favor, or partiality, impeach or expel. So long as our Constitution remains unimpaired by innovation,—our society will endure. Let these imperfect remarks, made in weakness, have their due weight with you. Place your constitution as the Coliseum of Rome, and with the inspired bard exclaim,

"While the Coliseum stands, Rome shall stand,
When the Coliseum falls, Rome shall fall!"

However unworthily I have acquitted myself of the trust reposed in me, you have my assurance that it is a fault of the head and not of the heart. My prayer to God is, that he may preserve inviolate the principles upon which the Independent Mac-Ivor Clan is based, and in that

day, when He shall number his jewels, that each and all of you may participate in the rich gifts of a blessed immortality to all eternity. Brethren my task is done!

INDEPENDENT MAC-IVOR CLAN OF HARPERS-FERRY.

According to public announcement, this Society celebrated its Second Anniversary on Thursday the 16th inst. The procession was formed at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., under the direction of Brother Thomas Sturdy, as Chief Marshal, and moved from the Lodge Room down to the National Hotel, from thence up Shenandoah street, through South Bolivar and over Camp-Hill to the Free Church—the whole preceded by the Amateur Band. At the Church, the members and citizens were eloquently addressed by W. S. Smith, Orator, and Dr. James Garry, Chieftain of the Clan. A fervent Prayer was then offered to the Throne of Grace, by brother M. Krepps, Chaplain, which was succeeded by a solemn and thrilling strain of music by the Band. The procession then again formed and proceeded down High street to the Lodge, where the members having divested themselves of their Regalia, repaired to the Hotel of Samuel Gibson, Esq., and partook of a repast, which did ample honor to the provident care and excellent accommodations of the worthy and liberal host of that establishment. The cloth being removed, the following Toasts were drank with the most unanimous and enthusiastic reception:—

TOASTS.

By Dr. James Garry, Chieftain. Civil and Religious Liberty—May every nation and people enjoy their advantages; and may licentiousness, fanaticism, and infidelity be discountenanced by every Patriot and Christian.

Our Society—It has been brought into life by the futile attempts to destroy it, by those opposed to the freedom of opinion. Its precepts are pure, its ceremonies beautiful; may they live and flourish when the upreared hillock and stone shall proclaim that we have mingled with the past forever.

By Wm. S. Smith, Orator. Columbia, the land of the Free: Her institutions are partially prostrated by demagogues; but let her remember that the most popular free government is, "when an injury done to the meanest subject is an insult upon the whole nation."

By Michael Gallaher, Secretary. The American Republic, the only but all-sufficient evidence that men are capable of self-government: May the spirit of her institutions extend until their influence shall be felt by every member of the human family, and shall prevail in clime and country.

By John McDonough, Treasurer. Here's to the Mac-Ivor that never failed to answer the sign of distress, or to cheer the heart of an afflicted brother: May earth be to him a pleasant journey, and heaven a certain and eternal reward.

By Marine. Krepps. The ancient Mac-Ivor Clan of Scotland, famed for their valor and virtues.

By Francis Dunham. Our Motto: May its hallowed precepts ever animate the bosoms of Mac-Ivors.

By John P. Kennedy. Our Clan: May each member live to see a triumph over its adversaries.

By P. C. Alexander R. Milton. May the Society, the Anniversary of whose organization we are now celebrating, continue to revere the principles which first induced its members to associate themselves together; and may their future history, like that of the past, be a proud refutation of all the evils of which they have been accused.

By P. C. Jerome B. Young. MacIvorship, based upon Friendship, and having for its object the heaven-born principles of Charity: May it, like all similar societies, flourish amid persecution, and gather brightness from time.

By P. C. Hiram Herrington. The Mac-Ivor Clan, a structure of Friendship and Morality: Though assailed by many, it is still flourishing and prosperous.

By P. C. Jacob Wright. The Independent Clan of Mac-Ivor: A well bound association, knowing no ties save those which should bind the well disposed in every situation of life.

By James R. Hayman. Robert Burns, a true son of Scotland: His memory will grow brighter as the future mingles with the past

Sent by a Lady. The Mac-Ivor-Clan: May they flourish so long as their motto is Friendship, Morality, Virtue, and Charity.

By John Rokenbaugh, Jr. The Fair: The solace of our hours of care, our advisers in danger, and our companions in joy.

By Wm. Magraw. Jefferson County: May she always enjoy peace, plenty, and happiness.

By James Cox Our Society; its 2d anniversary has well fulfilled the expectations of its first: May all "its ways be ways of pleasantness, and all its paths be peace."

By Albert Beal. The Orators of the Day.

By Thomas Laley. The I. M. Clan: The opposition to its principles only serves to tighten the bonds which connect it together.

Sent by E. F. Busey. Secret Societies, whose objects are similar to our own: They protect Virtue, defend civil and religious Liberty, and increase the happiness of the community in which they exist.

Sent by a Lady. The Independent Mac-Ivor Clan: May they live up to the pure principles by which they profess to be governed.

By Jacob Gomph. Anti-Mac-Ivors: Like the plagues of Egypt, to be shunned and dreaded by all good men.

By James P. Engle. Our Clan: Based upon the immutable principles of Truth and Justice, forever may it flourish.

Sent by our Host, Samuel Gibson. Private Societies, such as I know, are the strongest protection of Virtue.

By George Miller. Our Country: May she [illegible] as a society have performed the purposes [illegible] secresy.

Sent by a Lady. The Society presented to us this day: A Temple, whose foundation is Friendship, whose corner stone is Charity, and whose pillars are Virtue and Morality. Though the female sex have been excluded from an acquaintance with its interior structure, yet, judging from its exterior formation, it should command their admiration throughout the world.

By D. S. O'Boyle. The Mac-Ivor Clan: The foul, polluted slang which is aimed against them, proves as ineffectual as the effort of bombs against the rocks of Gibraltar.

By John Krepps. Success to every institution that contemplates the object of binding man to his fellow.

By Isaac Fouke, Esq. (Guest.) The Mac-Ivors: Their practice, better than their precepts.

By a Member of the Band. The Laws of Republican Governments: May they be fostered and protected by all men.

By [illegible] Smith. Aristocracy—the bane of Republicanism: Aristocracy of Wealth begets an aristocracy of Power; both in opposition to the principles of a free government.

Sent by a Lady. The I. M. Clan: An association that has proved much good, in uniting its members and prompting them to deeds of charity [illegible] May each regret that Woman has [illegible] to be sane [illegible]

By J. R. Hayman. Our Host: May his fair, when he gets one, prove equal to his cheer.

By M. Gallaher. The Harpers-Ferry Amateur Band: Composed alike of musicians and gentlemen.

By a member of the Band. The opponents of Mac-Ivorship, "Cease vipers, you bite a file."

Sent by a Lady. Wives of Mac-Ivors, in watching the interests of their husbands, they guard the welfare of the clan: May they ever [illegible] of the Independent Mac-Ivor Clan be placed [illegible] beyond the reach of [illegible]

By a Member of the Band. The Society of Mac-Ivors: Their generous treatment on this, and other occasions, deserve our highest commendation.

Sent by a Lady. The original Clan of Mac-Ivors, the brightest ornament in Scotch chivalry: May they who have assumed their name emulate their virtues.

By a Member of the Band. Swartwout, Price & Co.: A fair specimen of the operation of the Sub-Treasury Scheme.

By Thomas Sturdy. The opponents of the Sub-Treasury Scheme: Those who would prostrate the interests of a great People upon the altar of Bank aristocracy, and render up the liberties of a Nation an acceptable sacrifice to mammon.

By John Rokenbaugh, Jr. Henry Clay: An example of Patriotism for Mac-Ivors to imitate.

By B. S. Fine. Societies, whether secret or otherwise, who have for their object the alleviation of suffering and promotion of happiness, should meet the cordial approbation and support of every friend to humanity.

By Henry Best. The Day we Commemorate: May each succeeding anniversary find Mac-Ivorship as now, united amongst its members, and maintaining the principles by which we are governed.

By the Society. Our Host, Mr. Samuel Gibson: His cheer on this day, as heretofore, fully confirms and sustains the character his house has, and so justly merits for good accommodations and to satisfy [illegible] the public entertainer.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The most important business before the Senate was the Reduction Land Bill upon its final passage.

Mr. Clay spoke at some length in opposition to Mr. Calhoun, giving his reasons for opposing Mr. Calhoun's plan of cession.

Mr. Calhoun said his plan was to give one half of the Public lands to the New States as a free will offering, and the other half upon the ground that the amount of the proceeds should be pledged to the General Government.

Mr. Clay answered, that it would be impossible for the new States to pay this sum. At twenty-five cents an acre the land given to them would amount to seventy-five millions of dollars, and the State debt to the General Government for some States would amount to fifteen or sixteen [illegible] acre this sum would be doubled; and at one dollar an acre quadrupled. The land was worth this sum.

Mr Calhoun expressed his belief that as the land stood it was not worth more than twenty five cents an acre. All estimates beyond this he thought too high.—He remembered that in James Madison's day the whole domain was estimated at only ten millions of dollars.

Mr. Clay adhered to his own views, which were seconded by the immense sales, amounting already to almost ten times ten millions.

The vote was then taken upon the final passage of the Bill, and the vote stood, ayes 27, noes 22—absent Messrs. Webster, Morris, and Clayton.

In the House of Representatives,—Reports were in order from committees. A bill from the Senate was passed by the House further regulating the Act in regard to the transportation of mails upon Rail Roads.

At one o'clock the House proceeded to the consideration of the Swartwout Select Committee resolution.

Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, took the floor in continuation and conclusion of his speech. He spoke at great length, but the speech consisted of what Mr. Duncan attempted to deliver at the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Duncan wrote it out then and delivered it now. He aded much, however, to his former remarks, and kept the floor through the day.

The House continued in session until eleven o'clock, P. M. After Mr. Duncan had concluded his remarks, Mr. Stanley, of N. C. replied for fifteen minutes in a manner of bitter severity.

Mr. Duncan had denied that he was an abolitionist, and that he was elected by Abolition votes; and declared that any man was a calumniator who said so.

Mr. Stanley answered by reading Mr. Duncan's Abolition letter to the Abolitionists in Hamilton County. He commented very severely upon the letter, reading and placing a strong emphasis on different passages.

Mr. Duncan was very much excited while this was done, and attempting to interrupt the debate, he was put down by loud cries of order, and compelled to take his seat.

Mr. Kennedy then took the floor, but the desire was so great to take the question, that he yielded to the call.

A call of the House was then demanded, ayes 90, noes 98. The Speaker voted in the negative and prevented a call.

The Previous Question was then moved.

The effect of the Previous Question was to cut off all amendments, and to make the choice of the Select Committee rest with the Speaker.

The Previous Question was then opposed, ayes 98, noes 118.

