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Virginia Free Press.

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

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

VOL. 33. THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1840. NO. 14.

on grain, will give written
it shall be done as cheap

on with me, gentlemen see
conditions half-bred, not
$30 the season, or $50 to

ve mares of his own, will
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OSIAH WM. WARE.
nty, Va.

ICLEER.

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ICLEER
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GREE.
d by the late James G.
mond county, Virginia—
Old Sir Archie, out of
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t's imported horse Oscar;
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gmia, by Old Mark An-
olly Bird, by the import-
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Turk—Natural Barb

k Ghost was one of the
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profitable. The liberal
t be satisfied. I must
my horse by the price,
ed to reduce to suit the
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erson or persons.
OMAS G. BAYLOR.

GON,
Bred Horse,
ent season at Summit-
unty, on Fridays and
wn, Berkeley county,
ursdays; and at ——
s in each week, during
expire on the 10th July
He will be let to
five dollars the single
the season, to be dis-
Parting with the
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every case 50 cents

GON
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ronise of Sir Archie,
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has since been stand-
e he has heretofore
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promise. Those dis-
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nly testifies will sure-
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REH.
the Virginia Eclipse,
Eagle, a full brother
one of the most beau-
very large, full 16
got by Volunteer, he
ipse out of a Tartar
amous Highflyer, his
his great grand dam
phin Arabian, his g g
Mill, by Traveller,
k page 337.
n of Paragon, com-
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rand dam by Benja-
g grand dam an im-
of Hampton's stock
m by Sidburg, Car-
PEYTON, Agt.

Mills.
's celebrated COR-
W. ALSQUITH.

ZINC ROOFS.

To Persons wishing to Build or Repair.

FOR security from Fire, many persons are desirous of roofing their Houses with Zinc, but have been prevented by the difficulty of procuring persons to put it on. The subscribers being solicited to engage in it, and having consented to do so, will be prepared, in a few days, to roof with Zinc in the best and most approved manner, and will promptly attend to all orders in that line. MYERS & BRADLEY.

Charlestown, March 26, 1840.

FOR RENT,

FOR a term of one or more years, that eligible TWO STORY HOUSE, with four and three quarter acres of Land adjacent, adjoining Charlestown, known as "Rider's Hill." The house is in good order, and the garden is in a flourishing state, and contains about 600 fruit trees of various kinds. Also, 100 good Locust Posts, and 2000 feet of Plank, pine or oak, for a post and rail fence. Also, 100 good Locust Posts, and 2000 feet of Plank, pine or oak. ANDREW HUNTER.

Jan. 30, 1840.

NOTICE.

INASMUCH as I have made a change in my business, those persons who know themselves indebted to me, are respectfully requested to come forward, and either pay or close their accounts. I regret being under the necessity of calling on my friends at this scarce time of money, but necessity compels it, in order to keep my creditors' chins above water.

SAMUEL GIBSON.

Harpers-Ferry, March 26, 1840.

WANTED,

A SUITABLE MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, who can come well recommended as a cook, washer and ironer, and of fair character as to honesty, &c. One without a family would be preferred—though if suitable in all other respects, this would not be a material point. For such a servant a liberal price would be given by a gentleman who wishes her for his own use, and where she would find a good home.

Inquire at this Office.

April 2, 1840.—tf.

WANTED,

A MAN of steady and correct habits to take charge of a Dry Goods Store,—he must be well acquainted with the business. A good salary will be given. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

March 26, 1840.

BOOK BINDERY AND Blank Book Manufactory.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Jefferson county and the public generally, that the above business in its various branches, is still conducted by him at the old stand on Water Street, Winchester, Va. Thankful for the patronage which has hitherto been extended, he hopes by a strict attention to business, to merit and receive a continuance thereof.

All orders by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.

A. G. TSCHIFFELY.

Winchester, Jan. 30, 1840.

☞ Orders left at the Free Press Office will be attended to.

NOTICE.

HAVING entered into an arrangement with Messrs. Webb & Markell, of this place, for the supply of WOOL, necessary for my business, I wish to recommend all those who have heretofore been supplying me with that article, to those gentlemen, where they will meet with prices as satisfactory as ever, and also with my Goods upon the same terms as allowed by myself, heretofore.

I also wish, respectfully, to decline Carding Wool, except for cash, as I find it to be a serious impediment to my other business.

GEORGE PRICE.

Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1840—tf.

UNITED STATES HOTEL

At Harpers-Ferry, Va.

THE undersigned has opened for the reception 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 are invited on finding every exertion made to render their sojourn at this Hotel agreeable and pleasant.

JAMES FOLEY.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 26, 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.

FOR RENT.

THE pleasant and commodious residence on Congress street, now occupied by P. P. Cooke, Esq. will be rented to a good tenant for one or more years from 1st of April next.

Apply to ANDREW KENNEDY.

Feb. 13, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified that Mr. Benjamin Tomlinson, who has heretofore acted as my agent, in settling and attending to my business, is still my authorized agent, and will make settlements with all persons either indebted to, or having claims against me. All persons interested, will please attend to this notice without delay.

ELIZABETH OFFUTT.

April 16, 1840.—3t.

MILLINERY & MANTUA MAKING.

MISS E. M. HOOPER

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Charlestown and its vicinity, that she has commenced the

MILLINERY & MANTUA MAKING,

in all its various branches, at the residence of Mr. H. N. GALLAHER, where she would be happy to fill any orders in her line. Ladies who may honor her with their patronage, may rest assured that she will spare no exertions to render general satisfaction, either in regard to her work, promptitude or charges. She solicits a trial.

☞ The latest REPORTS of the New York and Philadelphia FASHIONS, will be received by her regularly every month.

Charlestown, April 16, 1840.

FOR SALE,

IN which a bargain may be had, a very superior *GERMAN PIANO*. Application to be made to John P. Brown, at his Apothecary Store in Charlestown. February 27, 1840.

