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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.

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[Translated from the German.]

LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, OF GERMANY, GREATEST OF HUMAN BENEFACTORS.

...ent of North and South America.

LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, M. D., of Germany, (Europe,) belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opponents to refute, viz: Contemporary disease always occasioned by a disordered state of the *Vis Vitæ* (or Life Principle) of the human system, often secretly lurking in the system for years, so that there is the least complaint of the Lungs—which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache. This valuable, precious doctrine this, as it imparts important lesson to the *apparently healthy* of the sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an uncheered inmate of their "elysian bowers" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them the *great secret in the art of preserving Health is to pluck out the disease while in the blade, and not wait till the full ear appears.*

...his illustrious benefactor of men is also entitled to the unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of all, for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE, —whose healing fleet has justly claim for him a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy, Consumption, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has almost singularly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, thereby proved itself the *Conqueror of Death*—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the benevolent hand of a Providence, who, in his wisdom, permitted so many of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the chambers by which many they often become the happy instruments of shedding drops of balm on sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.—GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE, a medicine of fame extending to the vast mines of Austria, or even the United States of our globe—a medicine, which is the...ingulous, and thus possess a three-fold power as a medicine, which, though designed as a sanative for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine, which begins to be valued by physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of inevitable grave.

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

PRICE—*Three and one-third rix dollars* ($2 50) per ounce.

...a German coin, value 75 cents.

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

...the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in ..., are well acquainted, by experience, with the merits of the celebrated Goelicke's Sanative, and ... of its benevolent members, who are philanthropists by noble motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new medicine, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must testify.

We here state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke announced his discovery of a new healing medicine, we had him in the highest contempt, because he openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor, the prince of quacks. But, on hearing such said about the Sanative, against it we were induced, from motives of curiosity only, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients, and we now feel it our bounden duty (even at the expense of self-interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful diseases, which we have heretofore believed to be incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and, as a mode for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess he would, that we believe him a philanthropist, and does honor to the profession and to our country that gave him birth.

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

HERMAN EIMMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULE, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1836.

It appears by the following information given to the public by Mr. Rowland, that much talked of Goelicke's Sanative is indeed what it professes to be—a celestial and reliable medicine, worthy the serious attention of every consumptive person, and of the sick generally.

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

TESTIMONY No. 1.

Extract of a letter from Mr. P. Sherwood, Druggist, New-York.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 9, 1837.

D. S. ROWLAND—SIR: About the middle of last August, I accidently noticed in a newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I received you were agent, and which professed to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption. My wife was then fast wasting away with this fatal disease, and as our family physician was anxiously endeavoring to restore her to health without success, I stepped over to his house, and asked him if he had any objections to her taking the medicine. He replied that he was perfectly satisfied that it was a valuable medicine, and that on several occasions he had recommended it to persons who had asked it in their presence, who intended to give it a trial. I sent and purchased a bottle, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to directions. By pursuing this course, she soon found herself in the first stage of convalescence, but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the medicine her feeble health and wasted form began to gain no new strength, and she has been gaining from that to day until the present moment, to the utter astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect state of health, is able to be about the house, and attend church.

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

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

I think of going to the South, with my family, this time fall, and in case I do, I will mention the existence of the Sanative to the gentlemen for whom some of the Physicians here are actually recommending it to, I do sincerely believe it saved my wife from an opening grave.

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

Respectfully, &c. H. F. SHERWOOD.

TESTIMONY, No. 2.

[*From the Brunswick Advertiser.*]

One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has taken the Sanative, and is now well. Another person, who was at this time thought by his friends to be in a Consumption, has taken the medicine. They can testify that this medicine has performed wonderful cures in a host of cases, and that it is worthy of general attention.

TESTIMONY No. 3.

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE.—By an article in our paper to-day, it will be seen that this medicine has one of its virtues by curing the Asthmatic—for years to be working similar cures in America to which have astonished Europe.

[*Boston Morning Post.*

The above Medicine can be had at the Store of EMANUEL THOMAS.

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

Nov. 1, 1838.—1y.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A FEW BARRELS of superior FAMILY FLOUR (S. Miller's brand) for sale by J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

May 9.

Corn and Oats.

I HAVE CORN and OATS for sale.
GEORGE H. TATE, *Near Charlestown.*
June 20, 1839.

Choice Liquors.

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

Groceries for Harvest.

4 HOGSHEADS Brown Sugar for 8 to 12 cents—14 Bags Coffee from 12½ to 17 cts. Just received and for sale by
JOHN B. PACKETT.
June 20, 1839.

Potters' Ware.

[illegible] JOHN PACKETT.
June 20, 1839.

Tobacco and Cigars.

SUPERIOR Chewing Tobacco, and best Havana Cigars, for sale by
JOHN B. PACKETT.
June 20, 1839.

WOOL.

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

Grass and Grain Scythes.

A SUPERIOR article, Whetstones and Rifles, for sale low by
JOHN B. PACKETT.
June 20, 1839.

SHOES.

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

Riding Whips.

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

BACON.

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

Crackers.

BEST Butter and Water Crackers for sale.
J. B. PACKETT.
June 20, 1839.

WOOL.

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

Wool Wanted.

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

WOOL.

WE will give the highest market price for any quantity of WASHED WOOL.
E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
May 9, 1839.

WOOL.

WE will give the highest market price for Wool, or exchange Linseys for it.—Those who have the article to sell will do well to call.
J. J. & E. P. MILLER.
May 39, 1839.

Grass and Grain Scythes.

JUST received, a few dozen superior Grass and Grain Scythes, and Scythe Rifles and Whetstones.
E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
May 23, 1839.

Grain and Grass Scythes.

OF the most approved pattern, Whet Stones, Rifles, &c. &c., for sale low by
T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.
May 30.

Groceries, &c.

PINE Apple and Sapsago Cheese, Oranges and Lemons,
Teas, very superior—together with a general assortment of Groceries, Hardware & Queensware.
HARPER & WHITE.
Shepherdstown, April 11, 1839.

Bacon Wanted.

WE will give the highest price for Bacon in *Merchandise.*
J. J. & E. P. MILLER.
June 6, 1839.

Buckskin Gloves.

WINCHESTER manufactory, for sale by
J. J. & E. P. MILLER.
June 6, 1839.

Riding Whips.

A HANDSOME assortment of very splendid Riding and Carriage Whips for sale by
J. J. & E. P. MILLER.
June 6, 1839.

Nails.

20 KEGS NAILS, (Niven's make,) assorted, from 3 to 20d, in Store for sale by
T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.
June 6, 1839.

Carpet Chain.

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

Nankeen.

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

BACON.

WE wish to purchase BACON.
KEYES & FLORE.
June 6, 1839.

Liquors.

JAMAICA SPIRITS—Cognac Brandy, Real Old Madeira, Sherry and Malaga WINES,
For sale by
T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.
June 6, 1839.

Harvest Shoes.

THE subscribers have a good assortment of Shoes, suitable for harvest hands. Also, a large supply of Men's Buckskin Gloves.
KEYES & FLORE.
June 6, 1839.

Iron! Iron!

I HAVE just received a large and general supply of Iron, all sizes, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms.
DANIEL G. HENKLE.
Halltown, May 9, 1839.

Sperm and Fish Oil,

FOR sale by
ESROM SLIFER.
Kabletown, April 18, 1839.

Second Supply of New and Cheap Goods.

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

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

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

Nun Bonnets.

WE have just received another supply of Nun Bonnets, very cheap and fashionable style.
J. J. & E. P. MILLER.
June 6, 1839.

Shoes.

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

Charlestown Depot.

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

Groceries, &c.

A FINE assortment of Groceries, Shoes, &c. for harvest, at
SMITH & KEPLINGER'S.
Shepherdstown, June 13, 1839.—3t.

Mineral Water.

EQUAL to any, with Syrup, in season, manufactured and for sale by
YOUNG.
Harpers-Ferry, May 23, 1839.

CARBONATED ALE & MEAD,

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

Cigars.

15,000 Havanna Cigars on hand at
YOUNG'S.
Harpers-Ferry, May 23, 1839.

For Harvest.

WE have just opened Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Chocolate and Molasses, with every thing else needed to make the approaching plentiful harvest a glorious and delightful harvest home.
E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
June 13, 1839.

Cheap Groceries for Harvest.

WE have just received a large supply of Groceries. Also, liquors, Queensware, Tin and Cedar Ware, which we will offer at a small advance. Our customers and the public are invited to call, if they want *great* bargains.
J. J. & E. P. MILLER.
June 13, 1839.

New Goods—Another Supply.

WE have the pleasure of informing our customers and the public, that we have just returned from market and are now receiving a *Splendid Supply of Seasonable Goods*, comprising the summer style and fashions, and which, added to our former stock, makes our assortment very complete. We would invite a call from those who wish to purchase.
J. J. & E. P. MILLER.
June 13, 1839.

Fancy Goods.

WE would politely invite the attention of the Ladies to another supply of Fancy Goods, which we are now receiving, and which contains many very splendid articles.
J. J. & E. P. MILLER.
June 13, 1839.

Superior Paste Blacking.

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

Ready-made Clothing.

THE subscriber has on hand, a great variety of Ready-made Clothing for summer wear, among which will be found, marseilles Vests of the latest fashions, Linen Roundabouts, Pants and Drawers, &c.
THOMAS HUGHES.
Harpers-Ferry, June 13, 1839.

Looking Glass Plates,

OF various sizes, for sale by
HUMPHREY KEYES.
June 13, 1839.

Tin Plates.

AN excellent article for harvest, for sale by
J. J. & E. P. MILLER.
June 13, 1839.

Strong Shoes.

STRONG SHOES for harvest, for sale low by
J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

12 dozen Champagne Cider for sale at
STRAITH'S.
May 30, 1839.

Musical Instruments, &c.

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

Perfumery, &c.

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

An Effectual and Lasting Cure for the

Fever and Ague.

AS the time of year is near at hand when the Ague and Fever prevail in this country, I would inform the public, that I have an affectual and lasting Cure for said disease, at my Drug Store in Shepherdstown. Persons who have been afflicted with this disease for months, after having tried various preparations recommended, have procured a bottle of this Medicine, and two or three doses administered produced an entire cure. I believe it will invariably succeed when taken according to direction. Druggists and Merchants can have this Medicine on accommodating terms.
JAMES HIGGINS.
June 6, 1839.

Crockery Ware.

A LARGE lot, just received and for sale by
E. SLIFER.
Kabletown, April 18, 1839.

FROM THE CIRCLEVILLE (OHIO) HERALD.

WHAT IS LIFE?

What is life? 'tis a delicate shell
Cast up by eternity's flow,
On time's bank of quicksand to dwell
And a moment its loveliness show.

Gone back to its element grand,
Is the billow that brought it ashore;
See, another is washing the strand,
And the beautiful shell is no more!

MISCELLANY.

BULWER AND HIS WIFE.—The novel lately published by the wife of Bulwer, the novelist, has already passed through three editions in England. Its only merit consists in its bitterness, and the success with which it pourtrays the angered feelings of a vindictive woman.—N. P. Willis, in the Corsair, gives the following account of the first meeting of the distinguished Bulwer and his wife:

BULWER was an ambitious man—full of genius, of profound learning, and liberal views. He had written *Pelham*, the first novel of the nineteenth century, and the *Disowned*, not far behind it in merit. He became a member of Parliament. To his wife he had betrothed his hopes, his ambitious thoughts of what he could effect. He spoke as he would have spoken to his own soul. He entered the House of Commons; he rose to speak; it was his first trial; his fame was at its zenith; he saw the lights dance before his bewildered eyes; *the student of the one solitary lamp was before blazing and flashing chandeliers*, and his heart crept back to his book-girt sanctuary, and his tongue could not utter its beautiful and eloquent sentiments; he failed. Stunned and confounded, he fled to the sanctuary of home, like the culprit to the sanctuary of the church. His wife was in her boudoir; she had heard of his defeat at a party where she was. Her pride was stung. He entered to receive her sympathy. Dropping him a curtsy, she sneeringly addressed him—"Ah, you are the distinguished EDWARD LYTLETON BULWER, author of *Pelham* and the *Disowned*. You the man that was to regenerate England, to overthrow the Corn Monopoly! You make speeches to the flare of a candle!" He was overwhelmed with rage, and slapped her on the face. He was pardonable among men, but not among women. The provocation was great. This was one of the first causes of their separation; who was to blame in it? Morality and love will answer that question?

The truth of the following excellent remarks will be at once recognized by all to whom experience has afforded an opportunity of forming a correct judgment on the premises. "A pleasant, cheerful wife is a rainbow set in the sky, when her husband's mind is tossed with storms and tempests!—and darkened indeed must be the spirit from which the radiance of affection and tenderness does not dispel the gloom:

CHEERFULNESS IN WIVES.

Boz well remarks, that a cheerful woman may be of great assistance to her husband in business, by wearing a cheerful smile continually upon her countenance. A man's perplexities and glooms, ness are increased a hundred fold when his better half moves about with a continual scowl upon her brow. A pleasant, cheerful wife is a rainbow set in the sky, when her husband's mind is tossed with storms and tempests; but a dissatisfied and fretful wife in the hour of trouble, is like one of those fiends who delight to torture lost spirits.

THE RESTING PLACE.

BY J. N. MAFFIT.

"So man lieth down, and riseth not till the Heavens be no more; they shall not wake; nor be raised out of their sleep."

However dark and disconsolate the path of life may seem to any man, there is an hour of deep and quiet repose at hand, when the body may sink into dreamless slumber. Let not the imagination be startled, if this resting place, instead of the bed of down, shall be the bed of gravel, or the rocky pavement of the tomb. No matter where the remains of wearied man may lie, the repose is deep and undisturbed—*the weary wind blows and blows no more*; the tears are dried up in their fountains; the aching head is at rest, and the stormy waves of earthly tribulation roll unheeded over the very bosoms of the pale nation of the dead—not one of the sleepers heeds the spirit-stirring trump, or responds to the rending shouts of victory.

How quiet these countless millions slumber in the arms of their mother earth! The voice of the thunder shall not awaken them: the loud cry of the elements—the winds—the waves, nor even the giant tread of the earthquake, shall be able to cause an inquietude in the chambers of death. They shall rest and pass away; the last great battle shall be fought; and then a silver voice, at first just heard, shall rise to a tempest tone, and penetrate the voiceless grave. For the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall hear His voice.

MORNING.

How beautiful is morning, and yet how few, comparatively, are they who enjoy its loveliness as they should do. How delightful it is when day is new and nature awaking from its slumber refreshed and regenerated, uplifts its brow decked with *innumerable gems*, to saunter forth amid the green fields and catch the passing breeze that comes with balmy odours on its wing. Before the bustle and sultriness of noon-tide have arrived, how refreshing it is to sally forth and listen to the songsters that spring from glen and from hill side where the feathered songsters uplift their voices in thankfulness to their Creator. Mid-day may bring its excitements, and evening its conversational pleasures, but it is in the morning alone that the spirit can retire within itself, and amid the eloquent stillness of nature, revel in the luxury of free and uninterrupted intercourse with that Being whose power is every where and whose goodness has clothed the earth with beauties as with a mantle. It is when the early sunlight first kisses the mountain tops and decks each shrub and tree with a diamond lustre, that the imagination, refreshed by "nature's soft restorer, balmy sleep," soars abroad, and loves to mingle with the elements, peopling them with its fairy creations and making the deepest solitudes instinct with life.—*Balt. American.*

POLITICAL.