Mr. Cambreleng then moved that the vote be taken *viva voce*. [This motion was made to prevent the appointment of a Committee by ballot instead of by the Speaker, it being now understood that the majority of the House were unwilling to trust the Speaker with the appointment of a Committee. The effect of Mr. Cambreleng's motion, if carried, the Speaker said, would be to require a vote of two thirds to adopt the Resolution.

This decision produced a great excitement and an angry discussion in the House of Representatives. It alarmed many members—some of whom spoke warmly and earnestly on the point of order.

A method was then discovered to avoid the decision of the Speaker, which required a vote of two thirds to adopt a resolution. That method was to amend Mr. Cambreleng's amendment by inserting "by ballot," instead of through the *viva voce* amendment, which was carried—ayes 113, noes 105,

The friends of the Administration then moved an adjournment. "No" "no!" "no," was the loud response of numerous members.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the adjournment was negatived by a large vote.

At seven P. M. the Speaker ordered the members to prepare their ballots.

Messrs. Garland of Va. Dromgoole of Va. and Marvin, of N. Y. were appointed tellers,

At ten P. M. the first ballot was counted.

Whole number of Votes,	210
Necessary to a choice,	106
Mr. Harlan received	95
Mr. Bruce	[illegible]
Mr. Dawson	119
Mr. Ellmore	112
Mr. Smith	117
Mr. Curtis	1[illegible]

The second ballot was then taken and announced by the choice of Messrs. Cushman, Hopkins and Hubley.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 18.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Cumberland Road Bill was before the Senate, and occasioned a discussion very much like that which has before been heard when the bill was before Congress.

No question was taken on the Cumberland Road Bill, and the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives,—As soon as the journal was read Mr. Ellmore, of S. C. rose in his place and asked to be excused form sitting on the Select Committee appointed last night.

Mr. Wise objected, and a discussion followed in which Mr. Grinnell, Mr. Patriken, Mr. Pickens, Mr. Dawson and Mr. Boon took part.

Mr. Boon threw out the hint that the Committee was packed.

Mr. Wise answered, and said that if this Committee was a packed Committee, it was not marked and greased like the booths used by the political gamblers for the last ten years.

Mr. Ellmore appealed to the fact that he was uppn three Committees, &c. and hoped that this would excuse him.

The main question was, "Shall Mr. Ellmore be excused?" ayes 118, noes 95. So Mr. Ellmore was excused.

Mr. Cushman then asked to be excused. Ayes and noes were ordered, and the vote stood, ayes 106, noes 99.

Mr. Hubley, of Pa., then asked to be excused. Mr. Biddle opposed, and Mr. Porter advocated.

After a long discussion Mr. H. was excused by a large vote; and the House, after a call of the House, proceeded to elect three members to fill the vacancies occasioned by declining.

In presenting a large number of Abolition petitions in the House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. Adams said:

"With the Abolitionists I am [illegible] ter reading their papers and documents, and all that has been publicly said in favor of the Abolition of Slavery here, I am not prepared to vote for it. However, I am open to conviction on all subjects, and not so fixed in any opinion as not to be willing to alter that opinion.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11.

The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the Governor, transmitting the Annual Reports of the Directors and Superintendant of the Penitentiary.

The Governor also recommends that in consequence of the scarcity of Hening's Justice, the work lately published by Professor Davis of the University of Virginia, entitled "A Treatise on Criminal Law, with an exposition of the office and authority of Justices of the Peace in Virginia, including forms of practice," be adopted and furnished to the magistrates.

The latter branch of the message was referred the Committee for Courts of Justice. The reports on the Penitentiary were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Barton, of citizens of Frederick, for extending the Northwestern road from Winchester to Berryville.

By Mr. Washington, of citizens of Jefferson, for the extension of said road between the same points.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, January 12, 1839.

The Senate proceeded to the election of a Public Printer, and Samuel Shepherd being alone in nomination, he received 24 votes, and for Thos. Ritchie Esq., Mr. Bouldin.

JOINT VOTE—For Samuel Shepherd, 148, scattering, 3.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

The order of the day, for the election of a Public Printer for one year, was taken up.

Mr. Robertson nominated Samuel Shepherd.

The roll being called, the vote was

For Samuel Shepherd—124.
For James A. Cowardin—Mr. Payton 1.
For Hiram Haines—Mr. Woolfolk—1.

So Samuel Shepherd was declared duly elected Public Printer for one year.

Mr. Robertson offered the following resolution, and pointed out the utility and convenience which would result to members from its adoption:

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms employ a boy, at the compensation of one dollar per diem, (if to be had,) to wait on members within the Hall during the session of the House.

Mr. Stephenson moved to amend, by adding the following words:

"And that in making the selection of such boy, the Sergeant select the son of a poor widow in this city." Negatived.

Mr. Witcher thought the resolutions unnecessary, and opposed its adoption.

Mr. McCoy said he wished to know who desired a boy to wait on them, and therefore asked the ayes and noes.

The question was then taken, and decided in the negative—ayes 29, noes 70.

MONDAY, JANUARY 14.

Mr. Barton presented a petition from Sylvester F. Monroe, for compensation for apprehending a murderer.

SENATE.

Mr. Holleman, from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, reported on the case of the contested election for the Brunswick District, declaring the seat to be vacant, and that a writ of election be issued by the Speaker of the Senate, for a new election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James B. Mallory, Esq.

On motion of Mr. Ratcliffe,

Resolved, That the Committee on Courts of Justice be instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving to the several Circuit Superior Courts of Law and Chancery of this Commonwealth, jurisdiction in all matters of controversy cognizable by the Circuit Superior Courts of Law and Chancery.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15.

Petitions were presented By Mr. Stuart, from the New Shenandoah Company, for an increase of its capital stock and a subscription of three fifths of the stock on behalf of the State, and also praying that the Shenandoah River may be resurveyed by a competent engineer and a report made as to the best mode of improving the navigation of said river.

By Mr. Toler, of Nelson, of Lynchburg, setting forth that a contagious, loathsome and fatal malady now exists among the horses in that vicinity, [illegible] as it makes its appearance, they are turned out upon the common to die—that the courts, under existing laws, have no power to interpose for the purpose of arresting the evil—and asking the immediate action of the Legislature on the subject.

The bill to amend the act entitled "an act to provide for the construction of the North Western Turnpike Road," was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to amend an act entitled "an act to provide for the construction of a road from Winchester to Staunton, and for other purposes," was taken up and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

VIRG'A FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1839.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.—The House of Delegates have proposed the 9th of February as the day for the election of U. S. Senator. We understand, and regret to hear, (says the Alexandria Gazette,) that considerable difference of opinion exists amongst the Whigs and Conservatives in that candidate. It is thought the Administration party will support Judge Henry St. George Tucker, who is *moderate*, anti-expunging, and, we believe, rather anti-Sub-Treasury. There must be union, harmony, and good feeling amongst the Opposition, or they will lose the day.

The Richmond Compiler of Saturday last says: "We are not prophets. We conjectured at the opening that Mr. Rives would meet the support of the Whigs and Conservatives in the Legislature, and thus be returned to the U. S. Senate with ease. Subsequent developments show our conjectures to be as improbable as almost any thing we could have conjectured on the subject. The way parties are split up and subdivided is almost without parallel; and there is an obstinacy manifested, which looks as unyielding as one could well imagine. It is just as probable now that there will be no Senator chosen the present session as Mr. Rives will be elected."

Gov. Tyler and Mr. Rives are the prominent candidates of the Whigs.

Our proceedings of Congress are much abridged by other unavoidable matters. The House of Representatives, on Friday last, after two weeks' labor, succeeded in appointing a Committee to investigate defalcations and other [illegible] Various expedients were resorted to by the friends of the delinquents, to shun the appointment of a committee by the House—but their efforts failed. Many of the friends of the Administration united with the Whigs in opposition to a Committee appointed in the "*usual mode*." They were as willing to trust the *House* as to trust the *Speaker*. The Committee was appointed by *ballot*, and consists of nine members, viz: Messrs. Cushman, Hopkins, Hubley, Wise, Elmore, Smith, Harlan, Dawson, and Curtis—four Whigs, two Van Buren, two Conservatives, and one Nullifier.

This is the first time, we believe, (says the Baltimore Chronicle) in the history of the government, the House of Representatives has been compelled to take the appointment of an important committee out of the hands of the presiding officer, under a conviction, repeatedly avowed in debate, that he could not be trusted with the discharge of this part of his duty. If the Speaker of the House were a man of the ordinary sense of delicacy, he would, at once, receive this vote as an indication of the withdrawal of the confidence of the House, and resign his seat as Speaker. But this is not to be expected from him. The man who is unscrupulous enough to be the instrument for screening the offences of the Administration, by a corrupt exercise of his power, cannot feel such a rebuke with sufficient keenness to forego the emoluments of his place.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn that the Van Buren portion of the Investigating Committee have declined serving, and that Geo. W. Owens, Henry A. Foster, and David D. Wagner (also V. B.) have been elected in their stead.

PUBLIC LANDS.—The bill to graduate and reduce the price of the Public Lands, which has been before the Senate for some time, passed that body a few days ago, by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Foster, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Mouton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Indiana, Smith of Conn., Tipton, Walker, White, Williams of Miss., Wright, Young—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Brown, Calhoun, Clay of Kentucky, Crittenden, Davis, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robbins, Ruggles, Southard, Spence, Strange, Swift, Tallmadge, Wall, Williams of Maine—22.

DEATH OF VIRGINIA.—This splendid tragic scene of Roman history, as portrayed by the happy talent of Dr Bœurr, a French Artist, is now exhibiting at Mr. Stone's Hotel, in Charlestown.

This splendid Painting has elicited the unqualified admiration of crowds wherever exhibited. The Virginian, of Winchester, where it was last exhibited, says:—"The whole, for mechanical execution and effect, we have never seen surpassed, and have no hesitation in saying all will be gratified and fully compensated by a sight of this beautiful production of the Fine Arts, which needs but the name of a Sully or a Dunlap, whose fame has been lit into a blaze that can never be extinguished, to render it one among the most admired paintings. The easy attitude of the figures, the dispositions of the lights and shades, the richness of the drapery, in which new folds seem to rise at each supposed motion of the body, and the fleecy clouds of a distant sky, are all in unison with the subject."

We are authorised to say, that the exhibition of this painting in Charlestown will not be continued longer than Friday, or Saturday at most.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—The Legislature of Massachusetts have re-elected the Hon. Daniel Webster to the Senate of the U. States, for six years from the fourth of March next. The vote stood—For Webster 264; B. F. Hallett (V. B.) 168.

VIRGINIA.—The [illegible] inauguration of Geo. Rawlings [illegible] at Harrisburg on Tuesday the 15th inst.

The Special election for a Senator from the counties of Adams, Franklin, and Cumberland, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Jacob Cassatt, has resulted in the choice of Mr. Miller, the Van Buren candidate, by about 200 votes.