A HOME IN THE HEART.

Oh ask not a home in the mansion of pride,
Where marble shines out in the pillars and walls;
Though the roof be of gold it is brilliantly cold,
And joy may not be found in its torch-lighted halls.

But seek for a bosom all honest and true,
Where love once awakened will never depart,
Oh! there, and there only, the dove of peace nest,
And you'll find there's no home like the home in the heart.

Oh! link but one spirit that's warmly sincere,
That will heighten your pleasure and solace your care;
Find a soul you may trust as the kind and the true,
And be sure that the world holds no treasure like rare.

Oh! what is the world, with its glittering show,
Its pleasures, its pomp, its ever-changing scene,
Its ever-changing scene, or one fast day or April next,
Which is to purchase about 600 $1 shares
for a post and rail fence. Also, 100 good Locust Posts, and 2000 feet of Plank, pine or oak.
ANDREW HUNTER.

Jan. 30, 1840.

NOTICE.

INASMUCH as I have made a change in my business, those persons who know themselves indebted to me, are respectfully requested to come forward, and either pay or close their accounts. I regret being under the necessity of calling on my friends at this scarce time of money, but necessity compels it, in order to keep my creditors' chins above water.

SAMUEL GIBSON.

Harpers-Ferry, March 26, 1840.

start,
But a star never dim yields a halo for him
Who can turn for repose to a home in the heart.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

Organization of the Militia.

Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a System of Reorganization of the Militia of the U. States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MARCH 30, 1840.

REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE MILITIA.

WAR DEPARTMENT, MARCH 30, 1840.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th instant, "that the Secretary of War be requested to communicate his plan in detail for the reorganization of the Militia of the United States," I have the honor to submit the following report:

The impossibility of guarding our exposed frontiers by the small regular force of the United States, renders it necessary that some plan should be devised to make the militia available without burdening the country, either by too great an expense in maintaining it in the field, or by abstracting too large a number of useful citizens from the productive labors of agriculture or of the mechanic arts.

The mass of the militia of the United States, as at present organized, does not fall short of one million five hundred thousand men; and every day that they are mustered for inspection or exercise abstracts at least one million of dollars from the earnings of labor, without adding any thing whatever to the military efficiency of the country, and too often effecting injuriously the moral condition of those who are assembled for the purpose. Left by the little instruction they receive on such occasions, without discipline, subordination, or knowledge of the use of arms, and totally ignorant of the manner of taking care of themselves or of each other in the field, such a militia, if called out in mass, would rather prove a burden than an assistance to the army employed in the defence of the country, as is shown by the experience of Gen. WASHINGTON, repeatedly expressed in his correspondence, as well as by the result of more recent events during the last war. It is true that, in the principal cities of the United States, there are to be found well-organized, disciplined, and soldierlike companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions of volunteers; men who, individually and collectively, would do good service in the field. But any one acquainted practically with war knows that to fight bravely, and even to manœuvre coolly and skillfully, on the field of battle, are not the most necessary qualifications of the soldier. They are perhaps, the most common, and the least often called into action. Soldiers must be taught their duties in garrison, and in the field, in marching and encamping, in the police and military administration of an army. This instruction, so essential, and without which it is impossible to form the soldier, cannot be given in a day's training, by officers who are ignorant of those duties or incapable of performing them themselves. I speak of the generality of the militia officers. It must be imparted by veteran and skilful officers, in garrison and in camp, and to men and officers alike; and it must be imparted to a few at a time. Any attempt to organize, discipline, and render every way fit for service in the field, the unwieldy mass of the militia of this vast country, which will soon ascend to two millions of men, must fail for want of means, and leave the country exposed to the terrible disasters which will attend the first burst of war upon its frontiers, if they are to be defended by armed but undisciplined multitudes.

It has been supposed that it will be sufficient to instruct the officers only, and that the privates can, under well-instructed officers, be formed into soldiers instantly, by the magic voices of good commanders. This is a double and a most dangerous error. In the first place, it requires time to form a soldier, under the most practised, experienced, and skilful officers; and our soil might be polluted by the foot of the invader, our cities taken and sacked, and our forts occupied, before our armed citizens could be taught the elements of tactics or the simple use of the firelock. And, secondly, it will prove a fatal error to suppose that an officer can be formed by being drilled as a private. The habit of command, the prompt eye, the firm tone, the self-possession in moments of difficulty and danger, which inspire the men with confidence and courage, and are so essential to secure their ready obedience, are the result of practice. The officers and privates who are together in the field must be drilled to act together, and practised, the one to the duties of obedience, and the other to those of command.

Satisfied that an efficient force cannot be created by drilling the officers alone, as well as of the impracticability of rendering the whole mass of the militia available, at the same time, for the defence of the country; and convinced, from the experience of our past wars, that it is necessary to organize and discipline a select body of citizen soldiers, who, in a moment of danger, will know their stations, and their duties when assembled there, and who, although separated from the mass for a short time, will return and impart to it the military knowledge and experience they have acquired during their period of service, I have prepared the plan, the details of which are herewith submitted, agreeably to the resolution of the House. It is believed that, on examining them, it will be apparant that the scheme is not liable to any one of the objections that are urged against large standing armies, but, on the contrary, that it will form a select body of well-disciplined militia, ready themselves to defend their country in the hour of danger against any sudden attack, and furnishing a corps, around which the less instructed masses may rally; possessing, after a short interval, their country from a foreign foe, and to guard its liberties from any danger that may threaten them.

