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Look at This,
Farmers, Millers, Merchants, Mechanics and the Public generally!

Competition is the Life of Trade!

WE have erected a spacious *Ware House* on the Canal and Rail Road opposite Harpers Ferry. We have also two good and BOATS running from Harpers-Ferry to Georgetown and Alexandria, commanded by experienced Captains. We are now prepared to receive and forward all kinds of FREIGHT to or from the District, or to Winchester, Baltimore, or by the part on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, with as little delay as possible. Every thing sent to our care will be attended to with promptness. We now ask the various public to give us a trial.

JAMES H. ELGIN & CO.
Harpers-Ferry, Oct 17, 1839.—3m.

Winchester Virginian, to the amount of $5, charge advertisers.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
At Harpers-Ferry, Va.

...tion of his friends and the travelling public. His *New Hotel near the Rail-Road Depot*, affording a fine view of the adjacent Mountains and Rivers, and convenient to the Public Works, the house is entirely new, and has been erected expressly for a Hotel of the best order.—The rooms are neat and comfortable; and the Bar and Table will be always supplied with every thing of the *best quality*. The servants attentive and obliging. The friends of the proprietor, and the travelling public, may rely upon finding every exertion made to render their sojourn at this Hotel agreeable and pleasant.

JAMES FOLEY.
Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 26, 1839.

PAY YOUR TAXES!!

THOSE in arrears for taxes and other public dues for the present and former years, will leave call on the undersigned and settle the same, or be prepared to do so when called on.

JOHN R. FLAGG,
JOHN H. McENDREE,
THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
GEORGE W. SAPPINGTON,
Deputy Sheriffs.

Sept. 15th, 1839

Andrew Hunter & Edward B. Cooke, } Attorneys at Law,

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

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

For Sale or Rent.

WILL be sold, or rent, for a term of years, the Tavern House, &c. in Snickersville, Loudoun county, Va., formerly occupied by the Clayton family. The property has undergone a thorough repair, and will command a profitable business.

Possession will be given on the first of January next.

JAMES STEPHENSON.
Snickersville, Oct. 17, 1839.—(1tS) Jan.

TO PRINTERS.

THE following REDUCED PRICES will hereafter be charged for PRINTING TYPES at BRUCE'S New York Type Foundry, No. 13, Chambers street, and No. 3, City Hall Place:

Pica,	38 cents a lb.
Small Pica,	40 "
Long Primer,	42 "
Bourgeois,	46 "
Brevier,	54 "
Minion,	66 "
Nonpareil,	84 "
Agate,	108 "
Pearl,	140 "

Ornamental Letter and other Type in proportion.

These are the prices on a credit of 6 months, but we wish at this time to encourage short credit or cash purchases, and will therefore make a discount of five per cent. for New York acceptances at 90 days, and 10 per cent. for cash.

We have recently added to our former extensive assortment seventy-five different kinds and sizes of Ornamental Letter, embracing Condensed, Extra Condensed, Extended, Outline, Skeleton, Shaded, Ornamental, modern thin-faced Black, &c.; 100 new Flowers, and a great variety of Ornaments, forming altogether the most extensive and elegant assortment of Printing Types in the United States, and absolutely an unrivalled one. We also furnish every other article that is necessary for a Printing Office. GEORGE BRUCE & CO.

New York, Oct. 24, 1839—3t.

Baltimore Type Foundry.

THE PROPRIETORS of this long established and well known Foundry, now situated in Book lane, between Calvert and St. Paul's sts., have made and are steadily making such addition and improvements to it, as will enable them to furnish promptly, every variety of TYPE made of metal and wood, from Nonpareil to 40 lines Pica—Flowers and Borders—Cuts and newspaper Ornaments in great variety—Leads and Quotations—PRINTING PRESSES of all kinds—Printing INK, black, green, red, &c.—VARNISH for make cakes and colored ink—FURNITURE and QUOINS—CASES and STANDS—CHASES, of wrought and cast iron—COMPOSING STICKS—RULES of all kinds—IMPOSING STONES—ROLLER STOCKS & MOULDS—PARCHMENT for Tympans, &c. &c. &c.

A reduction in the price of Type having taken place in other Foundries, the Baltimore Foundry will furnish their's at the same REDUCED PRICES,

Pica	38 cents per pound.
Small Pica	40 " "
Long Primer	42 " "
Bourgeois	46 " "
Brevier	54 " "
Minion	66 " "
Nonpareil	84 " "

These prices are on a credit of 6 months for satisfactory paper, or a discount of 5 per cent. will be made on a credit of 3 months, and a further one of 2 per cent. for cash.

All orders will be promptly executed, and every effort will be made to render satisfaction, and forwarded in any way that may be desired.

CHARLES CARTER, Agent
Baltimore Type Foundry.
October 24, 1839—3t.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Portable Threshing Machines
And Horse Power.

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

They also manufacture and keep constantly on hand *Fan 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 MCIXWELL & CO.
Winchester, May 30, 1839.—6m.

Sperm and Mould Candles,
FOR SALE by HUMPHREY KEYES.
Sept. 12, 1839.

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

Virginia Free Press.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY—Printed and Published Weekly—BY JOHN S. & H. N. GALLAHER.

VOL. 32. THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1839. NO. 42.

MISCELLANY.

["JONATHAN SLICK," in New York,"—from the New York Express—is capitally done—and altogether one of the very best Yankee stories we ever read. It is long, but too good to divide! and we therefore give it entire in one paper. There is, besides, some just hits in Jonathan's letter, at the fashionable follies of the day, and many shrewd observations calculated to give rise to salutary reflections. On the ground and humor of the piece, who can withstand?—*Alexandria Gazette.*]

JONATHAN SLICK,
In New York,

To Mr. ZEPHANIAH SLICK, *Justice of the Peace, and Deacon of the Church, over to Weatherfield, in the State of Connecticut:*

DEAR PARA—,

I arrived here safe and sound, arter a long and tedious voyage down the river and along shore in this place. The captain left me to navigate the sloop purty much alone. The lazy cuss she nothing on arth but sweep, smoke and drink cider brandy all the way down. I'll be whipped if he warnt more than half earned the hall time. Sozzis his my opinion that the best thing you can do with that chap is to send him and foreman about his business jest as quick as he gits back. He don't am salt to his porridge, nor never did. The first thing I did arter the sloop was hauled up to the wharf at Peck Slip, was to go down to the stores about Fulton Market and peddle off the cider brandy and garden sarce. Captain Doolittle wanted to go with me, but you sent me down here as a sort of a supercargo, and I warn't likely to let him stick his nose into my business. I know the critter like a book, and I'm sartin that he'd a gone home and told about that I wasn't capable of doing my own business here in York.

By gracious, if it didn't make me stare to see the purty gals and the handsome married women a walking up and down the market among the heaps of beets and cabbage. They looked around mighty knowing, and I rather guess I got my share of attention, but somehow it made me feel kinder streaked to have them a looking at me so steady, for I hadn't nothing on but my every day clothes; besides the stock marm made me, out of her old bombazine petticoat, propped up my chin so that I couldn't a stooped to look like a woman's face if I had wanted to, much. I do believe marm and Judy White must a put more than a peck of tatur starch into the lining. It's all fired stiff, that's a fact.

Wal, I sold out the lading to purty good advantage, considering the times. Then I went and rigged out a new suit of slops, and got rid of my old clothes, and started off full chisel, to go and see cousin John Bebee. They told me that he kept store away down Pearl street, een-a-most to the Battery; so I went on as fast as I could get along, through the boxes and barrels that lay in the street, till I came to a great high brick store that had cousin John's name over the door.—It seems that John has gone into partnership with a Mr. Co, for that feller's name is on the sign arter hisen as large as life. I knew that he and John Wheeler went into company together, but I suppose they wanted more chink than either on em could raise, and so engaged this Mr. Co to help em along.

I swan if it warn't enough to make a feller dry to see the hogsheads of rum and molasses, and the heaps of tea boxes and sugar barrels, piled up inside the store; it looked liked living, I can tell you. I went through clear to the other end of the store, for they told me that cousin John was in the counting room away back there. Wal, I got to the counting room at last, and a handsome little room it was, all carpeted and fixed up like some of our best rooms in Connecticut; I haint seen so purty a store scarce ever. John wasn't there, but I could see that he hadn't got over all his old tricks, for a lot of chesnut hulls was trod down round the stove, and there wasn't a few empty bottles standing round under the table and back of the desks. It was enough to turn one's stomach to look at the spit box, it was more than half filled up with pieces of segars and ends of tobacco, that looked as if they had been chawed over a dozen times or more. I don't see where cousin John got that trick of smoking and chewing. I defy any body to say he learned it in old Connecticut.—They needn't talk to us about the Yankees, for these Yorkers beat us all holler in them things. I haint forgot the time when John would a turned up his nose at a long mine, as if it had a been poison, but now he's got himself up for a gentleman, there's no knowing what he haint taken to.

There was a chap standing by one of the desks, with the edge of his dickey turned over his stock—like an old fashioned baby's bib, put on wrong side afore,—and with his hair curled and frizzled up like a gal's. I knew in a minute that this feller couldn't be cousin John, so I went up to him, and sez I:

'Friend, can you tell me when Mr Bebee 'll be in?' The chap took a watch out of his vest pocket about as big as a pinepence, and sez he, 'Bebee! I know no such name here. I suppose in the course of half an hour or so. Its about time for the banks to close.'

'W', sez I, 'I suppose I may as well wait for him as I aint in much of a hurry jist now.' So I sot down in a chair, and arter histing my sole after onto the top of the stove, I began to scrape acquaintance with the chap, as I went along.

'Tough times with you merchants, now, aint they?' sez I, looking over the top of the paper.

'Very,' sez he, a mending his pen. 'Too as much as we can do to make both ends meet afore the banks shut up now. Mr. Bebee's out a shinning now.'

'A what?' sez I.

'A shinning,' sez he,—'borrowing money to meet a note.'

'I don't know what we shall do,' says he to my self, 'this is the new partner, Mr. Co, he must have a good share of money, by the concern, or he wouldn't feel so uneasy.

'W, was doing a beautiful business,' sez he, a shaking his head, 'till the Philadelphia Banks stopped specie payments. I wish they'd a been sunk.'

'No,' sez I, 'that aint fair, but its human nature I spose, to give Banks as well as people, a kick when they're a going down hill.—I don't understand much of these things, Mr. Co.'

'Mr. name isn't Co,' sez he, a staring, 'its Smith.'

'What,' sez I, 'have they got another in the copartnership?'

'No,' sez he, kinder colouring up, 'I'm the assistant bookkeeper.'

I couldn't but just keep from giving a long whistle right out. The stuck up varmint!—I'll be even with you for that, I thought, as soon as I got a chance. I'll make you feel as small as you can for the rest of your natural days, for your cute piece of advice, don't be so ready to give and to talk over your employers business with strangers next time. Such things don't sound any way, but they may do a great deal of harm. Its the duty of a clark among us, stand to that he's paid for, and if he attends to nothing else, we purty generally find out that he's good for much in the long run.'

You never saw a feller look so mean as he looked when I said this, he turned all manner of colors, and acted mad enough to eat me. I did not seem to mind him, but took up a newspaper and began to read, just as if he wasn't in the room, and by and by got so deep in the paper, that I forget all about him or cousin Bebee either.

Wal, I was jest taking a dive into the advertisements, when cousin John came in. I raly believe you wouldn't know the critter, he's altered. He's grown as fat and pussy as old Lawyer Sikes in our parts. I think he looks better for it. I tell you what his clothes must cost him a few. He had on a superfine broadcloth coat, that didn't cost a whit less than ten dollars a yard, I wouldn't be afraid to bet a cookey. You could a seen your face in his boots, and his hair was parted on the top of his head, and hung down on the sides of his face and over his coat collar, till he looked more like a woman in men's clothes than anything else. I thought I should a hawhawed out a larfin all I could do, though it made me wrathy to see a feller make such an eternal coot of himself. I thought I'd see if he'd know me agin, so I only jest crossed one foot over t'other on the top of the stove, and tipt my chair back on its hind legs, and kept on reading as independent as a corkscrew, jest ter see how he'd act.

He seemed to know me as much as I did him, for he kept on reading his paper, and never took his coat tail under his arms, and begun to whistle as if there warn't nobody in the room. Once in a while as I took a peep over the top of the paper, I could see that he was a larfin at me kinder sideways, as if he couldn't exactly make up his mind whether he knew me or not.' I felt my heart kinder rising up in my throat, for it put me in mind of old times, when we used to weed onions and slick down hill together. At last I couldn't stand it no longer, so I jumped up and flung down the paper, and says I, 'Cousin John, how do you do?'

He stared like a stick pig at first, but I raly believe the feller was glad to see me, when he found out who I was, for he shook my hand like all natur. Sez he, 'Mr. Slick,' sez he, 'I'm glad to see you down in the city; how's the deacon, and aunt Eunice, and the Mills folks? you see I haan't forgot old times.' With that we set into a stream n' talk about Weatherfield people, and so on, that lasted a good two hours by the town clock. Arter a while, Cousin John took out his watch, all gold inside and out, and, sez he, 'Come, Mr Slick, it's about four o'clock—go up and take a family dinner with us.' I rather guess I stared a few, to think of being axed to eat dinner at that time o'day; but as I hadn't eat any thing but a cold bite aboard the sloop since morning, the thoughts of a good warm dinner warnt by no means to be sneezed at.

'Better late than never,' sez I to myself, arter I had put on my hat and stuck my hands in my pantaloons pockets ready for a start. But jest as we wur a going out, there came a feller in to talk over the movins that the merchants had just had at the City Hotel; and so sez Cousin Bebee, sez he—

'Here, Mr. Slick, is the number of our house—supposing you go along and tell Mrs Bebee that I'll be home as soon as I can git through a little business—she won't make a stranger of you.'

'I rather guess she won't,' sez I, a taking the little piece of paper which he'd been a writin on; 'if she does there must a been an alteration in her since we use to go to singing school and apple-bees together.'

John looked kind a skeeny toward the stranger, and begun to fidget about, so I told him I should find my way home alone, for I didn't want to hinder the feller come to git him to put his name to a note, or something of that sort; so I thought I'd give him a chance to say no, if he wanted to.

By gracious! Par I'd give a quart of soap if you and marm could aben with me in Broadway as I went along. I couldn't help from stopping een-a-most every other minute to look into the winders.

Some of them was chuck full of watches and earrings, and silver spoons spread all out like a fan, and lots on lots of finger rings all stuck over a piece of black cloth to make em shine.—I'll be darned if it didn't make my eyes ache as if I'd ben snow blind a week, only jest to look at'm, as I went along! I stopped in one store jest by the Park, and bought a silver thimble for marm, and it was as much as I could do to keep from going into one of the stores where I saw such a heap of calicos, to git her a new gown too. But I can't begin to write more than a priming of what a feller may see as he goes up Broadway. It fairly made me ashamed of our horses, old Polly in particular, when I saw the handsome critters that the niggers drive about them coaches with here; I tell you what, they make a glistening and shining when they go through the streets chuck full of gals all in their feathers and furbalows! That Broadway is a little lengthy, and no mistake! I believe I footed it more than two miles on them tarnal hard stun walks, and afore I got to Bleecker street, where cousin Bebee lives, I thought my feet would be blistered.

Wal, arter all, I thought I never should a got into the house when I did git to it. It was allfired high, and a heap of stun steps went up to the door, with a kind of picket fence made of iron, all cutcurned over the sides. I looked all over the door for a knocker but could'nt find nothing in the shape of one, only a square chunk of silver, with cousin Bebee's name writ on it.—I rapped with my fist till the skin eenmost pealed off my knuckles, but nobody seemed to hear, and I begun to think the folks warnt at home, and that I should lose my dinner arter all. I was jist beginning to think it best to make tracks for Peck Slip agin, when a feller come by and kinder slacked tackle, and looked as if he was a going to speak.

'Look a here, you sir,' sez I, 'can you tell me whether the folks that live here are at home or not? I can't make nobody hear.'

'Why don't you ring the bell?' sez he, a looking at me as if he never seed a man afore.

I went down the steps, looked up to the ruff of the house, and sez I, 'I rather guess I have rung the bell enough to have some one come to the door if there's ever a bell on arth.—I can't see nothing in the shape of a bellrey if there'd ben a dozen on em.

'I'll be darned, if I can see any bell,' sez I to the man, and then he kinder puckered up his mouth, and looked as if he was a going to larf right out.

'You seem to be a stranger in the city,' sez he, a trying to bite in, for I spose he scorned that my dander was a getting up.

'Yes,' sez I, 'I am, and what of that?'