Wm. Leggett, formerly editor of the New York Evening Post, has been appointed by the Secretary of War Chief Clerk in that department. An ominous name! Wonder if he intends to Leg it?

The documents laid before Congress in relation to the Swartwout defalcation, disclose the astonishing and important fact that it appears from 1834 to 1837 Mr. Swartwout had given no bonds for the honest and faithful performance of his duties as Collector!

THE FRENCH AND MEXICANS.—In the late affair at Vera Cruz, Santa Anna received a wound in the leg, which [illegible] Vera Cruz. He has issued a proclamation, to the effect that he would support the Government at all hazards, and put down the French.

It was stated that Judge Wilkerson, who was engaged in the late affray at Louisville, visited that city for the purpose of consummating a marriage contract. The following notice, which we find in a Kentucky paper shows that the unfortunate affray did not impair the strength of his matrimonial [illegible]

MARRIED, in Bardstown, Ky., on Thursday evening, the 3d instant, Judge Wilkerson, of Mississippi, to Miss Eliza Crozier, of the former place.

A duel was fought on the 29th ult. at Vicksburg, Mississippi, between Mr. Menefee, a brother of the member of Congress of the same name from Kentucky, and a Mr. McClung.—Mr. Menefee received the ball of his antagonist in the head, and has since died of the wound.—They fought with rifles at forty paces.

ELECTION OF JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.—On Friday last, Robert Stanard, Esq., of Richmond, was elected by the General Assembly Judge of the Court of Appeals, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Brockenbrough. For Robert Stanard, 80; for John J. Allen 77—both Whigs. Particulars hereafter.

A request to publish a communication from the Winchester Republican, in reference to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road Company, will be complied with in our next.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania is again in session, transacting business harmoniously. In the Senate, Mr. Fraley, of Philadelphia, has introduced a bill to "authorise the incorporation of companies for banking purposes."

An altercation took place in the House on Saturday last between Messrs. Wise and Bynum. Mr. Bynum, in speaking of the Committee, intimated that some of its members would misrepresent facts. Mr. Wise asked Mr. B. if he intended to say that he (Mr. W.) would misrepresent any fact. Mr. Bynum said he had no explanation to make to Mr. W. It is feared that Mr. W. will now demand an explanation out of the House.

This is a pressing season upon our columns. This week we have been puzzled more to know what to withhold than what to present to our readers. The proceedings of the Mac-Ivor Celebration occupy so much space that we are not enabled to present a dish of much variety, and are compelled to omit many articles of interest. We have every disposition to accommodate our Mac-Ivor friends, but we have to do it on this occasion by no little sacrifice. Congress and the Legislature are in session, and news from all quarters pouring in upon us by every mail.—We entreat readers in future to have mercy on us. They should remember that "brevity is the soul of wit," and that too much of a good dish will sometimes produce a surfeit.

The Winchester Virginian thinks our remarks last week "may not a little prejudice Mr. Ma[illegible] week, when our readers can judge for themselves."

The Richmond papers state that a Mr. Fleming James, of that city, received a fall from his porch, a few days ago, and "sprained his wrist and bruised his face!" The injuries, it is stated, are not dangerous, though it is thought they may occasion "pain and suffering!"

The Winchester Virginian broadly asserts that the Message of the Governor of Virginia is a "*federal* document."—We put the Virginian upon its proofs. We defy it to show by one single paragraph, sentence, or line in the Message, that it is a *federal* document. Such round declarations as the Virginian chooses to make in this instance, may as well be put down at once. It is a duty we owe to the Governor, who has been thus most wrongfully charged. The Virginian uses the term federal—as a term of reproach. About that, there may be differences of opinion. We wish to get off by no special pleading, higgling about words. It is the obvious *intention* that we look at and care for. Again, we put the Virginian upon its proofs, and challenge it to sustain its position by a single sentence in the whole of the excellent and *republican* message of Gov. Campbell.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

District Attorney.—It is rumored here, that Noah H. Swayne has been removed, and Israel Hamilton appointed U. S. Attorney for the District of Ohio in his stead. Nothing more probable; as Mr. Swayne has been some time under the implication of semi-conservatism and Mr. Hamilton is a new convert to Van Burenism.—[*Columbus (Ohio) Journal.*

The Hermit.—The Alexandria Gazette mentions a report that "letters have been received from Nashville, which state that Gen. Jackson has been turned out of church *for hard swearing*.

A General Banking Law is under consideration in the Legislature of Alabama. The features of the bill are nearly the same as the late general banking law of New York. It authorises an individual or an association to commence the business of banking on a capital of not less than $100,000, to be secured by mortgage upon *real estate*, when $25,000 are paid in gold and silver by the shareholders, notes signed by the Comptroller will be delivered to the amount of $50,000, and when another payment of $25,000 is made, the other $50,000 of notes will be delivered. And the bank is required at *all times to keep on hand a proportion of specie equal to one half of its notes in circulation*. If a note is protested, the Comptroller immediately sells the morgaged property, and proceeds to wind up the Bank.

The question of Free Banking is beginning to attract attention in Virginia, and will very probably come before the Legislature in some shape or other. The Enquirer goes against the scheme. The Whig is inclined to support it.

Fifty-three banking associations have been organized under the new [illegible] law passed at the last session of the New York Legislature.

The New York Express says—"The First Presbyterian Church in Wall street have raised the salary of their pastor, the Rev. Dr. Philips, to four thousand dollars per annum, and presented him also with a donation of fifteen hundred dollars."

The Delaware House of Representatives has indefinitely postponed the resolution from the Senate, fixing Thursday the 17th instant, for a joint meeting of both Houses to go into an election for United States Senator. The resolution was postponed by a vote of 11 to 9.

The following is one of the resolutions agreed to in the House of Representatives, in reference to the Defalcation Committee:

"*Resolved*, That the committee [illegible] the collectors, receivers, and disbursers of the public money, which may now exist, who are the defaulters, the amount of defalcations, the length of time they have existed, and the causes which led to them; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers."

State Treasury in Arms.—The

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EASURY IN AFRICA.—The tribe l the world over, and those in ve as much skill and as little [illegible] Sub-Treasurer employ- at Constantine, has ted in embezzlements to the a- 00,000 francs. Should he con- to this country, we need not d him to the patronage of the ion; he will bring his own re- ion with him.—*Prov. Jour.*

er of Texas, has been sent to challenging General Houston, elling law of the young repub- ry severe; and a Mr. Wilson pelled from the Senate, for e language in his place, and e officers of the house. Tex- a stride beyond us.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.

Melancholy shipwreck and loss of life.—The Spanish barque, Argonaute, Captain Avila, bound to Havana, from Santander, went ashore on Gingerbread Key, on the morning of Tuesday, the 1st instant, at 8 o'clock. The captain, mate, crew, and seven passengers, (in all twenty-four souls) took to the boats, and reached Cat Key in safety, leaving forty-seven passengers on board, all of whom perished.

It appears from the annual report of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road Company, that during the past year 146,410 persons have travelled on the road, a great portion of whom have travelled over its entire length. The total amount of receipts from passengers during the year was $290,790. The revenue for the transportation of merchandise during the same period was $41,204. For transporting the mail the company receives an annual compensation of $27,500. The total receipts were $371,914.—*Balt. Amer.*

THE VALUE OF A MARRIAGE PROMISE.—A jury in the town of Sturbridge have settled what is the exact amount in money which a marriage promise is worth. In a case some short time since a suit was brought against a faithless swain and the jury gave the damsel $300 damage.—Shortly after she married Dr. Cranning attentions previous to Miss LAURINDA HIBBS, and she in turn brought a suit against the Doctor. The jury gave her a verdict for $545 83, being the principal and interest which had accrued on the five hundred dollars received by the fortunate Mrs. Hutchins! It will be well for Miss Gibbs to keep her eye on the young men of the town or she will lose her money the same way she obtained it. Five hundred dollars is therefore the sum which the jury have fixed as the true worth of a marriage promise, and the promise carries interest from the day it is made. It is well to have these things regulated.

A MOST SIGNIFICANT SIGN.—The New Orleans Bee, decidedly the ablest and most influential of the administration papers of Louisiana, has announced its determination to oppose the re-election of Mr. VAN BUREN, and to support Mr. CLAY for the Presidency. The editor in a long and well written article, filled with sound views and patriotic thoughts, lays the reasons for this determination before its readers. The Bee has always exercised a great influence over the politics of Louisiana, and has great authority with the Creole portion of the population. Its decision in favor of Mr. Clay renders certain, which there was but little doubt of before, that Louisiana, at the next election for President, will vote for the Whig candidate.

V. W. SMITH, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Onondaga, New York, Standard, a leading Jackson paper, has withdrawn himself from the political field.—Mr. Smith has been considered one of the ablest political writers in the State. He assigns as the reason that "he cannot give an efficient support to the present General Administration without doing violence to his conscience."

There is a paper published at Canajoharie, N. Y. edited by a deaf and dumb young man. The patronage of the paper has much increased, in consideration of the peculiar character of the editor, and *his superior abilities.*

Commodore Porter has published a letter in the Globe, in which he declares that he never had any wish to be restored to his former rank in the Navy; and that he has invariably rejected all overtures made to him with that object.

The Globe belabors Mr. James Garland at a round rate for his imputed defection from the ranks of the administration.—The abuses of the Executive organ is rapidly becoming a letter of recommendation to the people of any public man who *has the good luck to receive it.*

A Suggestion.—The Pensylvanian proposes, that the gentle term of "defalcation," as appropriated to public officers, be dropped, and that it be hereafter called by the old-fashed name of "Stealing."

The Legislature of Louisiana met at [illegible] officers.

Potatoes.—The New York market is said to be flooded with foreign Potatoes, which have reduced the price of all others. *Very fine Northern potatoes were selling* at 60 cts. per bushel for the supply of Southern markets.

On the 15th, Gov. Porter was inaugurated. Harrisburg was crowded with applicants for office. It is stated, that there were 104 applicants for the office of Canal Commissioner. The land is overrun with office-seekers. They are the bane of the age.

BASE INGRATITUDE.—Yesterday morning the term of sentence of one of the colored prisoners confined in the city prison expired, and she was brought to [illegible] worthy keeper of the prison, took [illegible] of the miserable creature, and being in want of a servant, offered her a home at his residence, and agreed to pay her for her *services* during the winter. The offer she accepted with apparent gratitude, and was soon established in her new quarters. She was set about some housework, and Capt. Gray returned to his office, but he had not been there above two hours, before a message from his family informed him that his new servant had resigned her office and left the premises, taking away not only her own ugly carcass, but a large quantity of valuable clothing. Officer Rose was thereupon armed with a warrant and despatched in pursuit of the fugitive, and but a short time elapsed ere she was again in prison. Most of the stolen property was found on her.—*N. Y. Express.*

DIED,

Suddenly, in Somerset, Pa., on 31st December, 1838, Mr. SAMUEL GLESSNER, late editor of the "Mountaineer," published in Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa.