It appears to me that the organization now proposed will prevent the necessity of maintaining large standing armies, even in time of war. The militia, properly drilled and instructed, will be thereby rendered perfectly efficient, and capable of defending the forts along our maritime frontier, which, in the absence of such an organization, would require a regular army of fifty thousand men. At present, the militia cannot be rendered immediately available against a surprise; whereas, under the proposed organization, they would repair to their stations at the first alarm, and would be efficient soldiers when there. In case of war, those stations would become permanent, and arrangements might easily be made so as to render the service as little burdensome as possible to the artisan and mechanic.

Every precaution has been taken to avoid all interference with the rights of the States; or to lessen their means of defence. The militia will be called out in the manner at present provided for by law, and no change is contemplated in the mode of officering the several corps of which the active class will be composed.

It will not abstract a single man from the defence of the State where he resides, nor separate him from the class of citizens to which he belongs. It will, on the contrary, strengthen the defences of each State, by furnishing it with a well-organized and well-disciplined force, taken from the People, and making part of the People equally interested with their fellow-citizens in the preservation of free institutions, and ready at all times to guard the territory and the liberty of their country. Neither does it interfere, in any manner, with the constitutional rights of the States to train their own militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress, because the active militia will be employed by the President during the period they are preparing for warlike service in garrison and in the field. And while the States have all the advantages which may result from a well-organized and disciplined militia, they will, at the same time, be exempt from the losses, expenses, and evils which follow, necessarily, from the assemblage of large multitudes for merely a nominal military instruction. It is to be considered, also, that a portion of the militia are provided with opportunities for the attainment of the essentials of military knowledge; and, at the same time that they relieve the remainder from an onerous and useless burden, they themselves will not be oppressed by an undue amount of military service being required of them: but on the contrary, by comparing the time which, under the present system, is devoted to that object, it will be found that there is but very little additional service, if any, required, and for that time they will be sufficiently compensated. The compensation contemplated is adequate under a good administration of the laws proposed, which are to be made uniform in their application by regulations to be issued by the Commander-in-chief of the Army. Even to the citizen who is thus called out, though it may not rise, in amount, to the sum which his pursuits in social life might afford. The total amount required to recompense the militia to be called out for exercise will be trifling, when compared with the loss of time, experienced by our fellow-citizens under the present imperfect organization, and of the serious evils to which the youth of the country are exposed by the frequent attemps now made to impart to them a very imperfect knowledge of the duties of the soldier. The subjoined plan will, it is believed, lead to a result, if not entirely remove, such evils, and will also, by engendering an *esprit du corps* throughout the militia of the several districts, elevate in the mind, of every citizen, the character of the duties which he is required to perform, and thus make more certain the results which are hoped for by this system of military precaution and defence. In preparing the details of the proposed reorganization of the militia of the United States, I have been governed by an earnest desire to place the country in an attitude of defence, and at the same time, to secure it from the necessity of maintaining at any period a large standing army; to render the militia effective, without withdrawing too large a number of our fellow-citizens from their occupations at any one time, and to diffuse throughout the community generally some knowledge of military service, without taxing the Treasury too heavily. All this it appears to me, will be effected by drilling during 4 years, one hundred thousand men, for a period, not exceeding thirty nor less than ten days in each and every year, at such times as may least interfere with their ordinary occupations; and for an equal term, keeping that force so organized that it may serve as a reserve, ready to act in cases of emergency; doing in the meanwhile, ordinary militia duty, such as is now required by law in the several States. The expenses of the system, which if carried out, would place the U. States in an impregnable state of defence, will not exceed $1,362,093 yearly, if the maximum number of days for drill be adopted by Congress; and as it is believed that ten days in each and every year will prove sufficient, the annual expense will be less than $500,000.

Details of the proposed system.

It should be provided—

1st. That each and every free able-bodied white male citizen of the respective States, resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of twenty and under that of forty-five years, (with the exceptions hereinafter stated) shall, severally and respectively, be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding officer of the company within whose bounds such citizens shall reside; and that it shall be the duty of all such captains or commanding officer of a company to enroll such citizens as aforesaid, who, being of that age and under that of forty-five years, (with the exceptions hereafter named) shall come to reside within his bounds; and that he shall, without delay, notify such citizen of said enrolment by a proper non-commissioned officer of the company, by whom such notice may be proved; that every citizen so enrolled and notified shall, within three months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket, bore of capacity to receive a lead ball of eighteen in the pound; a sufficient bayonet and belt,—two spare flints; a knapsack; cartridge box to contain at least twenty-four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket, and each cartridge to contain a ball and three buckshot, and a sufficient quantity of powder; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot pouch, and powder horn or flask, with sufficient powder and ball for twenty-four charges and two spare flints; and that he shall appear so armed, accoutred, and provided when called out for exercise or into service; and every citizen so enrolled and providing himself with the arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales for debt, or for the payment of taxes.

2d. That the Vice President of the U. States; the officers judicial and executive of the Government of the United States; the members of both houses of Congress and their respective officers; all custom house officers with their clerks: all post-officers and stage-drivers, who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post-office of the United States; all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road; inspectors of exports; all pilots; all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; and all persons who now are, or may hereafter be, exempted by the laws of the respective States, shall be exempted from militia duty, notwithstanding their being above the age of twenty, and under that of forty-five.

3d. That the citizens thus enrolled shall constitute the FIRST CLASS, and be denominated the MASS of the militia, and the said MASS shall be divided into divisions, brigades, regiments and companies, and be organized as follows, to wit: a company (infantry or rifle) shall consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer or bugler, and eighty privates. A company of dragoons shall consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, four sergeants and four corporals, one farrier, two buglers, and sixty privates. A company of artillery shall consist of one captain, two first and two second lieutenants; four sergeants, four corporals, three artificers, one drummer and fifer, or two buglers or trumpeters, and eighty privates. A regiment shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant with the rank of first lieutenant, one quartermaster with the rank of captain, one paymaster, one surgeon, one assistant surgeon, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, two principal musicians, and ten drum majors. A brigade shall consist of one brigadier general, with one aid-de-camp, having the rank of captain, two brigade inspectors, with the rank of major, and two regiments. A division shall consist of one major general, with two aids-de-camp, with the rank of major, one division inspector, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, one division quartermaster, with the rank of major, one judge advocate, and four brigades.