'Oh, nothing,' sez he, 'a hauling in his horns quite a considerable.—Just pull that little silver knob there, and I rather think you can make them hear.' With that I went up the steps again, and give the knob as he called it, an almighty jerk, for I felt a little riled about being larfed at, and a great strapping nigger stood a inside, a staring at me as if he meant to swallow me hull without sarse.

'Wal,' sez I, 'you snow ball you, what are you staring at?' Why dont you put out of the way and let me come in?'

'Who do you want,' sez he, without so much as moving an inch—the impudent varmint.

'Whats that to you, you darned lump of charcoal,' sez I, 'jist mind your own business and git out of the door.' With that I giv him a shove and went into the entry way. When the nigger had picked himself up agin, I told him to go and tell Miss Bebee that her cousin Jonathan Slick, from Weathersfield, Connecticut, wanted to see her.

I wished you could a seen how the feller showed the whites of his eyes when I said this. I could'nt keep from larfin to see him a bowing and a scraping to me. Jist step into the drawing room,' sez he, a opening a door, 'I will tell Miss Bebee that you are here.'

By the gracious! I never seed such fixes in such a room as that in all my born days. I raly thought my boot was a sinking into the carpet was so thick and soft. It seemed jest like walking over the onion patches, when they've just been raked and planted in the spring time. The winder curtains were all yaller silk with a great heap of blue tossels hanging round the edges, and there was no cend to the little square benches about as big as marm's milking stool, all covered over with lambs and rabbits a sleeping among lots of flowers as natral as life. The backs of the chairs were solid mahogany or cherrytree wood, or something like it, and they were kinder rounded off and curled in like a butter scoop turned handle downward.—Then there were big pictures, all stuffed and covered with shiney black cloth, with a great long rocker, a poking out behind, and on the mantle shelf was something that I could'nt make out the use on,—it was a heap of stuff that looked like gold, with a woman all cover'd over with something that made her shine like a gilt button lying on the top. I wanted to finger it awfully, but there was a glass thing put over it and I could'nt, but I hadn't peaked about long afore I found out that it was one of these new fashioned clocks that we've heard about, but it's no more like them clocks that our Samuel peddles than chalk is like cheese. There were two other things kinder like the clock on both ends of the mantle shelf, but they warnt nigh so big and they hadn't no pointers nor no woman on the top and instead of the glass kiver there was long chunks of glasses hanging down all round them like icicles round the nose of our pump in the winter time. Prive one em a little bit jist to find out what it was, and the darned thing struck twenty times as if to beat me out of a year's growth and I sot it down again mighty quick I can tell you. Wal arter a while I begin to grow fidgety so I sat down on a settee all covered over with shiney cloth like the chairs but I guess I hoped up agin spry enough. I never saw any thing giv as the seat did, I thought at first that I was a sinking clean through to the floor cloths and all. It makes me fidgety to be shut up in a room alone, so I begin to fix a little, but all I could do them new cassamere pantaloons that Judy White made for me would keep a slipping up enmost to the top of my boots.—I dont see how on arth the chaps in York keep their pantaloons down so as to look like men, but they do, I guess they have some kind of a trick to it, taller candles, they fit so. Wal arter I'd worked long enough on the tarnal things I went up to a wappet of a looking glass that reached enmost from the top to the bottom o the room and jist took a peep at it to chasp about my size on t'other side. I tell you what it is the feller that warnt to be sneezed at on a rainy day if he did come from the country, though for a surfeiter he looked mighty small in that big looking glass. I guess you'd a laughed to a seen him trying to coax his dickey to curl over the edge of that plaguey stiff bombazine stock that marm made, and to a seen him pulling down them narrar shirt ri-bands so as to make them stick out under his cuff, and a sliding down his hair on each side of his face with both hands; but it wouldent stay though.—Nothing on arth but a hog is so contrary as a feller's hair, when it once gets to sticking up as I do think. I'd fixed up pretty smart, considering, and was jist sticking my beast pin a little more in sight, when the door opened and cousin Mary come in. If I had'nt known it was her I'm sartin I should'nt a known her no more then nothing, she was so puckered up. She had on a silk frock ruffled round the bottom, and her hair hung in great long black curls down her neck, enamost to her bosom, and she had a gold chain wound all round her head, besides one a-cross her shoulder, and a gold watch about the size of a bigger round than a pint cup. I never was so struck up in my life, as I was to see her. Instid of coming up and giving me a good shake of the hand or a buss—there wouldn't a been any harm in that, I guess, for we are almost kin to one another—she jist made a kind of a kitchen curtsey, and then she sort to wiggled her shoulders, and bent forward and made a curchy, city fashion. Sez I to myself, 'if that's what you're up to, I'll jest show you that we've had a dancing school in Weathersfield since you left it, Miss Bebee.' So I put out my right foot and drew it up into the holler of t'other foot, and let my arms drop down a sort a parpindicular, and bent for'ard—jist as a feller shuts a jack knife when he's afeard of cutting his fingers—and keeping my eyes fixed on her face, though I did have to roll 'em up a leetle—I giv her a purty respectable sample of a Weathersfield bow to match her York curches.

'Pray be seated Mr. Slick,' sez she, a screwing her mouth up into a sort of a smile, but when I saw how she was stuck up I warn't a going to be behind hand with her, so I puckered up my mouth too, though it was awful hard work, and sez I, arter you is manners for me, Miss Bebee.' With that she sot down in one of the rocking chairs and stuck her elbow on the arm and let her head drop into her hand as if she warn't more than half alive, and sez she,—

'Take an ottoman Mr. Slick.'

I guess I turned red enough, for I hadn't no idea what she meant, but I sot down on one of the footstools at a venter, and then she said,

'How do Mr. and Mrs. Slick do? I hope they are well.'

I felt my ebenezer a gitting up to hear her call her husband's own uncal and aunt such stuck up names, and sez I,

'Your uncal and aunt are perty smart so as to be jogging about, thank you Miss Bebee. I had'nt but jist got the words out of my mouth when there was a bell rung so as to make me jump up, and in a minute arter cousin John came in.

"Wal, I see you've found the way, cousin Slick," sez he. "Mary, my dear, is dinner ready?" She hadn't time to speak before two great doors slid into the partition, and there was another room jist as much like the one we was in as two peas in a pod. A table was sot in the middle of the room, all covered with rale china dishes and first rate glass tumblers, and a silver thing to set the pepper box in; you haint no idea how stilish it was. But as true as you live, there stood that eternal nigger close by the table, as large as life. I didn't know what to make on it, but sez I to myself, if cousin John's got to be an abolitionist and expects me to eat with a nigger, he'll find himself mistaken, I'll be darned if I do. I guess I'll let on that I'm a real slave holder, and then he will see that I'm a good one, the critter didn't offer to set down, he only stood there to get any thing that we wanted.

"Do you take Vermicelly, Mr Slick?" says Miss Bebee, biting off her words as if she was afraid they'd burn her. With that she took the kiver off one of the dishes, and began to ladle out some soup, with a great silver dipper as bright as a new fifty cent piece.

"No, thank you," says I, "but I'll take some of that are soup instead, if you've no objection." The critter was just beginning to pucker up her mouth again as if she'd found out something to poke fun at, but cousin John looked at her as eternal cross that she was glad to choke in. I suppose cousin John seed that I felt dreadful uneasy, so he said kind a coaxing, "she means vermicelly, cousin Slick, it's the dickey you're to wear, I'm sartin you'll like it."

"Wal," sez I, "I don't care if I do." So I took up a queer looking spoon that lay by my plate, and tried to eat, but, all I could do, the soup would keep a running through the spoon into the dish agin. I tried and tried to git one good mouthful, but I might just as well have determined to dip up the Connecticut river in a sieve, and the most I could git was two or three sprangles of little white things that I stirred up from the bottom of the plate, that didn't taste bad, but to save my life I couldn't make out what they were made out of. Arter I'd been a fishing and diving ever so long, a trying to git one good spoonful, so that I could tell what it was, I looked up, and there was the nigger showing his teeth, and rolling about his eyes, like a black cat in the dark. It made me rathy, for I surmised that he was larfing to see me a working so to git a mouthful of something to eat. I couldn't hold on any longer, so I jerked up my spoon down on the floor, as yearful as could be, and sez I, "What do you stand a grinning at there, woolly head; go and git me a spoon that hant got no slile in it, I'd as lief eat with a rake as that are thing!"

"Ha, ha, haw," larfed out the eternal black varmint, "I thought you would not make the fork hold!"

With that Miss Bebee giggled right out, and cousin John looked as if he would a burst to keep from larfing too.

"Stop your noise, sir," says he to the nigger, "pick up the fork, and give Mr. Slick a spoon."

I begun to feel awful streaked, I can tell you; but I sot down agin, and took up the real spoon, which lay on a kind of towel folded up by my plate, and I begun to eat, without saying a word, though I'd a given a silver dollar if they would a let me got up and licked the nigger.

Wal, arter I'd got a good mouthful of the soup, I couldn't make out what it was made of, for I couldn't remember of ever seeing the name Miss Bebee called it by, in the dictionary. May be its Latin, sez I to myself, and then I tried to think over what it could mean, and if nobody had told me what the definition was in the Latin school which you sent me to there in Weathersfield. Verminsilly? Verminsilly! Verminsilly! kept a running through my head all the time. I knew what silly meant well enough, and then it popped into my head, all at once, that vermin comes from the Latin *vermis*, which means worms. Worm soup! my gracious, the very idea of it made me feel awful bad at the stomach. But I might have known it by the looks, and I should if I'd ever heard of such a thing, for the little slim critters swimming round so in the soup looked as much like single worms bited down whats as could be. Arter I found out what it was made of, I rather guess they didn't catch me a eating any more of their verminsilly soup—so I pushed it away half across the table, and wiped my mouth purty considerable with my pocket handkerchief. The nigger took the whole on't away, and I declare I was glad enough to get rid of it.

'What on arth have they put this towel here for!' says I to myself; and then I stole a sly look over to cousin Bebee, to see if he'd got one, or if they only gave towels to company.—Cousin John had one jist like mine, but he'd spread it out on his lap, and put back up mine and covered over my chinnerfee with it too.

Considering there was no onions on the table, I made out a purty fair dinner. I was beginning to think about evening, when the nigger brought a lot of blue glass bowls about half full of water, and set down one by each of us. What they they could be for Phadin't the least notion, but I kept a bright look out to see what cousin John did, and when I saw him dip his fingers into his bowl, and wipe 'em on a sort of red towel that the nigger brought along with the bowls, I jist went over the same manoeuvre as natural as life.

Wal, while we were talking about the banks and Gen. Jackson's dying c' so, that coot of a nigger cleared the table right off as slick as a whistle, and afore I hardly knew what the fellaw was up to, he came along and set down a set of decanters and two cider bottles, with the necks all covered over with sheet lead, and then he brought two baskets made out of silver, one on'em was filled chuck full of oranges, and t'other was heaped up with great purple grapes; I declare it enamost made my mouth water to see the great bunches a hanging over the edge of the basket. I'd jist put a whopper of a bunch on the little china plate which the feller set for me, and was considering whether it would be genteel to cut the grapes in two with the cunning little silver knife, when, all at once, pop went something enamost as loud as a pistol, close by me, jumped up about the quickest I can tell you, but it was only a nigger a opening one of the cider bottles. He pitched some out the neck, and I drunk it all at a couple of swallows without stopping to breathe. By jingo! but it was capital cider; arter I'd drunk one glass I begin to feel as spry as a cricket. 'Here, snowball,' says I, 'give us another; these glasses are awful small now, I like to drink cider out of a pint mug.'

'Take care,' says cousin Bebee, 'im afeard you'll find the cider, as you call it, rather apt to get into your head.'

'Not a bit of it,' says I; 'I can stand a quart any day. Here, cousin Mary, take another glass, you haint forgot old times, have you? though I spose they don't have applecuts and quiltings here in York, do they?'

I don't remember what she said, but I know this, that my eyes begun to grow allfired bright, and afore I got up to go home, that nigger must have put more than twenty baskets of grapes on the table, and the oranges seemed to grow bigger and bigger every minit, and I know there war more than three times as many glasses and decanters on the table as there was at first. I rather think it was purty nigh tea time when I got up to go back to the sloop agin. I insisted on giving cousin Mary a buss afore I went; and I won't be sartin, but I kinder seem to remember shaking hands with the nigger, consarn him, jist afore I went down the steps.

I don't feel very bright this morning, and I begin to think that may be I shall come back to Weathersfield arter all. The York cider don't seem to agree with me. I shall send this letter to the new Express, that I was telling of, and if the editors don't think I can make a living out of writing letters, I shall come home agin in the sloop. Your loving son,

JONATHAN SLICK.

General Intelligence.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAIL ROAD.—The friends of this important improvement cannot fail to be gratified at the prospect of the vigorous prosecution to completion of the work to Cumberland. The work was commenced between Harpers Ferry and Cumberland, in August last; but in consequence of the contracted state of the company's funds and the deranged condition of the money market, a very moderate force was employed; and recently the number of hands has been curtailed.—The location of the road westward from Cumberland, were adopted by the Company in anticipation of the failure of Mr. McLANE to negotiate the sale of the Maryland Bonds in Europe. Contrary to general expectation, he has succeeded in arranging funds to the amount of three millions of dollars.

Notwithstanding the late difficulties, a great deal of work has already been done. Large portions of the graduation are already finished. The Viaduct over the Tuscarora, at the north-east corner of this town, has been finished, except the final dressing off. Judges of masonry give great credit to Mr. LESTER, the contractor, for the manner in which the work is done.

[*Martinsburg Gazette.*

The Gettysburg Star states that the vacancy in the Pennsylvania delegation to Congress, occasioned by the death of The Hon. WILLIAM W. POTTER, cannot be filled before the commencement of the coming session. This will be a vote lost for the loco foco candidate for Speaker.

THANKSGIVING.—The 28th instant, is to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving in New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, and, we believe, Rhode Island. December 5th, in Vermont and New Hampshire. In Wisconsin, the 21th of October was observed.

QUEER FIXINS.—The Sheriff of Attala county, Mississippi, in order to postpone the administration of justice, when called on by the Court to open the same by crying "O yes! O yes!" said "Oh no! Oh no!" and hanged a bit of paper resigning his office. Yet he is a candidate for re-election in November!

A fire in Natchez burnt the residence of the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, candidate for the United States Senate—and a fire in Vicksburg has burnt the residence of his opponent, the Hon. SARGEANT S. PRENTISS. Neither has the advantage of the other, therefore, in this particular.

[*Nashville Banner.*

Onions have been raised this year in Illinois, yielding six hundred and sixty bushels to the acre.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.—A western paper says: "The Tariff question, which has so long lain undisturbed, is again becoming a subject of serious consideration, among the leading Journals of the day, and will no doubt be agitated at the coming session of Congress. The truth is, so long as England is allowed to flood the country with her goods, free of duty, the balance of Trade will remain against the United States, and fluctuations in the commercial community, and a constant drain of specie from our coffers will be the consequences. A Tariff which will put a check to this immense importation of merchandize into our country, and build up and foster our own manufactories, is considered the only remedy against the evils."

A GREAT PERFORMER ON THE PIANO-FORTE.—We understand, the delightful evening of listening to the performance of Herr Ludwig Backeman upon the piano-forte. He is quite a young gentleman, who has recently arrived in this city, from Germany and he is universally admitted by all who have heard him to be the best performer on the piano forte ever in this country. He is no doubt superior to the lamented Schlesinger, as well in mechanical execution as in energy and brilliancy of touch. We heard him perform some difficult variations by Talberge, of a Russian air, and never before knew the capacity of the instrument upon which he played. It was indeed a wonderful performance. Notwithstanding the mastery he has attained over the piano forte, Backerman informs us, that it is only by incessant practice, he is enabled to keep his hand in; he continues to devote six hours a day solely to practice. What a lesson is this to young novices in music, who hope to arrive at excellence without unwearied study and devotion.

[*N. Y. Signal.*

A LARGE FAMILY.—The Portsmouth Journal, noticing the death, at New Haven, Connecticut, of Mr. Charles Henry, one of the twin sons of the Rev. Huntingdon Porter, now residing at Roxbury, Massachusetts, remarks that this is the seventh son the bereaved patriarch has been called upon to part with, six of them at the interesting period of early manhood—but he has left three sons and eight daughters, and two daughters in law, and six sons in law, to be the stuff of his declining years.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—Mr. Allen Martin, of Arkansas, a single gentleman of 45, made love to Miss Margaret Ann Scott, but the spirit of fickleness beguiled him into the hymenial bonds with Miss Some-body-else; and he had to forfeit $1000 for his error.

SERIOUS RENCOUNTRE.—The N. York American says that on Thursday morning, the Brunswick and Paterson trains of cars met, almost in sight of Jersey City, and with a terrible concussion. No life was lost; but several persons were injured and two limbs broken. The locomotives and the cars were much damaged. General Scott and his Aid, under orders for the Canada frontiers, were the nearest to the locomotive of the Brunswick train, and both escaped unhurt.