SKETCHES OF U. S. SENATORS.

The following is an extract from "Sketches of United States Senators of the Session of 1837 and '8," by a talented member of the Washington city bar—JAMES HOBAN, Esq.

The portraitures of some of those distinguished men are vividly and strikingly drawn—and the style of the writer is at once nervous and classical. Mr. Hoban ought to devote his pen oftener to the muse of Literature.

As a specimen of the work we select the following:

HENRY CLAY.

MR. CLAY is an individual calculated, in any country, and at any period, to command much notice. His talents and his cast of mind are of the practical order. You are struck at once with his appearance. He is tall and slender; his arms are disproportionately too long for his size. In dress he is plain—yet adhering to the now antiquated blue coat and gilt buttons. When he commences his remarks, he appears rather awkward and ungainly—which appearance is heightened by a peculiarity and impropriety. These defects, however, are lost sight of, as he proceeds, and when warmed with a subject favorable to display, he is certainly the most overpowering and fascinating speaker of his age. His form then becomes lofty and erect—his countenance beams with life. He looks, thinks, and feels every word he utters. His action is, at times, violent in the extreme; yet not overstrained or unnatural. His voice is indescribably fine, and constitutes one of the greatest charms of his oratory. Indeed no man can witness an effort of Mr. CLAY'S, without assenting to the truth of the remark of the Grecian, who being asked wherein consisted eloquence, replied "action, action, action."

Of Mr. CLAY, as an orator, you can have no kind of idea, by reading his speeches. You are amazed when you peruse coolly in the papers, a day or two afterwards, what enchanted your attention, and fascinated your senses amidst the crowd and bustle at the capitol. I well remember the first time that I heard Mr. CLAY. I was quite a child, and on a holiday afternoon wandered into the capitol. The columns and the pictures "caught my youthful fancy." While there, Mr. CLAY spoke, casually and briefly, upon the repair of the Cumberland road. I recollect it as if the occurrence was but of yesterday. The impression upon me by his voice and manner was indelible—that voice! how various, how commanding, how rich in volume, and in intonation! In the course of his remarks, he used this exclamation, "the West! the West! the poor West! H!"—He gave the word *poor*, a most melancholy emphasis:—it was re-echoed with added dolefulness.

Simple as this circumstance may seem, and long ago as it occurred, yet the music, the magic, the tone and effect, with which that simple sentence was uttered, engraved it, with the form and manner of the speaker, forever upon my memory, and

"It haunts me yet, tho' many a year has fled,
Like some wild melody."

The face of Mr. CLAY is strongly indicative of mind and passion. His hair is light—unfrosted yet—his forehead expanded—his nose large, broad, and Roman—his eyes blue, his cheek bones prominent, his complexion florid. His most remarkable feature, however, is the mouth, which expands almost from ear to ear, and is wonderfully expressive. It is very difficult, truly and fairly, to depict the characteristics of the mind of Mr. CLAY. He *possesses* the utmost tact and readiness in debate. He is plain, practical, and convincing in argument, with ready wit and matchless declamation.—Although fervid and vehement, yet Mr. C. cannot be said to be imaginative. You find few of his expressions or paragraphs brilliant or striking enough for preservation. There seems, but little poetry in his matter, and that little not always in the best taste, but appears, as it were, by accident, upon the surface of his earnest diction. His great power is passion—the basis of that passion a strong, commonsense conviction of the truth of what he utters. He drags his hearers along with him, like the locomotive brings on the attached cars—the steam within impels the first, and the latter must obey the propulsion. His mind appears surcharged with a force of conviction sufficient to hurry his whole audience irresistibly to his own conclusions.

Mr. CLAY is well calculated to earn and deserve popularity. He cultivates kind feelings towards his adversaries, and gives and receives, without offence, whatever pleasantry to which a subject may be calculated to give rise. He is bold and spirited in every movement, and physically and morally of undaunted bravery. He is eminently calculated to head and lead a party—feeling enthusiasm and imparting it. His views of policy are liberal and broad. The ambition with which he is charged, is but the natural instinct of his greatness—that voice within calling to eminence those who know themselves to be capable of attaining it. He has long been prominent before the country, and all will agree that, in times of trial, his patriotic exertions have been devoted to the general good, (always studiously repudiated in these sketches,) at least we have said without regard from any that "He has done the State some service, and they know it."

Mr. CLAY may be said to have commenced his political career by a spirited opposition in 1797, '98, to the Alien and Sedition Laws. In 1806 he was appointed by the Legislature of Kentucky, to serve out the unexpired term of General Adair, in the Senate of the United States. In 1811 he opposed the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. He was an ardent supporter of the late war. In 1811 he was sent to Ghent as one of the commissioners to negotiate with those of Great Britain, about the peace which resulted from their labors. Of the system of Internal Improvements by the General Government he may be almost said to be the father. The Tariff and protection of Domestic Manufactures have found in him an unvarying friend. He was also very conspicuous in the settlement of the much vexed Missouri question—a subject which threatened the permanence of our glorious institutions. Mr. CLAY long presided over the House of Representatives—that high and difficult station he filled with great ability and success. Such are some of the prominent points and characteristics of his career. His later history has transpired within the memory, and before the eye, of the reader. His industry is untiring, his spirit has never flagged nor quailed before difficulty or defeat. For the last few years the party to which he is attached has always turned to him with the fondest and the confidence which they have always reposed in him, as the trusted and respected. Mr. CLAY seems yet in the enjoyment of vigorous health and fine spirits. Time has dealt not unkindly with him, and his faculties of mind and body, promise long to continue in unabated strength and health.

GOV. TYLER.

As we asserted, the insinuations of the Enquirer touching the zeal and devotion of this gentleman to the great Whig cause, prove to be the coinage of the Editor's own brain. We have seen a letter of his to a friend, in reply to one written to him upon the subject, from which we take the privilege of making the subjoined extract. It is flat-footed and up-to-the-hub, and will satisfy the public of the degree of confidence to be reposed in the insinuations and statements of the Enquirer:

"You have done me no more than naked justice in contradicting the report to which you allude, and which you state to have originated with Mr. ——. I never have declared a preference for Mr. Van Buren over Mr. Clay, but decidedly the reverse. I regard Mr. Clay with decided favor, and believe that he would, if elected to the Presidency, give to the coutry a wise, temperate and patriotic Administration. He has been from time most defamatory assaults—but no man has gone more openly to work to vindicate his character than myself. What may be the course of the Harrisburg Convention, which is to assemble next December, for the purpose of nominating a President and Vice President, I cannot tell; and all that a Whig should do now, should be to express his preference for men, without committing himself so far as to be arrayed against others who may obtain the nomination.—And while I have a decided preference for Mr. Clay over others who have been named, I reserve to myself, as every freeman should do, the right of deciding, in full view of all the facts, after the nomination shall have been made."

[*Richmond Whig.*

It is stated that, if Mr. Rives should be the Opposition candidate for Senator, at the next meeting of the Virginia Legislature, Mr. Gilmer and Mr. Southall, the delegates from Albemarle, will vote for Mr. Rives. We trust that this report may be correct, and we believe it is. We do not believe that these gentlemen will be "impracticable" Whigs.—*Alex. Gaz.*

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

MR. EDITOR:—There have been, since the organization of our Government, *Thirteen Presidential Elections.* The following is a correct statement of the number of votes received by each principal candidate, for President and Vice President, at each of said elections; and as it will be found on examination to have been compiled from good authority, it may perhaps be worthy of a place in your columns.

FIRST ELECTION, 1788.—No. of Electors 69. George Washington received 69 votes; John Adams 34, and John Jay 9. Washington was elected President, and John Adams Vice President.

SECOND ELECTION, 1792.—No. of Electors 135. George Washington received 132 votes; John Adams 77, and George Clinton 50. Washington and Adams were both re-elected.

THIRD ELECTION, 1796.—No. of Electors 138. John Adams received 71 votes; Thomas Jefferson 69; Thomas Pinckney 59, and Aaron Burr 30. Adams was elected President, and Jefferson Vice President.

FOURTH ELECTION, 1800.—No. of Electors 138. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr received each 73 votes; John Adams 65, and Charles C. Pinckney 64. As there was no choice of President in the college of electors, the election devolved on the House of Representatives, and after balloting 36 times, Jefferson was elected by a majority of one State.—Burr was elected Vice President.

FIFTH ELECTION, 1804.—No. of Electors 176. The present plan of voting separately for President and Vice President was then adopted.

Thomas Jefferson received 162 votes for President, and Charles C. Pinckney 14. George Clinton received 162 votes for Vice President, and Rufus King 14—Jefferson and Clinton were elected.

SIXTH ELECTION, 1808.—No. of Electors 176. James Manison received 122 votes for President, and Charles C. Pinckney 47. George Clinton received 113 votes for Vice President, and Rufus King 47.

SEVENTH ELECTION, 1812.—No. of Electors 217. James Madison received 128 votes for President, and De Witt Clinton 89. Elbridge Gerry received 131 votes for Vice President, and Jared Ingersoll 86. Madison and Gerry were elected.

EIGHTH ELECTION, 1816.—No. of Electors 217. James Monroe received 183 votes for President and Rufus King 34. Daniel D. Tompkins received 183 votes for Vice President, and John E. Howard 22. Monroe and Tompkins were elected.

NINTH ELECTION, 1820.—No. of Electors 232. Monroe received 232 votes for President, and Daniel D. Tompkins 218 for Vice President.

TENTH ELECTION, 1824.—No. of Electors 261. Andrew Jackson received 99 votes for President; John Q. Adams 84; Wm. H. Crawford 41, and Henry Clay 37. As neither candidate had a majority, the election was carried into the House, where John Q. Adams having received the votes of 13 States out of 23 was elected President. John C. Calhoun received 182 electoral votes for Vice President; N. Sanford 30, and Nathaniel Macon 21. Calhoun was elected Vice President.

ELEVENTH ELECTION, 1828.—No. of Electors 261. Andrew Jackson received 171 votes for President, and John Q. Adams 82. John C. Calhoun received 174 votes for Vice President, and Rush 83. Jackson and Calhoun were elected.

TWELFTH ELECTION, 1832.—No. of Electors 288. Andrew Jackson received 219 votes for President; Henry Clay 49; John Floyd 11, and Wm. Wirt 7. Martin Van Buren received 189 for Vice President; John Sargeant 49; Wm. Wilkins 30; Henry Lee 11, and Amos Ellmaker 7. Jackson and Van Buren were

THIRTEENTH ELECTION, 1836.—No. of Electors 294, (including those of Michigan.) Martin Van Buren received 170 votes for President; Wm. H. Harrison 73; Hugh L. White 26, Daniel Webster 14, and Willie P. Mangum 11. Richard M. Johnson received 147 votes for Vice President; Francis Granger 77; John Tyler 47, and Wm. Smith 23. As neither of the candidates for Vice President received a majority of the electoral votes, and as Richard M. Johnson and Francis Granger received more votes than any other two, the Senate proceeded to elect one of these candidates Vice President. In the Senate Richard M. Johnson received 33 votes, and Francis Granger 16. Van Buren and Johnson were elected.

I also subjoin a list of the principal Officers of the General Government, from its commencement under the constitution until the present time, as one likely to be interesting to many, and generally useful in a work of reference.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

1789, Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.
1794, Edmund Randolph, of Virginia.
1795, Timothy Pickering, of Penn.
1800, John Marshall, of Virginia.
1801, James Madison, of Virginia.
1809, Robert Smith, of Maryland.
1811, James Monroe, of Virginia.
1817, John Quincy Adams, of Mass.
1825, Henry Clay, of Kentucky.
1829, Martin Van Buren, of New York.
1831, Edward Livingston, of Louisiana.
1833, Louis McLane, of Delaware.
1835, John Forsyth, of Georgia.

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

1789, Alexander Hamilton, of New York.
1795, Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts.
1801, Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut.
1802, Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania.
1814, George W. Campbell, of Tennessee.
1814, Alexander J. Dallas, of Penn.
1817, William H. Crawford, of Georgia.
1825, Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.
1829, Samuel D. Ingham, of Penn.
1831, Louis McLane, of Delaware.
1833 William J. Duane, of Penn.
1833, Roger B. Taney, of Maryland.
1834, Levi Woodbury, of N. Hampshire.

SECRETARIES AT WAR.

1789, Henry Knox, of Massachusetts.
1795, Timothy Pickering, of Penn.
1796, James McHenry, of Maryland.
1800, Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts.
1801, Roger Griswold, of Connecticut.
1801, Henry Dearborn, of Massachusetts.
1809, William Eustis, of Massachusetts.
1813, John Armstrong, of New York.
1815, William H. Crawford, of Georgia.
1817, Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky, (did not accept the appointment.)
1817, John C. Calhoun, of S. C.
1825, James Barbour, of Virginia.
1828, Peter B. Porter, of New York.
1829, John H. Eaton, of Tennessee.
1831, Lewis Cass, of Ohio.
1837, Joel R. Poinsett, S. C.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

1789, Edmund Randolph, of Virginia.
1794, Wm. Bradford, of Pennsylvania.
1795, Charles Lee, of Virginia.
1801, Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts.
1805, Robert Smith, of Maryland.
1809, John Breckenridge, of Ky.
1807, Caesar A. Rodney, of Delaware.
1811, William Pinkney, of Maryland.
1814, Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.
1817, William Wirt, of Virginia.
1829, John McPherson Berrien, of Geo.
1831, Roger B. Taney, of Maryland.
1834, Benj. F. Butler, of New York.

A baker in Philadelphia, named Lathbury, has stopped his subscription to the Philadelphia Enquirer, because the editor dared to suggest that the loaves should be increased in size as the flour fell in price. We sympathise with the Enquirer on this immense loss, though we should set Mr. Lathbury down as a *loafer* and by no means the best *bred* man in that city.

[*Balt. Chronicle.*

General Intelligence.

The Wheat crops in West Tennessee are said to be very fine. The Memphis Enquirer of the 14th instant says:—"From every section of our State, the accounts from the wheat crop represent it to be unusually promising and large. In our county, we can safely put down the crop at from 800 to 1000 acres, yielding at least 20 and a good portion 25 bushels per acre. This at 20 bushels the acre, will yield near *four thousand barrels of flour.* One farmer alone will raise 2,000 bushels. Every other county in West Tennessee has also a large crop, Madison and Hardeman particularly, which counties will raise near 100,000 bushels, or [illegible] dollars, [illegible] Kentucky, of Virginia, *for flour.* There will be little or [illegible] paid for meat, and next year *nothing.*"—*Balt. American.*

Mr. Sayre, the gentleman whom we noticed as having been so severely injured by the accidental discharge of a rifle, a few days since, has since died of his wounds.

[*Balt. Chronicle.*

A FAMILY CONCERN.—Governor Porter of the Tenth Judicial District of that State, has appointed his brother James M. Porter, President Judge very recently vacated by the Hon. Calvin Blythe. The Governor takes care of his family.

It appears to be pretty well established that Lt. Moore, of the U. S. Nav

MISCELLANY.

CREATION.

BY DR. S. WORCESTER.

For what purpose did the infinite Creator give existence to this majestic monument of his almighty power? For what purpose did he create the earth and the heavens, with all their innumbered hosts? Was it not, evidently, that he might communicate happiness; and does not this design appear conspicuous on the open face of nature? What is the plain and unequivocal indication of all those marks of infinite wisdom, and skilful contrivance, in the general dispositions, and in all the parts of surrounding nature, is it not that the Creator of all things is infinitely good? Is there not a display of infinite goodness in the regular and harmonious disposition of the heavenly orbs? Instead of this beautiful order, why was there not the most horrible confusion? Instead of this benignant harmony of the spheres, why was there not a perpetual jar, and the most disastrous concussion?