4th. That from each regiment of the MASS there shall be formed two companies to serve as light infantry or riflemen; and that to each division of the MASS there shall be attached one company of artillery and one company of horse, formed of volunteers, at the discretion of the commander-in-chief of the State, not exceeding one company from a brigade, and shall be clothed and equipped at their own expense, the color and fashion to be determined by the brigadier general commanding the brigade to which they belong. That the commissioned officers of the artillery and infantry shall be armed with a sword of such description as is commonly denominated cut and thrust. That the commissioned officers of cavalry shall furnish themselves with good horses of at least fourteen and a half hands high, and be armed with a sabre and a pair of pistols and holsters for the same. Each dragoon to furnish himself with a serviceable horse at least fourteen and a half hands high, a good saddle, bridle, valise, breastplate and crupper, a pair of boots and spurs, a pair of pistols, a sabre, and cartouch box, to contain twelve cartridges for pistols.

5th. That each regiment shall be provided with the State and regimental colors, and each company with a drum and fife or bugles, as the legislature of the respective States shall direct.

6th. That the divisions, brigades, and regiments into which the MASS is divided shall be numbered at the period of their formation, and a record thereof made in the adjutant general's office of the State, and when in the field or in service in the State, that they shall respectively take rank according to their numbers, reckoning the lowest number highest in rank;—and also, that the relative rank of different corps shall be as follows: 1st cavalry, 2d artillery, 3d infantry, 4th riflemen;—and that the said order shall be observed on all parades of ceremony and review, or on other duty, except when, in the opinion of the commanding officer, the good of the service may render another arrangement necessary; and further that all commissioned officers shall take rank according to the date of their commissions; and when two of the same grade bear an equal date, then their rank shall be determined by lot, to be drawn by them before the commanding officer of the brigade, regiment, company, or detachment.

7th. That there shall be an adjutant general appointed to each State with the rank of colonel, whose duty it shall be to keep the records of the military department of the State, to issue all orders in relation to the military department of the State when ordered by the Commander-in-chief of the State to the several corps, to attend at public reviews when the commander-in-chief of the State shall review the militia or any part thereof; to obey all orders from him relative to carrying into execution and perfecting the system of discipline which may be established; to furnish blank forms of different returns that may be required, and to explain the principles on which they should be made to receive from the several officers of the different corps throughout the State, returns of the militia under their commands reporting the actual situation of their arms, accoutrements and ammunition;—their delinquencies and every other thing which relates to the general advancement of good order and discipline; all of which the several commanding officers of the divisions, brigades, regiments and companies should be required to make, in the upward order of gradation, and in such form and at such times as the Legislatures of the respective States may direct, so that the said adjutant general may be furnished therewith; and the said adjutant general, from the returns thus furnished, should annually make an abstract or consolidated report of the same to the commander-in-chief of the State; and he should also make a return of the militia of the State to which he belongs, with their arms, accoutrements and ammunition, to the adjutant general of the militia of the United States, on or before the first Monday of January in each year. And it should be made the duty of the Secretary of War, from time to time, to give such directions to the adjutant general of the militia, as might, in his opinion, be necessary to produce uniformity in the said returns; and he should lay an abstract of the same before Congress, before the last Monday of February annually.

8th. That it shall be the duty of the brigade inspectors to attend to regimental and brigade meetings of the militia composing the several brigades during the time of their being under arms; to inspect their arms, ammunition and accoutrements; to superintend their exercise and manœuvres, and introduce the prescribed system of military discipline throughout the brigade, and such orders as they shall from time to time, receive from the commander-in-chief of the State—to report to the adjutant general of the State at least once in every year, the condition of the brigade to which he belongs; the situation of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, as they actually may be at the time of inspection; and every other thing which may in his judgment relate to the government, good order, and military discipline of the brigade.

9th. That in addition to the officers referred to, there shall be also one quartermaster general with the rank of a brigadier general, to the militia of each State.

10th. That within —— months after the adoption and establishment of this system, there shall be taken from the MASS of the militia, in each State, Territory, and district of the U. S., by draught or by voluntary service, such number between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five years, as may be required, who shall not exceed 100,000 men, and in the following proportions for each state, Territory, and District, respectively, to wit: Maine 4,400 men; New Hampshire 2,400 men; Vermont 2,400; Massachusetts 6,000;—Connecticut 2,800; Rhode Island 800;—New York 19,000; New Jersey 2,600;—Pennsylvania 10,400; Delaware 800;—Maryland 2,200; Virginia 6,000; District of Columbia 400; North Carolina 4,400; South Carolina 2,400; Georgia 2,800;—Florida 400; Alabama 2,000; Mississippi 800; Louisiana 1,600; Tennessee 4,400; Arkansas 400; Missouri 1,200; Iowa 400; Kentucky 4,400; Illinois 2,200; Indiana 2,800; Ohio 8,000; Michigan 800; and Wisconsin 400 men. This force to constitute the second class, and be denominated the ACTIVE or MOVEABLE force.

11th. That the active or moveable force shall be divided into companies and battalions and be organized as follows: A company shall consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer and one fifer, and ninety privates. A battalion shall consist of one major, an adjutant with the rank of first lieutenant, one quartermaster with the rank of first lieutenant one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant and four companies. And that the said active or moveable force shall be held to serve as such, and governed by such rules as may be prescribed for the period of four years—one fourth of the same in each State, Territory, and District going out annually; the order of succession to be determined in the first instance by lot.