At his house, in Fauquier, on Thursday the 3d instant, THOMAS TURNER, Esq.

At Snickersville, Loudoun county, on the 15th instant, Dr. JOHN B. THORNTON, formerly of this county, aged about 30 years.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

For the week ending Friday evening, Jan. 18.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

BEEF.—Prices range from $8 to $8 50 per 100 pounds.

LIVE HOGS.—$8 75 to $9 per 100 lbs.

PORK.—$8 to $8 50 per hundred pounds.

FLOUR.—Early in the week a sale was made from stores at $8 124, and subsequently another at $8 25. Within a few days about 1,500 barrels have been sold from stores at $8 124. Some holders, however, continue to ask $8 25. The price paid by dealers for parcels by rail-road is $8, and for lots by wagons $8 124 is generally paid. City Mills Flour $8 25. Some holders, however, continue to ask $8 50.

Inspections for the week: 9,610 barrels.

WHEAT.—A parcel of 800 bushels prime Md. red was sold early in the week at $1 80. A parcel of 300 to 400 bushels Md. red, afloat today, is held at $1 80. Some lots of wheat brought in wagons have been taken at $1 75.

CORN.—88 to 90 cents for both colors.

RYE.—95 cents to $1.

OATS.—48 to 49 cents.

CLOVER SEED.—$14 to $16 per bushel.

PLASTER.—Several cargoes were sold this week at $4 25 per ton.

BACON.—11½ to 12½ cts. per lb. hog round.

WHISKEY.—From stores 44 to 45 cents per gallon.—The wagon price of barrels continues at 40 cents exclusive of the barrel.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday the 8th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Douglass, Mr. JACOB MILLER to Miss EVELINE MASON, daughter of Capt. James Mason, all of Berkeley county.

On the 10th instant, by the same, at Cacapon Green, near Berkeley, Mr. [illegible] to Miss [illegible], daughter of William D. Gooch, Esq., formerly of Harpers-Ferry, and Miss [illegible], daughter of William D. Gooch, Esq., formerly of Louisa county, Virginia.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Larkin, Mr. THOMAS MCKIERNAN to Miss MARY ANN WEIS, daughter of Mr. Samuel Weis, of Shepherdstown.

☞ The Rev. WASHINGTON RIDDEY, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach in the Free Church, Kabletown, on Sunday next at 11 o'clock, A. M. Jan. 24.

☞ See Advertisements for several sales of valuable property to take place in a few days.

EDWARD E. COOKE,
Attorney at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the front room in the house occupied by H. N. Gallaher, opposite to the Store of Messrs. Keyes & Flore.
Charlestown, Jan. 24, 1839.—3m.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

MISS PINE has opened a School in Smithfield for Young Ladies. She hopes by a faithful and diligent discharge of duty, to merit a share of public patronage. She will give instruction in all the branches of an English Education. No scholar received into the school for a less term than five months.

References—Dr. Thomson, Dr. Taylor, Rev. William Jackson, Dr. McCormick, Col. Smith, Hamilton Washington, John Hay, John Blakemore, Robert Page, John Hopkins, Battletown; Rev. Francis McFarland, Philadelphia; Rev. Alexander McKorkle, Staunton; Rev. T. W. Simpson, Charlestown; and Rev. Robert T. Berry, Front Royal.
Jan. 24, 1839.—3t.

Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution,
JANUARY 1ST, 1839.

WE, the undersigned, committee, appointed by the Directors of the Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution, to investigate its affairs from the 1st of July last to the 1st of January, (last six months,) and make and publish a report thereof, respectfully *Report*, that we have examined the books, accounts, and memorandums, from which we have prepared the following statement:

Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution, DR.

To am't rec'd from monthly deposit'rs	$2211 00
To " " " special do.	6704 21
To " " " interest on loans	555 23½
To " " " of fines assessed	46 87½
	$9517 42

CONTRA CR.

By cash pd. monthly depositors	126 71
By " " special do.	3499 26
By " " interest special depositors	117 56
By cash paid for printing	16 00
By cash loaned to individuals	5827 89
	$9517 42

An abridged statement of the affairs of the Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution, on the 1st Jan., 1839:

Promissory notes on hand	$17758 22
LIABILITIES:	
Due special depositors	3974 95
Due monthly do.	14014 62
Due special depositors for interest to Dec. 31, 1838	60 37
	$17749 94
Leaving the sum of	$408 28

as a clear profit to be divided among the depositors as a dividend.

FONTAINE BECKHAM,
A. WILSON,
THOMAS HUGHES,
Jan. 24, 1839. *Committee.*

Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution,
JANUARY 1ST, 1839.

☞ [illegible] last six months, payable at the Office of this Institution.

JOSEPH G. HAYS, *Late Treasurer.*
Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 24, 1839

Co-Partnership.

THE subscriber having associated with himself his brother E. P. MILLER in the mercantile business, would inform his customers and the public that from and after the 1st inst. the business will be conducted under the firm of J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

He would take this method of returning his most grateful acknowledgements for the very liberal support extended to him while in this place, and hopes that the united exertions of the new firm, together with a large and well selected Stock of Goods will be sufficient to secure a continuance of the same liberal patronage.

JAMES J. MILLER.
Jan. 24, 1839.

Notice.

IN consequence of the above change in my [illegible] I would take it as a great favor if those indebted to me would call and settle their accounts.

JAMES J. MILLER.
Jan. 24, 1839.

Selling off Cheap.

THE subscribers have on hand a large and splendid stock of staple and fancy GOODS, which they are very desirous to reduce before Spring. *Great Bargains* will be offered for cash or to punctual dealers.

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.
Jan. 24, 1839.

Carpeting.

A LARGE supply of Striped, Rug and Cotton Carpeting for sale by

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.
Jan. 24, 1839

For Sale,

A LIKELY and very valuable young Negro Woman, with one Child three years old.—She is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer, and spins, knits and sews well. She is also an excellent house servant. She is offered for no fault, the owner having no use for her. Any one wishing to purchase a woman of this kind will do well to make early application at

THIS OFFICE.
Jan. 24, 1839.

Bunch of Keys Lost

ON Thursday last in Charlestown, or on the turnpike road between Charlestown and Locks. The bunch contained 4 keys. The finder will confer a favor by leaving them at

THIS OFFICE.
Jan. 24, 1839.

REPORT.

The following is a copy of a Report made to the Board of Public Works:

RETURN of the state of the Smithfield, Charlestown and Harpers Ferry Turnpike Company for the year ending 27th November, 1838:

Capital Stock	$35750 00
Subscribed by individuals	21750 00
Due from individuals	578 65
Subscribed by Board of Public Works	14000 00
Due from [illegible]	6000 00
Debts due from Company, about	40 00
Expended on the work from its commencement	43722 93
Statement of Receipts during the year, viz:	
Balance in the hands of Treasurer at last report	349 01
Amount of tolls received	790 55
	$1139 56
Disbursements during the year, viz:	
Expenses collecting tolls	90 00
Incidental expenses, fees, &c.	39 21
Amount paid on debts	703 40
Repairs	164 00
	$997 22
Balance on hand	142 34

Since the above Report was made, the sum of $135 60 has been paid for repairs of the road near Harpers-Ferry.

H. KEYES, *Treasurer.*
Jan. 24, 1839.

Glendower.

THE subscriber offers for sale this fine Stallion. His qualities from his blood and crosses, are unsurpassed by any horse in this county for the saddle. He will be sold a great bargain. A credit of two months will be given.

Also, a remarkably fine Durham Short Horn Bull Calf, now six months old.

JOHN KENNEDY.
Near Leetown, Jefferson County,
Jan. 24, 1839.—1m.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of the late Miss P. Vanhorn, are requested to make immediate payment. The claims are generally small, and it is therefore hoped that those who know themselves in debt, will come forward and settle up and not compel the undersigned to place them in other hands for collection:—Persons having any demands against the estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

J. J. HICKEY, *Ex'r.*
Jan. 24, 1839.—4t.

For Rent.

WE wish to rent, to a good tenant, for one or more years, our Store and Dwelling House in South Bolivar, and will give possession on the first of April next. A successful mercantile business has been conducted in this house for the last nine years, and we confidently recommend it as a good stand. It is contiguous to Capt. Hall's Rifle Factory, and one mile from Harpers-Ferry. Attached to the Store room is a good cellar. The dwelling part has six rooms, three of them with fire places and a good kitchen in the basement story—has a snug little garden spot with a good smoke house on it.

W. & S. B. ANDERSON.
Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 24, 1839.—tf.

Merchandise for Sale.

I WISH to sell my Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a general assortment usually kept in a country store. They have been kept clean and in good order, and are mostly of recent purchase. I suppose the cost would not exceed $2500. A liberal time will be given for the payment, the purchaser giving approved security. The house in my occupancy—the property of W. & S. B. Anderson—is now advertised for rent, and is a good stand for business.

JOHN H. BASFORD.
South Bolivar, Jan. 24, 1839.—tf.

SALE.

I WILL proceed, on *Saturday the 16th of February*, to offer, at public auction, the following property of the late Lewis McCloy:

All his Household and Kitchen Furniture.
Also, four head of Horses—one Cow,
15 head of Sheep—six Hogs,—together with
A variety of Farming Utensils,
Ploughs, Harrows, &c.
Several sets of Gears—one Road Wagon,
Also, 150 bushels of Merchantable Wheat,
70 bushels of Rye—10 barrels of Corn,
3 or 4 tons of Hay.

A credit of nine months, on all sums over $5, will be given on all property purchased, except the grain, which can be sold only on 60 days' credit. Bond and security will be required, and no property must be removed unless the terms of sale be complied with.

BARTH. SHAUL, *Adm'r.*
Jan. 1839.

☞ The administrator requests all persons indebted to come forward and settle immediately; and those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. B. S.

ADAM YOUNG, Jr.

IS prepared to furnish Confectionary of all kinds at reduced prices. Those who deal in the article will find it greatly to their advantage to send their orders to him. As he will guarantee to furnish them with an article equal if not superior to that usually had from Baltimore, and at 20 cents per pound. By this means, the delay usually attendant on articles ordered from the city will be avoided, and the price of carriage, saved. Retail price at 25 cents until further orders from the Store opposite the Arsenal, Harpers-Ferry.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 24, 1839.

For Sale,

LOAF SUGAR, Java Coffee, Mint, Cinnamon, Filbert, Almond, Clove, Bergamot, Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Anniseed, Carui, Barley, Horehound, Boneset, Cream, and Star CANDIES, wholesale, 20 cents per lb.—retail 25 cents. Sugar Almonds, Burnt Almonds, Mint Drops, Lozenges, Kisses, Love Rings, Lemon Drops, Cream Lumps, Bun Rolls, &c. &c. for sale at

YOUNG'S.
Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 24, 1839.