Is there not a display of infinite goodness in the grandeur and beauty of the creation—so favourably adapted to elevate, to inspire with admiration, and to fill with the purest pleasure, the devout and contemplative mind? Why was not the whole creation so formed as only to excite amazement, terror, and despair?—Is there not a display of infinite goodness [illegible] agreeably diversified with continent, and seas, islands and lakes, mountains and plains, hills and valleys, adapted to various beneficial purposes, and abounding with productions, in endless variety, for the convenience, the support, and the happiness of its diversified inhabitants? Why was not the whole earth like the burning sands of Libya, or the rugged and frozen mountains of Zembla? Why was it not one wild dreary waste, producing only briers and thorns, and poisonous and bitter fruits?

Is there not a display of infinite goodness in the grateful vicissitudes of the seasons, each bearing upon its bloom its peculiar delight; the spring arrayed in the most beautiful verdure, and decorated with flowers; the summer abounding with delightful prospects, and teeming with luxuriance; autumn loaded with golden harvests, and the richest variety of fruits; and even winter, supplying in social enjoyments, and the nobler pleasure of study and contemplation, what it lacks in external charms? Why was not the whole year one continued scene of dull uniformity, or so irregular in its changes, as utterly to baffle all the calculations, and arrangements, and pursuits of life? Why was not nature [illegible] every sound a shriek of distress, every sweet a most pungent bitter, every gale a blast of pestilence? Is it not because the Creator and Preserver of the world is a being of infinite goodness?

Is it not strange, that we do not constantly perceive the glory of God, which the heavens declare, and gratefully recognize his goodness, so richly spread abroad through all his works? Happy, happy were it for us, did nature constantly appear to us as it really is, animated and enlivened by the presence of its glorious author! When the sun rises or sets in the heavens, when spring adorns the earth, when summer shines in its glory, when autumn pours forth its fruits, or when winter returns in its awful forms, happy were it for us, did we constantly view the great Creator and Preserver of all, continually manifesting himself in his various works! Happy did we meet his presence in the smiling fields, feel his influence in the cheering beams, hear his voice even in the whispering breeze, and taste his goodness in every gift of nature and providence! Happy did we feel ourselves every where surrounded with the glory of that universal Spirit, who fills, pervades, and enlivens us all; and did we live in the world, as in a great and august temple where the presence of the divinity who inhabits it, fills the mind with awe, and inspires the heart with devotion.

The Blood of the Yankee Woman.—The true Yankee blood of the Down East woman is strongly illustrated in the following paragraphs:

We have just heard an incident which shows how fully our whole population, women as well as men, enter into the spirit of resistance to the claims of the British over a part of our territory. Among the troops now in this town from Oxford county are *four sons of a widow*. As they were preparing to march last week, taking leave of their mother, one of them asked her how she felt about it. She replied,

"I feel, my sons, that I wish I had half a dozen more to go."

The sons of such a mother will receive no wounds in the back.—[*Kennebec Jour.*

A lady in this village remarked that she felt as keenly as a mother could the absence of her son, who had gone a soldier to the Aroostook, but with all her anxiety she would rather he would be shot than to have him return a disgraced coward.

ANOTHER.—A woman in this vicinity was inquired of by her husband if she was willing he should go into the service of the State. She asked if his country desired his services. He replied yes, men are called for, to defend the soil against foreign aggression. Well then, says she, go, if you have courage to fight like a man, but if you think you have not, let me have your cloths and I'll go.

An old lady in the country, hearing of the death of an acquaintance of her's who resided in the city, said she guessed he must have died of Morbi Multicaulis, as she had heard the disease was very prevalent there.

There is a woman in Boston so ugly that her doctor has ordered her a quart of saffron tea daily, to prevent it from *striking in* and killing her.

"I have the reading of it every week."—It not unfrequently occurs when persons are asked if they will subscribe for a newspaper, or if they already take it, that they reply, "No, but my neighbor B. takes it, and I have the reading of it every week." Such often add, that they like the paper, and some time say they consider it "the best paper they know of." They are benefitted every week by the toils, perplexities and expenditures of those who receive nothing from them in return.

A jocky club in Virginia have named their two fleetest racers "Swartwout" and "Price." They will of course beat off all the stakes.

General Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Cambridge, Captain Bursley, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 21st of May, brings London papers to the 20th inclusive, and Liverpool to the day of sailing. The London papers by the Great Western were to the 17th inclusive.

The great popular movement in England, "a revolution bloodless as yet,"—by the Chartists, as they are called, attracts more and more attention. The demands of this party, are,

1st. Universal Suffrage.
2d. The vote by ballot.
3d. Annual Parliaments.
4th. A Reform of Abuses.

The Chartists are numerous, and some of them, determined. Thus far they have been held in check by the bayonets of the British soldiery. But how long this is to continue we do not know. The language of some of their leaders is very strong. From a report of recent speeches delivered at their meetings we extract the following:

"I call upon you all to do as I should do, arm yourselves and be ready, and then you will be prepared to meet your enemies, whether they come from France, or Germany, or Russia, or your own domestic tyrants." "I don't know how long you mean to bear the tyranny of the rich aristocrats, but I tell you that I mean to bear it very little longer. Arm yourselves and be ready to resist your oppressors. Depend upon nothing but Almighty God and your own right arm. Gentlemen, you know the aristocrats never rest [illegible] to support nature, while they are wallowing in wealth and luxury on their sofas, and rolling through the streets in their carriages, and if a poor beggar looks up to them and asks them for a trifle, they throw themselves back in their carriages and threaten with disdain and contempt."

"D——d scoundrels, they rely upon the soldiers putting us down; but they won't—they are taken from among your own ranks. But if we are united, what can the soldiers do? We have only to walk arm in arm, and we could trample them under our feet. The whigs are greater scoundrels than the tories—hypocrites, who, under the pretence of liberty, have denied us all our rights. We must demand our rights, and if an aristocratic government do not grant them, we must seize them by force of arms. They are violating the constitution every day: they are the enemies of the country, and we must arm ourselves to resist them.—They say hang me, we say the rope's end if they like, I am ready to shed my blood for the sake of posterity. Prepare yourselves with pikes, and muskets, and bayonets, and swords, and be ready to fight for your lives and liberties, whether your enemies are foreign or domestic tyrants. Read Paine's "Rights of Man." I have, I say nothing about his theological works, but I agree with every word of what he says in his "Rights of Man." I stand upon the rights of my order. We, the working classes, won't submit to the tyranny of the aristocrats."

Two of the leaders of the Chartists were lately arrested in Birmingham.—The next day handbills were posted about the streets, to the following effect:

"Men of Birmingham—An attempt has been made, by an arrest of one of your delegates, and threats against the others, to rouse you into a partial outbreak. Be calm and steady; trust to the convention and disappoint the malice of your enemies. All the London chartists are already liberated, and you have nothing to fear, for your friends Brown and Fassel, if you do not injure the cause by a premature outbreak. As soon as the charge against them is known, you will be advised how to act; in the mean time they shall be protected."

It will be observed that a "*premature* outbreak" is spoken of—which looks ominous.

The meetings of the Chartists in various parts of the kingdom, but especially at Birmingham, attracted much attention, but they had not been accompanied by any overt acts of an alarming nature, and the precautions taken by the authorities had in all cases proved ample to maintain the peace. A large military force was stationed at Birmingham.

Prince Louis Napoleon, having been charged with some agency in the Paris riot, has published a denial in the London papers. We give a translation of his letter.

"LONDON, Sunday, April 28, 1839.

"Sir,—I see with regret, by your Paris correspondence, that efforts are made to throw on me the responsibility of the late insurrection. I reckon on your politeness to contradict that insinuation in the most positive manner. The [illegible] which have taken place, surprised as well as afflicted me. If I were the soul of a conspiracy, I should also be its leader in the day of defeat—and I would not disavow it after a defeat. Receive, &c.

"NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE."

The papers convey the idea that Bristol is likely to become the first scene of Chartist action. The Morning Herald says:

The British Chartists, it is said, have threatened to begin the revolution by making a bonfire of the shipping at that port; and that they may not lack courage, the British "liberals" were to assemble yesterday, under the pretence of addressing the Queen, but in reality with a view of kindling the flames of discord among the most inflammatory population in her Majesty's dominions.

The ordnance department in the Tower has been particularly busy during the last week in shipping and forwarding military stores to all parts of England and Wales. Bedding and stores of every description, for about 2,000 men, have been forwarded to Bristol in wagons. Two van loads were sent away to the west of England at a late hour on Wednesday night.—Camp equipages, muskets, &c. have been forwarded to the troops in the north. The troops in the neighborhood of the manufacturing districts are so numerous that there is not sufficient barrack room for them, and camps are to be formed.—Thirty thousand muskets for the home service have been ordered, and the furnishers and gunsmiths have been, and are now, actively employed in getting them ready; and indeed, the most active measures are now being adopted to preserve the peace of the country.

Two of the delegates to the Birmingham convention were arrested on the night of the 16th. On their examination Mr. Feargus O'Conner appeared as their legal adviser. The evidence adduced against them was in relation to their speeches at an assemblage of the Chartists.

In France the public mind was recovering from the agitations consequent upon the ministerial crisis and the Paris riot, and matters were settling down into their usual train.

The new ministers were pursuing a prudent course of conciliation, and it was not doubted that they would be able to maintain themselves in the Chamber and elsewhere.

The official evening paper states that the government is about to bring forward in the Chamber of Deputies, a proposal for granting reward and indemnification to those persons who have either suffered in the late insurrection, or whose parents or relatives have been disabled or killed.

The King has granted from his privy purse 10,000 francs towards the immediate relief of the families of the national guards and soldiers who were killed or wounded on the 12th and 13th of May, the Queen and the Duke of Orleans 4,000 francs each, and Madame Adelaide 2,000 francs, the whole of which sums have been paid into the hands of Marshal Gerard.

The *Constitutionel* states that Marshal Gudino has been appointed grand chancellor of the legion of honor.

Arrests continue to be made, of persons supposed or known to have taken part in the riot. The Carlist papier announces the approaching marriage of Mademoiselle de Rusny, daughter of the Duchess de Berry, and grand daughter of ex-king Charles X., to his royal highness the Count de Lecce, brother to the King of Naples. They are first cousins.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND—ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP LIVERPOOL.

The steam ship Liverpool arrived at New York on Sunday at noon, bringing Liverpool advices to the 13th, and London to the 12th June, both inclusive. We are indebted to a friend at Liverpool for London and Liverpool papers of the latest dates. The Liverpool arrived out in 14 days and 10 hours.

The Hon. Daniel Webster had arrived at London, and taken apartments at the Brunswick House Hotel.

In the political world there appears little of interest.

COTTON MARKET.

The news respecting Cotton is favorable. The market had improved, and was firm at the last dates.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.

Cotton—The improved condition for Cotton noticed in our circular of last week continues, and there has been a very fair amount of business doing; the sales being in four days about 15,000 bags at a further improvement in prices, particularly in the common qualities of American, which are this week ¼d per pound higher.

This improvement in prices must be attributed entirely to the firmness of holders, who at the present moment keep the market sparingly supplied, hence an advance within the last fortnight of ½ per pound in ordinary to middling fair qualities of American; and this too, whilst there is no material change for the better in the general trade of the country.

GRAIN MARKET.

There appears no new feature of interest in the Grain Markets either in London or Liverpool. The import of foreign Wheat, still continued very heavy.

No less than *one thousand nobility* attended the ball given by the Duke of Wellington, to the Hereditary Grand Duke, or Heir Apparent of Russia. The coup de œil of the military costumes in the saloons, presented a scene of unsurpassing splendor. The young Czar of Russia is delighted with his brilliant reception in England, and was not to leave till after the Ascott Races.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT LONDON.—London is the largest and richest city in the world, occupying a surface of thirty-two square miles, thickly planted with houses, mostly three, four and five stories high; it contained in 1831 a population of one million four hundred and seventy-one thousand nine hundred and forty-one.—It consists of London city, Westminster city, Finsbury, Marylebone, Tower Hamlets, Southwark, and Lambeth districts. In 1834 there entered the port of London three thousand seven hundred and eighty-six British ships, one thousand two hundred and eighty foreign ships; two thousand six hundred and sixty-nine were registered as belonging to it in 1832, with thirty-two thousand seven hundred and eighty-six seamen. The London Docks covers twenty acres. The two West India Docks cover fifty-one acres; St. Katharine's Docks cover twenty-four acres. There are generally five thousand vessels and three thousand boats on the river, employing eight thousand watermen and four thousand laborers. London pays about one-third of the window duty in England.

The number of houses assessed are about one hundred and twenty thousand, rated at upwards of five millions sterling; about one third are not assessed. The house rental is probably seven or eight millions, including taverns, hotels, and public houses. The retailers of spirits and beer are upwards of ten thousand; while the dealers in the staff of life are somewhere about a fourth of this number.—Numbering all the courts, streets, lanes, squares, places, and rows, they amount to upwards of ten thousand; and on account of their extreme points, no individual could pass through them in the space of one whole year.

Execution of a Pole.—KONIASKI, a Pole, who participated in the Polish insurrection of 1830, was recently shot at Wilna, on which occasion 4000 men were put under arms on the place of execution. He had retired to France after the fall of Warsaw, and having secretly returned to Poland without applying for permission, he was seized and tried as being an emissary of the revolutionary propaganda. He died with great fortitude, smiled and joked on beholding the grave which had been prepared for the reception of his corpse, and refused to say any thing that would compromise any of his countrymen. His request that he might not be blindfolded preparatory to being shot was rejected.

SUICIDE OF AN EDITOR.—Mr. Ezra Jewell, editor of the Argus, at Lyons, Wayne county, New York, committed suicide last Monday, by discharging a pistol at his breast—the ball from which passed through his heart. Such an act in any other than an editor, would be the most inexcusable of follies.

MELANCHOLY CONSEQUENCE OF INTEMPERANCE.

At a late hour on Friday night, a watchman met a man in the street, whose conduct betokened him a perfect maniac, and the watchman had him conveyed to the watch house, where he said his name was T——— H———. On Saturday morning he was brought before the magistrate, but was still so dreadfully affected with *delerium tremens*, or insanity in some other form, that it was found useless to ask him any questions, and he was sent back to prison.