The Commercial Advertiser adds that one of the passengers injured was standing on the platform in front of the car, when the cars came together, and the platform on which he stood was carried away. He of course fell between the meeting cars, and his legs were crushed. This is the second instance of injury from standing on the platform.

FIDELITY OF A DOG.—An Irish greyhound, owned by Col. HARNEY, and which he had brought from Missouri, had formed a very strong attachment to Mr. DALLAM, the owner of the trading establishment at Caloosahatchie. Some time after the death of the man at that post, but little hopes were entertained by the survivors, but that the dog had been either killed or captured by the Indians. Fourteen days after the occurrence, on the arrival of troops to give sepulture to these victims of Indian faithlessness, this faithful and attached animal was found, barely able to stand, raising a mournful howl over the remains of his friend, Mr. Dallam. The corpses around were denuded by vultures, but Dallam was uninjured. This noble trait of fidelity was duly appreciated by the troops and *Romeo*, the trusty guardian of a good friend, *a pet* and *a favorite* was voluntarily cherished by the garrison at Tampa Bay.—*St. Augustine News.*

The *Georgia Journal* says—"The trial of HENRY JONES, who, it will be recollected, was demanded by the Governor of the State from South Carolina, and who was supposed to be engaged in the murder of a Jew pedler named ELIAS ISAACS, who was found murdered and concealed in a hollow log near Clinton, last November, came on at Jones Superior Court last week, and after an investigation of three days was found guilty; but recommended to the mercy of the Court. The evidence being entirely circumstantial he was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for and during the term of his natural life."

It is probable that the British Queen will bring intelligence of the effect produced in England by the news of suspension in Philadelphia. That news was carried out by the Wellington, which sailed on the 13th of October, and might arrive before the 1st instant, the day of the Queen's sailing. The Liverpool sailed from this port on the 19th, and would not arrive, probably, before the 1st.

[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

On Monday night last as the carrier of the Mail between Alexandria and Fatmouth, was coming into town, at the upper end of King street, his horse fell with great violence over a pile of bricks in the street. The horse was killed instantly, and the driver stunned, and bruised, but his life fortunately saved.

[*Alexandria Gazette.*

POLITICAL.

From the Nashville Banner

A PORTRAIT—WHOSE IS IT?

Can any of the *always* "democratic" politicans of the present day tell who that man is, who, in looking over his political life, is to be found *at one time*, strenuously opposing Madison and aiding the Federalists—*at another*, supporting Madison and denouncing the Federalists! *at one time*, supporting DeWitt Clinton—*at another* opposing and traducing him—*at another still* approving of all that great man's great works! *at one time* the friend of *the* U. S. Bank, and petitioning for a branch thereof to be located at Albany—*at another* opposed to *the* U. S. Bank but in favor of *a National Bank*, such as Genl. Jackson might furnish an outline of—*at another still* [illegible] upon the grounds of constitutionality and expediency! *at one time* over head and ears in love with the State Banks as the safest depositories of the public money—*at another* denouncing Genl. Jackson, those very State Banks as traitors and swindlers! *at one time* most ardently opposed to the Sub-Treasury Scheme, and agreeing with the Globe, that it would be "DISORGANIZING and REVOLUTIONARY, subversive of the fundamental principles of our Government and its entire practice from 1789, down to this day," and that "the effect of the Scheme would be to bring the Public Treasure much nearer the actual "cust

VIRG'A FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

ELECTIONS.

VICTORY!

The Empire State still Whig.

MR. VAN BUREN REJECTED BY HIS OWN STATE!!

Notwithstanding the loss of the City of New-York, THE STATE is still firm against the Administration. The popular vote against Van Buren has increased very much throughout the State. The warmest anticipations of the Whigs have been fully realized. They have secured a triumphant majority in both branches of the Assembly—and will have, notwithstanding the loss of 13 members in the City of New York, a majority of not less than SIXTEEN on joint ballot. Thus securing, beyond all doubt, the re-election of Mr. TALLMADGE to the Senate of the United States. Eternal honor and gratitude to the Empire State! She has saved the country. She has stopped, by one gigantic effort, the surging tide of corruption and misrule, and now takes her appropriate place at the head of the phalanx of Whig States which are waiting to be arrayed for a final and successful struggle with the selfish and unprincipled men who have clambered to the heights of power.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

	1838.		1839.	
Counties.	*Whigs.*	*V. B.*	*Whigs.*	*V. B.*
Albany	3	0	3	0
Allegany	2	0	2	0
Broome	1	0	1	0
Cattaraugus	2	0	2	0
Columbia	2	0	2	0
Chenango	3	0	3	0
Clinton	0	1	0	1
Cayuga	3	0	1	2
Chemung	0	1	0	1
Cattaraugus	2	0	2	0
Chatauque	3	0	3	0
Delaware	0	2	0	2
Dutchess	3	0	3	0
Erie	3	0	2	0
Essex	1	0	1	0
Fulton	1	0	1	0
Franklin	1	0	1	0
Greene	1	1	0	2
Genessee	4	0	4	0
Herkimer	0	2	0	2
Jefferson	3	0	3	0
Kings	1	1	1	1
Lewis	0	1	1	0
Livingston	2	0	2	0
Madison	0	3	0	3
Monroe	3	0	3	0
Montgomery	0	2	0	2
Niagara	2	0	2	0
Oneida	0	4	0	4
Onondaga	4	0	4	0
Ontario	3	0	3	0
Orange	0	3	0	3
Orleans	1	0	1	0
Oswego	2	0	2	0
Otsego	0	3	0	3
Putnam	0	1	0	1
Queens	0	1	1	0
Rensselaer	3	0	3	0
Richmond	0	1	0	1
Rockland	0	1	0	1
St. Lawrence	0	2	0	2
Saratoga	2	0	2	0
Schenectady	1	0	1	0
Schoharie	0	2	0	2
Seneca	0	1	0	1
Steuben	0	3	0	3
Suffolk	0	2	0	2
Sullivan	0	1	1	0
Tompkins	2	0	2	0
Tioga	0	1	0	1
Ulster	2	0	2	0
Warren	1	0	0	1
Washington	2	0	2	0
Wayne	0	2	2	0
Westchester	0	2	0	2
Yates	1	0	0	1
	69	46	70	45
New York City	13		13	
	82		58	

By the above it will be seen that while the Whigs have lost the City of New York, they have more than sustained themselves throughout the State. But for the loss of the 13 members in the City, the Whig majority in the Assembly would be greater than it was last year.

THE SENATE.

Ten members of the State Senate were elected this year—eight in regular course, and two in the third district on account of a death and resignation. The following is the result:

District.	*Whig.*	*Van Buren.*
1		M. Tompkins.
2		John Hunter.
3	Friend Humphrey.	
"	Mitchell Sandford.	
"		J. V. B. elected.
4	J. F. Hopkins.	
5		Sumner Ely.
6	M. Dickenson.	
7	M. H. Sibley.	
8	Ab. Dixon.	

There was a Van Buren majority of four in the last Senate. In the next Senate the Whigs will have a majority of four—some accounts say six.

The Van Buren majority in the city of New York is 1,800.

The New-York papers state that the Whigs have an overwhelming majority of the popular vote of the State—probably not less than fifteen thousand.

This result has caused a general rejoicing amongst the Whigs throughout the entire State. The New-York Courier, of Saturday, says—"One of the most crowded and enthusiastic meetings of the whole season, was held at the National Hall, by the Whigs last evening, to exchange congratulations on the glorious triumph of the party throughout the State."

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The recent election in the State of New York renders it certain that the forty-two electoral votes of that State will be given against Mr. Van Buren. The popular vote is against him, and this under the most adverse and unfavorable circumstances for the Whig party. The Western Districts have not turned out, because the Van Buren strength is so feeble that it scarcely makes a show of opposition. But, even with this drawback, the votes of the people of the State have repudiated him and his measures by a most unequivocal expression of opinion.

This auspicious result gives a new face to the politics of the country. It is the beginning of that series of Whig successes which must end in the overthrow of the existing dynasty. With New York on our side we can count upon more certain votes for the nominee of the Whig Convention than Mr. Van Buren's friends can count for him. With these things in prospect, we look forward with confidence, to the immediate organization of the Whig party in every State in the Union. In Maryland, immediate steps, we feel authorized to say, will be adopted to place the Whig party in a position of impregnable strength.

MR. CLAY.

Mr. Tallmadge, (says the Baltimore Chronicle) to whose ardent and persevering exertions we are more indebted for the regeneration of New York than to any other cause, is the warm and enthusiastic friend of Mr. Clay. If the latter should be selected as the candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Tallmadge will certainly be upon the ticket for the Vice Presidency. At the meeting in National Hall, New York, on Thursday evening, over the heads of the presiding officers was raised a large transparency bearing these words of inspiration and prophecy:

HENRY CLAY—1841

In that name we can conquer.

MISSOURI.

The election, under the Governor's Proclamation, for a Representative to Congress from the State of Missouri, to fill the vacancy ocessioned by the decease of Mr. Harrison, was held on Monday the 28th ultimo. The returns are very meagre—the vote having been an exceedingly thin one. Jameson, the Van Buren candidate, is without question elected, to judge by the few returns received. In St. Louis city the votes were, for Grimsley (Whig) 928, Jameson (V. B.) 572—being a gain to the Whigs since the last election.

MISSISSIPPI.

Elections for two members of Congress, Governor, and Members of the State Legislature, took place on Monday the 4th inst. A few returns will reach us in time for our next. The result of the Congressional election is looked to with more than usual interest. And the Legislature now to be chosen will elect a Senator—and its party complexion is chiefly important on that ground.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Governor and Members of the Legislature was elected on Monday last. Gov. Everett was the Whig candidate, and Judge Morton the Van Buren candidate for the Gubernatorial chair.—Federal politics have been so much mixed up with State questions—the fifteen gallon law, &c.—that it is not impossible that the usual Whig majority in the old Bay State may be reduced, or even overcome.

VIRGINIA.

The following are the official returns from all the counties of the Kanawha Senatorial District:

	Smith (Whig.)	Thompson (V. B.)
Kanawha	376	269
Logan	47	184
Mason	198	150
Cabell	166	357
Fayette	61	89
Jackson	109	141
Nicholas	43	39
	940	1239
Thompson's majority	299.	

THE CRISIS IN NEW YORK.—The New York Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, writing under date of Sunday evening last, says:—"Though money may still be said to be scarce, yet considering yesterday was Saturday, the pressure has much decreased, and I am but reiterating to you the general opinion when I say, that its tendency is now constantly to improve. Two or three respectable firms suspended yesterday, one in the flour business, another a large shipping house, and the third grocers."

THE VIRGINIA BANKS—COURSE OF THE GOVERNOR.—The Richmond Enquirer of Friday last, says—"We understand that the Governor has called upon the Treasurer of Virginia for information—that he has obtained the Opinion of the Attorney General, and advised with the Executive Council—and that the result is, that he will issue no proclamation in relation to the suspension of the Banks. The act of Assembly, authorizing the suspension of the Banks, is regarded by the Governor as giving a discretion to the Banks, that it is considered impracticable to carry out the act of '37, if under its requisitions the public funds should be shifted from the Banks to some other place. It is probable, that if the session of the Legislature was not so near at hand, the Governor would, in such circumstances, call them together."

RESUMPTION.—We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette that the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, of that city, resumed specie payments on the 6th instant. Under the law of Ohio, if any Bank suspends specie payments more than thirty days, its charter becomes forfeited.

The Ohio Statesman thinks that the Banks of that State, which have stopped, will resume specie payments within the 30 days required by the law, rather than allow their affairs to go into the hands of Commissioners.

The New York Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, on Sunday last, says—"It is said, as you will see by the money article in a leading morning paper, that the Banks of Philadelphia, without any exception, will resume specie payments within ninety days."

That the Banks in New Orleans will very speedily resume, is a belief most confidently entertained. It becomes more than probable from the fact that exchange on that place is readily bought for purchases of cotton at 5 and 6 per cent. discount.

The suspension of specie payments has not been general throughout the country. In Ohio, the Banks at Columbus, Zanesville, Putnam, and Cleveland were paying at the last accounts—The Indiana Beacon, of the 2d instant, says; "In this State we believe the Banks all continue to pay specie for their paper; at least, we have heard of none of them suspending." In Alabama, the Huntsville and Mobile Banks continue specie payments.

LORIMER, Esq., one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Baltimore, died in that city on Sunday last. He was in the 81st year of his age.

GEORGE T. LORIMER, Esq., the delegate elect for the county of Essex, to the next House of Delegates of Virginia, died on Monday the 4th instant. Mr. L. was a Whig, and had been a member for the last three years. The Governor has ordered an election to be held on the 28th instant, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Lorimer.

The Massachusetts papers announce the death of the Hon. Cornelius Coolidge, late Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts. He had been making a political address at Pittsfield, and at the close was stricken with apoplexy, and died in a few hours.

At a meeting of the Ministers of the different Churches in the City of Richmond, it was resolved to recommend that Friday the 13th of December be set apart as a day of Thanksgiving in Virginia.

The Abolitionists in New York City run a ticket of their own, and the vote, all told, counted two hundred, in a population of 350,000.

The Hon HENRY A. WISE has accepted an invitation to dine with the Whigs of Lynchburg, Virginia, on Saturday.

The Milledgeville (Georgia) Journal has placed at its head the name of GEORGE M. TROUP, as a candidate for the Presidency.

The Hon. JOHN BELL left Nashville for Washington on the 30th ult. Mr. B. will, it is presumed, be again supported by the Whigs for Speaker.

FLOUR.—It will be seen by our notice of the markets that the news by the Great Western has caused but a trifling decline in the price of flour—say 12½ cents per barrel.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamer BRITISH QUEEN, which left England on the 1st instant, may be expected in a few days.

CONGRESS will meet in two weeks from Monday next. Looking at the condition of the country, politically and commercially, an important and stormy session may be anticipated.

The Sub-Treasury question will of course be the leading one before Congress. Its adoption appears now to be more than probable. Be its fate what it may, the sooner a final disposition is made of it the better. If it is to become the financial system of the Government, let it so become at once—let it have its trial at once fairly, when the people will sooner be qualified to judge of its operation, and be prepared to dispense with it, should it not (as we believe) work beneficially. Nothing tends to derange and paralyze so largely the business and advancement of a country as suspense and uncertainty in regard to its policy. We therefore repeat, let the fate of this important question be decided at once.—*Leesburg Washingtonian.*

OUR LEGISLATURE will commence its next session, as formerly, on the first Monday in December—a month earlier than the commencement of the two last sessions. The questions, which will be presented to the members of joint ballot—who will be Senator—and who Governor,—are still in doubt, and must be left for time to answer. These important subjects, with the still more important one of the Banks which will also require its action, give to the next session of that body an unusual interest.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of New York has decided a case, argued at the July term, involving the constitutionality of the General Banking Law. The Judges expressed opinions to the effect following—*first*, that associations formed under the General Banking Law are corporations; *second*, that the assent of two thirds of all the members elected to each branch of the legislature was necessary to the passing of the act; and *third* that if passed by a vote of two thirds the act is constitutional.

Thus (says the New York American) has the great Whig measure of free banking been struck down and annihilated by a decision of the Supreme Court of this State!—a decision induced, we cannot but think, in part at least, by the fact that the General Banking Law was a Whig measure, and by the other fact, that the Safety-Fund system which has been found such a convenient and powerful political lever, was put in jeopardy, or at least shorn of its efficacy, by the success of free-banking.

COACH MAKING.—The establishment of Messrs. HAWKS & Co., in this town, is now turning out some very superior and beautiful work. We have lately seen several family carriages manufactured at this establishment, equalling in quality and beauty any we have ever met with from the most celebrated eastern manufactories. Persons in want of riding vehicles of any description, we think would do well to give Messrs. HAWKS & Co. a call. Mr. H., the acting partner, is a practical operative, and an accommodating gentleman to deal with. We find the prices lower, than similar work can be obtained elsewhere.

We are indebted to the politeness of L. A. GODEY, Esq. (Publisher of the Lady's Book, &c.) Philadelphia, for a "*Fac Similie of Letters from George Washington to Sir John Sinclair, Baronet, upon Agriculture and other subjects.*" So well is the handwriting of WASHINGTON imitated, that the specimen before us looks like a private letter book. The Letters are copied from the originals, and so closely that they cannot be detected from writing upon the closest investigation; the imitation is perfect even to a blot on the paper, or an erasure. This is a novel and pretty publication, and ought to be in every gentleman's library. The Publisher states that the Volume contains thirty-five large quarto pages, and will be sent on receipt of $1, postage paid, or six copies for five dollars. Address L. A. GODEY, 211, Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

"A Virginian," in the Globe, proposes Mr. Ritchie, Editor of the Enquirer, to the consideration of the General Assembly for the office of Governor. The Winchester Virginian "doubts whether Mr. R. could, with justice to himself and the country, withdraw a sufficiency of his time from the Press, to admit of his attention to the Executive department of the State."