Land for Sale.

THE undersigned will sell, to the highest bidder, at the Court-House in Martinsburg, on the 1st day of March Court, (2d Monday, 11th,)

A TRACT OF LAND

containing 145 acres, adjoining the lands of Samuel Lee and others. As a grazing farm it is particularly worthy the notice of graziers.—It is strong limestone land, and has a large quantity of excellent Timber on it—a great portion of which is fine thrifty locust Timber, and Middle-Creek passes through its centre.—[illegible] the premises, with a well of excellent water close adjoining the house. This land lies in the neighborhood of [illegible] well supplied to the [illegible] of wheat, corn, grass, &c. One third of the purchase money on hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with approved security.

ADAM SENSIKER, *Ex'r of the estate of S. Mayers.*
Jan. 24, 1839.—ts.

Notice.

ALL persons are forewarned against hiring Mary Ann Burkett, a girl belonging to the undersigned, as said man has no authority to hire himself; and all who disregard this notice may expect the laws to be rigidly enforced against them for so doing.

VANCE BELL,
JOSEPH E. BELL.
Jefferson county, Jan. 24, 1839—3t.

MONEY FOUND.

FOUND, a sum of Money, which the owner can have by applying at this Office and giving some evidence of his claim to it.

H. N. GALLAHER.
Free Press Office, Jan. 24, 1839.

Franklin Stove.

A SMALL sized Franklin Stove for sale by

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.
Jan. 24, 1839.

☞ BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THE FREE PRESS OFFICE.

EDUCATION.

A FEMALE SCHOOL, under the direction and government of Miss JANE K. FRAME, late of Harpers-Ferry, will be opened in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church in Charlestown, on Monday the 4th of February. Terms of Tuition per session, consisting of five months, $10—For which sum all the branches which constitute a good English Education will be taught.

Ornamental Branches:

Painting, Fancy Work, Transferring, $10
Embroidery and Worsted Work, 5
Wax Work in Figures and Fruit, 5
Do. Flowers, 5

Neither pains nor industry will be spared by the *Principal in conducting her pupils through* the pleasant paths of Literature; and whenever they are led astray by the inadvertency of youth, the most affectionate counsel and lectures will be given, which, in her belief, are the best means of restoring wayward youth. It is very desirable that those who intend to patronise her should send their daughters or wards at the commencement of the session, as it contributes greatly to the *proper arrangement of the School.*

Board can be procured in respectable families for pupils from a distance at a moderate rate.

References—Dr. Samuel J. Cramer, Hon. I. R. Douglass, Andrew Hunter, Esq and Rev. T. W. Simpson.

Charlestown, Jan. 17, 1839.—3t.

Charlestown Academy.

THE ensuing term, in this Institution, will commence on *Monday the 21st inst.*, and continue five months.—Teacher, Mr. JOHN J. SANDERS.

TUITION:

English Department $20 per annum,
[illegible]

Unless by special agreement, none admitted, except those who engage to continue from the day of admission to the close of the session.

For the Trustees,
ANDREW KENNEDY, *Sec'y.*
Jan. 17, 1839

Charlestown & Jefferson County
Savings Institution.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Charlestown and Jefferson County Savings Institution, pursuant to a provision of its charter, a committee to investigate the affairs of said Institution for the last six months, and to make a report thereof, have carefully examined the books, accounts, securities and monies of the Institution, and present the following Statement, showing its condition on this day. And we further certify, that we have particularly examined the security taken for money loaned, and that the same appears to us to be good and sufficient.

Dr.

To cash in Treasurer's hands July 1st, 1838	$187 45
" Promissory notes on hand at same date	14401 50
" Weekly and monthly depos. since that date	1689 11
" Special deposites since that time	349 00
" Interest on loans	493 68
" Fines of delinquent members	4 88
" Am't rec'd for costs on notes sued for	34 33
	$16659 95

Cr.

By cash pd. dividend to depositors and stockholders	334 60
By cash pd. int. on spe. dep.	23 01
By do. do. clerk's fees on suits	14 50
By do do. sheriff's fees	1 89
By do. do. printer's bill	13 50
By do do. Treasurer's salary to Jan. 1st, 1839	25 00
By cash pd. weekly and mon'y deposites withdrawn	202 00
By notes disc'ted & on hand	16197 50
By cash in Treasurer's hands	47 95
	$16659 95

Present State of the Institution:

Amount of notes discounted	$16197 50
Cash in the Treasurer's hands	47 95
	$16245 45

LIABILITIES:

Ain't due special depositors	2547 00
" " weekly and monthly dep's	9680 22
" " stockholders	3570 00
	$15797 22
Leaving $448 23 to be divided amongst the depositors and stockholders	448 23
	$16245 45

THOMAS A. MOORE,
J. A. CRAIGHILL,
J. T. DAUGHERTY,
ANDREW HUNTER,
WM. S. LOCK.
January 17, 1839.

Charlestown & Jefferson County
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
JANUARY 7, 1839.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the six months ending December 31, 1838, on the stock and weekly deposites, which will be paid at the expiration of ten days from the above date. By order of the Board.

RICHARD WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
January 10, 1839.—3t.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of not having made an arrangement with the purchaser of the house occupied by the subscriber, he was induced to decline keeping it open as a Tavern. Having since made that arrangement, it will be kept as heretofore for the accommodation of such of his friends as may think proper to put up with him.

SAMUEL STONE.
Charlestown, Jan. 17, 1839.

To Shoe Makers.

PERSONS wishing to commence business, will find a good stand by making immediate application to the subscriber living at Harpers-Ferry.

ALFRED ANDREWS.
Jan. 17, 1839.—4t.

CORN FOR SALE.

I HAVE between 30 and 40 barrels of new CORN which can be seen at my house in Charlestown. It will be sold in small quantities, and a credit of six or nine days given. An inducement, however, will be given to any one who will purchase the whole quantity.

JAMES FLORE.
January 10, 1839.—3t.

Notice to Farmers.

THE undersigned having leased the MILL belonging to Mr. Robert Montgomery, at Bunkerstown, Va., for a term of years, are prepared to Grind Grain of all kinds at the usual rates of toll, or to purchase at fair market prices, and solicit a share of public patronage.

CHARLES KAGEY,
JAMES H. RIDDICK.
Jan. 10, 1839.

Jewelry.

IN connection with Candies, Fruits, and Nuts I have on hand a handsome collection of Jewelry, to which I would invite the attention of the public.

JAMES HIGGINS.
Shepherdstown, Jan. 10, 1839.

Hayden's Balsam for the Tooth Ache.

FOR sale at my Drug Store in Shepherdstown.

J. HIGGINS.
January 10, 1839.

Liniment.

A SUPERIOR LINIMENT, for the cure of Rheumatic Affections, particularly of the face.

J. HIGGINS.
Shepherdstown, Jan. 10, 1839.

NEW GOODS.

WE are just receiving an additional supply of Seasonable *GOODS*, which, with our stock on hand, renders our assortment very full.

KEYES & FLORE.
Jan. 3, 1839.

Over Coats.

BEAVER CLOTHS,
Pilot do., with a variety of Drab Cloths, and Clothe and Cassimeres suitable for dress suits.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
Dec. 20, 1838.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber feels grateful to a generous public for the patronage they have bestowed upon him since he commenced business in this place, and now feels it absolutely necessary that he must wind up the business of several years' standing, inasmuch as there are a great many debts due him, and his stock exhausted in a great measure.

He would beg leave to call on those who know themselves indebted to him by bill, bond, note or otherwise, to come forward and make payment of their respective dues.

The subscriber has set apart *Mr. JOHN ROKENBAUGH, Jr.*, his Book-keeper, for the purpose of waiting on the people and presenting their accounts for settlement and receive their respective dues. Those who will favour him by coming in and paying, will greatly add to his facilities in purchasing Goods, and will add to their future patronage. The subscriber, from his experience in purchasing Goods in the foreign markets, pledges himself that no stock shall be selected in point of beauty, fashion, and durability, with more care, so that the people who purchase from his establishment shall have value for their money.

R. D. DORAN.
Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 17, 1839.—tf.

SALE OF VALUABLE
JEFFERSON LAND.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the November term, 1838, of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of the County of Jefferson, in the cause of the Washington County Bank and others, vs the administrator and heirs of Samuel D. Engle, deceased, the undersigned, as Special Commissioners therein appointed for the purpose, will proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, before the door of the Court-house in Charlestown, on *Monday the 25th day of January*, 1839, about

230 ACRES

of the Tract of LAND, late the property of said Samuel D Engle, deceased, on Evett's run, 2 miles west of Charlestown, embracing all of said farm on the South side of the Turnpike, with about 140 acres situated adjoining the lands of W. T. Washington, Esq., and including a proper proportion of Wood Land and Water *privileges, &c.*

It being impracticable to describe more definitely, the precise portion of said farm designed to be sold, persons wishing to purchase are invited to call at the Office of A. Hunter in Charlestown, where they can see a plat, and obtain full information on the subject.

Terms of Sale—One-third of the purchase money in hand—the balance in equal payments at *one and two years, without interest. The* deferred payments to be secured by bonds, and a deed of trust on the premises.

Sale to take place at 1 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

HENRY BERRY,
ANDREW HUNTER,
Special Commr's.
Dec. 27, 1838.

Important to Advertisers.

PERSONS wishing to advertise Property in a paper out of Jefferson county, wou'd do well to send them to the Lancaster, Pa., "EXAMINER & HERALD." It has a weekly circulation of about *fifteen hundred*, and is read by the business men of all parties.

The undersigned would also be pleased to send the "Examiner & Herald" to those of his old friends in Jefferson county and elsewhere who desire to subscribe for a Lancaster paper. The terms are $2 per annum.

ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.
Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 3, 1839.—3t

Notice.

THE Re-assessment of the Lands, and Lots in the different Towns in this county, is completed. The act of Assembly requires the Assistant Assessor to place a copy at the Court-House door on the first day of two successive Courts, with a note written thereon, in some conspicuous place, to the following effect:—"All persons interested in the assessment, are hereby informed, that appeals therefrom will be heard and decided upon by the Board of Principal Assessors, who will sit in this county; that notice of any intended appeal should be given to me in writing; and that any evidence which any one may desire to lay before the Board, must be taken in the form of affidavits and delivered to me, to be exhibited to the Board." A Book containing the Re-Assessment will be placed at the Court-house door on the first day of January Court, where all persons interested are invited to examine it.

JOSEPH McMURRAN, *A. A. J. C.*
Jan. 10, 1839.

Morus Multicaulis.

WM. PRINCE & SONS will make sales of Trees and Cuttings of the Genuine Chinese Morus Multicaulis, Morus Expansa, Alpina, Broussa, Canton and other varieties, deliverable to the purchasers at such period in the Spring as *is convenient to them, and will enter into contracts* accordingly. Prices and terms for the Trees and Cuttings will be forwarded to all who may apply for them by mail, as well as prices of Silk Worms' Eggs, Mulberry Seeds, &c. The Multicaulis Trees are remarkably vigorous, and as we first imported the genuine tree, purchasers are sure of obtaining the true kind. It is from this cause and from the great *attention paid by them, that the trees they have* sold have given universal satisfaction.