In the course of the day a gentleman happened to see H.'s name on the watch returns, and became curious to ascertain if he could be a person whom he had known under happier auspices. He accordingly went down to the cell and at once satisfied himself that the unhappy lunatic was his former acquaintance.—And now for a brief outline of his unfortunate career. H——— is by birth an Irishman, and connected with some of the first families in England and Ireland. At an early period in life, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated, and after a most brilliant collegiate career, left it. He then became an *attache* to the then Bishop of Clougher, with the view of taking holy orders, in the established Church of England, in which, from his high connexions, he had good reason to expect a speedy preferment. The [illegible] of Clougher having, however, been discovered, and himself obliged to fly his country, to avoid a probably ignominious death, H——— changed his mind as to his future career, and obtained a commission [illegible] to which he was attached was sent to the Peninsula, and during a considerable part of the war H———'s regiment was in active service, and he conducted himself so as to obtain the character of an excellent officer. When the war terminated, his regiment was disbanded, and he again turned himself to the church, and was ordained and became chaplain to a regiment. His regiment afterwards went to Canada, where he accompanied it, and there he imbibed those habits which have been his destruction. As is always the case, he did not become an habitual drunkard at once, but having on one or two occasions appeared publicly in a state of intoxication, he was obliged to relinquish his situation in the church. He then for a short time supported himself as a tutor, but his unfortunate habits soon deprived him of this resource. He next edited, and we believe, first established a paper at Montreal, which has now a considerable circulation. From this situation, however, he soon drivelled by intemperance. He then came to New York, where he was employed as assistant editor to one of the morning papers, and proved himself a man of very superior talent. But his unrelenting enemy, alcohol, very soon left him without employment, and after enduring the extreme of poverty for some time, he became clerk to one of the theatres. His habits now became worse than ever, and he was so seldom sober that he was soon turned away from the theatre, and found himself without any means of earning bread. In order to prevent himself from starving he was next obliged to become a mere menial drudge, and run on errands, or do any thing by which he could earn a shilling. He now seemed to have lost all recollection of what he had once been, or might still be if he could get rid of his miserable habit of intemperance, and he became a low drunken loafer who would associate with any one or go any where to get a glass of grog. Alcohol was all he now cared for, and he was seldom or never sober. Such a career could not but soon close in death or insanity, and the latter has been the consequence in his case, and he is to be sent to the Lunatic Asylum. Thus, an accomplished scholar, possessing talents of most respectable connections, and who began the world with a brilliant prospect, and all the means of making a glorious career, has it cut short, while yet in the prime of life, by indulging in that most irrational of all sensual gratifications, *Alcohol*. And as if nothing should be wanting to render his fate melancholy and deeply deplorable, he has left a young and interesting family, depending for their daily bread, on their own feeble and inefficient industry, or the world's cold charity.

We know the individual mentioned in the above report from the Journal of Commerce, and know every thing that is said of him to be true. He is a man of fine talents and thorough education—not only connected with some of the first families in England and Ireland, but was himself entitled to a British peerage and a magnificent estate. Most melancholy it is to see the degradation of such a man. The insanity that is upon him, however, we trust is but temporary. It is, we doubt not, a delerium tremens, from which we hope he will recover, and we explain cases when he comes out of it, never again to touch or come within touching distance of intoxicating drink.—*Gazette.*

Since the above was in type, we learn from the N. York Star that the individual above alluded to is since dead.

We copied a few days since a paragraph stating that Judge Shattuck of Mississippi had narrowly escaped being *Lynched* by the jury over which he presided. We now learn from the New Orleans Bulletin that an account of the affair varying very much from the preceding has appeared in the Natchez Free Trader. As it places the conduct of the jury in a very different aspect, a publication of the facts would be an act of justice to the parties who have suffered from the misrepresentation. The particulars of the affair were as follows:

Judge Shattuck instructed the jury on a point of law in some case pending.—They brought in a verdict contrary to his instruction. He commented on their behaviour from the bench; and in the course of his remarks, stated, "that he had never before known a Court and Jury differ so widely on a mere question of law; that such an extraordinary state of things was calculated to subvert the ends of justice, and reflect disgrace on the country."—The Jury took up the impression that the Judge intended to censure their conduct; and the latter hearing this, called them back, and explained what he did say. A gentleman contradicted the Judge in his assertions, for which he was fined $100.

When the Court adjourned, there was a gathering of something like a hundred persons in the street, and the Judge was called upon to explain more fully his remarks. This he very properly declined, while surrounded by a mob, but on Friday morning he addressed the people from the rostrum. He again disclaimed any personal allusions, but had no further explanation to make. If any thing more was required of him, "he was prepared to abide the result, and offer himself a sacrifice in defence of those immutable principles of law and justice by which he professed to be governed, and which he had solemnly sworn to support."

"He was then applauded by those who, the evening before, had been clamorous against him—and when the court opened the gentleman who had contradicted the Judge made a suitable apology and the fine was remitted. The Court then proceeded quietly to busines without farther interruption."—*Balt. American.*

From the National Intelligencer.

The Mormons have excited a good deal of interest in Cincinnati, where one of the sect has been giving a history of that people, and of the persecutions to which they have been recently exposed in Missouri. It is stated, in the report given in the Cincinnati News, that they were ruthlessly driven from their homes, their property destroyed, the women and children forced into the woods, without shelter from the inclemency of the weather of January, where they roamed about till their feet became so sore that their enemies tracked them by their foot prints of blood. The Mormons stated that there were instances where men were murdered in cold blood, and boys who had taken shelter from the fury of the mob were dragged from their hiding places, and, after being cruelly maltreated, deliberately shot. In one case an old man, a soldier [illegible] but, finding he could not escape, turned and supplicated their mercy. The reply he received was a shot from a gun, which wounded him mortally; he still besought them to spare him, when one of the party ordered his companions to stand back, and finally hacked him to pieces as he lay on the ground.

THOMAS MORRIS, formerly U. S. Senator, addressed the meeting:

"He said he had been in the vicinity of these transactions, and had taken some pains to acquaint himself with the facts; and, from all he could learn, the Mormons were an industrious and harmless people; that no specific charge had been brought against them by the Executive of Missouri, but that their persecution was for no other reason than that their religion gave offence to a mob—for causes which may at any time induce the same persecution of any religious sect in our land. He said he believed the statements made to be true, and that they were corroborated by those who resided in the vicinity of their occurrence."

SUDDEN DEATH.—While preparations were making on Monday for the funeral obsequies of Mr. DAVID A. TREDWELL, from Coates street, Philadelphia, above Budd, his wife, ELIZABETH TREDWELL, who was in the enjoyment of usual health but who had undergone great fatigue in attending upon her husband, was suddenly taken ill about [illegible] and died a little before 2 o'clock. The funeral of Mr. T. was postponed in consequence until to-day, at 5 o'clock, at which hour both will be interred.—*Philad. Times.*

The death of Mr. JACOB ELDRIDGE, of Philadelphia, announced on Tuesday, was singularly affecting. He had just taken his Bible into his hands preparatory to family worship, when he was called to the door by the arrival of his son in-law from a journey. While holding his horse after his son had left the carriage, the animal took fright, and Mr. E. was thrown down and so much injured as to survive but four or five hours. He was a most estimable man, and his decease will be severely felt by all who have shared his acquaintance.—*Philad. North American.*

JUSTICE.—Mackenzie, the Canadian agitator, who was indicted for a violation of the Neutrality Law of the U. States, has had his trial and been found guilty. The sentence of the Court, which was pronounced immediately upon the verdict of the jury, orders him to be imprisoned for eighteen months and to pay a fine of ten dollars. Mackenzie plead his own defence in a speech of eight hours long.

SILK FARM IN PITTSYLVANIA.—The Danville Reporter announces the arrival there of Mr. Morris Pollok, the enterprising proprietor of the Glovan Silk Factory, near Glasgow in Scotland. As already understood by our readers, he proposes to establish a silk farm near Danville, on which he expects to raise $150,000 worth of the raw material annually to supply his establishment in Scotland. The Danville Reporter says that he intends to commence operations immediately. The Superintendent of the establishment, and several hands just from the "old Country," were upon the ground." Mr. P. brought with him several species of the Mulberry. He also brought several many of the finest varieties of the *Grape*, and designs to test the adaptation of the soil and climate about Danville to the growth of the vine. We predict that he will find both admirably suited.

From the Columbian Courier.

Fortunes of an Emigrant.—Among the passengers who left New York, for England in the Great Western, we perceive the name of Mr. Francis Hall, one of the editors of the Commercial Advertiser.—The history of that gentleman's career is an admirable exemplification of the reward which sterling merit and persevering industry are sure to obtain in this country. He came to America when a boy of 15 years of age, a steerage passenger, and obtained employment as a carrier boy of the Advertiser. From that situation, he was promoted to the office of "packer." Next he became a clerk, and and afterwards a part proprietor in the establishment. Now he is one of the principal owners of that lucrative concern, and has amassed an independent fortune. The exile who came to America a poor boy, in the steerage of a packet ship, returns to his native land in the luxurious cabin of a steam ship, with honors and wealth acquired by his own industry.

There is a light house at Portland, in Chautauque County, New York, which is wholly supplied by gas which issues from the fissures of a neighboring rock. A rude reservoir has been erected over one of the fissures, and the gas is conveyed to the beacon by means of conduits.—The supply is constant, and the light, which is generated by the gas, is said to equal in brilliancy the gas-light which is prepared for cities. It was noticed in the public prints, some time ago, that the whole village of Fredonia, which is a few miles from Portland, was lighted by gas collected from these natural sources.

Why is a stick of taffy like a horse?—Because the more you *lick* it the faster it goes.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

CURE OF CLUB FOOT.—We have met two or three notices of late in our exchange papers of operations which have been successfully attempted for club foot, by the division of the *tendo achillis*. This operation was first performed in Hanover, by Dr. Louis Stromeyer, in 1830, and continues to excite at the present moment great interest throughout Europe. Till the successful issue of his experiments, the club foot in adult subjects was regarded as an incurable deformity. The cases, in which it has been cured, however, within the last few years, may be already numbered by hundreds.

In France, the operation was first performed by Bouvier, in the year 1825, and it has been repeated by him several times. The Academy of Sciences of France awarded to this gentleman in 1837 the second surgical prize, (6,000 francs,) principally for his researches on the effects of the division of the tendo achillis for the cure of club foot. M. Duval, another French surgeon, in a memoir presented by him to the Royal Academy of Sciences of France, on the 26th June, 1837, reports sixty cases of cure of club foot, by this process, within the nine months previous. His youngest subject was ten months old, the oldest sixty-one years.

To the name of Stromeyer, Bouvier, and Duval, we may add the name of [illegible] skill and science, now resident in this city. We allude to Dr. Detmold. He was the first to perform the operation in this country. Within the last two or three years he has operated in a hundred instances [illegible] casts taken from the feet of his subjects, before the operation, exhibiting the most shocking deformity—adult subjects, many of them, and some far advanced in life; and casts of the same feet after the completion of the curative process, perfectly well formed, and without any thing to indicate that they had ever been misshapen. Thus the process, when performed by a surgeon of science and experience, is safe and certain, whatever may be the age of the patient.

A most distressing accident occurred at Hatfield's Rolling Mill, in the vicinity of Alexandria, (Pa.) on last Monday afternoon. A man named John Green, while assisting in rolling bar iron, met with a sudden and horrible death. He had on an overshirt made of coarse linen, which he wore while at work: when in the act of reaching a pair of tongs across the *couplings* of the rollers, the shirt caught, and he was dragged head foremost through the space between them; they not being more than six inches apart. The velocity of the wheel at the time was 60 or 65 revolutions in a minute, and those around could scarcely breathe until the body was thrown out a mutilated corpse.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

A gentleman from Arkansas informs us, that, about two weeks ago, a worthless and desperate fellow, named Outlaw, shot Mr. Pullen, the Postmaster at Pine Bluffs, Jefferson county, Arkansas, on account of a suspicion, real or pretended, that Pullen had had criminal intercourse with his wife. After the commission of the murder, Outlaw flew to Washington county, opposite Memphis, where he made for the river with the intention of crossing it. The Sheriff and his posse pursued him, but when they were about to overtake him, he turned upon them with every preparation for a deadly resistance.—Thereupon a young man, belonging to the Sheriff's posse, fired at the desperado and shot him through the heart. This took place on Wednesday last.

[*Louisville Journal.*

EXTRAORDINARY HAIL.—Among all the accounts of hail storms, we have seen none which could come up to one described by a correspondent of the Alton (Ill.) Telegraph. He says:—"In the afternoon of Saturday the 25th ult., the village of New Greenfield, and the vicinity, were visited by a hail storm of the most appalling character. The reader will hardly believe that such was the extraordinary size of the hail-stones which fell on that occasion, that six of them weighed no less than *seven pounds three ounces;* that many of them were at least double the size of goose eggs; and that one actually measured *seventeen inches* in circumference. Pigs, sheep, and other animals, were killed by the enormous missiles, and a woman, who happened to be out of door at the time, was seriously injured by one of them, but is on recovery."

NEW YORK, June 26.

Attempted Escape and Death of a Convict.—About noon on Sunday, one of the Blackwell's island convicts, named Isaac Stagg, recently sentenced by the Court of Sessions for three years, was found to be missing from his place of confinement.—Search was made, and he was discovered attempting to make good his escape by swimming across the East river. He was hailed by the sentinel on shore, to which, however, the unfortunate convict paid no attention, he being then nearly in the middle of the current, and doubtless thinking his escape certain, when the former fired, and, as Stagg immediately sunk, it is supposed that the ball must have struck his head, and caused instant death. Nothing was afterwards seen of him, nor has the body been yet recovered.

NOT QUITE POISONED.—Yesterday afternoon, a girl named Catharine Kelly, about 10 years of age, living as servant with Mr. Hardwich, No. 198 Greenwich street, in a fit of the *blues*, took the resolution "to shuffle off her mortal coil" by poison. With this design she went into Broadway, and entering a druggist's, asked for eighteen pence worth of corrosive sublimate. The person attending wisely withheld the poison, and gave her a pretty strong dose of tartar emetic in its place. The girl, on regaining her home, took the draught, and as a natural consequence became dreadfully sick. Believing herself, to be dying, she confessed what she had done, and was immediately taken to an apothecary's in the neighborhood, who administered an antidote, and recommended the patient to be taken to the hospital. This was done, and the usual remedies were applied.

The girl however soon recovered, and manifested no symptoms of laboring under any virulent poison. About 6 o'clock last night, our reporter paid her a visit and found her entirely freed from whatever she had taken, and waiting for her father, who resides in Elizabeth street, and who had been sent for to come and take her away. The girl said she had purchased the poison of Monsieur Chabert, but such was not the fact. She probably mistook some other drug store for the one of Chabert. However this may be, the person who sold her the emetic instead of corrosive sublimate deserves every praise, and did we know his name we should certainly pay him the compliment he deserves.—*N. Y. Express.*

From the Alexandria Gazette.

CENTENARY OF METHODISM

"In the latter end, of the year 1739," says the introduction to our general rules, "eight or ten persons came to Mr. WESLEY, in London, who appeared to be deeply convinced of sin, and earnestly groaning for redemption. They desired (as did two or three more, the next day) that he would spend some time with them in prayer, and advise them to flee from the wrath to come, which they saw continually hanging over their heads." This was the origin, and these were the circumstances under which originated, one hundred years ago, the coming autumn, the first society of Methodism. In the retrospect of the first century of our history, we have much to comfort our hearts, and spirit us onward in the great work, in which, we have such indisputable evidence, the great head of the church has called us. From the "eight or ten persons" who [illegible] society, the numbers associated together in the same common fellowship with Mr. WESLEY, have, within a century, multiplied, in the two hemispheres, to nearly a million and a half. Such distinguished [illegible] *things the Lord has done for us,*" demands the warmest gratitude of the friends of our Zion: and that it may be suitably expressed, it has been generally agreed upon, throughout the whole extent of Methodism, to commemorate the occasion by Centenary Meetings of a religious character, to be held on the 25th of October next, the very day, as is generally supposed, upon which, one hundred years previously, the first society was formed. It is furthermore thought that the occasion is one of so much interest as to demand from every member, and friend of our church, a *thank offering* expressive of their gratitude to the great head of the Church, for his abundant mercy.