12th. That there shall be a third class of the militia of the United States, to be denominated the RESERVE or SEDENTARY force; which shall be organized in the same manner as the ACTIVE force. And that the reserve force so organized shall be composed of all those who shall have served the legal time indicated for the second class, and be held to serve for four years in the same; at the expiration of which time they shall return to the MASS and be subject to no further military or militia duty, unless in cases of invasion or a LEVEE EN MASSE. And such portions of the ACTIVE force as may go out of the same annually shall forthwith be considered as belonging to the RESERVE or SEDENTARY force; and after the termination of the first four years' service of any portion of the RESERVE, one fourth of that body shall go out of service annually, in the same manner as prescribed for the second class.

13th. That the deficit occasioned by the transfer annually of one-fourth of the active to the reserve force, and by the discharge annually of one-fourth of the RESERVE, be yearly supplied by a draught or by voluntary service from the MASS.

14th. That for the general convenience of instruction and discipline, the militia of each State, Territory, and District, shall be formed into divisions, brigades, and regiments, as contemplated by law, shall be composed as follows:

1st district.
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont } 9,200 men.

2d district.
Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut } 9,600 men.

3d district.
New York - 18,000 men.

4th district.
New Jersey, Pennsylvania } 13,200 men.

5th district.
Delaware, Maryland, D. of Columbia, Virginia } 10,400 men.

6th district.
North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida } 10,000 men.

7th district.
Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee } 8,800 men.

8th district.
Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa } 2,000 men.

9th district.
Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana } 7,300 men.

10th district.
Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin } 9,200 men.

Total - - - 97,800 men.

15th. That the battalions of the ACTIVE and SEDENTARY forces shall be numbered at their formation, and a record made of the same; and that they shall take precedence according to the rank of the several majors commanding the same. And, further, that when the battalion of two or more districts of the ACTIVE or SEDENTARY force do duty together, they shall take rank according to the number of their respective districts, considering the lowest number highest in rank. And, further, that the order of precedence between the Army of the United States and the militia thereof, and between the several classes of the militia with one another, shall be as follows: 1. Troops of the United States. 2. Militia of the United States, in this order, to wit: 1. The ACTIVE force. 2. The SEDENTARY force. 3. The MASS.

16th. That the officers of the militia of the several classes shall be appointed by and in such manner as the Legislature of the respective States shall direct, and in the Territories of the United States in such manner as is prescribed by existing laws.

17th. That the President of the United States be authorized to call forth and assemble such numbers of the ACTIVE force of the militia, at such places within their respective districts, and at such times, not exceeding twice, nor —— days in the same year, as he may deem necessary; and during such period, including the time when going to and returning from the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the U. States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge.

18th. That, whenever the United States shall be invaded, or be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth such number of the militia of the State or States most convenient to the place of danger or scene of action, and in the order provided for in the 15th head, as he may judge necessary to repel such invasion; and to issue his orders to the proper officer. And in the case of an insurrection in any State against the Government thereof, that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States as may be applied for as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

19th. That, whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State, or of any other State or States, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed; and the use of the militia so to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress; provided, that, whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force thus called forth, he shall, forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time; and provided also, that the militia which the President is thus authorized to call forth be of the ACTIVE, or of the ACTIVE and SEDENTARY forces, when such force, or forces of the State, or of the neighboring States, shall be, in his opinion, sufficient; and when not, then such portion of the MASS as he shall deem necessary.

20th. That the militia of the United States, or any portion thereof, when employed in the service of the United States, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States. And that no officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private of the militia shall be compelled to serve more than six months after his arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year, nor more than in due rotation with every other able-bodied man of the same rank in the regiment to which he belongs.

21st. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, of the militia, when called into the service of the United States, in the manner and under the circumstances referred to in the preceding section, shall be entitled to receive the same monthly pay, rations, forage, and be furnished with the same camp equipage as are or may be provided by law for the officers, musicians, artificers, and privates of the infantry of the United States; provided, nevertheless, that such portions of the militia as may be called out, as provided under the 17th head, shall not be entitled to receive clothing, or money in lieu thereof; nor shall any officer of the same be entitled to forage, or money instead, for more than one horse, nor for more than one servant each.

22d. That the officers of all mounted companies, volunteers or militia, when in the service of the United States, shall each be entitled to receive forage, or money in lieu thereof, for two horses when they actually keep private servants, and for one horse when without private servants; and that forty cents per day be allowed for the use and risk of each horse, except horses killed in battle, or dying of wounds received in battle. That each non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, and private, of all mounted companies, shall be entitled to receive forage in kind for one horse, with forty cents a day for the use and risk thereof, except horses killed in battle, or dying of wounds received in battle; and twenty-five cents per day in lieu of forage and subsistence, when the same shall be furnished by himself, or twelve and a half cents per day for either, as the case may be.

23d. That any officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private of militia or volunteers, required to be mounted, who shall, when in the service of the United States, suffer, without any fault or negligence on his part, while in said service, by the loss of a horse killed in battle, or by a horse dying of wounds received in battle, shall, upon due and sufficient proof thereof, be paid for the same; provided, that not more than one hundred and twenty dollars be paid for each horse for which payment may be thus claimed.

24th. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates of the militia, when called into the service of the United States, shall be entitled to one day's pay, subsistence, and other allowance, for every day occupied when transported by water, and for every twenty miles when travelling by land, in going to the place of rendezvous, and returning from the place of discharge; provided that the militia so called into the service of the United States shall be deemed always to have travelled by the most usual or expeditious routes.

25th. That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private of the militia or of volunteers, who shall die in the service of the U. States, or when returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of service, or at any time thereafter, in consequence of wounds received in service, and shall leave a widow, or if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or, if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death or at the time of his being mustered out of service, for and during the term of five years; and in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow before the expiration of five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of said decedent; provided that the Secretary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence, to substantiate the application for such half pay, as the President of the United States may prescribe.