N. B.—Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Seeds, can be supplied to any extent.

Flushing, Near New York,
Jan. 17, 1839.—3t.

Saddle Bags Lost.

LOST, on the 16th December last, on the road between the White-House and McPherson's Mill, a pair of common-sized Saddle-Bags, [illegible] but with an opening to go over the cantle of the saddle—and made pretty much on the plan of a Physician's Saddle Bags. A reasonable compensation will be given to the finder, or for such information as may lead to their recovery.

JOHN LAKE,
Near McPherson's Mill.
Jan. 17, 1839.—3t.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the public generally that he is now receiving a large lot of best Cut Nails of all sizes. Also, Spikes, which he will sell at factory prices.

Wrought and Bar Iron of the best quality manufactured at Stoney Creek, for sale.

R. D. DORAN.
Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 10, 1839—3t.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Charles Addy, to secure certain debts therein specified, and due to John Thomas, I shall sell, at public vendue, *on Friday the 1st day of February* next, upon the premises in possession of said Addy, [illegible]

A number of Hogs,
A variety of Farming Utensils, Ploughs, Harrows, &c.
And Household Furniture, such as Beds, Tables, &c.

Terms—Nine months credit on all sums over $5.

WM. LUCAS, *Trustee.*
Jan. 17, 1839.

For Rent,

FROM the first day of April next, a room, a kitchen, and other appurtenances, by Mrs. Whip. A small family would be preferred, as it is immediately over the Store. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber.

RICHARD D. DORAN.
Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 17, 1839

Wood Cutters Wanted.

THE subscribers wish to employ immediately from 40 to 50 Wood Cutters, to cut cord wood for the use of the new furnace in the neighborhood of the Shannondale Springs, Jefferson county, Virginia. The highest price will be given. Apply at the Furnace to

PERDUE, NICHOLS & CO.
Jan. 17, 1839.

Rifle Powder.

JUST received, a few quarter kegs of Dupont's Rifle Powder, made and put up expressly for Rifle shooting.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
Jan. 3, 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. Picklin 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 the 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. [illegible] by the said purchaser, one-half thereof 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 this 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 infant defendants, after they respectively attain the age of twenty-one years, to show cause, if any they can, against this decree, for which purpose a day is hereby given them.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

PURSUANT to the foregoing decree, the subscriber will sell, at public auction, on the premises, *on Wednesday the 6th day of March next*, according to the terms therein prescribed,

The Tract of LAND

therein mentioned, containing between 325 and 400 Acres. This tract of land lies in the county of Jefferson, near the Winchester and Potomac Rail-Road, about a quarter of a mile from Thompson's Depot, and six miles from Charlestown; possesses unusual advantages as a grain or grazing farm. The improvements are of the best kind: an excellent Brick Dwelling House, with necessary out-buildings, a first-rate

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 (less ~~*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.*

MRS. TRAWIN'S SEMINARY.

MRS. T. respectfully informs her patron and friends, that the Spring Session of her Seminary will commence on the 11th of February. Parents and Guardians desirous of entering pupils, are requested to do so at the commencement of the session, or as early as possible, as this will be considerably to the advantage of the pupils.

MRS. SANDOAN & Mrs. TRAWIN trust, that their continued endeavours to induce in their pupils a love of study, and to facilitate their general improvement, will render this Institution increasingly worthy of public patronage.

A few more Boarders can be admitted. An early application is requested.

Course of Studies:

3d and 2d Classes—Reading, Orthography, English Grammar, Parsing, Olney's Geography, Writing, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Book Book of History.

1st Class will pursue a more critical knowledge of English language, French, Intellectual and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, General History, Natural History, including Zoology, and Theorgtical and Practical Botany, Woodbridge's larger Geography, including Geology, &c.; an extended course on the Globes, with Astronomical Observations, and the Mathematical Projection of Maps, Astronomical Pieces, &c.

The afternoon of each Wednesday will be devoted to the Ornamental Branches, Needle Work, &c.

Terms per Session of 5 months:

Board, including Washing,	$45
Tuition in all the English branches,	10
French,	6
Music on the Piano or Guitar, by Don PEREZ, per quarter,	10
Drawing and Sketching from Nature,	10
Painting in water colors—also, Oriental and Mezzo Tinting, per session,	10
Japanning, Painting on Work Boxes, Ebony Work, Transferring, &c.	10
For one pupil learning both the above,	15
Wax Work in figures and fruit,	5
Do. Flowers,	5

Jan. 10, 1839.

GLOBE INN,

Corner of Baltimore and Howard Streets,

BALTIMORE.

THE subscriber would make known to his friends and the public at large that he has taken that long established and well known house, the **GLOBE INN**, formerly kept by Mr. G Beltzhoover, but more recently by Mr. Joshua W. Owings, one door above the corner of Baltimore and Howard streets, Baltimore. The House is eligibly situated for those engaged in country business, and has long been a favorite stopping place for country merchants. The undersigned would observe that, so far as in him lies, *nothing will be spared to render entirely* agreeable the situation of all who may favor him with their custom. The House is now undergoing a thorough repair.

ROBERT M. BEAM.

Baltimore, Jan 10, 1839—3t

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his patrons and the public, that he resumed his School on Monday last. As he intends to devote his exclusive attention to the instruction of youth, he hopes his friends and the public will extend to him a liberal share of patronage.

JOHN K. WOODS.

Charlestown, Jan. 10, 1839.—3t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Doctor Waters, are respectfully informed that unless their respective dues are settled by the 8th of February next, I shall be compelled to institute suit on all cases longer deferred, as I shall be required by law to make a final settlement of his estate next fall.

☞ In order to enable those indebted, to avail themselves of an opportunity with as little inconvenience as possible, I shall be in Charlestown every Friday, and also at Harpers-Ferry on the 9th, 16th, 23d and 30th of the present month. JOHN W. GATTON,

Jan. 10, 1839. *Adm'r.*

The Shannondale Springs COMPANY

WISH to engage, for the ensuing year, a person competent to act as General Agent of the affairs of the Company, and also thoroughly qualified in all respects to manage the Hotel during the Summer Season. For this latter duty he must possess the highest order of qualifications, and be well experienced in the management of a large Hotel. He will be expected to reside during the whole year upon the premises, where comfortable accommodations are provided.

There being a small farm attached to the Springs, it is desirable that the agent should be experienced in farming operations—and a preference will be given to such an applicant.

The Company expect to give an ample compensation for the services required.

Apply by letter or in person, to

ANDREW KENNEDY,

President S. S. Company.

Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va. }
Dec. 27, 1838.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has received another supply of WINTER GOODS, consisting, in part, of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets,
Satinets, and a beautiful assortment of Vestings;
Bombazines, and Bombazettes;
Woollen and Canton Flannels, all colors,
Linseys, plain and striped, of various colors and prices,
Washington, Rob Roy and Kentucky Jeans,
Blanket, Tippet, Wool and Fancy Shawls,
Blankets, Counterpanes and Comfortables,
Buckskin, Kid, Fur Lined & Woollen Gloves,
Boots, Shoes and Hats,
Fur, Hair, and Woollen CAPS,
Fur, Carpet and Cowhide Overshoes,
Brass Dogs, and Shell Mountings,
Black Worsted, Merino & Fanciswool Hose;
Hosiery, bleached and unbleached,
Scotch, English and French Prints,
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Ready-made Clothing, (fine assortment,)
Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. DAN'L G. HENKLE.

Halltown, Dec. 20, 1838

STORE.

ADAM YOUNG, Jr. would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has opened a

Fruit and Confectionary Store

In the room immediately in the rear of his Drug and Medicinal Store, where will be kept a general assortment of Fruit, Confectionary, Sweetmeats, &c. He has also made an arrangement whereby he will be kept in constant supply of

THE BEST OYSTERS

the Baltimore Market can afford; which will be sold by the can or smaller quantity at fair prices, at his New Stand, opposite the Arsenal, Main st, Harpers Ferry. Dec. 6, 1838.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are just receiving another supply of *Winter Goods.*

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

Dec. 20, 1838.

Flour and Grocery Store,

Shenandoah street,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

WHERE we will keep a constant supply of Family, Superfine, and Common Flour, Groceries of the best quality, Corn, Rye, and Oats by the bushel, bolted Corn meal, also, all kinds of ground Feed, Irish and Sweet Potatoes, Bacon and Lard, Whiskey by the barrel and half barrel, some of which is old and of an excellent quality.

We wish to purchase 100,000 pounds of Pork, *for which we will pay the market price in Cash.* Also, Flour, Corn, Rye, Oats, and all kinds of Marketing. Persons having such produce for sale will do well by giving us a call.

A. HITE & CO.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 25, 1838.

Notice, Farmers & Others!

GRAIN WANTED.

THE undersigned, milling under the firm of Rowland, Hefflebower & Co. will give the highest market prices for any quantity of grain of all kinds. Our Mills are now completed and under full operation, and are able to make 150 barrels of flour per day. We will also grind for toll, and give the usual facilities. Being situated at Harpers-Ferry, and well known, we can afford to give more for grain than any Mills above us. We will receive grain at the different depots along the Rail Road, as well as in Winchester, and by boats down the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers—and deliver plaster and other produce in our line, at the same places. We would be pleased (and are sure you will find it to your interest) if you would give us a call before you dispose of your grain.

HENRY ROWLAND,
SAM'L HEFLEBOWER,
CARTER WILLIAMSON.

JEFFERSON LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the FARM of Mrs. Robinson, in the county of Jefferson, at the mouth of the Bullskin Creek, containing by survey

Four hundred and sixty-eight and three quarter Acres.

It is believed there are few pieces of property of the same extent with this more valuable, but the residence of the subscriber makes other investments more agreeable to him. To save the trouble of inquiries he will state that his price is $40 per acre—one third cash; the remainder in one, two, three, and four years, bearing interest.

Communications in relation to the property can be made to his relative, Mr. J. C. R. Taylor, of Jefferson, by whom, or by Mr. W. K. Jenkins on the premises, it will be shewn to persons desirous of purchasing.

MONCURE ROBINSON.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6, 1838—tf.