THE NEWS AND THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.—The Commercial Advertiser of Monday afternoon says—

Intelligence by the Great Western has had a happy effect on the stock market as will be seen by the sales. Every description has advanced; some have reached six per cent above the closing sales of Saturday.

For specie there is no premium.

The Express of Monday, 2, P. M. says—

The effect of the Foreign News upon the money market and upon stocks, has been generally favorable. There is now no doubt that the U. S. Bank will meet all its Bills drawn on London and Paris, which very much relieves the anxiety of parties interested here. Stocks have all gone up, and there is a much better feeling in the street. The holders and shippers of Flour are also elated with their prospects of doing better with what has been exported, than they could have safely calculated upon when the export was made.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Monday 2 P. M says—

Cotton is quiet. Flour is selling as last week; the news does not seem to have stimulated it, but stocks are up, and the general feeling is that the news is, take it all in all, favorable.

The New York Courier referring to the advices by the Great Western, says—

The accounts of the result of the Harvest are still contradictory, and to those acquainted with the mysteries of the Corn trade in England, which equal those of the Stock Exchange, this will not appear strange; there is, besides, another reason for representing this result in the most favorable point of view to the people of this country. They have generally been in the habit here, of advancing prices faster than the prices advanced in the foreign market, and consequently orders from that quarter, limited as prudence would dictate, could not be executed. We might perhaps have omitted this remark, yet we think the state of things justifies it.

We notice in the New-York Van Buren papers, a call for a meeting of the Van Buren men of a certain ward, preparatory to the late election, in which call the following paragraph occurs:

"Indomitables, Huge-Paws, Simon Pures, and the Hard-Fisted Freemen are invited to attend on the occasion, and we'll let the old School of Blue Light Federalism know that the people are coming!!"

Had any decent editor called the Van Buren party the kind of nicknames which are given to them in the above quotation, there would have been read a homily to him about abusive epithets, &c.

[*Mer. Gazette.*

NEW YORK AND THE SOUTH.

The Milledgeville Recorder states that orders have been received by the Banks of that place, from New York creditors, to *receive specie only in payment of notes.* The Recorder ridicules the idea of such orders being heeded, and says—

"Were a Georgia creditor to attempt to enforce specie payment from those in his debt in Georgia, he would either be laughed at or universally anathematized from one end of the State to the other. What a sight it would be (adds the editor) for the property of a debtor in Georgia to be forced under the sheriff's hammer (as by such a demand it would be) to be sold for specie, to pay their debts! We should like to know what the whole property of the State would bring, under such terms—possibly enough to cover the cost of suit."

The Richmond Whig, in republishing the above paragraph, remarks—

The thing is certain Southern debts, generally, cannot be paid at the ruinous rates now required.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has the following paragraph:

No Dividends for the present.—We learn that a majority of the Banks of the city and country have determined not to declare any dividends for the present, although it is believed they are in as sound and healthy a condition as any in the Union. The desire is to conform as much as possible to what they believe to be public opinion, and at the same time to await the action of the Legislature.

Gen. Washington established the first United States Bank, and James Madison renewed the charter. Under the currency so created, our merchants flourished, the public revenue was increased, and our commerce paid off all the national debt accruing since the declaration of Independence, and all the expenses of the last war—that is the last before the war against the commerce and credit of our nation declared by Andrew Jackson and followed up by Martin Van Buren.

Mark the contrast! as soon as the U. States Bank was broken down, the currency became deranged, our merchants were bankrupt, the public revenue was plundered, and a national debt is again beginning to accumulate!

The measures which George Washington thought constitutional, Andrew Jackson declared unconstitutional; the charter which James Madison considered politic, Martin Van Buren considered the parent of fraudulent and irresponsible institutions. Washington and Madison against Jackson and Van Buren—giants to pigmies!

[*Pottsville Journal.*

A SIGN.—Who would have supposed that a duty-free government would ever be induced to establish a National Bank? Yet such is the fact. We find the following in a late number of the N. O. Courier—The editor is certainly coming to his senses.

"*We, however, are in favor of a national bank, subject to the supervision of Congress.* WITHOUT IT WE CANNOT HAVE A NATIONAL CURRENCY THAT WILL MEET THE NECESSITIES OF THE TRADING COMMUNITY; *they will require a paper currency of equal value with specie; to effect this, we must have a Regulator, under the control of the people, through their Representatives in Congress.* THEREFORE, WE SAY, LET THE ADMINISTRATION COME TO OUR RESCUE, AND CREATE A NATIONAL BANK *at Washington, with power to establish a branch in each State, when authorized by their legislatures.*"

ANOTHER SPECIE CIRCULAR.—According to the St. Louis Republican, nothing but gold and silver is to be received hereafter at the Land Offices in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Such, says that paper, are understood to have been the instructions sent out to those receivers, who have heretofore been in the habit of depositing their funds in the State Banks of Missouri. This "Specie Circular" will make glorious times for the money changers in the neighborhood of the Land Officers to which it has been addressed. The same paper, which is dated the 28th ult. mentions that Land Office money is now commanding a premium in Burlington, Iowa, of 10 and 12½ per cent, over Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana paper.

The Government refusing its own "Post Notes!"—A letter from New York in this morning's National Intelligencer, says: In consequence of the collectors refusing to receive Treasury notes or bonds but on restricted and embarrassing conditions, these notes are on the fall, and below par. What these conditions are, I wish to inquire into before I make them. The Government, however, seems to be throwing discredit, by its course, upon its own paper.—*Balt. Patriot.*

A POLITICAL CURIOSITY.—The St. Louis Bulletin brings to light the annexed extract of a letter published in the Missouri Intelligencer of the 23d October, 1824, under the proper signature of Col. Thomas H. Benton. We heartily commend it to all the present admirers of the Missouri humbugger.

The principles which would govern Mr. CLAY's administration, if elected, are well known to the nation. They have been displayed upon the floor of Congress for the last twenty years. They constitute a system of *American policy*, based on the *agriculture* and *manufactures of his own country*,—upon interior as well as foreign commerce—upon internal, as well as sea-board improvement—upon the independence of the new world, close commercial alliances with Mexico and South America. If it is said that others would pursue the same system, *we* answer that *the founder* of the system is the *natural executor of his own work.* That the most efficient protector of American iron, lead, hemp, wool and cotton, would be the triumphant champion of the new Tariff: the safest friend to interior commerce would be the statesman who has proclaimed the Mississippi to be the sea of the west: the most zealous promoter of internal improvements, would be the President, who has triumphed over the President who opposed the construction of national roads and canals—the most successful applicant for treaties with Mexico and South America, would be the eloquent advocate of their own independence.

THOMAS HART BENTON.

The Rev. Mr. MINOR, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a Missionary to Africa, is now in this place, and has been giving some interesting statements of the progress of civilization and Christianity among the natives of Africa. The American Missionaries, to the benighted regions of the black man, have shown great perseverance and singleness of purpose.

[*Alexandria Gazette.*

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Extract of a letter from Winchester, Va. The writer says:—"The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company does not furnish cars to take off the flour and produce accumulating at Harper's Ferry, and the consequence is, numbers of the Winchester cars have to remain at the Ferry for days, waiting the arrival of the Baltimore cars before they can be discharged. If the Baltimore Company do not intend to take away the produce as fast as we send it to Harper's Ferry this winter, it is hoped they will at least give public notice to that effect; so that dealers here may take measures to guard against heavy losses, such as they met with last winter, by being compelled to leave their flour in the open streets."—*Balt. Republican.*

It is a sad truth that the inconveniences to our trade and individual loss sustained the last season from the above cause, were immense. We do not doubt but that this season, from the abundant crops realized, that the produce offered for transportation will greatly exceed, if not double that of last year, and if a similar obstruction to its expeditious transportation to market should take place, the embarrassment and loss in our trade would be severely felt. We trust that Baltimore, so deeply interested in the trade in question, as well as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will feel a strong disposition to obviate the difficulty here referred to.—*Winchester Virginian.*

TROUBLE AMONG THE CHEROKEES.—"By a letter received last evening from Arkansas," says the Boonville Emigrant, of the 17th, "we learn that the hostility existing between the Ross and Ridge parties, long supposed, has again broken forth and several individuals have been killed. The letter, bearing date Evansville, Sept. 23d, states that on the night previous about midnight, the Ridge party crossed the Washington county line, and murdered Benge, and two of the Halfs of the Ross party. Benge was sick when they murdered him. He is said to have been a great man with his people.—The murder of these individuals has caused great excitement. The Ridge party are flying to the whites for protection. Where it will end is uncertain, but it is believed that vengeance will be the order of the day."

ACQUITTAL OF MR. ORME.—We learn from the National Intelligencer, that the trial of Dennis G. Orme, late teller of the Bank of the Metropolis, for grand larceny, which lasted nearly a week, and created much interest in Washington, resulted on Friday in his acquittal. The jury was absent but about ten minutes.

TRIAL BY JURY.—It is stated in the Herald, that during the present term of the Frederick County Court, the petit jury received a reprimand from the Bench for arriving at a verdict of guilty, under the following circumstances: A man was indicted for assault with intent to murder, and the jury could not agree, being equally divided. After being detained for some time in a cold uncomfortable room, they came to the conclusion to allow the foreman to pronounce the verdict as he thought fit, they all agreeing that the man was guilty of the assault, but differing as to the intent to kill. After reprimanding the jury a new trial was granted.

The freight on a barrel of flour from New York to Liverpool is only 2s. 6d.—This must be a striking fact in a comparative view to the farmers of our county, who we believe pay about the same per barrel for getting their flour to a market only some 40 miles off.—*Leesburg Washingtonian.*

Increase of personal communication between England and America.—It was predicted that the new steamers would supersede the old liners at once. But behold the operation of steam! It has filled up not only its own vehicles, but all the others. The packets, and there are fifty of them, to and from New York, were never so crowded, in the steerage as well as in the cabin; and the same is true of all the "transient vessels." The old world would seem literally to be swarming. In May came about 12,000 passengers to New York alone. Of these probably, three-fourths were British. On the whole, I believe, the quality of our emigration is decidedly improving.

[*Athenæum.*

While Dr. Jacobs writes to Dr. Faraday that within the next twelve months, he hopes to have equipped an electro-magnetic vessel of from 40 to 50 horse power, it has been announced that Mr. Brunel (engineer of the Thames Tunnel) has discovered a mode of obtaining railway speed equal to two hundred miles an hour!

New Packet Ship.—The *Patrick Henry*, a splendid ship, of one thousand tons burthen, has been recently added to Messrs. Grinnell, & Minturn's line of Liverpool packets which sail from New York. Her cabin is seventy feet in length, and the accommodations for passengers are described as being uncommonly elegant and commodious.—*Baltimore American.*

A non-descript animal is exhibiting in New York, to which the name of "Moose Poney" has been given. The Star says:—It is certainly one of the greatest wonders in the Animal kingdom, being produced between a male Moose deer, (of which it possesses many characteristics) and a French Canadian mare."

We regret to learn that Mr. Welsh has met with a severe loss in the death of his splendid Giraffe, one of the pair he imported to this country, at an enormous expense.—*N. Y. Star.*

Women at a premium.—The Congress of Texas have passed a law granting 2,982 acres of good land to every women who will marry during the present year, a citizen of that republic, whenever she may arrive at the time of the declaration of their independence.

OLD CORN.—The Barnstable Patriot says that a friend of East Sandwich, has handed him a handsome ear of corn, which had grown from seed that was 61 years old!

OLD PRICES RETURNING.—The Dayton Journal states that a contract to deliver 1000 barrels of flour at $3.62½ has been made by a miller of that vicinity. The Middletown (O.) Mail states that a lot of corn was sold in Hamilton last week at 25 cents per bushel, and that another lot could not find a purchaser at that price. In the rich corn district of Missouri, 12½ cents per bushel is now the standing price.—*Cleveland Herald.*

AUGUSTA.—The health of this city does not improve rapidly. There were four deaths by fever during the week ending on the 7th instant, and though few new cases occur, absentees are cautioned against returning until a frost shall have occurred.

MOBILE.—During the month of October, the deaths at Mobile were 120; in September they were 380; and in August 139—making an aggregate of 639 for the three months, or about seven deaths daily!

NATCHEZ.—The New Orleans papers state that there is no improvement in the health of Natchez. It is also reported that the yellow fever had broken out in Vicksburg, and that fevers of a malignant type generally prevailed along the whole line of the Mississippi, from St. Louis to New Orleans.

Another Slave Question.—We understand that a black, one of the servants on board the Great Western, originally shipped here, and then discharged in England, has arrived in this city, and has been claimed as a fugitive slave. As Captain Hoskins shipped him in England, and is bound to return him there, he refuses to give him up, without official instructions from the British Consul. There the matter now rests. The claim was first made on Thursday.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

SUICIDE.—The Cincinnati papers of Wednesday last give an account of a melancholy suicide, which occurred in that city on the Monday night previous, but was not discovered since Tuesday night. The unfortunate victim was Mr. John Donaldson, of Louisville, Ky. and a native of Cincinnati and put up at the Broadway Hotel, and accomplished his object by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He was an Englishman, and aged 45 years. He had before attempted to destroy himself by taking laudanum, and left the annexed memorandum in his room disclosing his reasons for the perpetration of the rash act:—

"I have long been tired of life; and now, without money, without friends, and without a single ray of hope to cheer me onward: infamously slandered and persecuted by a set of wretches, whose own black and malignant hearts will yet betray them to the world in their proper character; neglected and insulted by some (who should have been my friends) without any real cause; surrounded by difficulties of various kinds, which I see not the most distant prospect of ever being able to conquer, I have determined to end my misery and wretchedness at once, by self-destruction, rather than to live longer a burden to myself and others.

"Oh! my beloved wife, little do you dream of the heavy blow which is so soon to fall upon your devoted head; little did you suppose that when I left Louisville, I, since, I [illegible] tion in my mind, as suicide.—But yet, I have long contemplated it; and now I complete the dreadful tragedy amongst strangers—purposely to avoid giving you the pain of seeing, or being near me after death. Noble, generous-minded woman, may you hereafter find many, very many friends, where I have lately found none but enemies; and may you find in your holy religion, that consolation you will so much need in your afflictions. God bless you.

"I am a Free Mason, in good standing, and should wish to be buried by that ancient and honorable fraternity, if possible.

"May the Almighty pardon me, as I pardon and forgive all my enemies.

From the Boston Transcript of Thursday.

Singular Accident and Miraculous Escape.—One of the most singular accidents, accompanied by the most miraculous escape that we have ever had occasion to record, occurred yesterday in Portland place. Mr. Holland, a resident there, on returning home from his morning's work to dinner, took into his arms his little child—a girl about two years old—and was walking with it playfully about the house, when finding the scuttle in the attic open, he ascended the stairs to look out. While he was standing on the steps a favorite kitten of the child's ran by them and passed on to the roof.

The child exhibiting a wish to catch the kitten, the father thoughtlessly placed her (the child) on the ridge-pole of the house, (a brick house, three stories high) while he went on the roof to catch young pussy. He had left the child but a moment, when it lost its balance, rolled over, and sliding from the roof, was precipitated on to the pavement below! To the utter astonishment of the spectators of this awful scene, the child was taken up, not only alive, but without a fracture of a bone, or any signs of internal hurt or harm. Her flesh was slightly bruised, but *this morning she was as cheerful and*, apparently, in as good health as ever, particularly at breakfast time, when she laid to us if nothing had happened.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CHICAGO.—An extra from the office of the Chicago Democrat, dated Sunday, October 18th, states that on that morning a fire broke out in the store of Brown & Hatch, and before the flames could be arrested, NINETEEN BUILDINGS WERE DESTROYED.

A Post Office burnt.—We learn by letter, that the Post Office at Harrodsburg in Kentucky, was set on fire about daylight on the morning of the 1st, and entirely destroyed *with all its contents.* Of course the extent of the loss is not known. Four other buildings, namely, Mr. Jeffries' store, Mr. Lewis's tailor's shop, Mr Garnet's tailor's shop, and Mr. Figg's Hatter's shop were also destroyed. Mr. Jeffries succeeded in saving his goods.—All the buildings were of brick.

REDEEMING THE FIVES.—The following paragraph from a District paper confirms the theory, always maintained by those whose range of vision extends a slight distance beyond the new-world provinces—namely, that the redemption of the fives, during a period of suspension, must result in the banishment of *both* from the channels of circulation. The Potomac Advocate of this morning says: We stated in our last that the Alexandria banks were still redeeming their five dollar notes. The statement was correct, with the exception that they have none out now to redeem, they having all been redeemed some time since, and the silver sold to the brokers and carried off to Philadelphia; so that the Alexandrians have *neither five dollar notes nor silver change at the present time*, as the banks do not re-issue their fives.