27th. That court-martials, for the trial of officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, or privates of the militia or volunteer corps, shall be composed of militia officers only.

28th. That every officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the United States, in the case provided for calling forth the ACTIVE force, or parts thereof, (in the 17th head,) shall be fined, and forfeit a sum not exceeding three months' pay, nor less than half a month's pay, according to the circumstances of the case, as a court-martial may determine; and that every officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States, in any of the cases cited on the 18th and 19th heads, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, and not less than one month's pay, to be determined and adjudged according to the circumstances of the case by a court martial; and such offender shall, moreover, be liable to be cashiered by the sentence of a

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THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN:

Thursday Morning, April 30.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

APRIL 23, 1840.

We present below all the returns received up to the moment of sending our paper to press.—In view of the importance of the present election and the very great interest felt in its result, we have taken pains to be accurate in our statements, and embraced all the information within our reach, to afford the earliest and most satisfactory opinion upon the subject. We invite attention to the returns. They are highly gratifying, throughout, to the friends of HARRISON and REFORM. A great revolution has taken place in Virginia, in favor of the Whigs, since the election of last year. We have beaten our opponents where they were never beaten before, and where, a few months ago, we dared not hope for success. About fifty counties, nearly one-half of the State, has been heard from; in all of which, with but one single exception, the Whigs show an increase of strength since the previous election. We have lost but two doubtful, thus far, while we have gained ten, or more, and every last one adds to our victory. Of the political complexion of the next Legislature, we think there can be no doubt. It will be Whig by an overwhelming majority. We had a majority of twelve in the last House of Delegates—In the next, we feel confident it will be from twenty-

[illegible]

Princes Anne—John H. Dey, Whig, elected over S. B. Woodhouse, V. B, by 96 majority.—Last year Whig majority 32.

Nansemond—Joshua M. Harrell, Whig, elected over John Boykin, V B, by 92 majority—Whig majority last year 14.

Elizabeth City and Warwick—Samuel Cotton, Whig, elected over Carter Crafford, Whig, and Howard Poole, V B. by the following vote:

	E. City.	Warwick.
Cotton	123	16
Crafford	19	63
Poole	100	2

Mr. Crafford was the late whig delegate, and a fast friend of Gen. Harrison, but refused last winter to vote for Mr. Rives. And for this, the Whigs dropped him. Warwick must be a glorious county, there being but two Van Burenites in it.

Richmond City—Wyndham Robinson, Whig, 418, James Bosher, V B, 51, Thomas Ritchie 1, Whig majority 366.

Henrico County—McIlwe, Whig, 503, Reins V B, 329. Whig majority 174. The Richmond

[illegible]

Prince William—Ratcliffe, V B, elected without opposition.

Brunswick—Two V B candidates elected. No change.

Morgan County—Cromwell Orrick, whig, elected over Myers, the late Van Buren delegate, by a majority of 53 votes. Last year Myers, V B majority 30—Locas' majority over Barton 39. Clear gain in Morgan since last election 87. At the last Presidential election in 1836 the vote of Morgan was: For Van Buren 100, Whig 46.

The Winchester Virginian says forty whigs from Jefferson voted in Morgan! A mistake of only 37!. *We know* that but three from Jefferson voted in Morgan on Thursday last—and we *know*, too, that there were but 33 non-resident voters altogether, 21 of which were whig, and 12 Van Buren. These statements will not be contradicted by any one who has instituted an investigation and made themselves acquainted with the facts in relation to the election. Abstracting all the non-resident voters, and Morgan shows a clear whig majority of 43.

Berkeley—Tillotson Fryatt and Jacob Van Doren, whigs, elected by an average majority of 100 over Joseph Burns, V B, and all other candidates.

Alleghany—Carpenter, V B, re-elected.

Botetourt—Hannah, V B, re-elected over Shanks, whig, by 64 majority. Hannah's majority last year 90 votes. Van Buren received 3 or 600 majority in Botetourt in 1836.

Roanoke—Baldwin, V B, re-elected by 12 or 14 votes over W. M. Peyton, whig. Roanoke always two to one for V B before this election.

The result has been ascertained in the following counties, but the vote has not yet been received:

Southampton—A Van Buren delegate.
Amelia— do. (A whig loss.)
Orange and Green— do.
Madison— do.
Rockbridge— do.
Pittsylvania— do.
Bedford— do.
Pittsylvania—2 do.
Northampton—1 whig delegate.
Tyler— do.
Wood— do.
Westmoreland— do.

SENATORS.

Eight Senators were elected this Spring. We have heard the result in four districts, and the Whigs have elected three and the Van Buren party one—a whig gain of two.

Custis, whig, is elected in the Accomac district in place of Poulson, V B.

Conrad, whig, elected in the Jefferson district in place of H L Opie, V B.

Bondurant, whig, elected in the Buckingham district.

Atkinson, V B, re-elected in the Isle of Wight district.

Whig Gain.		Whig Loss.	
Powhattan	1	Amelia	1
Prince Edward	1	Dinwiddie	1
Hanover	1		—
Marshall	1		2
Hampshire	1		
Frederick	1		
Morgan	1		
Nottoway	1		
Senators	2		
	—		
	10		

The Whigs have also gained a pure Whig in Elizabeth City and Warwick, in place of Mr Crafford, impracticable whig.

Above are 75 counties and 3 towns; which have returned, for House of Delegates:

Whigs		61
Van Buren		31
		—
		30
Add Senators: Whigs	3	
Van Buren	1	
	—	
	2	2
Whig majority thus far		32

The counties to be heard from (about 50) last year returned:

Van Buren members	- -	26
Whig do.	- -	16

THE STANDING ARMY, IN TIME OF PEACE.

The Administration leaders (says the YEOMAN) have had the hardihood to deny the existence of the proposition by the Secretary of War, for converting the whole Militia of the Union into a *Standing Army*; and the Van Buren papers are cautiously withholding the scheme of the Secretary from the scrutiny of the people.