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson county, Nov. 24th, 1838:

Francis Moore's Executor and others. PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Lewis Neill, administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of Walter Baker, deceased Lewis Neill and Corbina his wife, John L. Hinkle and Ellen his wife, Cyrus P. McWilliams and Magdalen his wife, Ursula Baker, Harriet Frances Baker, Washington Baker and Jacobina Baker, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS cause came on again to be heard this 24th day of November, 1838, on the papers formerly read, and on petition for a re-hearing, and was argued by Counsel. On consideration whereof, the Court doth adjudge, order and decree, that a Commissioner of this Court proceed to execute the decree pronounced in this cause on the 21st June, 1837, and make report.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
Charlestown, Dec. 26th, 1838. }

☞ The parties interested in the above recited order of Court, are hereby notified, that I shall attend at my Office aforesaid, *on Tuesday the 29th day of next month, (January,)* for the purpose of entering upon the execution of the aforesaid order of Court—when and where they are required to attend with any evidence, papers and statements, that they may have to offer connected with the case.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas Com'r.*

Dec. 27, 1838.

THE MERCHANTS' *Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore.*

Office, No. 18, South-Street.

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

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

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Directors:

Wm. E. Mayhew, Wm. H. Beatty,
Thos. R. Matthews, Geo. W. Richardson,
Wm. C. Shaw, Jas. I. Cornet,
Geo. Stockton, R. Bennett,
Chas. R. Pearce,

SAMUEL NORRIS, Secretary.

JAMES J. MILLER, Agent, Charlestown, Va.

August 2, 1838.—6m.

CASH FOR NEGROES!

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

WM. CROW, Jr.

Nov. 29, 1838.—tf.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

H. C. DANIEL.

Nov. 20, 1838.—3m

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber's farm in Jefferson, about the middle of June last, a SORREL MARE, about 5 years old, with a small star and a small snip on her nose, and a small saddle mark, raised through her body. She has a large bald in her forehead—her hind legs white. She is about 15 hands high—is tolerably large mare—four years old last May; has a long tail—and has been rode about three or four times.

He will pay a liberal reward to any person who will put him in the way of getting her.

MICHAEL COOKE.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 20, 1838.

NOTICE.

H. GILLECE would respectfully inform those knowing themselves indebted to him, that it is very desirable that their accounts should be settled up by the close of this year.

December 6, 1838—tf.

Lost or Mistaid,

A SHORT time since, the SUBSCRIPTION BOOK for the purchase of the Methodist Parsonage in this town. Any information concerning the above will be thankfully received by LEONARD SADLER.

Charlestown, Dec. 27, 1838.

Over Shoes.

JUST received, a great variety of Over Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, with a large stock of every kind of Shoes, fine and coarse.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

Dec. 20, 1838.

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson county, November 20th, 1838:

John N. Lane and Willoughby L. Webb, merchants and partners, trading under the name and firm of John N. Lane & Webb, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Michael Hensell, administrator of George W. Shutt, deceased, Philip Shutt, Georgetta Shutt, child of the said George W. Shutt, deceased, and Elisa Shutt, widow of George W. Shutt, deceased, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE Court doth adjudge, order and decree, that Master Commissioner Worthington do examine, state and settle the estate account of George W. Shutt, deceased, with Michael Hensell, the administrator of the said deceased—that he take an account of the debts of the said deceased, ascertaining the character and dignity thereof, whether binding the heirs or not—and that he also take an account of the real estate descended from the said George W. Shutt, deceased, and of the annual value thereof, and to report to this Court in order to a final decree—stating all matters specially by himself deemed pertinent, or which may be required to be stated by any of the parties.

A Copy.—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
Charlestown, Dec. 26th, 1838. }

☞ The parties to the abovementioned suit, as well as persons having claims against George W. Shutt, deceased, unpaid, are hereby notified, that I shall attend at my Office aforesaid on *Saturday the 26th day of next month, (January,) at 10 o'clock, A. M.*, for the purpose of taking the accounts by the above recited order directed, with the necessary vouchers, papers and evidence.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com'r.*

Dec. 27, 1838.

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson County, November 27th, 1838:

Charles Butler and Richard Duffield, PL'FFS,

AGAINST

Richard Williams, administrator de bonis non of Hamilton Jefferson, deceased, Ann S. Jefferson, widow, and Marie Elizabeth, Francis Ann, and Ann Hamilton, children and infant heirs of said Hamilton Jefferson, deceased; and Benjamin W. Jefferson individually, and as administrator of said Hamilton Jefferson, dec'd, Francis Silvers, Ellis Rees, and John Lemon, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS cause came on again to be heard this 27th day of November, 1838, upon the papers formerly read, the report of Master Commissioner Worthington, made on the 8th day of November, 1838, and certain books of account produced before the Commissioner by the deceased Benjamin W. Jefferson, which were certified to the Court, and was argued by counsel.—Upon consideration whereof, the Court doth adjudge, order and decree, that this cause be recommitted to Master Commissioner Worthington, to state and settle the alledged partnership account between the defendant Benjamin W. Jefferson and Hamilton Jefferson, deceased, upon the basis recognized in the order of reference made on the 12th day of November, 1836, to wit: that there did exist a partnership between said parties—and the said Commissioner is directed to state all matters he may be required to state specially by any of the parties, and make report to this Court in order to further proceedings.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
Charlestown, Dec. 26th, 1838. }

☞ The parties to the abovementioned suit will please take notice, that I shall attend at my Office *on Wednesday the 30th day of next month (January,) at 10 o'clock, A. M.*, to enter upon the duties required of me by the above recited decree, when and where they are hereby notified to attend with any evidence or papers connected with the settlement directed to be made by the aforesaid decree.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com'r.*

Dec 27, 1838.

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson County, November 17th, 1838:

George Coffenberger and wife, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Conrad Billmyer, Executor of Thomas Turner, deceased, and James Marshall, John Billmyer and Jepiha Morgan; and Nancy Turner, widow, and Anthony Turner, Ehud, Robert, William, Eliza Jane, John, Thomas, and Ann F. Turner, the last eight being infants, heirs of said Thomas Turner, deceased, DEFENDANTS,

AND

Jacob Vandoran, Executor of Rezin Hudgell, and as such Executor of Joseph Haines, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

The same, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE Court being of opinion, upon argument, that by the Will of Thomas Turner, dec'd, all his lands have been made subject to his debts—and a settlement of the account of the said Executor being necessary to be made on proper principles by a Commissioner of this Court, to ascertain the amount of the personal fund in his hands, it is hereby accordingly adjudged, ordered and decreed, that Master Commissioner Worthington do, before the next Court, examine, state and settle the executorial account of Conrad Billmyer, Executor of Thomas Turner, deceased, stating therein all such matters as he may deem pertinent or either of the parties may require him to state specially. Secondly, he is required and ordered to ascertain and report what real estate was left by the said Thomas Turner, its annual rental, and full value, and whether any disposition, and what, if any, has been made of the same or any part thereof. Thirdly, he will ascertain and report what debts of the estate still remain outstanding and unpaid—and in order that such future order may be made as the Court shall deem proper, and on the prayers of the Complainants and the will of Thomas Turner, deceased, returning his report in due time in order to such future decree.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
Charlestown, Dec. 26th, 1838. }

☞ The parties to the abovementioned suit, as well as those having claims against Thomas Turner, deceased, unpaid, are hereby notified, that I shall attend at my Office aforesaid, on *Monday the 28th day of next month, (January.)* at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of taking the account by the above recited order directed, when and where they are required to attend with the necessary vouchers, papers and evidence.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com'r.*

Dec. 27, 1838.

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson County, Nov. 26th, 1838:

Bearman & Brown, Trustees of Wm. Cleveland, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Daniel Snyder and others, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

ON motion, it is ordered that the report made by Commissioner Worthington in this cause be re-committed to said Commissioner with instructions to audit any claims that may be presented to him, and report the same to the Court, together with any special statement either or any of the parties may require.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
Charlestown, Dec. 24th, 1838. }

☞ Persons interested in the above recited order of Court, are hereby notified, that I shall attend at my Office aforesaid, *on Thursday the 31st day of next month, (January,)* for the purpose of executing the aforesaid order of Court, when and where they are requested to attend with *any papers*, evidence and statements that they may have to submit, connected with the suit.

R. WORTHINGTON,

Dec. 27, 1838. *Mas. Com'r.*

New and Splendid Stock of FALL GOODS

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

Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets, } every variety of color and quality,
Vestings, a rich and beautiful assortment,
French Merino, German do. English do. Mattlobi Lasting } handsome assortment,
Blue, black and figured Silks, Colored, rept. and other } *SILKS,*
Figur'd, colored, black and white Satins,
Super. double width French Bombazines,
Bird Eye and Russia Diaper,
Brown Linen Table Cloths,
Blue, black, blue black and white Crapes,
Ladies' super. Kid and Beaver Gloves,
Gentlemen's heavy Kid and Buck Gloves,
Misses' Kid Gloves,
Plain, Silk, and Pin Nin Gloves,
Long Net and Kid do.
Super. Challeys and Mousselin Delain,
French, British, and American Prints,
Corded Skirts, Marseilles do. (superior,)
White, red, green and yellow Flannel,
Merino, Thibet and Challey Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Merino and fancy Crapes and Handkerchiefs, (a variety,)
Ladies' hem-stitched and plain Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric,
Shirt Swiss, Jaconet, and other Muslins,
Assorted white, and colored Cambrics,
Thread Laces and Edging, (handsome assort.)
Jaconet and Swiss Insertings and Edging,
Mohair and Lombs' Wool Gloves and half Hose,
White and black Cotton do.,
Silk and Lish Thread do.,
Bonnets, Florence, Braid and English Straw,
Satin Ribbands, a beautiful assortment,
Lustring do. Bellings, &c.
Blankets, Kentucky Jeans,
Fulled, Plain and Plaid Linseys,
Brown and Bleached Cottons, Osnaburg do.

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

Shepherdstown, Sept. 20, 1838.—n.

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

NO PUFF!

CLOTHS 25 per cent. lower than ever offered in this market.

I have received a large and general assortment of CLOTHS, which I can offer at 12½ 25 per cent. lower than ever offered in this place. Those who wish to purchase will do well to call and examine my stock and test the truth of the above assertion. Also, I have received a *splendid assortment* of Plain and Ribbed CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c.

J. J. MILLER.

Sept. 27, 1838.

WE CANNOT *Nor WILL NOT be BEAT!*

THE undersigned would announce to their friends and customers and the public generally, that they have received, and are now opening their Fall supply of

GOODS,

which will make their assortment complete.—They have a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, fulled, plain, and plaid Linsey, Whitney, Hose, and other Blankets, from 12 4 down to the smallest size; Boots, Shoes, and Caps, for men and boys; plain and figured Silks, Challey's, Shawls and fancy Handkerchiefs, silk, worsted, and cotton Hosiery, Florence Braid Bonnets, and every other article necessary for Ladies' apparel; Groceries, Bar Iron, Steel, Nails, Hardware and Cutlery, Queensware, Glass and China, Medicines, &c. &c. They invite a call, as they are determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WM. S. LOCK & CO.

Charlestown, Oct. 11, 1838.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, the arrival of a splendid and general assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a catalogue of articles, but he will remark, that he keeps constantly on hand such articles as are usually kept in Retail Stores.