Who is to take command of the Regiment of dogs in Florida? Cannot Com. Elliott be transferred from the naval to the land service?—*Pentice.*

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE—BACKING OUT.

When we saw the movement made in the Tennessee Legislature, in reference to the banks, upon their suspension of specie payments, we ventured to predict that the party in power in the Legislature *would not dare* to carry out the professions they had made previous to the election—that they used the cry of "Down with the Banks—hard money currency," &c &c., only for effect, to gull the unsuspecting and confiding people—that their professions were only *moonshine* and would be abandoned. We made a statement of the case as it stood in the Senate, for which we were roundly taken to task by our neighbor of the *Post*, who exultingly pointed to the compulsory resolutions of Mr. Gillespie, which we have already published, as embodying locofoism and giving entire contradiction to what we had said. Well; Mr. Gillespie's resolutions to instruct the Banks to resume specie payments forthwith have been acted upon, and *summarily disposed of*—they have been rejected by a vote of 14 to 9, and this too in a Senate where the locofocos have a majority of *five!!* Thus it will be seen that at least one locofoco Legislative body has "belied its professions."

We intend to keep these facts before the people. The locofocos profess, while they are soliciting votes that they will do thus and so, with those "insatiate monsters," the banks, but the moment they get beyond the influence of the voters, that moment, or *they forget* their promises. The banks are not half so horrid as they conceived, and forthwith they plaintily yield their power.

The Senate of Tennessee having thus for the present disposed of the Bank question, we now turn to the lower house where there is also a decided locofoco majority. On the 28th ult. Mr Martin of Washington, a locofoco, moved a series of joint resolutions in reference to the suspension and resumption of the Banks of that State. 1 Regulating the suspension of the Union and Planters' Bank and Bank of Tennessee. 2. Declaring the suspension of the Stock Banks a reasonable apology for the suspension of the Bank of Tennessee. 3. Deprecating the present state of things and requiring a resumption by the Bank of Tennessee on 1st January 1840—the peculiar and extenuating circumstances of the case, forming an exception to the general principles of a sound currency. 4. Declaring the charters of the Union and Planters' Bank forfeited, if a resumption on their part is not effected by the 15th of November. They were laid on the table—Mr. Kinney another locofoco then moved to resume by the 10th of November. This too was laid on the table—plainly showing that the party was afraid to assume the responsibility. On the 29th Mr Martin called up his Bank resolutions of the day before, and supported in a speech the policy of adopting them. The Nashville Whig in giving a sketch of his remarks says—"He believed it to be the interest of the State that the Bank of Tennessee should be permitted to suspend for a day certain, and much as he was opposed in *principle*, to a depreciated paper currency, *he deemed it altogether impracticable to force the Banks into measures which might prove ruinous to the best interests of the country.* Mr. M. said that he would be pleased to see the question fairly met by all parties. The crisis was one that called for united action, for a *temporary sacrifice of cherished principles to the emergency of the case. We should* lose sight of *theory*, said Mr. M., in a *common sense view* of the bearings of the question."

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TENNESSEE.—The Instructing Resolutions were expected to be taken up in the Senate of Tennessee on the 29th ult. as we learn from the Nashville Banner of that date. These resolutions instruct the Senators and request the Representatives in Congress, from that State, to vote—1. Against a National Bank. 2. In favor of the Sub-Treasury. 3. Against Mr Crittenden's bill to secure the freedom of elections or any similar bill. 4. Against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. 5. In favor of a bill repealing duties on imported salt. 6. In support in good faith the leading measures and policy of the present Administration.

As the party have decided majorities in each branch, who will promptly "the mark" upon all questions which have any tendency to a party character, it is probable that these instructing resolutions will pass the Tennessee Legislature, "in short order." The main object we presume to be, to instruct Messrs. WHITE and FOSTER, out of their seats in the U. S. Senate, and that object is quite likely to be accomplished. A Senator who could "toe the mark," from number 1 to 6, of these instructions, should be a thorough-bred Loco Foco. The doses might perhaps be taken separately by others but none others as it strikes us, could master the whole course!—*Balt. Patriot.*

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Mr. Brown moved to amend the first resolution so as to make the instruction in favor of instead against a National Bank. Lost by a strict party vote.

In lieu of the second resolution in favor of the Sub-Treasury, Mr. Anderson offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That a corporation is much safer than any individual agent, however responsible he may be, because it consists of an association of individuals who have thrown together their aggregate wealth, and who are bound in their corporate character to the extent of their whole capital stock for the deposites; and that it is the opinion of this General Assembly that the heaviest security which the most wealthy individual could give, would not make the public deposites safe at the point of large collections.

This amendment being in the words of Governor Polk, whilst a member of Congress, was of course too *hot* for his partizans to vote *directly* against, so on motion of Mr. Yoakum it was laid on the table by a strict party vote.

Mr. Anderson then moved to amend the second resolution by inserting the following:

Resolved, That we have confidence in the ability and capacity of the State Banks to furnish all the money of local agents for the government.

This amendment being in the words of General Jackson, as may be seen by reference to his annual message to Congress in 1836, was also a *poser*, and not to be *directly* voted against. Wherefore Mr. Coe moved to lay it on the table until the 25th day of December, which was carried in the affirmative. Yeas 18, Nays 6.

Mr. Anderson then moved the following amendment in lieu of the resolution instructing our Senators to vote in favor of the Sub-Treasury.

Resolved, That the Independent Treasury is disorganizing and revolutionary, and subversive of the fundamental principles of an government, and of its entire practice from 1789 down to this day; and that it is as palpable as the sun that the effect of the scheme would be to bring the public treasury much nearer the actual custody and control of the President, and expose it to be plundered by a hundred hands, where one under the late system could not reach it. In such event we should feel that the people had just cause for alarm and ought to give their most watchful attention to such an effort to enlarge executive power and put in its hands the means of corruption.

The amendment was in the language of the Globe, the official organ of the government at the time the project of the Sub-Treasury was originally introduced in 1831. But as the majority had previously voted to lay on the table the old Jeffersonian Republican doctrines of Gen. Jackson and Col. Polk, they found no difficulty in voting down the doctrines of the Globe—so the amendment was ordered to lie on the table.

The aggregate increase in the Methodist Church for the past year is said to be 19,203, [illegible] 85,000.

It will, no doubt, be a source of great gratification to the friends of Methodism, at a distance, as well as other true friends of religion, to know that a great revival has taken place in Georgetown within a few weeks past, and is still progressing under the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Hamilton. We presume that, up to the present time no less than one hundred souls have been converted and joined the church, and they are still daily increasing. [*Georgetown Advocate.*

James Carroll and Thomas Perry, Eqrs. have resigned their appointments as Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and as there is no provision in the charter for accepting these resignations or to fill vacancies, a general meeting of the Stockholders is called for the 7th of December.

YALE COLLEGE.—The annual catalogue of this institution shows the number of students in the several departments to be as follows:

Theological students		78
Law students		45
Medical students		45
Resident graduates		9
Senior class	99	
Junior class	86	
Sophomore class	193	
Freshmen class	130	
Undergraduates		438
Total		608

AMERICAN LAKES.—*Lake Superior* is 400 miles long, 40 miles wide, 900 feet deep. It is 596 feet above the level of the sea.

Lake Michigan is 220 miles long, 70 miles wide, 100 feet deep, and is 578 feet above the level of the sea.

Lake Erie is 240 miles long, 40 miles wide, 840 feet deep, and is 565 feet above the level of the sea.

Lake Huron is 240 miles long, 80 wide, 1000 feet deep, and 578 feet above the level of the sea.

Lake Ontario is 180 miles long, 35 miles wide, 800 feet deep, and 230 feet above the level of the sea.

Lake St. Clair is 20 miles long, 14 miles wide, 20 feet deep, and 570 feet above the level of the sea.—*U. S. Gaz.*

We regret to learn that our much respected fellow-citizen, James L. Edwards, met with a very serious accident on Monday last, at the depot of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, being on his way to Trenton, as we understand. *How* the accident occurred, we have not learnt, but it is understood that the fingers of his left hand were crushed, and the flesh of one of his thighs somewhat lacerated.—Mr. E. will be remembered by our readers as filling with high reputation the responsible office of Commissioner of Pensions.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 1.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.—*Singular Coincidence.*—On Wednesday evening, at the theatre, at the close of the first act of the French Spy, in the combat, Mr. STONE, who was playing Col. DeCourcy, fell in such a manner as to injure himself very seriously, and it was feared mortally, but he is pronounced out of danger. It will be remembered that, a few months since, during Celeste's engagement, Mr. LOWE accidentally killed himself in the same scene. When Mr. Stone was removed to the green room, he was placed on the settee on which the unfortunate Lowe breathed his last. The pain arising from his hurt, the sudden excitement from the association of ideas, overpowered him, and he fainted. After some delay, Mr. Webb stepped forward and announced that the drama would not proceed, but a farce would be substituted if desired.—The audience were satisfied to be dismissed, and showed their good sense and feeling by quietly leaving the theatre. [*Gazette.*

Self-love is the greatest of all flatterers.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The papers by yesterday's mail furnish a few additional items of intelligence:

An instance of extraordinary speed on the Great Western Railway is recorded. The story goes that one of the drivers, anxious to put to the test certain statements on the subject of atmospheric resistance, obtained permission of the engineer in chief to run an engine and tender at the highest possible speed through the whole length of the line, an engagement being entered into, that, in the event of any disastrous consequences ensuing to the adventurer, provision should be made for his widow and children; and that, a time having been chosen, when the line was quite clear from all traffic, the distance of twenty-eight miles was gone over *at the rate of more than a hundred miles an hour!*

The duty on foreign wheat remained at 10s. 8d. per quarter, and all the foreign wheat in bond at Liverpool had been entered at that duty, and twenty thousand barrels of American flour at the proportionate duty of 6s. 5d., thus proving that there is no expectation of any such rise in the prices of domestic wheat, as would bring down the duties on that imported. There were large sales of American flour at 39 to 41s.

The Atlantic steam ship, about the size of the Great Western, is nearly ready to be launched at Liverpool.

Victoria has paid all the debts of her *late father from her own private purse*, and the creditors have returned thanks for the *windfall*.

The Cleveland Herald states that the receipts of Wheat at that port from the 1st to the 29th October were 356,746 bushels. Sales were making at 95 a 88 cents per bushel.

At Massillon and Roscoe, in the State of Ohio, Wheat has been selling at 50 cents per bushel.

THE GREATEST MAN.—"The greatest man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution; who resists temptations from within and without; who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who is the calmest in storms, and most fearless under menaces and frowns; whose reliance on truth, on virtue, on God, is most unfaltering."—*Dr. Channing.*

TO MAKE POTATOE BREAD.—Wash and boil good size potatoes, peel and mash them fine, or pass them through a sieve; add two or three quarts of flour to one of potatoes, and a little more yeast than usual. Knead well, and allow the dough to stand a proper time to ferment, and bake. The bread is palatable to many, and as wholesome as wheat bread, and effects a considerable saving of flour, which may be an object in scarce times.

THE WAY TO BE HAPPY.—Cut your coat according to your cloth, is an old maxim and a wise one and if people will only square their ideas according to their circumstances, how much happier might we all be! If we could come down a peg or two in our notions, in accordance with our waning fortunes, happiness would always be within our reach. It is not what we have or what we have not, which adds to or substracts from our felicity. It is the longing for more than we have, the envying of those who possess that more, and the wish to appear in the world of more consequence than we really are, which destroys our peace of mind and eventually leads to ruin.

IN LUCK FOR ONCE.—Some three or four years ago a gentleman of Detroit bought a turkey, for which he paid fifty cents, and forthwith sent it, together with a note, to Mr. Brooks, auctioneer of the Episcopal Ladies' Fair, which society had met that evening at Ben Woodworth's hotel for the purpose of selling off the little trinkets of their own manufacture, and tendering the fund for some useful purpose. The turkey was immediately put up at auction, and boarders of the Exchange and Mansion House ran it up to *one hundred dollars*—at which price it was struck off. At that time our attention was attracted by a little old man, with a round-top hat, and rather singular features, who stood there with his mouth wide open, gaping at the auctioneer with an eager and inquiring look, evidently anxious to find out what such eatables were worth in that market. Our hero had just arrived that evening from Ohio with a load of hogs, and was trying to find a purchaser for them at a "fair price." When Mr. Brooks struck off the turkey at one hundred dollars, the little old man jumped up and down, so tickled that he could scarcely contain himself. Says he, "I've hit it this time, Joe, (addressing his companion,) let's go take a horn. *If turkeys is worth a hundred dollars in this market, I wonder what hogs is worth!*"

"THINGS THAT I LIKE."—Under this head, an Eastern paper gives a number of clever satirical thrusts at divers of the follies and ultraisms of the day. Among them is the following:

"I like to see a member of the Legislature take a seat with his hands muzzled, his mouth muzzled, his eyes blinded, his ears closed to all argument, possessing no will of his own to inquire into the justice or expediency of any measure which he is called upon to decide—in other words a *pledged* man—it shows he is possessed of a meek and spaniel like disposition, and instead of aspiring to become *ruler* of a people, his ambition is fully satisfied with being the *tool* of a party."

There are some persons on whom virtue sits almost as ungraciously as vice.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON'S CHALLENGE TO WAGNER,

OR TO THE UNITED STATES,

From $15,000 to 30,000 Dollars a side.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1839

To the Editor of the Spirit of the Times:

SIR—In the last number of your paper I have noticed a communication signed "C." (purporting to be an extract from a Louisville, Kentucky paper,) in which the anonymous writer offers to run "Wagner against Grey Eagle, or any other horse in the United States, 4 mile heats, for ten thousand dollars, or any amount above that sum." I have since understood that Mr. Campbell, the owner of Wagner, has avowed himself the author of that communication. The proposition has, therefore, now assumed a tangible shape.

In reply, I, the owner of BOSTON, will run him against WAGNER, or any other horse in the U States, four mile heats, Spring of 1840, for not less than $15,000, nor more than $30,0000—one third of the same forfeit—over any equal middle course to be agreed on by the parties. This proposition remains open until the first day of January next, reserving to all parties the privileges that may arise from accidents before acceptance. By that time, if not accepted, Boston will be advertised to stand at the stable of Col. Johnson, in Chesterfield county, Virginia.

Any acceptance to be made by letter, directed through the "Spirit of the Times, or to me, at Washington City. JAMES LONG.

From the above, it will be seen that the comparative powers of these splendid racers are likely to be tested. The only difficulty will arise in selecting a course; but on this point the challenge is so liberal, that we think it should be accepted if a match should be really desired.

It is now understood that Wagner has not yet moved East, but is resting at Newport, Kentucky, just opposite Cincinnati. Mr. WILSON has requested us to state that he is not engaged to come into his stable: the report probably arose from other horses of Mr. Campbell's being in that stable. We await anxiously the reply of Mr. Campbell to Mr. Long, which will not be long delayed, as he is now, we learn, at Baltimore.

The portrait of each of the distinguished horses will grace the next volume of the "Spirit of the Times."

ON DITS IN SPORTING CIRCLES.

MONARCH *has broken down*—Monarch, the best son of Priam, the pride and champion of South Carolina—the only horse with pretensions to meet in a four mile race BOSTON and WAGNER! In galloping upon his owner's private course, he struck some hard substance and let down in his near fore-leg. The pecuniary loss to the owner of such a horse—he had been offered $20,000 in cash repeatedly, for him—is of course severe; but the loss of a favorite racer, the pride of his owner, and the boast of the stable, is painful in the extreme, without regard to money. GIL was already engaged to go out to Carolina to ride him in the campaign just commencing. Gil speaks of doing the warmest terms as to his speed. He rode him at Charleston when in galloping for the "Tattersal Whip," he ran out the last mile of his four, under a pull, in 1'48, over a heavy track. He speaks with confidence of his great strength, his power of endurance, his ABILITY TO GO FOUR MILES AND REPEAT.