We give the whole plan of the Secretary of War in to-day's paper, in order that the people may read it and judge for themselves. From this Report, these plain facts can be gathered:

That every able-bodied white man, between the ages of 20 and 45, is to be enrolled, and each man is to PROVIDE HIMSELF, *at his own expense*, with arms and accoutrements, which will cost him from $12 to 15 dollars.

That light companies are to be formed, WHO ARE TO CLOTHE AND EQUIP THEMSELVES AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE—

That the active class (one hundred thousand) are to have no officer higher than a major—the superior officers to be taken from the regular army—

That this class are liable to be marched to any part of the military district; the militia of Virginia, for instance, to Delaware, Maryland, or the District of Columbia—

That the annual drafts in the active class are to be supplied by DRAFT, if volunteers cannot be had—

And that any militia man of the active class, who may be too poor to pay the fines assessed upon him, will be subject to **imprisonment UNTIL THE FINES ARE DISCHARGED!**

☞ We invite the attention of every candid man to the whole scheme, as officially promulgated, and as endorsed by the President.

☞ Look at its naked features, fellow-citizens, and say whether even party bigotry could induce you to approve such a measure.

In the President's Annual Message, he thus endorses the scheme:

"The present condition of the defences of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and as connecting itself intimately with this subject, *I cannot recommend too strongly* to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer *for the organization of the Militia of the U. States.*"

We hope every man into whose hands this paper may fall, will examine this dangerous scheme as presented with its most favorable features by the Secretary of War, and then judge [illegible] 1801, when the elder Adams was ejected from power for asking a *standing army*, which might well be denominated a squad in comparison with the legions of men now proposed to be embodied.

Mr. Poinsett virtually proposes to raise and to keep in service a *standing army of two hundred thousand men*, to be composed of the militia, but to be in the actual service of, and to be paid by the General Government! Such a proposition as this, ten years ago, would have roused a battlery throughout the Union. The President, says the Lynchburg Virginian, clutching at the public purse with one hand, demands an augmentation of the military power with the other; and yet, because he *preaches* about Economy and State Rights, the cry of "All's well" is sounded by all the sentinels!

What does Mr. Van Buren want with a standing army of two hundred thousand men? Is it to repel a foreign invader? No, for he tells us that our foreign relations are of the most pacific character. Is it to defend State Rights? Let him get the militia under his control, and he will give to State Rights such protection as vultures give to lambs—covering to devour!

With the Purse-strings placed in the hands of the President by the adoption of the Sub-Treasury scheme—with a bankrupt law in force, by means of which he can at any moment crush every obnoxious State Bank—and with a standing army of 200,000 militia in his pay—we doubt whether either States or individuals would much longer have any rights left worth contending for: If they should, it is certain that they would be held by the precarious tenure of a despot's will.

Mr. Rives, in his late speech in Albemarle, declared, as he did in Winchester, that "a more daring, more dangerous, or more unconstitutional project, never was broached in this country. Mr. R. said he believed it was to be a permanent militia force, segregated from the great body of the people, a Standing Army in fact, in the pay and service of the United States, to be recruited and enlisted in the same manner that regular soldiers are. Whether they are to be detailed for fighting or voting, he could not certainly tell, but thought it highly probable that their services would be required at the polls. The party knew full well that regular soldiers were denied the privilege of voting, whilst militia men were not, [illegible] scheme of raising a standing army in fact under the guise of a Militia force. Mr. R. remarked that there was a most striking and extraordinary coincidence between the recommendation of Mr. Poinsett and that made during the administration of the elder Adams, when the object was to organise an Army. [illegible] Adams' scheme was to raise a standing army.

Mr. R. whilst the report of the Secretary of War was in the hands of the Committee, spoke of the phraseology used by the Secretary of the United States. He called attention to the peculiar phraseology used therein. The Secretary speaks of the militia of the United States, when the militia of the States is the language of the Federal Constitution. The militia belong to the States, said Mr. R. They are the very shield and bage of State sovereignty, and they never can safely sunder their control except in time of war.—They belong exclusively to the States in time of peace, and the Federal Executive has no authority over them, except when they are called into the service of the United States, in the three cases specified in the Constitution. But the President, in the new plan of the Secretary, proposes to strip the States of the authority to train the militia. They are to be taken into the service of the United States when he becomes the commander-in-chief and they are to be subject to his orders and directions. A more dangerous and daring project. M. R. again asserted, had never been proposed. What is to be the effect? Is it not perceived that State sovereignty and State jurisdictions are wholly disregarded? The whole country is to be laid off in military districts—into military divisions—after the order of Oliver Cromwell, and the Virginia militia will be subject to be called off to Maryland, Delaware, or to the District of Columbia, to be under the command of the officers of the regular standing army. It is against this monster of military usurpation, said Mr. R., which every freeman in the land should raise his voice. But, said he, I have not yet exposed all its horrid features.—This force was first to be raised by recruit, now it is to be done by draft. And suppose any should refuse to obey—suppose there should be refractory conscripts—how is it proposed to enforce obedience? The Marshal of the United States is armed with authority to enforce compliance. Fines are imposed, and if they are not promptly paid, the Marshal is clothed with the power to levy upon the goods and chattels of the delinquent, and forthwith expose them to sale. But should he have no goods and chattels, he is to be seized and thrown into jail. This is the system of confiscation and imprisonment recommended by our Democratic, Republican, States-Rights President. Does such a recommendation, asked Mr. R., smack of the spirit of Liberty? Is not Mr. Van Buren treading, in this respect, precisely in the footsteps of the old Black Cockade Federal Administration of the elder Adams?