ESROM SLIFER.

Kabletown, Nov. 22, 1838.

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has received and opened a *Splendid Assortment* of FALL & WINTER **GOODS**, which he will sell on the most accommodating terms—His Stock being complete, those in want of bargains may rest assured that they will not be disappointed by calling on him.

THOMAS HUGHES.

Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 15, 1838.

FANCY ARTICLES.

THE subscriber invites the attention of the Ladies to his assortment of *Fancy Articles*, consisting of

Muslin-de-Laine, Challeys, French Lawns,
Figured and Plain Silks,
Figured, colored, black and white Satins,
Gloves and Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS HUGHES.

Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 15, 1838.

Alcohol.

ONE barrel Alcohol, a very superior article, suitable for cooking Oysters, for sale opposite the Arsenal, at YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 6, 1838.

Pure Sperm Oil.

ONE barrel best quality, Winter Strain'd Sperm Oil, received at YOUNG'S

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 6, 1838. *Drug Store.*

Try Them!

I HAVE a lot of perhaps the best CIGARS ever offered at this place. For sale at the highest price, at YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 6, 1838.

Vials Wanted.

OLD VIALS will be purchased at YOUNG'S DRUG STORE.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 6, 1838.

Soda Water.

SUPPLIES to order it will operate on Arsenal.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 6, 1838.

Brown's Tobacco.

JUST received, another supply of this very superior *Tobacco.*

JAMES J. MILLER.

Charlestown, Nov. 15, 1838.

Powder & Shot.

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

Sept. 20, 1838.

MOLASSES.

200 GALLONS first-rate Molasses for sale at STRAITH'S.

Dec. 20.

MALAGA GRAPES for sale at STRAITH'S.

Dec. 20.

PREPARE FOR CHRISTMAS!

I AM now receiving another supply of New and Seasonable GOODS, which, added to my former stock, makes it very general and complete. I would respectfully invite my customers and the public to call, as bargains may be had. J. J. MILLER.

Dec. 20, 1838.

CHALLEYS & MOSLANES.

A SPLENDID stock of Challeys, Moslanes, &c., just received and for sale by

Dec. 20, 1838. J. J. MILLER.

A CARD.

DR. STRAITH, having understood that a rumor is in circulation that he is not anxious to pursue the practice of Medicine, respectfully makes it known that the report is entirely incorrect. Having provided himself at a heavy expense with an extensive Library of the latest and best works on the science of Medicine, and availing himself of all the information conveyed through the best Medical Periodicals, he is determined to keep pace with the science of his profession, and is prepared to attend with promptness to the calls of those who patronize him, and will make every exertion in discharge with ability and fidelity the duties of a physician, and as far as possible of nurse towards his patients. Grateful for the patronage already bestowed on him since his settlement here, he solicits a continuance of the public favor.

Charlestown, Oct. 18, 1838.

TRAVELLING, ON THE RAIL-ROAD.

ON and after Monday the 22nd October, the passenger train will leave the Depot at Winchester, daily, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and Harpers-Ferry as heretofore, at 3 P. M. Passengers are particularly requested to provide themselves with tickets in time.

Travellers by this route have now the advantage of the same day they leave Winchester, and Richmond at 11 o'clock next morning.

J. GEO. HEGER, *Agent.*

Winchester, Oct. 4, 1838.

TRANSPORTATION ON THE *Winchester and Potomac* RAIL ROAD.

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

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

DESCENDING TRADE.

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

ASCENDING TRADE.

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

An additional charge of 2 cents per barrel on flour, and 14 cents per one hundred pounds, on all other articles, will be made at the Winchester Depot for receiving and forwarding.

By order of the Board,

JOHN BRUCE, *President.*

Winchester, April 27, 1837.

Rail Road Notice.

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

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

Sept. 1, 1836.

J. Higgins' Vegetable Preparation,

FOR the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholic, Fever and Ague, &c. This Medicine has been used for the above named diseases, and in nearly every case it has effected a cure in a very short time. It is a fine family medicine.—Persons who are subject to severe attacks of Cholic should never be without it.

A SALVE

For the cure of Ring and Tetter Worm.

☞ Cases of years standing have been removed by the application of this valuable preparation.

Shepherdstown, Aug. 30, 1838.

Stationary.

JUST received and for sale at John J. H. Straith's Drug Store

5 reams feint lined letter paper, ass't'd qualities,
2 do. plain do. do.
3 do. feint lined cap do.
3 do. plain do. do. (best,)
2 do. do. do. (cheap,)
Maynard & Noyes' black Ink, pints, ½ pints, ¼ pints, and ⅛ pints,
Chappel's Black Ink,
Quills, (assorted)—Blank Cards,
Slate Pencils—Theorem Brushes,
Lead Pencils—Wafers, (various colors,)
Black Crayons—Sealing Wax, (assorted colors,)
Penknives—Wafer Stamps,
Silver Evergreen Pencils, a fine assortment.

Oct. 18, 1838.—n.

Fall and Winter Goods.

JOHN H. SHROPSHIRE

HAS just received a *splendid assortment of GOODS*, to which he respectfully requests his customers and the public generally to call and examine. His stock comprises every article usually kept in Retail Stores, and he assures them that no spains shall be spared on his part to render perfect satisfaction. He would respectfully solicit a trial, and feels confident the superior quality of his goods, as he thinks those who wish to purchase will call and examine for themselves.

Charlestown, Sept. 27, 1838.

NEW FALL GOODS.

JOSEPH M. BROWN respectfully invites his customers and the public in general, to his Stock of

New Fall & Winter Goods,

now receiving, which is large and complete, comprising every variety and quality.

Charlestown, Sept. 27, 1838.

New Fall & Winter Goods.

I AM now receiving and opening my new supply of Fall and Winter

GOODS.

To which I invite the attention of my friends and the public. My stock is large and general, and Bargains can be had.

GEO. E. CHAMBERLIN.

Kabletown, Oct. 11, 1838.

Salt for Sale.

WE have 500 sacks Ground Alum Salt for sale, which will be sold low by the sack or by the barrel.

EAGLE & JOHNSON.

Avon Mills, Oct. 25, 1838.

Buckskin Gloves.

I HAVE just received a supply of Buckskin Gloves. J. J. MILLER.

Charlestown, Nov. 29, 1838.

Brushes.

TOOTH BRUSHES, a full assortment,
Hair do. do. do.
Clothes do. do. just received and for sale at J. J. H. STRAITH'S *Drug Store.*

Oct. 18, 1838.—n

Cider and Beer,

ALWAYS for sale, at the Fruit Store, opposite the Arsenal, Main st., Harpers-Ferry.

Dec. 6, 1838.

Fulled and Plaid Linseys.

I HAVE a large supply of Fulled and Plaid LINSEYS—also, Homemade FLANNEL, for sale low. J. J. MILLER.

Oct. 11, 1838.

NUN BONNETS.

A SUPPLY of the above article received and for sale low by *THOMAS HUGHES.*

Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 15, 1838.

JUJUBE PASTE, for coughs, colds, &c., for sale at STRAITH'S.

Dec. 20.

THE NAME CHANGED.

Patent Right Secured—Beware of Imposition!

RICHMOND, VA., JULY 17, 1830.

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

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

1st. *White Swellings* of every description.
2d. *Sore Legs and Ulcers* of long standing.
3d. *Schirrus* or *Glandular Tumors*, particularly those hardened tumors in women's breasts which oftentimes terminate in alarming cancers.
4th. *Pelonis*, or what some people know by the name of *Catarrh*, of every description.
5th. *Rheumatic Pains* of the joints.
6th. *Sprains* and *Bruises* of every description or in whatever part situated.
7th. *Tetters* of all kinds. In this complaint, the patient, in applying the Ointment, must keep the sore clean, for fear of its spreading.
8th. *New Cut Wounds.*

It is also one of the best remedies for *Burns* and *Scalds*, and will cure them in a short time. N. SHEPHERD.

MR. C. HERSTONS—Sir: Having been in the habit of using the Ointment prepared by you for a number of years, now called Shepherd's Patent Ointment, (formerly Judkins,) for wounds of various descriptions, and cuts, frost bite, scalds and burns, and believing it to be valuable, I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public. So highly do I think of it that it has generally been an inmate in my family. I know that Mr. Herstons has been proprietor and manufacturer of this Ointment for some past, having frequently received the article directly from himself. SAM'L C. OWINGS,

Livery Stables, North Street, Baltimore.

Baltimore, Oct. 5th, 1837.

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

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

JOHN C. FRENCH,

No. 38, South Street, Baltimore.

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

P. S.—In Frost Bites of Chilblains I have experienced its good effects. J. C. F.

From Bishop Waugh.

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

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

PILES.

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

Counting-Room, Lombard street.

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

From the Hon. John Taliaferro, member of Congress

WASHINGTON, JAN. 22d, 1839.

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

Sir—It has been my wish, for a considerable time, to communicate to you the good effect with which I have used the Ointment invented by Mr. Judkins, (now Shepherd's P. S. O.) and which I now understand is made and sold by agents appointed by yourself. I have applied this Ointment, during the last three years, to every species of tumor and wound, without failure to produce a cure in every instance. *I consider it the most decided and efficient remedy* in all cases of tumour, be the case what it may, and I have found nothing so good for wounds of any description. It may be proper to add, that the cure of a tumour called White Swelling, given over by the most distinguished physicians as incurable, and which they decided would, without amputation, prove fatal to the patient, was under my immediate notice effected by the use of this Ointment, and the patient is in fine health, his limb affected by the tumour being restored to a perfect state of soundness. Also, that the leg of an aged man, which had been wounded, and exhibited one dreadful ulcerated surface from the knee to the foot, and which for more than two years had been considered incurable, was *effectually cured by the application of Judkins's* Ointment. I mention these two cases which fell under my immediate notice and management, as a decided evidence of the efficacy of this remedy in cases of tumours and of ulcers. I have experienced as decidedly the good effect of this remedy in the cure of felons, and of every species of flesh wound. It seems to me that any one who will observe the operations of this Ointment, must be satisfied of its efficacy. I can with the utmost confidence recommend the use of this valuable remedy. I am, sir, very respectfully,

JOHN TALIAFERRO.

NEW-MARKET, FEB. 21, 1831.

MR. HERSTONS—Sir: I bought an article in Baltimore having the name of Judkins' Ointment. I sold some of it that was returned to me, not being good. It is true it had not your name on the label around the pot, which I now understand is on the genuine article, as made by you. This is the reason I mention it, to put the public only so guarded against an imposition of the kind.

Yours, &c. A. L. BARNEY.

☞ It is necessary that purchasers observe the following

CAUTION.

☞ *SHEPHERD'S PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT*, prepared by C. HERSTONS, concerned in the Patent Right, whose written signature appears on the outside wrapper of each pot.

Country Merchants and Druggists can get the genuine article in Baltimore of R. J. Baker, Druggist, cor