Monarch has never been beaten a heat, but he has unfortunately never met a "great thing"—he has never met Boston or Wagner; such competitors as he did find, he could run over in a twinkling. Sincerely do we deplore the misfortune of Col. HAMPTON in losing such a horse—In the stud, however, he will not be a less valuable, if a less pleasing, favorite, than upon the turf. He comes of a running family. His sire is the magnificent Priam; his dam is Delphine, the dam of THE QUEEN, who put up Boston to 7:52 in a second heat, over the heavy Newmarket track. Delphine is by Whisker, out of *My Lady by Comus*, out of the Colonel's dam. My Lady is the dam of PASSENGER, who won the Three-mile Purse at the Beacon on Wednesday, and the third heat of a two-mile race last week, in 3:44, at Trenton.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A general meeting of the inhabitants of Jefferson county, without exception of party, is respectfully requested to be held at the Court House, on the third Monday of this month, being Court day, for the purpose of considering and expressing their views in relation to the propriety of calling a convention of the people of this Commonwealth of Virginia, a continuance or discontinuance of the present Bank in Charlestown. Should the latter course be determined upon, it is believed the present Stockholders will assent; if the former should be thought desirable, then that a petition be forthwith prepared, praying the Assembly to renew or grant a charter, the provisions of which will more effectually enable the Bank to accommodate, as well as to ensure safety to the community. It is earnestly hoped, that all persons (stockholders excepted) interested in this important and now all-absorbing question, will not fail to attend the meeting.

Nov. 7, 1839.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—"Within a stone's throw" of the Presbyterian Meeting House in this place, there lives a widow, if indeed she may be said to live, who is *poor*, and *blind*, and *wretched*, and *utterly helpless*, and who has been so for *years*:—Will the friends of humanity think of this afflicted woman? Will the professed followers of a merciful and sympathising Saviour call occasionally and minister to the comfort of her mind and body? "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction," &c.

THE MARKETS.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

BALTIMORE MARKET,

For the week ending Friday evening, Nov. 8.

BEEF.—The price ranges from $6 to $7 50 per 100 lbs. according to quality.

POTATOES—Eastern 40 cts.; prime Mercer 30 to 35 cents.

FISH.—Herrings go off slowly at $5 50 for No. 1.

FLOUR.—The news by the Great Western unsettled the market for several days—but it is now more settled. Sales of some parcels were made yesterday and this morning at $6 12½ to $6 25, principally to-day at the first named rate We quote the store price this morning at $6 12½ to $6 22, and with much less inquiry than for some weeks past. The wagon and car price is now uniform at $6. City Mills $6.

Inspections during the week: 14,646 barrels 240 half barrels.

WHEAT—Sales of good to strictly prime reds are making at $1 10 to $1 15, and we quote accordingly. Sales of good whites at $1 12 to $1 15, and of family flour whites at $1 16 to $1 20 cents.

CORN—Old white 62 to 65 cents; old yellow 70 cents. New white Corn 50 to 55 cents, and new yellow at 50 to 60 cents. Sales of old Virginia mixed, yesterday, at 63 cents.

RYE—Has declined—we now quote at 70 cts.

OATS—29 to 30 cents.

PLASTER—Several cargoes were sold this week at $2 37½ per ton.

BACON—Prime Western assorted at 8 cents, ditto Hams at 9 to 10 cents; Middlings at 8 to 8½ cents, and Shoulders at 7 cents. Baltimore cured Hams at 13 cents.

WHISKEY.—We quote hogsheads at 32 cts. and barrels from stores at 34 cents. The wagon price of barrels is 28 cents, exclusive of the barrel.

$6; Wheat $1 12; Rye 70; Corn (old) 70; Oats 28 cents. Very little Wheat in market.

AT WINCHESTER, on Saturday, Flour was $5 25; Wheat $1; Rye 56c; Corn 56c; Oats 25c.

AT RICHMOND, on Friday last, Flour $6 to $6 25; City Mills $6 75. Wheat $1 10 for red and $1 15 for white. Corn 65c; Oats 30.

AT CINCINNATI, on the 5th, Flour was $4 12½ to $4 18¾; Wheat 66 to 70; Corn 31; Oats 28.

AT SPRINGFIELD (Ohio) 62½ cts. are asked for Wheat—50 cents offered. The "Republic" says a miller near Dayton, Ohio, has contracted to deliver 1,000 barrels of flour at $3 62 per barrel.

POSTSCRIPT!

From the Baltimore American of Tuesday last.

FLOUR:—There is no change in the store or wagon price of Howard street Flour, but the demand is less active. Sales were made from stores on Saturday and this morning at $6 12½. Some holders however are asking $6,25, but we are not advised of any transactions above the first named rate. The car and wagon price is uniform at $6 and the receipts are full.

We hear of nothing doing in City Mills. Holders ask $6. There is no stock on hand

GRAIN.—There is a fair supply of Wheat at market, but sales are difficult to be effected. Prices have declined a shade, and we now quote best reds at $1,10 a $1,15, and good to prime at $1,05 a $1,09.

Sales of old yellow Corn at 70 cents, and of old white at 60 cents. Sales of new yellow at 56 cents, and of new white at 55 cents.

NEW YORK MARKET, Nov. 8.

Flour is in better favor to-day. There are buyers enough to take off all the receipts of Genessee at $5,50 a 62. Southern corn is plenty at 66 a 68 cts. Sales Jersey at 70 cts. 56lbs. Several parcels of wheat have been sold at 110 a 112½ cts. per bushel. 3000 bushels barley at 64½ cents.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Parks, Mr. THOMAS G. BAYLOR, of this county, to Miss MARGARET E. only daughter of Col. Giles B. Cooke, of Norfolk Borough, Virginia.

On Sunday the 3d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Douglass, Mr. BARNEY OTT to Miss MARGARET WELSH, daughter of Mr. John Welsh, all of this county.

On Sunday last, by the Rev. J. A. Hening, Mr. MILTON GARRETT to Miss MARY L. CALDWELL, all of this county.

On Wednesday, the 30th ult., by the Rev. C. Martin, Mr. JACOB HILL to Miss ELIZABETH RANDALL, all of Martinsburg.

On Tuesday, the 5th inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN W. HILL to Miss SARAH RUSSLER, all of Berkeley county.

On Saturday morning, 2nd inst., by the Rev. Mr. McCarthy, at the residence of John Noonan, Esq., Mr. D. GALVIN of Hedgesville, Berkeley county, Va., to Miss DRUSAY E. BUCKLEY.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Goodwer, Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, of Clarke county, to Miss FRANCES M. STRIBLING, daughter of Erasmus Stribling, Esq. of Stanton.

Near Shepherdstown, on the 30th October, by the Rev. Mr. ———, Mr. CHARLES HOVETT of Clarke county, to Miss ELIZABETH NOLAND, of this county.

[illegible] Mr. JEREMIAH O'CONNER, to Miss HANNAH H. JOHNSON, both of this county.

On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, Mr. JAMES S. MARKELL of Shepherdstown, to Miss ALMIRA SWEARINGEN of this county.

DIED.

On Tuesday, 5th inst., at his residence on the Potomac river, near Shepherdstown, Col. JOHN BLACKFORD, at an advanced age.

On Friday, the 1st inst., Mr. PETER SLYER, of Shepherdstown, aged about 75 years.

On the same day, [illegible] ELIAS SHORT, aged about 45 years.

On Sunday last, WILLIAM G., son of Robert W. Baylor of this county, aged 4 years and 3 months.

On Saturday morning last, Mr. WALTER SELBY, Jr. son of Mr. Walter B. Selby, Sr. of Shepherdstown.

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life, October 9th, 1839, HELEN ELIZABETH, an interesting and only daughter of Adam and Ann Showman of this county, aged 10 years and 7 days.

She was called to the conflict, 'twas short and severe.
She pass'd through the valley, 'twas lonely and drear,
With the monster awhile the weak captive contended,
Then God touch'd the spring, and the striving was ended.

A FRIEND.

In Simsbury, Connecticut, August 30th, Capt. ASA CORNISH, aged 64; on the 27th, Mr. ELISHA CORNISH, aged 56; (brothers;) on the 31st, Mr. ELAM CORNISH, aged 29; on the 18th September, Mr. NORTON CORNISH, aged 27; on the 18th, Mr. NEWELL CORNISH, aged 25; on the same day, Mr. NATHAN CORNISH, aged 22;—all sons and only children of the said Elisha Cornish; on the 8th of October, Mrs. LYDIA CORNISH, widow of the said Elisha Cornish,—all of typhus fever.—Thus the whole family, in a few weeks, were called from time to eternity, not leaving a near relative bearing the family name.

Notices.

☞ The fourth Quarterly Meeting for Berkeley Circuit will be held in Martinsburg, commencing November 23d, 1839. NOV 14

☞ A Protracted Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church will take place at the "White House," commencing on Saturday the 23d.

Nov. 14, 1839.

A CARD.

☞ The Managers of the late Fair in Charlestown—ladies connected with the Presbyterian Church in this place—take this method of tendering their acknowledgments to the generous public who so liberally patronized their enterprise. They would particularly return thanks to the ladies and others in communion with other churches for the liberal spirit displayed on the occasion. Their liberality and kindness are sensibly appreciated, and will be held in grateful remembrance. And to all, through whose aid and kindness the objects of the Fair have been fully accomplished, the Managers return their most sincere thanks. They relied upon the liberality of their friends for the accomplishment of the object in view, and their most sanguine expectations have been fully realized.

Sportsmen, Get Ready!

THE Sporting Match will come off on *Saturday next.* Gentlemen whose names are entered on the list will be expected to report the amount of game bagged on that day by half past 5 o'clock, P. M. Supper will be on the table at 8 o'clock precisely. Gentlemen who may desire to be present at the supper, can have that pleasure by leaving their names with Capt. Thompson before Friday morning at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following list comprises the variety of game, with the relative value of each. All birds not enumerated, to count equal to a Partridge.

Wild Turkey,	6	Partridges.
Wild Goose,	5	do.
Wild Duck,	4	do.
Pheasant,	3	do.
Fox,	4	do.
Large Hawk,	2	do.
Hare,	3	do.
Owl,	2	do.
Woodcock,	2	do.
Sora,	1	do.
Squirrel,	1	do.
Crow,	1	do.
Wild Pidgeon,	1	do.
Grey Snipe,	1	do.
Plover,	1	do.
Oitelin,	1	do.
Robin,	1	do.
Dove,	1	do.

N. B. Whether fair or otherwise, the hunt will go on.... and the supper will, without fail, be *smoking* on the table at 8, P. M.

November 14, 1839.

JOHN R. COOKE,

HAS commenced the practice of Law in Richmond. He will attend the Court of Appeals at Lewisburg, regularly, from the beginning to the end of each term.

Richmond, Nov. 14, 1839—3t.

A Miscellaneous LIBRARY

MAY be had *very cheap*, at private sale—all together or in parcels. Enquire at THIS OFFICE.

Nov. 14, 1839—8t.

CASH GIVEN

FOR a few cords of good WOOD, if delivered *immediately*.

H. N. GALLAHER.

Nov 14, 1839.

ATTENTION, ARTILLERY!

YOU are ordered to parade at the usual parade ground, on Saturday morning next, 16th inst. at 9 o'clock precisely, in full winter uniform.

By order,

JOSEPH C. RAWLINS, O. S.

Nov 14, 1839

NOTICE.

NOTES given for articles purchased at the public sale at Keyes's Ferry, will become due on the 16th December. Notes not punctually paid will be transferred.

HUMPHREY KEYES.

Nov. 14, 1839.

STOVES.

WE have just received a lot of A. Williams' *PARLOR STOVES*, which we offer for sale at a small advance on cost.

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.

Nov. 14, 1839.

A CARD.

THE subscribers, having become the proprietors by purchase of the

Drug, Medicine & Book Store

Of Mr. James Brown, will continue the business at the old stand, under the name of *JOHN P. BROWN & CO.* The establishment will be conducted as formerly by John P. Brown.

They are now receiving a large and well-selected assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, School Books, Stationary, &c. &c.,

PURCHASED FOR CASH, at very reduced prices, all of which will be offered for sale at a small advance, and upon the usual terms.

JOHN P. BROWN,
L. C. CORDELL.

Charlestown, Nov. 14, 1839.

W. T. Compton,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Water-St., Georgetown, D. C.,

GIVES prompt attention to all Consignments and orders sent to him.

Nov. 14, 1839.

A Small Jefferson Farm FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the small Farm that belongs to the heirs of William McEndree, dec'd, in the county of Jefferson, situated on the west bank of the Shenandoah River, adjoining the lands of Major Hierome L. Opie, the heirs of John H. Lewis, and James Roper, containing about

93 ACRES OF LAND,

[illegible] of which is good Timber. The improvements on the farm, with a little repair, might be made very good They are a Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, Stone Dairy, a Barn with Stable attached, [illegible] for 10 or 12 horses, and a large Stone Distillery, with Dwelling House attached, [illegible] never-failing Springs within thirty yards of the dwelling, one of which supplies the distillery with water. The situation is a beautiful one for a Tannery and Country Store, its distance being about eight miles from any country town, and if ever the Shenandoah river is improved by a canal, (and there is but little doubt that it will be before many years,) Nature seems to have intended this as one of the best situations on river as a place for a public depot, it being the point where a public road strikes the river, that passes through one of the finest wheat growing sections in the counties of Clarke and Jefferson. The terms of sale will be made easy to any one disposed to purchase. Application can be made to the subscriber by letter, (post paid,) who resides in Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Virginia.

JOHN H. McENDREE.

Nov. 14, 1839.—4t.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on *Wednesday the 18th day of December next*, (if fair, if not, the next fair day,) at Prospect Hill, the residence of John Ship, in Clarke County, Virginia, near Battletown, the following Property, viz:

12 or 15 Work Horses, Mares and Colts,
A Match of Carriage Horses, and some Riding do,
15 or 20 young Durham Cattle, males and females,
Some good Milch Cows; a pair of large Work Oxen,
About 80 head of good Sheep, part of them good mutton,
About 90 head of Hogs, fattening, shoats, sows, and pigs,
Wagons, Carts, and Gears,
Farming Tools of every description,
A good set of Blacksmiths Tools,
One good Wheat, and one Corn Shelling Machine, complete,
Two good Stoves,
Some valuable articles of Household Furniture,
A large quantity of Oak and some other Plank,
Some good pow gates, neatly painted,
500 or 600 barrels of Corn,
And many other articles not mentioned.

A credit of nine months will be allowed the purchasers on all sums over $10. Under that sum, the cash will be required, and over that bond and approved security will be required, with interest from date, if not punctually paid at the expiration of nine months. Upon punctual payment the interest will not be charged. Some articles may be sold for cash, of which notice will be given on the day of sale.

I will also hire out, *on the 28th day of December*, which will be during the Christmas Holydays, 15 or 20 valuable SLAVES, Men, Women Boys and Girls, one a tolerable Smith, and one a first-rate Stone-fence maker. They can be hired privately in the intermediate time, to good and responsible men.

JOHN SHIP.

November 14, 1839.—ts.

☞ *Winchester papers, till sale.*

$100 REWARD.

RAN away from the service of Mr. George Ridenour, in Jefferson county, Virginia, on Monday the 28th of October, a Negro Man, named

JOHN,

(Who calls himself John Morton,) about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout made, and has a round full face. He is very black, and has some apparent defect in his eyes, looking down when spoken to. His clothing, when he left, was a new drab foulled linsey frock coat, with brass buttons, blue pantaloons, and a black hat. He also took with him a blue claw-hedge coat, and a pair of new shoes.

Twenty-five dollars reward will be given for the apprehension of John in Virginia; $50 if secured in Maryland; or $100 if taken in Pennsylvania, so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid.

RICHARD PARRAN.

Shepherdstown, Nov. 14, 1839.

$3 REWARD

STRAYED from the farm of George Reynolds, Esq., on the 30 of September last,

A Dark Brown Muley Cow,

With a white face, an underbit out of (I think) the left ear—the other ear marked but not recollected. The above reward be paid to any person who will bring or secure the Cow in Jefferson, where the owner resides.

GEORGE COLEMAN.

Nov. 14, 1839—3t.

P. S.—Any information' concerning her can be addressed to me at Shepherdstown. G. C.

TAKEN UP,

BY the subscriber, living near Smithfield, an estray Bay Mare COLT, supposed to be 3 years old next Spring, the left hind foot white, and snip on the nose—appraised to the sum of $50.

DAVID FRY.

Nov. 14, 1839.

Stone Coal.

THE undersigned has on hand, a few hundred bushels of STONE COAL for Blacksmiths' use, which he will sell low for cash at the Old Furnace.

JOHN COBURN, *Agent*
for M. H. Wright.

Nov 14, 1839.

CUT SAW.

SOME one borrowed from Mr. Lott McDonald, lately of Mills-Grove Mills, a new Philadelphia cast steel Cut Saw, which the subscriber purchased of Messrs E. M. & C. W. Alsquith. The individual having it in possession will please return it

JAMES L. RANSON.

Nov. 14, 1839—3t.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Monday next, before the Court House door, on a credit of six months, for all sums over $5, sundry articles of Household Furniture, such as

Sideboard, Secretary, Tables and Chairs.
Also, a Cooking Stove.

Nov. 14.

Rushton's Curling Oil, for the Hair,

RENDERING it soft and glossy, for sale at

YOUNG'S.