The objects selected by our trans-atlantic brethren, upon which to bestow the offerings made on the occasion, are: their superannuated preachers—the cause of education—and the cause of missions.—And, with such spirit, and liberality, have they presented their design, that already have they swollen their contributions to the astonishing sum of about two hundred thousand pounds sterling. In this country, the church has generally selected a part, or all, of those objects; and, at its last session, the Baltimore Annual Conference resolved to divide between them, in certain proportions, the contributions which may be received, within its bounds.

In pursuance of this resolution, a meeting will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this town, on Monday evening next, July 1st, to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving contributions for the above named objects. Dr. THOMAS E. BOND, of Baltimore, and the Rev. GEORGE G. COOKMAN, of Washington City, are expected to be present, and address the meeting. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend. S.

The Fourth of July is to be celebrated in Northampton in a style highly creditable to the taste of the inhabitants of that place. The following is the account which the Northampton Courier gives of the manner in which the celebration of the anniversary of a nation's independence has been held in past years:—

"Some beautiful lawn or grove is selected by the managers, who are chosen at a meeting of the ladies. Eight gentlemen, selected by the lady managers, come in to their aid, and, previous to the fourth, beautiful tables are laid and arches of wreaths and ever-greens and flowers are gaily thrown over them. Before this the lady managers, extend their invitations generally through the village, and it is expected that every family which accepts, will send on the anniversary morning, contributions of cake and flowers. This pretty rivalship brings upon the table the most exquisite things for the eye, for the taste and the senses.—About three o'clock the guests begin to assemble. The gentlemen introduce the company to the lady managers, who seated in arbors, made beautiful and duly decked as "Flora's daughters." The afternoon is passed in social intercourse, interspersed with music, cooling refreshments and a rural dance on the green. A more beautiful sight cannot be imagined. A more rational and delightful way of passing this anniversary cannot be conceived. We commend it to the people of every town and village in this vast country, thus to keep the spirit of patriotism alive, by associating it with domestic pleasure and rural hilarity."

This is the true way of celebrating the Fourth of July. Women, of every age, should participate in the celebration.—Men are brutes without her.

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DEAR SIR: I have read with great satisfaction your two Lectures upon the Science of Phrenology, which I have never been able to prevail upon myself to think of as a serious speculation. I have classed it with alchymy, with judicial astrology, with *augury*—and as Cicero says that he wonders how two Roman augurs could ever look each other in the face without laughing, have felt something of the same surprise that two learned phrenologists can meet without the like temptation.

But, as it has been said of Bishop Berkeley [illegible] demonstrated, beyond all possibility of refutation, what no man in his senses can believe, so, without your assistance I should never have been able to encounter the system of thirty-three or thirty-five faculties of the immortal soul, all clustered on the blind side of the head.—I thank you for furnishing me with argument to meet the doctors who pack up the five senses in thirty-five parcels of the brain. I am glad that your Lectures have been so successful, and hope that they will be yet more so, in recalling the sober sense of the *material* philosophers of our age to the dignity of an *imperishable* mind.

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TO DR. THOMAS SEWALL, *Washington*

Harper's Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

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To Dr. THOMAS SEWALL, *Washington.*

VIRG'A FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN:

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1839.

This is a dull season for the lover of news.—It is true that there is an active canvass going on in several of the States—Maryland, North Carolina and Tennessee, for instance—and great interest is felt in the result. There is, however, a calm in the political elements generally, and, confining himself to political articles, and having no taste for the horrible, an editor is just now puzzled to make up his stated allowance of readable matter.—*Fredericksburg Herald.*

Precisely so.

☞ We understand that the Teachers and Scholars of the Sabbath Schools connected with the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of this town, are to celebrate the afternoon of this Day with suitable Religious exercises. They will meet in the Presbyterian Church at 3 o'clock, when addresses suited to the occasion will be delivered by Dr. JAMES B. STONE and some of the Clergy.

It will also be seen by reference to another column that the Military and the citizens generally intend celebrating the Day in an appropriate manner.

A BEAR SHOT.—We learn that about the middle of June a Bear was seen running at Mr. [illegible] farm of D. H. ALLEN, Esq. of Clarke county, with as perfect nonchalance as if he was journeying over the plains of his native domain. The citizens, not satisfied that Bruin should "rule the main" undisturbed, turned out in pursuit of him, and after an animated chase [illegible] He appeared to be about two years old, and bore no marks of servitude, as he was narrowly examined, to ascertain whether he had ever been domesticated. To confirm the belief that this animal had never worn the shackles of slavery, another Bear was discovered on the same farm on Sunday last; but which escaped the vigilance of his pursuers, owing to the lateness of the hour at which he was discovered.

NEW WHEAT.—The first parcel of wheat of the new crop was received in this market on Saturday by Messrs. JOHN TRIMBLE & Son. It was a lot of 900 bushels prime red, from Tyrrel County, N. Carolina, and was sold at $1,30 per bushel.—*Balt. American.*

MR MILLER.—The New York Journal of Commerce says—It has been ascertained that Steenbergen's Clerk (Mr. Miller) has gone to Canada. If he took any money with him, or if any thing is wrong in his accounts, it is not yet ascertained.

POTATOES.—We received a few days since, as a present from Mr. JOHN W. GATTON, a young and enterprising farmer of this county, a lot of potatoes of the growth of this season, which have been pronounced by all who have seen them decidedly the largest they have ever met with in the month of June. Some were but little, if any, smaller than a pint cup, and the smallest much above the size of a goose egg.—We doubt whether any of our oldest farmers can produce potatoes to equal these; but if they think they can, let them follow the praiseworthy example set by Mr. Gatton, by sending us a specimen of their crop, and we shall take pleasure in deciding upon their relative merits.

MR. CALHOUN.—A paragraph, originating in a New York paper, which stated that Mr. CALHOUN had subscribed $5000 to a forthcoming V. B. paper in that city, has had considerable currency with the press. The statement struck us as improbable under every view of the matter; and we observe by the last Charleston Mercury, that it has been formally and positively contradicted. We do not think Mr. Calhoun is particularly anxious, just at this time, to identify himself with the Van Buren administration. But were objections of policy even wanting, in the case, we take him to be too good an economist to invest such a sum of money in such a venture. No, no—if any subsidies are wanted for the "administration" press, they must be obtained in the old way—practised to such an extent for the last ten years—namely, by a tax upon the office-holders, under that administration. [*Balt. Patriot.*

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT.—There have been considerable dissensions and differences of opinion among the faithful as to the manner of receiving the President. The real Radicals were in favor of giving him the same welcome that they did Hunt and Cobbet—a grand procession on foot, with linen banners, containing inscriptions in favor of Equal Rights—a speech from him on the colonnade of the City Hall, and punch, crackers, and cheese, at the public expense. The reasonable portion of the party were in favor of something more dignified and proper, and finally, after much wrangling, the whole arrangements were referred to the three Major Generals—Gen. Doughty, Gen. Sandford, and Gen. Floyd—two Whigs and half a Loco Foco. A grand military parade and procession has been decided upon—citizens on horseback, carriages, and a barouche for the President, with six horses—reception at the City Hall, &c. &c.—*New York Star.*

The New York Correspondent of the Intelligencer says there is no truth in the story that Mr. Cambreleng has taken up *a pro tempore* residence on the eastern end of Long Island, in order to be elected a member of Congress from thence.

Major CHARLES YANCEY, the "old wheel-horse" of Buckingham, as he has been called by his party, is recommended in the Richmond Enquirer as the loco foco candidate for Governor. He is a regular out and out loco foco and was beaten in the late election for a seat in the House. In the recommendation, the Conservatives are coaxed to give him their support. "To cook a dolphin, first catch him," &c. [*Balt. Chronicle.*

FIRE IN ALEXANDRIA.—We learn from the National Intelligencer that on last Saturday morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in a bakehouse situated in King street, which afterwards communicated with Mr. WHITE's auction store and the store, occupied by Mr. R. D. WHITE, which was totally destroyed. Two of the adjoining buildings were also considerably injured. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at three thousand dollars.

General JOHN ARMSTRONG, formerly Secretary at War, upwards of 80 years of age, is now residing with his son, near Governstown, in Baltimore county, within a few miles of this city.—*Balt. Pat.*

THE HARVEST.

The harvest, in the rich agricultural districts, is a season of unbounded hilarity. There is nothing more animating than the sight of a gang of cradlers or reapers, with their attendant rakers and binders, pursuing, with the buoyant spirits appropriate to innocent and healthful employment, the labors of the field. Formerly much of this hilarity was occasionally disturbed by the practice, now to a considerable extent banished, of using intoxicating liquors in great profusion. The temperance reform has reached the harvest field, and the product by which the life of man is prolonged, is gathered into the garner without furnishing the means of his degradation and debasement. Amongst the hardy yeomanry of the country the post of distinction in the harvest field, as the best cradler or reaper, is not earned without a struggle. He who undertakes to lead a gang of harvesters from sun to sun must be a man of strong frame, great powers of endurance and unflagging spirit. Those who follow him keep him to his work, as the ambitious steed runs to the throat-latch the competitor who takes the track from him at the start. No knight of chivalry ever held in higher estimation the skill that won him the first honor in the tournament and assured to him the smiles of his lady love, than the youthful farmer who, from morn till eve, swings his [illegible] gallant swath, and always comes out at the headland, foremost of his band.—But, alas! for the days of chivalry! The utilitarian spirit of the successors of the followers of the cross, drove tilts and tournaments [illegible] genius of a Yankee machinist threatens to reduce to a level all, whatever may be the difference of their thewes and sinews, who have heretofore contended for supremacy in the strifes of the harvest field. A machine has been devised, which, with the aid of a horse and man, will mow down whole acres of grain in a day, and leaves to the strong and stalwart youth, who formerly gloried in carrying his cradle, the ignoble toil, heretofore reserved to women and children, of raking and binding! Such are the mutations of all human institutions, however noble and glorious.—*Balt. Chron.*

MOUNT SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE.

The annual commencement of Mount St. Mary's College was held at their buildings, near Emmitsburg, on Thursday last. Although the day was unpropitious, the hall was at an early hour filled to overflowing with ladies and gentlemen, from far and near;—many of the brilliant auditory there assembled, having as usual come from a distance, to enjoy the beautiful and romantic scenery of the College; and to witness the performance of relatives of the Institution. An eloquent and interesing address was delivered before the Philomathean Society of the College, by EDWARD A. LYNCH, Esq. of Frederick. Next, after the delivery of the address, came the distribution of the premiums. The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Messrs. John J. Mitchell, of Pittsburg; Charles S. Spence, of Baltimore, and Jno. B. Byrne, of Illinois.

Orations were then delivered by several young gentlemen.

No one in fact can visit Mount St. Mary's, beautifully and romantically situated as it is, and view the natural scenery around, the majestic mountain upon which it is perched, the fertile fields spread out beneath it, and now groaning under the rich and bountiful harvest of golden grain, with which they are covered, the extensive and ample grounds beautifully laid off around the College, and the College, itself, with surrounding improvements, picturing to the mind the classic edifices of ancient days, the Academus of Aristotle or "the portico where Zeno stood" without feeling his mind deeply impressed with the grandeur and acknowledging that, with the air of neatness and comfort which pervades the establishment, no place could have been more suitably selected to draw out the mind of youth and to nurture it up to noble and enlarged aspirations.—*Fredericktown Herald.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—The extra session of the Pennsylvania Legislature was brought to a close on Tuesday evening, when it adjourned after a session of fifty days.—The improvement bill, or rather an engraftment of that kind, upon the Repair bill, which had passed some days since, was passed on the last day of the session. It appropriates in all about four millions of dollars to the several lines of improvement already commenced, of which about $100,000 is for repairs. The election bill also passed—it being pushed through near the close of the session. [*Baltimore Patriot.*

Some laborers in clearing out a sewer in N. York on Friday, found a pocket book in a cleft in the mason work of the sulvert, which was found to contain a quantity of U. States Bank notes (said by rumor to be $25,000.) In the pocket book was found the name of ——Smith, corner of Chesnut and Sixth streets, Philadelphia. The pocket book was left with the police, subject to the call of the owner.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

THE MASONIC PROCESSION, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, which prevailed during the forenoon of Monday the 24th, attracted a considerable number of visiters to our town, of members of the order, and citizens of several of the neighboring towns. The procession moved from the Lodge Room about two o'clock, and was joined by the Lodge of Odd Fellows of Hagerstown, passed through our streets to the Lutheran Church, and listened to an elegant address suitable to the occasion, from the Rev. Mr. JACKSON, of Winchester. If the weather had been more propitious, the numbers would have no doubt been greatly augmented. The music was excellent, during the day, and our citizens were much gratified by the music of the bands in attendance. [*Williamsport Banner.*

PROLIFIC VEGETATION.—Six stalks of OATS were left at our office last week, by *John V. Swearingen*, Esq., grown on his farm, in the neighborhood of Williamsport; each stalk measured *six feet three inches*, and the heads very large and full. [*Williamsport Banner.*

BENJAMIN EGGLESTON, charged with being one of the party who were concerned in the bloody affray which took place last winter in Baltimore, was tried before the City Court on Thursday last and acquitted.

FOURTH of JULY.

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE DAY.

The following arrangements have been made for celebrating in Charlestown The Fourth of July, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) the 63d Anniversary of American Independence:

The Charlestown Artillery, under Capt. Reed, will parade at 10 o'clock.

At half past 10 o'clock, the Military, the Clergy, the Orator and Reader, the Committee of Arrangements, the Mayor and Corporate Authorities, and the Citizens generally, will repair to the Presbyterian Church; where, after Prayer by the Rev. T. W. Simpson, the Declaration of Independence will be read by a gentleman selected for the purpose, and an Oration delivered by Charles B. Harding, Esq. The whole to conclude with a Benediction by the Rev. T. W. Simpson.

After the exercises at the Church, a procession, composed of the Military and others who may be disposed to unite, will be formed in front of the Church, under the direction of Cols. Robert Lucas and Thomas Hite, Marshals of the Day; when the procession will march to a grove, a short distance east of town, to partake of a Dinner prepared for the occasion by Capt. Meriweather Thompson.

When the exercises at the table shall have been brought to a close, the procession will be again formed, marched to town, and dismissed.

The committee respectfully invite the Ladies of Charlestown to attend at the Church, and thus partially participate in the exercises of the Day.

The committee also respectfully request the merchants to close their stores from 10 till 3 o'clock, and that all mechanical business be suspended within the same hours.

The Committee also invite all Soldiers of the Revolution to partake of the celebration of this day.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

July 4, 1839.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET,

For the week ending Friday evening, June 28.

CATTLE.—All that reached the market in first hands have been taken by the Butchers at about $9 per 100 lbs. We quote live Hogs at $9 a $9,25 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR.—The price generally asked from stores this morning is $5,87½, the same as at the close of the last week, but the article is extremely dull at that price. In the early part of the week some small sales were made of choice brands at $5,81. Yesterday and to-day some holders have submitted to a further reduction, and we note sales of several hundred barrels yesterday and this morning at $5,75. We quote the wagon and rail road price at $5,50 a $5,62½. The receipts, considering the advanced state of the season, are large.

RYE FLOUR.—1st is dull at $5—no sales.

The inspections of the week, ending on Thursday evening, comprise 5946 bbls. and 90 half bbls.; besides 47 bbls. Rye Flour, and 150 bbls. and 36 half bbls. Corn Meal.