Oct 17, 1839.

For Sale,

A REMARKABLY fine family HORSE, 10 years old, warranted to be perfectly sound, delightfully gaited, and works well, and perfectly safe for any woman, or child. Any steady, responsible person wishing to purchase such a horse, can have him on trial a few days.

Seventy dollars cash, or seventy-five on time, will be taken for this truly valuable horse, if immediate application be made to

THE PRINTERS.

Nov. 14, 1839.

E. NOYES, Dentist,

No. 1, West Fayette Street,
BALTIMORE.

Opposite Mr. Duncan's Church.

October 24, 1839.

NEW GOODS.

LUCAIN has the pleasure of announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he is now opening in his new store room, near Summit Point, Jefferson county, an entire New Stock of Seasonable GOODS, embracing a general variety, viz:

Dry Goods and Groceries,
Hard-ware, Stone and Crockery-ware,
Tin-ware, Queensware, &c.
Hats and Caps,
Boots, Shoes, add a large quantity of Salt;
Also, a few Parlour STOVES;

Indeed almost every article that may be called for, except Spiritous Liquors. All of which he offers on fair and pleasing terms, and proposes taking in exchange every description of PRODUCE.

He very respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and trusts that he may be able to give general satisfaction.

Money Pouring Nov. 7, 1839—6t.

☞ Wanted, at the fair market price, any quantity of WHEAT, and also PORK, throughout the season.

L. C.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from buying or trading for any notes of hand, given by my father John Crutchley, Sen., to the following persons, viz: Charles Staley, John Frame, Singleton Chambers, Meshac Kirby, and Joseph G. Hays, which notes were transferred to Jeremiah Stevens. Also, my own note given to said Stevens for $47 50, all of which have been paid by me.

JOHN W. CRUTCHLEY.

Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 7, 1839.—3t.

NOTICE.

PURCHASERS at my sale are notified, that their bonds are now due, and that inasmuch as the liberal credit of 12 months was given upon them, no farther indulgence can reasonably be expected. I will likewise here take occasion to request all those who are indebted to me for purchases, or services to come forward and settle them, as it is my intention to future to devote my time exclusively to the cultivation of the soil.

R. S. BLACKBURN.

Nov. 7, 1839—3t.

NOTICE.

PURCHASERS at the sale of my Stock on the 22d of March last, are hereby informed, that they were due on the 22d of September, and they will confer a special favor if they will discharge the same as soon as possible.

JOHN QUIGLEY.

Shepherdstown, Nov. 7, 1839.—3t.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County, Md., on the 7th day of October, as a runaway, a dark copper colored Negro Man, who calls himself *

THE FREE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS

PER ANNUM,

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

ADVERTISING.

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

FROM THE NEW-YORK MIRROR.

THE BLUSH.

BY CHARLOTTE E. VANDENHOFF.

Unbidden I come,
From my prison home,
Where I linger mid smiles and tears:
O! the sweetest word
I ever have heard,
He waked me with fluttering fears!

And first o'er the snow
Of your cheek I glow,
Then change the fair hue of the brow,
And see on the cheek,
Though silent, I speak,
Sweet secrets revealing there now.

A traitor am I!
For a gentle sigh
May be breathed for another's woe;
And the crystal tear,
All bright and clear,
From soft pity may oftimes flow.

But one little thought,
With tenderness fraught,
One word, into life awakes me start;
He speaks in a blush!
A blush tells the tale of the heart!

VARIETY.

APPLAUSE.—When I was a boy, I once went to the theatre. The tragedy of Hamlet was performed, a play possessing some noble thoughts and much subtle morality. The audience listened with admiration and with applause. I said to myself, "it must be a glorious thing to obtain this empire over man's intellect and emotions." But now an Italian mountebank appeared on the stage—a man of extraordinary strength and slight of hand; he performed a variety of juggling tricks, and distorted his body into a thousand surprising and unnatural positions. The audience was transported beyond themselves; if they had felt delight in Hamlet, they glowed with rapture at the mountebank. They had listened with attention to the lofty, though they were snatched away from themselves by the marvel of the strange posture. "Enough," said I in correcting my former notion, "where in the class of gaining applause or raising men's minds, which a Bacon, a Newton, is excited by mere bodily agility than was kindled by the most wonderful emanations of a transcendant genius." I have never forgotten the impressions of that evening. [*Balticer.*

Pretty good, whether true or not.—The following is vouched for by the Baltimore Clipper:

A Dutchman from the West went to pay his Excellency the President of the United States, a visit. He happened to call just as the President and four others were sitting down to dine. The President asked him to be seated, at the same time inquiring if there was anything new or strange in his country.

"No, I tinks not, except dat one of my cows hash five calves."

"Ah! indeed—and do they all suck at one time."

"No sar," replied the Dutchman, "four on 'em sucks while de tudder looksh on, shust as I tush."

The hint was so significant that a clean plate was immediately ordered, and the Dutchman seated at the table where he partook of a comfortable dinner with his Excellency the President.

The Gentleman at Church may be known by the following marks:

1. Comes in good season, so as neither to interrupt the pastor nor congregation by a late arrival.

2. Does not stop upon the steps or in the portico, either to gape at the ladies, salute friends, or display his colloquial powers.

3. Opens and shuts the door gently, and walks deliberately up the aisle or gallery stairs, and gets to his seat as quietly, and by making as few people remove as possible.

4. *Takes his seat* either in the back part of the seat or steps out into the aisle when any one wishes to pass in, and never thinks of such a thing as making people crowd past him while keeping his place in the seat.

5. Is always attentive to strangers, and gives up his seat to such; seeking another for himself.

6. Never thinks of defiling the house of God with tobacco spittle, or annoying those who sit near him by chewing that nauseous weed in church.

7. Never, unless in case of illness, gets up and goes out in time of service. But if necessity compels him to do so, goes out quietly that his very manner is an apology for the act.

8. Does not engage in conversation be-

9. Does not whisper or laugh, or eat fruit in the house of God, or lounge.

10. Does not rush out of church like a trampling horse the moment the benediction is pronounced, but retires slowly in a noiseless quiet manner.

11. Does all he can by precept and example, to promote the decorum of others.

In Philadelphia girls go to market for the purpose of chatting with handsome butchers—perhaps to have a *tender line* sent them.—*Exchange paper.*

Perhaps to dispose of themselves as *spare ribs*.—*Argus.*

Or to bargain for a *heart*.—*Spir. Times.*

We *meet* the above taking the *round* of the newspapers. Our own opinion is, that to ladies, having so much at *stake*, would be foolish to *mince* matters. It is *beef-filling*, that they should do something for their own *weal*.—*Keystone.*

"Mr. Shoemaker, I want you to mend these ere boots up for me nice—and spose you won't ax me mor'n half price?"—"Half price! why man, your boots can't be mended at all—they are too far gone." "O no they ar'nt; just put new legs and new feet on them, and I guess they'll do."

QUITE ACCOMMODATING.—The Northampton Whig contains an advertisement for the sale of Plat No. 44, in the *burying ground* of the First Presbyterian Church, of Easton. The advertiser states that the "purchaser will have the right of *immediate possession.*" What an accommodating chap he is!

NEW GOODS.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and customers, that we have just received our supply of Fall and Winter Goods, and are selling them cheap.

W. & S. B. ANDERSON.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 10, 1839.

New Fall Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving their supply of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, which will be unusually large. They solicit a call from their friends, customers, and the public generally, as they are determined to sell at smaller profits than usual. And as regards the GROCERY department, they will sell them on as low terms as they can be had in Winchester, Baltimore, or any other place, at wholesale, for cash.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

Sept. 19, 1839.

Failed and Plaid Linseys.

THE subscribers are now receiving a large supply of Failed and Plaid Linseys, Home-made Flannels and Stocking Yarn, which they will exchange for Wool at fair prices.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

August 29, 1839.

GROCERIES.

JUST received by the subscriber, a large assortment of *GROCERIES*, which will be sold at Baltimore prices for cash, or on reasonable terms to punctual customers

JOHN B. PACKETT.

Sept. 26, 1839.

Splendid Challeys and Mousselines.

WE have a large assortment of Challeys and Mouslanes, cross barred and figured, something entirely new, decidedly the richest and most splendid article in the market; together with a large assortment of rich striped and figured silks and satins, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

J J & E P MILLER.

Oct 17, 1839.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

JOHN H. SHROPSHIRE has on hand a *large and extensive assortment of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Cassinetts,

To which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and the public generally.

ALSO,

Muslin-de-Laines, Merinos, Circassians, &c.
Failed and Plaid Linseys,

All of which he will sell ☞ unusually low ☜ for cash or to punctual customers on a short credit.

Charlestown, Oct. 31, 1839.

To Sportsmen.

GUN NIPPLES, Gun Nipple Wrenchers, Gun Screw Drivers, Powder-Flasks, plain patent,—Gun Rods, Washers, Files, &c. complete for cleaning—Patent Screw and Socket for gun ramrods, (brass)—Patent Lever Heads for shot bags—Shot Bags, lever heads,—Dog Collars—Leather Bottles for water, (or liquor if they choose,) with Cup, &c complete, for sale at

STRAITH'S.

Nov. 7, 1839.

Cologne and Florida Water.

COLOGNE and Florida Water—Bay Rum a new and *excellent article for the toilet*—a fine assortment of *SOAPS*, including Price & Gosnell's Eng. Shaving cakes, Portrait Soap, Alpine do., Cinnamon do., Lavender do., Citron do, Transparent do., &c.—a fine assortment of Penknives and Razors, including the celebrated Richmond Razors—Tooth Brushes, Buffalo handles (new article,) Head, Cloth, and Shaving Brushes; Pocket Combs, Bears Oil, Razor Strops, Oleate Shaving Soap, &c. &c., for sale at

STRAITH'S.

Charlestown, Nov. 7, 1839.

Stationary.

5000 assorted Quills,
6 doz. Maynard & Noyes' celebrated black Ink,
12 dozen of other makers Ink, 8, 4, and 2 oz. bottles,
4 doz. blue Writing Fluid, 8 and 4 oz. bottles,
4 reams Letter Paper, feint ru'ed, very sup'r,
4 reams do do. plain,
4 reams Writing Paper, feint ruled, superior,
4 reams do do. plain,
2 reams Nixon's Post, assorted colors, plain,
2 reams " " " feint ruled,
Wafers, Steel Pens, Back Gammon Boards,
Sealing Wax, Writing Sand,
2 dozen Prepared Indian Rubber,
Lead and Crayon Pencils,
A variety of Almanacs,
Children's Books, Slates of assorted sizes, for sale at

STRAITH'S.

Nov. 7, 1839.

Fruit and Confectionary.

JUST received at Straith's Drug Store, 500 pounds assorted Candies,
200 lbs. French Candies, (beautiful assortment)
500 lbs. Almonds,
24 boxes prime Raisins,
100 lbs. red, yellow, and white Rock Candy,
2 boxes Citron,
Jujube, Liquorice and Carragreen Paste,
Prunes; of a quality never before in this market, beautifully put up in jars of porcelain and glass,
Lemons, Oranges, &c. &c.

Nov. 7, 1839.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

WE are now receiving a large assortment of CLOTHS, of every quality and colour—a splendid assortment of Plain, Ribbed and Wellington CASSIMERES—a large supply and great variety of Merino, Valentia, Silk, and other VESTINGS, (many new styles.) Also a large assortment of Beaver, Pilot, Asiatic, Mohair and Lion Skin CLOTHS, for Over Coats; together with every article of gentlemen's wear, suitable for the season and of the most recent style. We would respectfully invite the attention of those who see it worth their attention to articles.

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

Sept. 19, 1839.

AXES.

WE have just received a large supply of Dunlop & Madeira's celebrated *AXES, made expressly to our order*, very heavy, weighing from 6 to 7½ pounds. As these Axes are very superior, and of desirable weight, those in want

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

October 10, 1839.

Confectionary.

600 POUNDS ASSORTED *CONFECTIONARY*, for sale at

Sept. 19, 1839. YOUNG'S.

Oils for the Toilet.

PERSIAN Oil of Roses,
Extract of Roses,
do of Lemon,
do of Vannilla,
Received and for sale, at YOUNGS.

Oct. 17, 1839.

Balm of Columbia,

HAY'S Pile Liniment,
Sick Head-Ache Remedy,
Elixer of Life—Hewes' Liniment, received from the Agent at New York, and for sale at

YOUNG'S.

Harpers Ferry, Oct. 10, 1839.

STOVES.

WE have just received a stock of Stoves, amongst them are Cooking and Parlor Stoves of several sizes.

W. & S. B. ANDERSON.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 10, 1839.

Buckskin Gloves.

A LARGE supply of Men's and Boy's heavy Buckskin Gloves, for sale low.

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

October 10, 1839.

And-Irons, Shovels & Tongs.

WE have on hand, a large supply of *And-irons and Shovels and Tongs*, of every size, which we can offer very low.

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

October 10, 1839.

CHEAPSIDE, NO. 1.

I NOW take pleasure of informing my friends and customers generally, that I have just returned from Philadelphia with a large and handsome assortment of

WOOLLEN AND DOMESTIC

GOODS,

Not to be surpassed either in quality or price in any house in the neighborhood—And those who wish to lay out their money in very great advantage, will do well to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell for cash at such prices as cannot be beat. My Stock consists, in part, of the following, viz:

Woollen Goods of every description,
Domestics of all qualities,
Figured and plain Mous-de-Lanes,
" " Merinoes,
" " Poplaine,
Latest Style of French Chintz,
" " London and American Chintz,
Net Chenilla Shawls,
Brocha do.,
Waterfo do.,
Merino do.,
Mous-de-Lane do.,
Blue and Drab Pilot Cloth,
Buffalo do.,
Bonnet Satins, Tow'l Crash,
Men's super. black Italian Cravats,
India Silk do.,
Ladies' super. Kid Gloves,
Children's Grecian Boots,
" Corinthian do.,
Men's super. Merino Drawers,
Figured Silk and plain Vestings,
Violet do.,
Valencia do.,
Figured and plain Jacobets,
" " Swiss Muslins,
Book, Hard and Brocade do.,
Swiss Cambric,
Men's figured and plain Satin Stocks,
Bonnet Trimings of all descriptions,
Figured and plain Bombazine,
Ladies' super. fashionable Kid Slippers,
" Fine Seal Straps,
" Morocco Wells,
" Seal and Morocco Slippers,
Misses' Leather Boots,
Men's fine and coarse Boots,
Men's Gum shoes,
Men and Boy's Fur, Hair Seal, and Cut Velvet Caps,
Baskets of every description,
Straw Sacks.

Hardware.

Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel,
Tongs and short handle Shovels,
Files, Chisels, Augers, &c. &c.—Together with Produce of all kinds.

RICHARD D. DORAN.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 17, 1839.—tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is just receiving and now opening an extensive assortment of seasonable goods.

HUMPHREY KEYES.

Oct. 24, 1839.

Harper & White

HAVE just received their supply of Fall and Winter GOODS. Their friends and the public are invited to call and examine at their

Shepherdstown, Oct. 17, 1839.

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a *large supply* of NEW GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Salt, Fish, and Tar,
Queens', Glass, China, and Tin Ware,
Bar, Strap, and other Iron,
Castings, Hardware, and Cutlery,
Franklin, Parlour, and Ten Plate Stoves,
Cast and Brass Andirons,
Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, &c. &c.

All of which will be furnished to our customers and the public on the usual terms. We solicit a call.

FLORE & KEYES.

Berryville, Clarke Co., Oct. 24, 1839.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally that he has received his supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing the greatest variety—being not only of the most fashionable description, but of the most durable and substantial character—He deems it unnecessary to enumerate his articles, as his Store contains every thing usually kept in a retail establishment. His friends and the public may be assured that he will sell Goods as low as they can be bought in the county.—Call and see.

DAN'L G. HENKLE.

Halltown, Oct. 17, 1839.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE E. CHAMBERLIN respectfully announces to the public, that he has just received and opened

A Large and Splendid Assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Comprising every thing suitable for the Fall and Winter season. They are of every variety, and will be sold *low*. Call and examine, and be convinced.

Kabletown, Oct. 17.

New Supply of Fall and Winter

GOODS.

JOHN H. SHROPSHIRE informs his friends and the public generally, that he has received his

Fall and Winter Stock of GOODS,

Embracing every article kept in a Retail Store, and will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to please.

Oct 17, 1839.

NEW FALL GOODS.

HAVING just returned from the Eastern Markets, we are receiving and opening a

Large and General Stock of New

FALL GOODS,

To which we invite the attention of our customers and the public generally to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere.

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.

Sept 26, 1839.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscribers would just say that they have received their supply of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which upon examination will be found GOOD and CHEAP. Their customers and the public generally, will please to call and judge for themselves.