WHEAT.—The supplies at market this week have been quite small. In the early part of the week the fair quotation for fair to good reds was $1,10 to $1,15. To-day a sale of good red was made at $1,16, and a parcel of good white was sold at the same price. A parcel of very prime red was sold a few days ago at $1,18. No contracts for new wheat have as yet been made in this quarter, and it is doubtful at what prices the market for the new crop will open.

CORN.—White 75 a 77 cts. per bushel. Sales of yellow in the early part of the week at 76 a 78 cents; sales to-day at 77 cents. Sales of Virginia mixed at 75 cents.

RYE.—We quote Md. at 80 a 85 cents.

WHISKEY.—Limited sales of hhds. at 38 cents—market dull. Sales of bbls. at 40 cents. The wagon price of bbls. has fallen, and is now 35 cents, exclusive of the barrel.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET—June 27.

We continue to quote Flour from wagons at $5,50. Oats 54 a 55 cents, scarce and in demand.—*Gazette.*

MARRIED,

On Monday the 24th ult., in Alleghany county, Md., by the Rev. J. K. Nichols, Mr. BEVERLY W. ROBINSON, to Miss HARRIET ANDERSON, both of Virginia.

At Woodland, Clarke county, on Tuesday, the 24th ult., by the Rev. Septimus Tuston, SAMUEL D. WILLIAMSON, Esq., to Miss SARAH W. BROOKE, daughter of Humphrey Brooke, Esq.

On the 25th of June, by the Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON to Miss ANN ISABELLA BALES, daughter of Mr. Jacob Bales, all of Martinsburg.

DIED,

In Hannibal, Missouri, on the 21st of May, Col. JOHN B. D. SMITH, formerly a Delegate in the Virginia Legislature from Frederick county, aged about 45 years.

On Tuesday, the 18th ult., at the residence of Mrs. Henshaw, in Berkeley county, Mr. HEZEKIAH H. SWEARINGEN, aged about 26 years.

In Warrenton, Sunday the 23d ult., ALBERT H. PAYNE, Esq., of the firm of Baltzell & Payne, of Baltimore. Also, on Monday, the 24th, his brother, ROBERT ALEXANDER PAYNE, merchant of Warrenton.

On Wednesday, the 26th inst., after a painful illness of several months' duration, Mrs. WINIFRED GALES, consort of Joseph Gales, Esq., of this city, (late of North Carolina,) and mother of one of the Editors of the National Intelligencer, of the wife of the other Editor of that journal, and of the junior Editor of the Raleigh Register. She was a native of Newark, in England, and emigrated to this country with her surviving husband and her then living children in the year 1795, resided in Philadelphia until 1799, and the remainder of the intervening time, except the last six years, in North Carolina. [*National Intel.*

In Alexandria, on Saturday last, Mrs. COURTNEY EDMUNDS, wife of Mr. Elias Edmunds of the Marshall hotel in that City, and daughter of Mr. John Briscoe, Sr. dec'd, of this county. Her remains were interred on Tuesday last, at the late residence of her father.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Shepherdstown on the first day of July, 1839, which, if not taken out before the 1st day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

A B		Henry Lowns	M
Daniel Andrews		Joseph Morgan	
Mary Atkinson		James V Moore	
Andrew Brasiner		David Moore	
Edward Barnhart		Charles Moler	
Daniel Buckles		John K Miles	
John Boreff		Solomon Miller	
William Bowen	2	N P	
C D		Mary Nicely	
Elizabeth Cookers		Jordan Norris (col'd)	
Chas Antho'y Casenova		Evelina S Perry	
Margaret Criswell		Mary Ann Prather	3
Isaiah Clayton		George Price	3
Joseph Davis		R	
E F		William Henderson	15
Ellen Entler	2	Samuel B Randall	
Daniel Entler	2	Jacob Staley	
Thomas Friddle		Jacob Shaner	
G H		John Sappington	
Eliza Greenfield (col'd)		Ed G Southwood	
Wm C Hoon		Susan Snyder	
James Higgins		Elias Sloan	
Elizabeth Hunter		Henry Slater	
Jesse Hutchison		Smith & Keplinger	
David Hoffman		T U	
Mary Hoffman		John Thomas	
Benjamin Hoffman		Rev David Thomas	
Charles Humrickhouse		H St George Tucker	
K L		Emily Undidy	
Uriah B Kerney		W Y	
Adam Kuppethet		Elizabeth Williamson	
Nicholas Layman		Louden Young (col'd)	
Grandison Licklider		Ann C Young	
Lewis Lucas		A Dutch Entler	

JOHN T. COOKUS, P. M.

July 4, 1839.

Notice.

☞ A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Methodist Episcopal Church will take place at Harpers-Ferry on the 13th and 14th of this month (July.) The Rev. J. A. COLLINS will be in attendance as Presiding Elder. July 4.

Charlestown & Jefferson County

Savings Institution,

JULY 1, 1839.

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 moneys of the Institution, and present the following statement, shewing 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 the hands of the Treasurer, 1st January, 1839,	$447 94
To Promissory notes on hand at the same date,	16192 50
To weekly and monthly deposits since that date,	1183 38
To special deposites since that date,	4550 25
To interest on notes discounted,	535 61
	$22134 60

Cr.

Cash paid div'd to depos. and stockholders, Jan. 1, 1839,	371 53	
Cash paid interest to special depositors		
Cash paid special depositors withdrawn	1990 00	
Cash paid weekly depositors withdrawn	320 00	
Cash paid Treasurer's salary to 1st July	25 00	
Amount not discounted [illegible]		
Cash in the Treasurer's hands, viz		
		22134 60

Present state of the Institution:

Notes discounted		19191 50
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer		448 54
		$19640 04
LIABILITIES:		
Due special depositors	5107 25	
Due stockholders	4330 00	
Due weekly and monthly depositors	9703 52	
		19140 77
Leaving a profit to be divided amongst the depositors and stockholders		499 27

HUMPHREY KEYES,
THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
THOMAS RAWLINS,
THOMAS A. MOORE,
ANDREW HUNTER.

July 4, 1839.

Charlestown & Jefferson County SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

JULY 1, 1839.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent for the six months ending this day, on the stock, weekly and monthly deposites, which will be paid at the expiration of ten days from the above date. By order of the Board,

RICHARD WILLIAMS, *Treasurer.*

July 4, 1839.

Saddle Exchanged.

ON the 24th ult. there was a Saddle exchanged at my stable—the one taken was a plain saddle, nearly new, a calf skin seat, blue cloth with coat pad attached to it, plated stirrups, two yellow girths, and a blanket fastened to the pad. The one left is nearly new, without a cloth, one girth, plated stirrups, and the pad nearly out. I wish the person having the Saddle to inform me of it, in order that I may correct the exchange or mistake.

GEORGE F. LUDWIG.

Smithfield, July 4, 1839.—3t.

The Partnership

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

Charlestown, July 4, 1839.

Mould Boards.

WE have just received, and intend keeping, a supply of Mould Boards.

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.

July 4, 1839.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlestown on the 30th of June, 1839:

A		Kable & Johnson	2
Dr W F Alexander	2	K	
John Alexander		Charles Kidwiler	
Edward M Aisquith		Susana Lucas	
Eliza Annan		Charles R Lace	
Wm Auld		Rev Fred'k Lee	4
Henry Avis		John B Larue	
Fanny Allemong		John Lannon	
B		Wm F Lock	
Katy Brown		Wm H Laughlin	
Elizabeth Brown		M	
Wm Brown	2	Lot McDaniel	2
George Beall		W Morrow	
Robert Brannon	2	Capt H M Myers	2
Mario Berry		Maj John E Morrell	
Wm Barr		James McDaniel	
Haymon Butler		John Myers	
Thomas Baylyss		John McCardell	
Rev. John G Bruce		Olivia Morgan	
B Burrell		Martin J Mason	
John H Barnet		N	
Wm F Baldwin		Susannah Neeld	
C		Wm S Nunn	
Edward E Cooke	3	Wm Nichols	
James Crilley	2	O P	
Robert Coe		Apa S Opie	
Wm Cleveland	2	Dost Overfield	
Cromwell, Vliet & Grantom		Dr R E Putney	
Chaney Clark	2	Martha J Price	
James P Chiltenden		Purdue, Nicholls & Co	
Richard Carter		Caleb Purdue	2
Wm Cancleer		Samuel W Patterson	
Ichabod Chapman		George Pulpus	
David Capelin		John Parker	
Isaiah Clayton		Colin C Porter	
Jane Compton		Benjamin Pattengill	
James N Corbin		R	
Presley Clayton		Wm Ricketts	
John Clauson		Henry Reail	
Sarah Caldwell		Hiram Reilley	
D		Elizabeth A Rice	
Hon A B Dougherty		James Rairr	
James Dausey		S	
Mr Dutton		Jefferson Smith	
Wm Daws		Mr Sickafoose & Co	
James W Dorsey		John Snider	
Hugh Davis		Eliza Shull	
John R Duke		James Smith	
Hartley Davis		Jacob Sheets	
Andrew Donelly		Edward J Smith	
Joseph C Davis		John Saunders	
E F		Mr Strider	
Dr Eylert	4	Lewis Suddath	
Harriet E Everhart		Jacklin Smith	
John Fisher		Wm Summers	
G		George C Smoot	
E M Griggs		Samuel B Shounder	
Sidney Gallaher		Hawleigh M Sulcer	
Sarah Goin		James Sharmocks	
H		Wm Sheets	
Wm Hawes		Marquis Shriver	
Col Thomas Hite		T	
Thomas Hawley		Col H Tompkins	
Mr Hammond		Charles Thornting	
James Hunnerville		Rev David Thomas	
Miss M Heath		Mr Townsend	
Enoch Hailslip		W	
David Hellsbower		Benjamin B Wroth	
Walter A Hewett		Thomas West	2
C House		Jane C Washington	
Alexander Hewett		Robert J Wright	
Joseph Haynes		John Weitherld	
G G Hussey		Benjamin Weaver	
W J Halks & Co.		John Washington	
I J		Harriet Watts	
A Isler		Thomas B Washington	
Benjamin Johnson		Worshipful Master of the Lodge at Charlestown	
Ann N Jones			
Martha or Ann Jackson			
Mary Jinkins			

HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M.

July 4, 1839.

LAND FOR RENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson County, in two suits therein pending, in which Hantramck and others are plaintiffs, and John Briscoe's administrator and heirs are defendants, the subscriber, as Commissioner appointed for that purpose, will offer for rent, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on *Saturday the 20th day of July*, 1839, at 12 M., a part of the *Tract of LAND* near Charlestown whereof Doct. John Briscoe died seized, being the tract on which his family now resides. The part to be rented is all of the tract except that part which has been allotted to Mrs. Sarah D. Briscoe as dowress.

Terms of Renting.—The land will be rented until the 1st day of April, 1841, with the privilege to the tenant to put in a fall crop of grain in the fall of the year 1840—bond with good security to be given to secure the payment of the rent. EDWARD E. COOKE, *Com'r.*

July 4, 1839.—3t.

Strayed or Stolen,

ON Saturday night last, from the stable at the "Bower," near Leetown, a *bright bay MARE*, with black mane and tail, about fifteen hands high, with a star and snip in her forehead, and right hind foot white. To any one who may return the said Mare, a full compensation will be given.

ALEX. SPOTSWOOD DANDRIDGE.

The Bower, near Leetown, Jeff. Co., Va.

July 4, 1839.—3t.

London double Brown Stout,

FOR SALE by H. KEYES.

June 27, 1839.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS,

In Jefferson County, Va.,

5 Miles from Charlestown.

THIS agreeable and beautiful Watering Place will be open for the reception of visitors on the 1st of July next. The Company have recently made various improvements suggested by the experience of their first season. The accommodations of last year being found insufficient for the number of visiters, extensive additions have been made to the buildings, and the whole establishment otherwise improved and embellished. Besides the Warm Baths, which will be much improved, large *Floating Baths* are being constructed, calculated to furnish the most delightful river bathing both for ladies and gentlemen.

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

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

These Springs are reached in a day's ride from Baltimore or Washington, by the Rail-Road to Charlestown, from which place comfortable Coaches with safe drivers and horses, belonging to the Company, will convey travellers to the Springs, a distance of 5 miles, over an easy road and through a most beautiful and fertile country, arriving there before sunset.

THE PROPRIETORS.

May 23, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully remind those persons who were purchasers at the sale of Wm. Frith's property, that their notes came due on the 15th of May, and that unless he can have assurance of their being speedily settled, he will be compelled either to pass them off in discharge of the debts of the estate, or sue upon them without delay.

Those also whose accounts still remain unclosed are notified, that as matter of necessity the administrator cannot grant any longer indulgence. JOHN J. HICKEY, *Adm'r Of William Frith.*

Smithfield, June 27, 1839.—3t.

Taken up,

A LARGE black spotted HOG, (not marked,) which has been trespassing upon the subscriber for some months. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take him away.

SAMUEL RUCKLE.

June 27, 1839.—3t.

Chinese Cement,

FOR mending, to perfection, (and not affected by cold or boiling water or acid,) broken Glass, China, and Earthenware, Bone, Shell, Ivory, Pearl, Alabaster and Leather. Price 37½ per bottle, for sale at

STRAITH'S *Drug Store.*

June 27, 1839.

For Harvest.

WE have on hand a few bbls. of excellent WHISKEY, and a supply of Rice, and brown Sugar, at 8, 9, and 10 cts. per lb. We also have, and intend constantly to keep, Bacon Fish, and Flour. W. & S. B. ANDERSON.

Harpers-Ferry, June 27, 1839.

Lemons, Lemons!

FRESH supply received at

STRAITH'S.

June 27, 1839.

Turnpike Notice.

AN Election will be held at Carter's Hotel, Charlestown, on the *2d Monday in July next*, for Directors of the Smithfield, Charlestown and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company.

S. W. LACKLAND, *Pres't.*

N. B.—It is particularly desired that the Board meet early on the above day, as there is much unsettled business to attend to.

June 13, 1839.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Keyes & Flore, was dissolved on the 6th inst.

The business will be continued by Humphrey Keyes.

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

HUMPHREY KEYES,
JAMES FLORE.

Charlestown, June 20, 1839.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now receiving another supply of Seasonable GOODS.

HUMPHREY KEYES.

June 27, 1839.

This Way, Boys!

A BOY of industrious habits, good character &c., will find a good situation to learn the House Joinering business, by making immediate application to the subscriber. None but one of the above description need apply.

Charlestown, May 16, 1839.

Attention, Artillery!

YOU are requested to parade at the usual place, on *Thursday the Fourth of July*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in full uniform. By order,

JOSEPH C. RAWLINS, *O. S.*

June 27, 1839.

Hats! Hats!!

SUPERIOR Silk Hats,
" Palm Leaf do.
Common do. do.
Just received and for sale by

JOHN B. PACKETT.

June 27, 1839.

Fine Apples.

FRESH PINE APPLES for sale at

STRAITH'S.

June 27, 1839.

A Limestone Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the FARM above alluded to. It is situated in Clarke county, below Daniels's Mill on the Opequon, and about a mile below that Mill, on the road from Winchester to Berryville by that mill, which is usually called the Baptist road. This Farm contains nearly or about 200 acres, of which about 160 acres are cleared, and now in fine order, having been for two years well set with clover, except about 15 acres. Should the purchaser wish it, he can have with it a field adjoining it on the east, supposed to contain about 90 acres, which was sown in clover the Spring before the last. This land lies about six miles and a half below Winchester, about the same distance from Millwood, and about four and a half miles from Berryville, being very conveniently situated with respect to houses of Divine Worship, to Grist and Saw Mills, a Paper Mill, and the Frederick White Sulphur Springs, and also an agreeable neighborhood.—The terms will be made known by the subscriber, upon application, and will be accommodating. Letters addressed to the subscriber, near Berryville, (postage paid,) will be answered promptly. Any person disposed to purchase, is invited to visit and inspect this farm immediately, so that he may see the fine crops of wheat and corn now growing upon it.

ROBERT PAGE.

Janeville, Clarke County, Va.,

June 27, 1839.—3t.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at public auction, on *Saturday the 3d day of August next*, a

TRACT OF LAND

In Jefferson county, Virginia, containing 200 acres. This land was worn down of the first quality, and though reduced at present by hard cultivation, yet it is believed that a little rest, and a course of good husbandry, will soon reclaim it. The sale will take place on the land, and commence at about 10 o'clock. The terms will be liberal, and made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS GRIGGS,
Executors of Thomas Griggs, dec'd.

June 20, 1839.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, Trustees, in a deed of trust, executed by Isaac S. Lauck and Alexander Stephen, on the 31st of July, 1838, will offer for sale, on

Monday the 8th day of July next,

At the Court-House door, in the town of Martinsburg, the following Property—being a portion of that which was conveyed in the deed aforesaid—

A TRACT OF LAND

Lying adjacent to the town of Martinsburg, and north of a line running with the south side of John street, including certain LOTS within the limits of said town, to wit:—N

VARIETY.

A COUNTRY EDITOR.

The following circumstance, illustrative of the "dignity of the press," and at the same time, of the liberality with which its conductors are rewarded for their toil, was told by the editor of a country paper in the State of New York. We vouch for the truth of the story, and give it in our friend's own words.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

"After I was out of my time, I procured letters of recommendation from the editor of the Albany Argus, and went to the town of ——— to enlighten the citizens by the corruscations of my intellect, upon the subject of democracy. I had, as you may well suppose, formed the most extravagant ideas of the importance of an *editor*; and I think I never was so well satisfied with myself as when I registered my name at the hotel in ———, as Editor of the 'Hardscrabble Republican Banner.'

"Well—I took possession of my kingdom, consisting of an old Ramage press and three cases of small pica type, worn to the third nick, and began the new series of the Hardscrabble Republican.—For a time things went on swimmingly. But at the end of six months, my landlord became pressing for my board, and I was fain to make a call upon my 'patrons.'—This I did, thro' the columns of my paper, not doubting that they would come forward immediately and pay. I inserted a notice I continued six months longer, but to my utter dismay, not one of my patrons evinced by his appearance. I now went to work in good earnest; made out my bills and presented them to my village customers. I owed the tailor twice as much as he owed me—the shoe maker brought me in his debt—the barber poked his bill for shaving in my face—the blacksmith had mended the frisket of my confounded old Ramage—the tinner had a charge for soddering a roller mould—the grocer for glue and molasses—and, in fine, I discovered that *collections* left me about a hundred dollars in debt.

"Nothing now remained but an appeal to my country subscribers. This I made, and, fortunately, most of them ready to pay—but in such "currency" as would astonish even these latter days. Skin plasters are nothing to it. One said he had agreed to pay in wool, and added, pointing to the woods, 'there it is, help yourself.' Another promised me a load of pumpkins the next week. One offered me a pig for a year's subscription; and, as I was a "whole hog" editor, I closed with the offer immediately. There were two of the pigs, and the owner could not think, he said, of separating them—they would besure to pine away and die. I suggested that he should let me have them both, and I would give him credit for a year's subscription in advance. This he refused, but proposed that I should take one pig for the year's subscription, and help him get in his hay, two days, for the other. This I agreed to do. Never did poor devil work harder, or sweat more profusely than I, during those memorable two days.

"Well—I got through, at last; borrowed a bag, put a pig in each end, slung it across my shoulder, and started home. I had five miles to walk, and before I reached half way, the bag became untied—out slipped the little piggling, in that end—cocked up its tail and ran for dear life. I dropped the bag and started in chase.—Over the fences, through bush and briar, hedge and ditch, we had it—side and side, as Major Downing says, only the pig a little ahead. At last, I gave up in despair, and sat down on a log to ruminate upon the dignity of the press, and the ingratitude of pigs and democrats."

Original and True.—Mr. Frank A———, who was a gentleman of good parts and infinite humor, used, with much pleasantry, to relate the following anecdote as having occurred to him when he was a young man. A young lady in the neighbourhood had won his affections, and he had commenced paying his addresses.—During the courtship he sometimes supped with the lady's family, when he was always regaled with the homely dish of mush and milk, and being of a serious turn, was generally invited to say grace over the meal. The supper Franky did not take amiss, as the family of his fair one was in but moderate circumstances, and, being himself poor, he admired such domestic economy. Besides, he was satisfied, provided he could obtain the affections of his Dulcinea, "The course of true love," as it is said, "never did run smooth;" and so it proved in the present rival who was much richer than himself. One evening when he was visiting his charmer, after the board had been spread with the frugal meal of mush and milk, but before the people had taken their seats at the table, some one spied Franky's rival riding up. Immediately a change came over the scene of the meal. And as by magic, the table was cleared of its load, and naught remained to tell the tale but the clean white cloth. In the course of a short time, however, the table was again furnished, not as before, but with the suitable appendage for making tea and warm bread, such as hastily baked and in common parlance, called "short cake." When all was ready, as was the custom, brother A——— was invited to say grace, who with due solemnity, hands *folded and eyes closed*, pronounced the following impromptu benediction:

"The Lord be praised,
How I'm amazed
To see how things are mended,
Here's short cake and the mush
Has supper free
Where mush and milk were intended."

It is almost unnecessary to add, that after this grace, Franky never returned to win his lady love, but left her to the undisputed possession of his more fortunate rival.—*Ex. Paper.*

Who is embarrassed!—A gentleman meeting one of his friends who was in[illegible] embarrassment. "You are mistaken my dear sir," was the reply—"'tis not *I*, 'tis *my creditors* who are *embarrassed*."

The editor of the Vevay Times has made an attempt to write poetry. Thus:

There's naught in this wide world or valley
so sweet
As a good apple-dumpling, with lasses on't.

If you please, we'll take the dumpling, and somebody else may take the poetry.—[Boston Times.

We speak for the LASSES.—[Phila. Spirit of the Times.

Say no more about it, honeys, we'll take the effusion back.—[Vevay Times.

The mischiefs of idleness, once rooted, are incurable.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber wishes to announce to his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he is receiving and opening a new and splendid Stock of GOODS, composed, in part, of the following, viz:

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

Cassinett, Kentucky Jeans, Pantaloon Stuff and Vestings—among which are fancy Satin Vesting, a very superior article, Silk Velvets, Cord striped Lasting, Forsyth Nankeens, Ribbed and plain Linen Drillings, Pennsylvania Jeans, Cottonades, &c.

Ladies' Wear—Challeys, Muslin-de-Lane, Dresses and Robes, a beautiful article, Silks, black and colored; fig'd and plain do., Swiss Muslins, plain and figured do., Plaid and Satin Stripe do., Book and Mull Muslins, Bishop's Lawn, Chinchrick Muslin, and Cross-barred Jaconets, British Prints, newest patterns and very handsome, Calicoes of all descriptions, Hosiery and Gloves in great variety, Silk embroidered Stockings, White and colored Raw Silk do., Bobinet and Thread Insertions and Edgings, Cambric do., Fig'd, plain and colored Bobinets, Straw and Florence Braid Bonnets, newest fashions, New Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, Ladies' superior Kid, Prunella, and Morocco Shoes, Men's Kip, Monroe do., Black Buckskin Boots, Heel Pumps, Slippers, Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's elegant Boots, low priced do., Table and Irish Linen,

Also, a variety of articles not enumerated, together with a large assortment of Domestic Goods, Cassetting, assorted and some other articles, not all of which renders the assortment more complete than at any time heretofore. The above are offered low for cash, or on good terms to punctual customers.

THOMAS HUGHES.

MEDICINES.

WYS-Pills' Liniment,
Hewes' Rheumatic Liniment,
Spalding's Sick Head-Ache Remedy,
New England Cough Syrup,
Weaver's Eye Salve,
Swaim's Panacea, Houck's do.,
Lee's Essence of Mustard, Red Liniment,
Extract Sarsaparilla,
Henry's Magnesia, (genuine,)
Apothecary's Hall Magnesia,
German Worm Syrup,
Indian Specific—Elixer of Life,
Balm of Columbia,
Effervescing Magnesia, (Butler's,)
Peters' Pills, Morison's Pills,
Brandreth's Pills, (genuine and counterfeit,)
Hoxsin Syrup.

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

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

May 23, 1839.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
AT KABLE-TOWN.

GEORGE E. CHAMBERLIN respectfully informs his friends and customers that he is now receiving and opening a large and beautiful assortment of seasonable GOODS, embracing many rich and new style articles, worthy the attention of purchasers generally. He invites all who want bargains to examine his stock and prices. Nearly every thing kept in retail stores will be found, and all will be sold upon such terms as cannot fail to please.

Kabletown, April 18, 1839.

Just received and for sale,
AT STRAITH'S
Drug and Fancy Store,

SAUNDERS' superior Straps for razors, with hones in the Strap,
Chapman's superior Straps for razors,
Hill's do. do. do.
Fishing Lines,
Garden do.
Masons and Carpenter's do.
Percussion Caps, plain, grooved and split,
Hones,
Turkish Smoking Pipes,
Brass, slate, and glass Inkstands,
Pocket Books, (very cheap,)
Fancy Soaps,
Thermometers,
Ivory pocket and toilet Combs,
Head-Brushes,
Counter, whitewash, sweeping, &c. Brushes.

PERFUMERY.

Milk of Almonds, Milk of Roses,
Lavender, Cologne, Florida, Magnolia and Rose Waters,
Chlorine, Kreosote, and other tooth Powders and Washes,
Bear's Oil,
Circassian and Indian Oils, highly recommended for improvement of the hair.

May 9, 1839.

BARGAINS!

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

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

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

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

WM. H. CHICHESTER.

May 16, 1839.

SPRING GOODS.

FAHRER & WHITE have received a large and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,
AMONGST THEM ARE—

Blue, black, invisible green, & other colored } CLOTHS,
Blue, black, and fancy colored Cassimeres,
Summer cloths, a good assortment,
Summer Cassimeres and French Drillings,
Brown, Irish and French Linens,
White and colored Marseilles Vestings,
Plain and Figured Satin Vestings,
Silk and Cotton Velvets,
Challeys, Muslin de Lanes, assorted,
Figured Silks, blue, black, and colored,
Matteson's best black Lustring,
6-4 French Bombazine,
Thread Laces and Edgings,
Bobinet Footings and Edgings,
French and other Worked Muslin Collars,
Handsome black and white Lawns,
Fancy, satin striped and painted Lawns and Cambrics,
Cross-barred, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Mull-Mull and Swiss Muslins,

[illegible]

Fancy Scarfs and Handk'fs, handsome assort.,
Birds' Eye and Russia Diaper and Crash,
Brown and black Hollands,
White and colored Cotton Hose, assorted,
Silk Hose and half Hose, assorted,
Ladies' Kid, Pic-Nic, Silk and Cotton Gloves,
Men's Kid, Silk, Thread and Cotton do.
5-4 Cotton Sheetings, Tickings, Apron Check,
Pententiary, and other Domestic Plaids,
Parasols and Umbrellas,
Burlaps and other Linens,
Brown and bleached Domestic in great variety.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our Stock. It has been selected with much care, and we are determined to sell cheap. H. & W.

Shepherdstown, April 11, 1839.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A FEW BARRELS of superior FAMILY FLOUR (S. Miller's brand) for sale by J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

May 9.

Bank of the Valley in Va.,
MAY 31, 1839.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for other purposes, will be held at the Banking House in Winchester, on *Wednesday the 17th day of July next*, at 11 *o'clock, A. M.*

At this meeting the question of acceptance or rejecting of the acts increasing the capital and extending the charter on certain conditions, is to be determined. Punctual attendance in person or by proxy is requested.

Annexed is a form of a power of attorney to appoint proxies.

H. M. BRENT, Cashier.

Winchester, June 6, 1839.

Know all men by these Presents, That ——— do hereby appoint ———, ———, or any one of them, to be ——— substitute and proxy, for ——— and in ——— name and behalf to vote at any election of a director or directors of the Bank of the Valley in Virginia; also to represent ——— at all meetings of the Stockholders of said Bank, and for ——— and in ——— name and behalf to vote on all and every question, matter, or thing, which shall be brought before any such meeting.

In witness whereof, ——— have hereunto set ——— hand and seal this ——— day of ———, 18—.

{Sealed and delivered in presence of } ———, [SEAL.]

COUNTY, set.

Personally appeared before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the county aforesaid, ———, and made oath that the share or shares in right whereof ——— offers to vote for directors of the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, [illegible] held by ——— as aforesaid, without any assistance or design to obtain for ——— or any other person or persons a greater number of votes than ——— fairly entitled to, according to ——— true interest in the bank, in conformity with the proportions of voting on shares as established by the [illegible]

Given under my hand, this ——— day of ———, 18—. ———, J. P.

Notice.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for the heirs of Martin Billmyer, dec'd, to collect and pay all claims due to or from the estate. All persons indebted will please come forward and make immediate settlement; and those having claims due them, will please present them for payment.

SOLOMON BILLMYER.

June 6, 1839—4t.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully requests all persons having open accounts with him, to call and settle them. It has been some time since he made a charge in his business, and he is desirous of closing his old accounts as speedily as possible.

HUMPHREY REYES.

May 23, 1839.

GREEN CRADLES.

HAVING supplied himself with a first rate lot of timber, and Scythes, the undersigned is ready to accommodate those who may want New Cradles, or their old ones Repaired, if application be made in time. His Shop is at Mrs. Daniels's three-fourths of a mile South of Elk Branch Meeting House.

BUNBURY BENNETT.

May 23, 1839.—5t*

100 pair Strong Shoes.

I HAVE on hand, 100 pair strong Shoes, of my own manufacture. I invite farmers and others in want of a first rate article, before they make their purchases, to call and examine my stock. Boots and Shoes made to order and in the latest fashions, at all times, at the shortest notice.

THOMAS JOHNSON.

Charlestown, June 13, 1839.

NEW STORE.

C. SIGAFOOSE & CO. respectfully announce to the public that they have opened a *New Store* in *Charlestown* in the room occupied for many years as a Store by Mr. W. W. Lane, where they have opened a

Large and Splendid Assortment of Entirely
NEW GOODS,

Embracing the greatest variety, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. They invite a call from the public generally, and the Ladies particularly, to examine their Stock of Goods. They would particularly invite public attention to their Stock of *SHOES*, which are entirely of Domestic make, (no Yankee,) of all sizes, and which will be sold unprecededly low.

April 18, 1839.

Extra Bargains!
IN FANCY GOODS.

INGURED and plain Silks, Mouslin-de-Lane, a fine article; Shalleys, plain and striped; fine Bonnet Ribbons, and Artificials, Thread and Bobinett Lace and Edging, and many other articles in the fancy line; all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, by

WM. S. LOCK & CO.