WM. S. LOCK & CO.

Oct. 17, 1839.

NEW GOODS.

WE have only time this week to say, that we have not time to enumerate all the desirable GOODS we have received, but will venture to say we have every thing that is advertised generally by others, and a great deal more. We therefore refer those in want, to the long string of advertisements of others to see what is for sale, and to OUR STORE when they wish to purchase, as we will make it the interest of all to do so.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

Charlestown, Sept. 26, 1839.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the East, and is now receiving and opening a

Very Large and Extensive Stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

To which he respectfully invites the attention of his customers, friends and the public generally.

JOHN B. PACKETT.

Sept. 26, 1839.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WE are now receiving our NEW FALL GOODS, comprising a very extensive and splendid assortment. We would respectfully invite the attention of our customers and the public to an examination of them, as we are determined to offer them at a small advance.

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

September 19, 1839.

VIRGINIA, JEFFERSON COUNTY, SCT.

October Term, 1839, of the County Court.

Leonard Jarvis and Charles H. H. Brown, COMPLAINANTS,

AGAINST

Nathaniel Buckmaster and Andrew Hunter, DEFENDANTS.

THE defendant, Nathaniel Buckmaster, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next February term of this Court, and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in this county, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

S. J. CRAMER, c. c.

Oct 31, 1839.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having more land than he wishes to keep, will sell off a FARM of

255 ACRES,

being part of a large tract he purchased a year or two since. The tract offered is limestone—[illegible] excellent timber, consisting of black oak, hickory, and walnut. There is a small orchard and a neat two story log building, entirely new—Three beautiful limestone Springs rise within 50 yards of the house, and a never-failing stream flows through 17 acres of low ground. The land is situate 5½ miles from Winchester, near the great Valley Turnpike, and one mile from Newtown. The terms will be moderate—one-third or one-half down, and a credit of several years for the residue of the purchase money, bearing interest. This farm is really desirable and admirably adapted to a dairy, market and grazing farm.

Newtown, Frederick Co., }
Oct 31, 1839.—3t. }

HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.

On Friday the 6th of December

I WILL, as Executor of A. Woods, dec'd, sell at auction, to the highest bidder, *without reserve*, before the door of I. N. Carter's hotel, in Charlestown, the HOUSE AND LOT now occupied by Dr. Wm. R. Rawn, and formerly by A. Woods, as a dwelling.

TERMS—One hundred dollars on the day of sale—three hundred dollars on the first day of April next, at which time a deed will be made and possession given—the balance in bonds of two equal annual payments, with interest from the first day of April. A deed of trust on the property will be required to secure the after payments.

SAM'L H. ALLEMONG, *Ex'or.*

Oct. 31, 1839.

FOR SALE.

LARGE MAPS of Mississippi and Alabama, shewing the Public and Indian Lands, Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, &c., engraved from the government surveys and plans in the General Land Office, Washington City.

[illegible] the General Land Office.

F. Taylor, Book Seller, Washington City, has just published (and secured the copy right according to law) the above Maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published. They are published on separate sheets, each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in possession of the Land Offices relative to water courses, township lines, Indian Land Reservations, Land Districts, &c., and will be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, subject to single letter postage. Price $2, or three copies of either will be sent by mail for $5.000. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents or to any who will buy to sell again.

Nov. 7, 1839.

☞ Editors of newspapers any where who will give the above advertisement (including this notice) one or two insertions, shall receive by return mail a copy of each map, if they will send a copy of the paper containing it to the advertiser.

Morus Multicaulis FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 1500 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, averaging from 4 to 7 feet in height, and well branched. The Trees will be sold in lots to suit purchasers at reasonable prices for cash only. Apply to Talbot Duke on Camp-Hill, where the trees may also be seen.

TALBOT DUKE.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct 24, 1839.—tf.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

7000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, averaging 6½ feet and well branched, to be delivered by the first of November next. For sale by

JOHN W. DUFFIELD.

Near Charlestown, Jefferson co., Va. }
Sept. 19, 1839 }

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the estate of JOHN W. GATTON, dec'd, and Administrator de bonis non of ROBERT WATERS, dec'd, requests all persons indebted to either of said estates to make payment without delay; and also, that all persons having claims against either of said estates to bring them forward properly authenticated for settlement

E. M. GATTON.

Oct. 31, 1839.

MEDICINES.

JUST received and opened at Dr. Straith's Drug Store, a fresh supply and extensive assortment of medicines, including many of the vegetable Alkaline principles, rarely found in country Drug stores, all of which will be sold on the most favorable terms and at prices far below the usual rates of other retail Drug stores either in the country or cities. The Medical profession will be furnished with medicines on

[illegible] expedient for them to go to the cities to purchase.

☞ Physicians' prescriptions put up with the greatest care and for 50 per cent. less than the usual charges for compounding medicines.

Oct. 31, 1839.

Paints, Oils and Dyestuffs.

AN extensive assortment, fresh *from the market, just received* and for sale at STRAITH'S Drug Store, which will be disposed of to those wanting them, on such terms as to insure it their interest to at least examine his stock. Terms will be made liberal to Mechanics, who use a large quantity of the above articles

Oct. 31, 1839

GROCERIES.

MANY of our customers having misunderstood a former advertisement about selling our groceries for cash only, we therefore inform them and the public that it was only when they wanted them at wholesale and at Baltimore prices, to save them the trouble of going elsewhere—but as usual we sell our Groceries as our other goods: upon terms alike.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

Charlestown, Oct. 31, 1839.

Mousseline de Laines.

THE subscriber is now opening a large supply of *MOUSELINE DE LAINES*, of the various patterns and newest style

HUMPHREY KEYES.

Oct. 31, 1839.

DEPILATORY POWDER,

FOR removing superfluous hair from the face and skin, received at *YOUNG'S.*

Oct. 17, 1839.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will rent the Dwelling House and Lot now in her occupancy in Bolivar. The lot contains six acres, and has upon it every variety of the most desirable FRUIT. There is a Well of excellent water in the yard—Stabling, Cow House, &c. attached. The House is of brick, and is laid off in a convenient and comfortable manner. As a private residence this is as desirable as any in the county. To a gentleman wishing to engage in the Silk Worm growing, this property presents rare advantages. Terms made known on application. Possession given in a short time.

SEDITIA W. HAYDEN.

Bolivar, Sept. 26, 1839.

For Sale or Rent.

WE would sell or rent, on accommodating terms, our excellent STONE HOUSE, and LOT, situated in South Bolivar, convenient to Capt. Hall's Rifle Factory and bordering on the Shenandoah Canal. It is admirably calculated for a Dwelling and Mercantile House, having for the Dwelling apartment six rooms, three of them with fire places, a good Kitchen in the basement story, and a good Smoke house on the lot. The Store Room is well finished, and attached is a good Cellar. It is a good stand, where a successful business has been done for [illegible] the Store Room and Cellar immediately, and of the Dwelling on 1st of April next, and perhaps sooner.

W. & S. B. ANDERSON.

Harpers-Ferry, June 27, 1839.

House and Lot in Bolivar FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE & LOT in Bolivar, late in the occupancy of Mrs. Mathias, will be sold on accommodating terms. Possession can be had at any time.

H. N. GALLAHER.

Sept 5, 1839.

MAMMOTH SCHEME!

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

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

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

☞ *Observe the Number*, 156.

$700,000!—$500,000!

$25,000—5 Prizes of 20,000
2 prizes of $15,000—3 prizes of $10,000.

GRAND

Real Estate and Bank Stock LOTTERY

Of Property situated in New Orleans,

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

Tickets only 20 Dollars.

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

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

☞ NO COMBINATION NUMBERS. ☜

100,000 *Tickets from No. 1 upwards in succession.*

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

Splendid Scheme:

1 Prize, the Arcade, 286 feet 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street, 101 feet 11 inches on Natchez street, 126 feet 6 inches on Grayer st.; rented at about $37,000 per annum, valued at	$700,000
1 Prize, City Hotel, 162 feet on Common street; 146 feet 6 inches in Camp st., rented at $25,000, valued at	500,000
1 Prize, Dwelling House, (adjoining the Arcade,) No. 16, 24 feet 7 inches front on Natchez street; rented at $1200, valued at	20,000
1 Prize, ditto, adjoining the Arcade, No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street; rented at $1200, valued at	20,000
1 Prize, ditto, No. 23, north-east corner of Basin and Custom House street, 40 feet front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom House street; rented at $1,500, valued at	20,000
1 Prize, ditto, No. 24, south-west corner of Basin and Custom House street, 32 feet 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet deep in front of Custom House street; rented at $1500, valued at	20,000
1 Prize, ditto, No. 339, 24 feet 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet 11 inches deep, rented at $1000, valued at	15,000
1 Prize, 335 shares of Canal Bank Stock, $100 each,	25,000
1 Prize, 200 shares Commercial Bank Stock, $100 each,	20,000
1 Prize, 150 shares Traders' and Mechanics' Bank Stock, $100 each,	15,000
1 Prize, 100 shares City Bank Stock, $100 each,	10,000
1 Prize, 100 shares City Bank Stock, $100 each,	10,000
1 Prize, 100 shares City Bank Stock, $100 each,	10,000
1 Prize, 50 shares Exchange Bank Stock, $100 each,	5,000
1 Prize, 50 shares Exchange Bank Stock, $100 each,	5,000
1 Prize, 25 shares Gas Light Bank Stock, $100 each,	2,500
1 Prize, 25 shares Gas Light Bank Stock, $100 each,	2,500
1 Prize, 15 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank Stock, $100 each,	1,500
1 Prize, 15 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank Stock, $100 each,	1,500
20 Prizes, each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank Stock, $100 each, each Prize $1000,	20,000
10 Prizes, each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 Prizes, each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 Prizes, each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 Prizes, each 1 share of $100, of the Union Bank of Florida,	15,000
600	$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No. Shares.

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

SYLVESTER & CO.

Aug. 8, 1839.—1d. 156, *Broadway, N. Y.*

Look at This,

Farmers, Millers, Merchants, Mechanics and the Public generally!

Competition is the Life of Trade!

WE have erected a spacious *Ware House* on the Canal and Rail Road opposite Harpers-Ferry. We have also, two good and safe *BOATS* running from Harpers-Ferry to *Georgetown* and *Alexandria*, commanded by sober and experienced Captains. We are now prepared to receive and forward all kinds of *FREIGHT*, to or from the District, or to Winchester, Baltimore, or to any part on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, with as little delay as possible. Every thing sent to our care will be attended to with promptness. We now ask the generous public to give us a trial.

JAMES H. ELGIN & CO.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 17, 1839.—3m.

☞ *Winchester Virginian, to the amount of $5, and charge advertiser.*

UNITED STATES HOTEL

At Harpers-Ferry, Va.

THE undersigned has opened for the reception of transient and permanent boarders, his

New Hotel near the Rail-Road Depot,

Affording a fine view of the adjacent Mountains and Rivers, and convenient to the Public Works. The house is entirely new, and has been erected expressly for a Hotel of the best order.—The rooms are neat and comfortable; and the Bar and Table will be always supplied with every thing of the *best quality*. The servants attentive and obliging. The friends of the proprietor, and the travelling public, may rely upon finding every exertion made to render their sojourn at this Hotel agreeable and pleasant.

JAMES BULL.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept 26, 1839

Pay your Taxes!!

THOSE in arrears for taxes and other public dues for the present and former years will please call on the undersigned and settle the same, or be prepared to do so when called on.

JOHN R. FLAGG,
JOHN H. McENDREE,
THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
GEORGE W. SAPPINGTON,
Deputy Sheriffs.

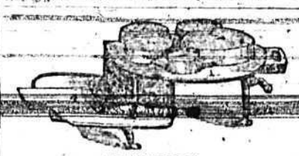
Sept. 19th, 1839

For Sale or Rent.

THE subscriber will sell, or rent for a term of years, the Tavern House, &c. in *Snickersville, Loudoun county, Va.*, formerly occupied by the Clayton family. The property has undergone a thorough repair, and will command a profitable business. Possession will be given on the 1st of January next.

JAMES STEPHENSON.

Snickersville, Oct. 17, 1839.—1st Jan.



STOVES.

FRANKLIN, Parlour, Ten Plate, and Rotary and other Cooking Stoves for sale at the Charlestown Depot. Also, nails and iron.

KEYES & EBY.

Oct. 24, 1839.

STOVES! STOVES!

THE subscriber has just received from Paxton's celebrated Caledonia Foundry, the choicest assortment of STOVES ever offered in this market. Among them may be found the Nine Plate, and the Premium Cooking Stove, &c., &c; all of which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. He solicits all who are in want to call and examine them.

R. B. RAWLINS.

Charlestown, Oct. 31, 1839—3t.

☞ Grateful for the very liberal patronage extended to him since his commencement of business in this place, he hopes by assiduity to business, and a desire to please, that he may continue to merit it. He will still keep on hand, or manufacture to order, at the shortest notice, every variety of

Tin and Sheet Iron Work.

SPOUTING done in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

R. B. R.

TRAVELLING, ON THE RAIL-ROAD.

ON and after Friday the 11th instant, the Passenger Train for Winchester, will leave Harpers-Ferry at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., and pass the different Depots half an hour earlier than heretofore advertised.

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

TRANSPORTATION ON THE Winchester and Potomac RAIL ROAD.

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

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

DESCENDING TRADE.

Flour per barrel,	18cts.
Raw Iron, Blooms, Pig Iron, Castings, and Lead, per ton,	$1 80
Wheat, Rye, Rye-meal, Corn, Corn-meal, Oats, Buckwheat-meal, and all other commodities, per hundred pounds,	8 cts.

ASCENDING TRADE.

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

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

By order of the Board,

JOHN BRUCE, *President.*

Winchester, April 27, 1837.

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.

Sperm and Mould Candles,

FOR SALE by

HUMPHREY KEYES.

Sept. 19, 1839.

Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryor's

DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL

FOR

Dyspepsia, Sick Head Ache, Rheumatism, &c. &c.

THE Proprietors of this preparation deem it proper to premise, that nothing is farther from their purpose than to offer it to the public as a *universal* medicine, or cure ALL. It is adapted to a few diseases only, for which it is confidently recommended as one of the most certain remedies which have, at any time, claimed public attention.

In the following diseases it is recommended as a prompt, and in most cases, an effectual remedy.

Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Head Ache, Cholic, Cramp or Spasm in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Hysterics and Nervous diseases generally, Chronic Dysentery, Diarrhœa, or Purging, Sea Sickness, Cholera Infantum, Rheumatism, Chronic Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities of a Chronic character, attended with cold feet, pain in the back, limbs, &c. It is also particularly recommended to those who are suffering debility, languor, depression of spirits, with irregular or defective appetite; restlessness at night, with unsound or disturbed sleep. In these cases this Cordial will be found an admirable remedy.

G. E. Pryor & Co. having in August, 1837, become, by purchase, the sole proprietors of the DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL, the firm name of the proprietors.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the Rev. William Runnels.

Having frequently used the Dyspeptic Cordial prepared by Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor, for Sick Head Ache, with relief, I have no hesitancy in pronouncing it a good remedy for that disease.

WM. RUNNELS.

Tiffin, Ohio, June 1st, 1839.

From the Rev. Leonard B. Gurley

I have used Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial, prepared by Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor, it has been used in my family for Sick Head Ache, and severe Rheumatic Pains, affecting the shoulder and joints—and has afforded immediate and apparently permanent relief.

LEONARD B. GURLEY.

Tiffin, Ohio, 1838.

By Judge Brish.

ROSEWOOD, NEAR TIFFIN, June 1st, 1839.

To Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryor:

I was for ten or twelve years afflicted with a dyspeptic condition of my stomach, and chronic Diarrhœa, of which I have been perfectly relieved by the use of your Dyspeptic Cordial.

HENRY C. BRISH,
Formerly of Fredericktown, Md.

BALTIMORE, S. Liberty st., Feb 13, 1839.

☞ *To G. E. Pryor & Co.*—Gentlemen: I willingly comply with your request to furnish a statement of the case in which your Dyspeptic CORDIAL was used with so much advantage. It is briefly thus:—My neice, Mrs. Wallace, had been suffering for several months under a train of symptoms, such as usually denote the [illegible] pepsia, viz: defective appetite, impaired digestion, languor, debility, &c. These symptoms were at length followed by great depression of spirits, sleeplessness and nervous agitation, while every article she allowed, even water, was followed by distressing [illegible] and was familiar with its effects, advised the use of a bottle of "Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial," the use of which, in a few days gave great relief, and finally cured her.

PHILEMON TOWSON.

By Judge Pittenger.

Having laboured for a length of time under derangement of the liver, accompanied with pain and soreness in the side, headache and constipation of the bowels, I was induced to take one bottle of Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial, which afforded me entire relief.

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