May 2, 1839.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has received and opened a large and splendid Stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting, in part, as follows, viz:

Cloths and Cassimeres of every description,
English and American Prints of the most fashionable style,
[illegible] Calicoes,
[illegible]
Black Italian and Gro-de-Swiss Silks,
Fancy Gro-de-Naps Silks, assorted,
Figured and plain Swiss Muslins,
Figured and plain Book do.,
Mull, Cambrick, and Cross-barred Muslins,
Figured and plain Bobinetts,
Lacey Edgings, Insertings and Footings,
Ladies' black and white Hose,
[illegible]
Ladies' Silk, Cotton and Kid Gloves,
Men's Silk, Thread, Cotton and Kid Gloves,
[illegible] of the latest style,
Bonnet Ribbons, Cap Ribbons,
A large assortment of Lustring Ribbons,
Black Silk and Cotton Velvets,
White and colored Marseilles Vestings,
Silk, Satin and Velvet Vestings,
Ribbed and plain Linen Drillings,
German, Irish and Grass Linens,
Summer Cloth—Nankeens,
Silk, and Fancy Dress Handkerchiefs, assorted,
Black Italian Cravats, Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Cotton, Linen, Cambrick, and Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs,
Florence, all colors,
A splendid assortment of Summer Goods suitable for men's and boys' wear,
Parasols and Umbrellas,
A large Stock of DOMESTIC GOODS, Ticking, Checks, Brown and Bleached Cottons, &c. &c. &c.

Shoes, Boots & Hats of the latest fashion, Hardware, Queensware, Tin-Ware, and Earthenware,

And a full Stock of *GROCERIES*—all of which renders the assortment more complete than ever heretofore. The above goods are offered very low for cash, or on good terms to punctual customers.

GEORGE KOUNCE.

South Bolivar, May 23, 1839.

[illegible] for clean Linen and Cotton Rags. G. K.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

GODLIGHE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE a certain cure for CONSUMPTION and Affections of the Lungs, and is taken by the sick generally. This Medicine is for sale by

EMANUEL THOMAS, *Halltown*,
E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH, *Charlestown*.
Nov. 1, 1838. *Agents.*

Liniment.

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

J. 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.

NOTICE.

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

May 2, 1839.

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

New and Seasonable Goods.

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

JEREMIAH STEVENS.

Comp-ing, Harpers-Ferry.
May 23, 1839—4t.

THE NAME CHANGED.

Patent Right Secured—Beware of Imposition!

The public will be pleased to learn that I was the original discoverer of Judkins' Ointment, and sole proprietor of the patent from Sept. 1837, until the expiration of the same; but having connected myself with Dr. Judkins in the commencement, I permitted the Ointment to bear his name. The term of the patent having expired on the 26th June, I have made an improvement in the same, and taken out a patent therefor.

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 those obstinate diseases, some of which have so long baffled the skill of medical science.

1st. *White Swellings* of every description.
2d. *Sore Legs and Ulcers* of long standing.
3d. *Schirrus or Glandular Tumors*, particularly those hardened tumors in women's breasts which often times terminate in ulcerated cancers.
4th. *Pelons*, or what some people know by the name of *Ganglia*, 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 part free from air.
8th. *Chilblains*, or parts affected by *frosts*.
9th. *New Cut Wounds*.

It is also one of the best remedies for *Burns* and *Scalds*. It eases the pain and draws the fire out in a short time.

N. SHEPHERD.

MR. C. HERSTONS—Sir: Having been in the habit of using the Ointment prepared by you for a number of years, 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 years past, having frequently received the article directly from himself.

SAM'L C. OWINGS,
Livery Stables, North Street, Baltimore.

Baltimore, Oct. 6th, 1837.

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

S. C. O.

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

JOHN G. FRENCH,
No. 58, South Street, Baltimore.

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

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

J. C. F.

From Bishop Waugh.

I have known Mr. C. Herstons to be the proprietor of 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, 1838.

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 my self been a sufferer for some years with this distressing disease, I now unhesitingly applied your Ointment to my own case, and am gratified that I can say it made a perfect cure.

J. A. BENTZ.

Counting-Room, Lombard-st., near Sharp-st., Baltimore, Oct. 26, 1837.

Mr. C. Herstons—Sir: I have used your Ointment for clean Linen and Cotton Rags. G. K.

WM. S. LOCK & CO.

May 2, 1839.

Confectionary & Fruit.

1000 pounds assorted Confectionary at 20 cents per pound,
500 pounds Almonds,
40 boxes Bunch Raisins,
15 boxes Lemons,
100 pounds white Rock Candy,
English Walnuts, Ground Peas,
Fresh Filberts, Figs, Prunes,
Jujube Paste, &c., offered for sale at

YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, May 23, 1839.

WINES.

SUPERIOR Madeira, Sherry, Port and Lisbon WINES, which we can recommend.—Also, French Brandy, &c. For sale by

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

May 9, 1839.

To Millers and Mill Owners,

In the Counties of Loudoun, Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, Hardy, Frederick, Shenandoah, Page, Culpeper, Rappahannock, Fauquier, Warren, Clarke, Prince William, Rockingham, Madison, Orange, and Augusta, in the State of Virginia:

THE subscribers, having purchased the right to Fitzpatrick's Patent Machine for Cleaning Wheat, for the above named Counties, offer the same for sale.

The value of this Machine need only to be known to insure its general use, and no miller, who has ever used it, would exchange it for any machine ever invented for the purpose. The following are selected from numerous certificates of a similar character, in our possession.

W. H. MILLER,
R. H. MILLER,
JAMES CLOUD.

Alexandria, June 13, 1839—6t.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19, 1838.

This is to certify, that we have in operation one of Fitzpatrick's Patent Smut Mills, furnished us by Mr. Lysander D. Childs, and it gives us pleasure to say, that for economy in power, simplicity of construction, durability, and perfection in cleaning wheat, we consider it far superior to any rubber we have ever seen—having heretofore tried most of the best rubbers which have been in use for the last 15 years, and among the number, Beatty's, Hitzliebberger's and Duvall's, (all of which we have thrown aside as useless,) we unhesitatingly pronounce Fitzpatrick's as far superior to any we have ever before used as it is possible to conceive.

JONATHAN ELLICOTT & SONS.

After a full and satisfactory test of the benefits of Mr. Fitzpatrick's Patent Smut Machine, I can put it down as the best machine now in use, of the milling community, to make it known, and by these presents do assert, that by its operation, the quality of my flour is much improved, the complexion much fairer and cleaner of specks. In short, no reasonable amount of expense would be the least inducement for me to [illegible] vite the millers of the Valley, to call at my mill, and let their own judgment prove my assertions.

DAVID HOLLINGSWORTH.

Winchester, Sept. 26, 1837.

I have now one of Fitzpatrick's machines for rubbing and cleaning wheat, and find it answers my most sanguine expectations. The construction of it is simple, requires but little power to propel it, and being made entirely of iron, (wrought and cast,) will require but little if any repairs for several years. Wheat rubbed with this machine, so much improves the color and quality of the flour, that from wheat of fair quality, the whole product ought to be best superfine. In short, I believe the advantages so great from the use of it, that I would recommend every miller, immediately, to have one put in operation in his mill.

JOHN LYON.

Georgetown, May 15th, 1837.

The undersigned, Inspectors of Flour, for the town of Alexandria, and for many years practical millers, take pleasure in stating, that they have seen in operation, and examined with some attention, "Fitzpatrick's Patent Smut Machine," and have no hesitation in pronouncing it, in their opinions, superior to any machine heretofore in use for rubbing and cleaning wheat, and effectually freeing it of smut and dust, white caps, and other matter that has a tendency to darken and injure the quality of the flour. They have also particularly noticed its effect on the flour brought to this market—that from the mills where it is used being much whiter and cleaner of specks, than that from other mills, or from the same mills before the introduction of this valuable improvement. Its simple, compact, and durable construction, combined with the little power required to keep it in operation, are additional recommendations to its general adoption. Believing it would be a great acquisition to every milling establishment where flour is manufactured, they earnestly recommend it to the attention of millers generally.

Signed, *ABIJAH LANNEY,*
JOHN McCORMICK.

Alexandria, January 23d, 1838.

From the Flour Inspector of Georgetown, D. C.

I have seen one of Fitzpatrick's Patent Smut Machines for cleaning and rubbing wheat, in operation; and I can say I believe it far superior to any machine I have ever seen used for that purpose.

Signed, GEO. SHOEMAKER.

Georgetown, May 15th, 1837.

RICHMOND, March 19th, 1839.

Having purchased of Mr. Lysander D. Childs, one of Fitzpatrick's Patent Smut Machines or Rubbers for cleaning wheat of dirt, cheat, smut and other impurities, we have had it set up in our mill, in a situation to receive the wheat after passing through nearly all the rubbers, screens and fans, heretofore employed to prepare it for the operation of being converted into flour. Its effect upon the wheat, after so much cleaning, surprised us, and we doubt not, that to mills not so well supplied with machinery, it would be invaluable. Had we known of these Machines when we were re-building our mills, we would have adopted them in preference to our present stone rubbers, and dispensed with a considerable portion of our screens and fans.—The Machines are simple in their construction, to all appearance durable and not liable to get out of repair. While performing, at the same operation, the work of rubbing and fanning the wheat, one of the largest size requires to drive it, the power of not more than two or three of our fans.

R. B. HAXALL & Co.

☞ Machines can be procured of George W. Gore, Winchester, Virginia, on upon application by mail, to

W. H. MILLER,
Alexandria, D. C.

June 13, 1839—6w.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Portable Threshing Machines
And Horse Power.

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEDDES, MEIXWELL & CO.

Winchester, May 30, 1839.—6m.

To the Farmers.

WE have on hand a large stock of Burlaps Linens, br. and bleached Domestic Cotton, Cotton Osnaburgs, and Virginia stout, a [illegible] 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.

SODA WATER.

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

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

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

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

Charlestown, May 16, 1839.

Whiskey, Sugar, Molasses, &c.

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

W. H. CHICHESTER.

Thompson's Depot, June 6, 1839.

CABINET MAKING
IN SHEPHERDSTOWN.

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

Shepherdstown, May 16, 1839—6m.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having supplied himself with two superior Hacks and Horses, and careful drivers, he would be happy to accommodate all those who may wish to visit Shannondale or any of the neighboring Watering places during the present Summer. He will also accommodate wedding parties, pleasure parties, and the public generally. His [illegible] he takes to give satisfaction to all those who may employ him, and his charges being moderate, he confidently relies on this support of the public.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS.

Charlestown, May 9, 1839.

WILLIAM S. HAWKS & CO.

COACH MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, in all its various branches, at Charlestown, Va., in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Hugh L. Gallaher, where they will keep constantly on hand, and make to order, FAMILY COACHES and FANCY VEHICLES of every description and latest style, and most superior finish, which they offer at fair prices and on accommodating terms—They flatter themselves, as they have employed none but first-rate Northern workmen, they will be enabled to do work in such a manner as will merit public patronage. Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ Promptness is repaid.

Charlestown, June 6, 1839—3m.

TRAVELLING,

ON THE RAIL-ROAD.

ON and after Friday the 14th instant, the Passenger Train for Winchester, will leave Harpers-Ferry at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., and pass the different Depots full an hour earlier than heretofore advertised.

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

Pleasant Valley Woollen
FACTORY.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public and his friends generally, that he has rented the above Establishment, four miles from Mr. Brion's Iron Works, Washington county, Md., where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line, in the very best manner. Having his machinery in excellent order he has no hesitation in saying, his work shall be done equal to any other establishment of the kind. By strict attention to business, and a desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. He will receive Wool in the fleece to manufacture into

Cloth, Cassinets, Janes, Blanketing, Fulled, Plaid, and Striped Linsey, Flannels of all colors, White and mixed Stocking Yarn, Fine Girthing and Rag Carpeting, Coverlets of every description, And Country Carding and Fulling

Attended to—all of which shall be done in a substantial and workman like manner. He will take Wool in payment for Work, at market price.

HIRAM REILLY.

April 25, 1839.—2m.

$200 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday the 21st February, her Negro Man

ANTHONY JOHNSON.

Anthony is between 28 and 30 years of age, [illegible] 4 inches in height. One of his hands has been maimed from his infancy, in consequence of a burn, by which three of his fingers have been rendered useless, two of them having grown to the palm of his hand. Anthony had on, when he absconded, a coat and pantaloons of julled linsey, such as farm hands are ordinarily clothed in, and a white hat very much worn.

The above reward for Man, if taken in this or either of the adjoining counties; $50 if taken in any other part of this State or the State of Maryland; or the above reward of $100 if taken in any of the free States—in such case secured so that I get him.

JANE C. WASHINGTON.

Blakely, Jefferson county, Va.,
March 7, 1839.

Thompson's Hotel,
CHARLESTOWN.

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

MERIWETHER THOMPSON.

April 11, 1839.

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.—[illegible] will call on me at my residence in Charlestown, or address me by mail, will be promptly attended to.

WM. S. LOCK & CO.

May 2, 1839.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY
FOR THE

Growth and Preservation of the Hair.

CIRCASSIAN OIL, for promoting Whiskers and Mustachios—Making the Hair grow where the head had been bald for years! A certain preventive against premature Baldness; entirely preventing the hair from falling off or turning grey—it changes light, red or sandy colored hair to a beautiful black or brown—making the hair curl, and entirely removing the dandruff. It makes the coarsest of hair at once glossy and pliant, giving it a luxuriant appearance not to be obtained by the use of any other preparation. Where the hair has been weakened by sickness, or lost by neglect, it will, by a short application of the Circassian Oil, be restored to its original beauty, as was designed by Nature. For sale at YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, June 20, 1839.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE immense and increasing popularity of these Pills, is another proof of the infallibility of the old adage, that "truth is powerful and will prevail." Other pills are only puffed, but Dr. Peters' pills are used, and recommended until the demand for them has become almost universal.

Dr. Peters would impress this fact upon the public, that his Pills are not a quack medicine, but a scientific compound of simples, which has been the result of many years intense application to a profession in which he was regularly [illegible] faculty as with the people at large.

One of the many peculiar virtues of the Vegetable Pills is, that while very powerful in their effects they are particularly mild and gentle in their action. Unlike the generality of medicines, their application is never attended with nausea or griping.

Peters' Vegetable Pills are now regarded by those who have had an opportunity to decide upon their merits, as an inestimable public blessing.

Without an exception, in age or country, no medicine has spread with such rapidity, and given such universal satisfaction.

Prepared by Jos. Priestly Peters, M. D., No. 199, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

A Catalogue of Reasons
FOR USING

Dr. Peters' Celebrated Vegetable Pills.

1st. Because they are exceedingly popular, which proves them to be exceedingly good.

2d. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to injure in any.

3d. Because they are not a quack medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life.

4th. Because they are not unpleasant to take, nor distressing to retain, while they are most effective to operate.

5th. Because they are recommended as a standard medicine by the regular faculty.

6. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which the human frame is liable to.

7th. Because they are cheap and portable, and will retain all their virtues in full vigor, in any climate, and for any length of time.

8th. Because, notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the speediest purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.

9th. Because they are an unfailing remedy for procuring a *good appetite*.

10th. Because in cases of spleen or despondency, by their healthy influence on the excited state of the body, they have a most happy effect in restraining and invigorating the mind.

11th. Because they effect their cures without the usual attendants of other pills, sickness and griping.

12th. Because as well as being an unrivalled purifier of the general system, they are a sovereign remedy for sick headache.

13th. Because they differ from the majority of medicines in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved.

14th. Because, as their application produces no debility in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life.

15th. Because—and this fact is of the utmost importance—ladies in a certain situation may take them, (not more than two or three at a time however!) without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of abortion. Were the virtues of Peters' inestimable Pills, confined to this desirable