Mr. Rives examined the assertion, now going the rounds of the Administration press, that Washington, Jefferson and Madison, had recommended such a military monster as this. He flatly denied it, and said that they merely proposed to class the militia into junior and senior divisions, and that drafts should be made first on one class, and then on the other; but they never did maintain that the militia could be carried out of their respective States to be trained under the authority of the President. Such a plan had ever been resisted and reported against by such men as Smith, Macon, Clay, and by all the prominent Republicans of the country."

Intimately connected with this subject is the following

Extract from the Address of the General Assembly to the People of Virginia, dated January 4, 1776.

"A lover of monarchy, who opens the treasures of corruption, by distributing emolument among devoted partizans, may at the same time be approaching his object, and deluding the People with professions of Republicanism. He may confound monarchy and republicanism, by the art of definition. He may varnish over the [illegible] with the pliancy of language, the seduction of expediency, or the prejudices of the times. And he may come at length to avow, that so extensive a territory as that of the United States, can only be governed by the energies of a monarchy; that it cannot be defended except by *standing armies*; and that it cannot be united, except by consolidation.

Measures have already been adopted, which may lead to these consequences. They consist:

In fiscal systems and arrangements, which keep an host of commercial and wealthy individuals, embodied and obedient, to the mandates of the Treasury.

In armies and navies, which will on the one hand, enlist the tendency of man, to pay homage to his fellow-creature who can feed or honor him; and on the other, employ the principle of fear, by punishing imaginary insurrections, under the pretext of preventive justice.

In the extensive establishment of a volunteer militia, rallied together by a political creed, armed, and officered by executive power, so as to deprive the States of their constitutional right to appoint militia officers—and to place the great bulk of the people in a defenceless situation.

In swarms of officers civil and military, who can inculcate political tenets tending to consolidation and monarchy, both by indulgencies and severities; and act as spies over the free exercise of human reason.

In destroying, by the sedition act, the responsibility of public servants and public measures to the people, and thus retrograding towards the exploded doctrine, "that the administrators of the government are the masters and not the servants of the people."

In exercising a power of depriving a portion of the people of that representation in Congress, bestowed by the Constitution.

In the adoration and efforts of some, known to be rooted in enmity to republican government, applauding and supporting measures by every contrivance, calculated to take advantage of the public confidence, which is allowed to be ingenuous, but will be fatally injurious.

In transferring to the Executive, important legislative powers; particularly the power of raising armies, and borrowing money without limitation of interest.

In restraining the freedom of the press, and investing the Executive with legislative, executive, and judicial powers, over a numerous body of men."

The country is just now much gratified by the official publication, that by a vote of 142 in the affirmative to 10 in the negative, the "Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society" has abolished itself.

THE PRESBYTERY of Winchester held its semi-annual meeting in Warrenton, on the 16th inst. The Rev. Wm. Williamson, was chosen Moderator, and the Rev. T. W. Simpson and Cbl. Robert Turner, Clerks. Ten Ministers and seven Elders were present. After the transaction of such business as was brought before them as a Judicatory of the Presbyterian Church, and a very pleasant and harmonious session, Presbytery adjourned on Monday the 20th to meet in the Presbyterian Church at Falling Waters, Berkeley county, on Friday the 2d of October next.

CHARLESTOWN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—The following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Institution on the 18th inst., for one year, viz:—David Howell, Charles G. Stewart, Joseph M. Brown, William S. Lock, Wm. Crow, Samuel Ridenour, Dr. John J. H. Straith, Henry Eby, George W. Sappington, Leonard Sadler, William C. Worthington, Benj. Tomlinson, and H. N. Gallaher.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, Richard Williams was elected Treasurer, and David Howell appointed President.

HARPERS-FERRY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—The following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Institution, on Monday last, to serve one year, viz:—David Gilbert, John L. Row, Adam Rhulman, William Kirby, Meshach Kirby, John H. King, Asaph Wilson, William Richards, and Jesse Bateman.

[illegible] Order of Odd Fellows, held their second Celebration in this town on Saturday last. About ninety brother Lodges, all wearing rich and beautiful emblems of the Order. Capt Reed's company of Artillery turned out on the occasion, and the Shepherdstown Harmonic Band were present, enlivening the scene with their soul-stirring music—the whole making a grand and imposing display. They marched to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where an Oration was delivered and other interesting ceremonies performed, and returned to the Lodge in procession.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.

The House of Representatives has been for several years the theatre of riotous, ungentlemanly and disgraceful scenes. It is impossible for any one, familiar with the manner in which the proceedings of the body were carried on, in by-gone times, not to be painfully struck with the contrast which every day's occurrences present now. This progressive depravation of manners has at length comes to a crisis. There were last session and have been this most shameless, vulgar and low-lived scenes enacted on the floor of the House—language which would have disgraced the pit of a Circus has been bandied between members,—but personal rencontres, fortunately, have until now been avoided. The Hall, however, has at length been converted into an arena for the display of pugilistic prowess. On Tuesday last, a boxing match came off, with great eclat, between Bynum, of N. Carolina, and Rice Garland of Louisana.

The Intelligencer gives the following sketch:

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL, &c.

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of Union, (Mr. Casey, of Illinois, in the chair,) on the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1840.

Mr. Saltonstall, who was entitled to the floor, proceeded to address the committee in reply to remarks made yesterday by his colleague, (Mr. PARMENTER.) In the course of his remarks, and amongst other things, Mr. S. commented on an article which appeared in the "Globe" of last evening, headed "Federal Tricks," and yielded the floor to Mr. WISE to make certain explanations as to the subject-matter of which that article treated. During these explanations, Mr. HOPKINS, of Virginia, was also two or three times on the floor in reply to Mr. WISE.

Mr. Saltonstall, perceiving that the explanations, interrogatories, and answers growing out of this matter were likely to be extended to some considerable length, has risen to claim the floor—

When suddenly on the extreme left of the Chair, and almost in the corner, Messrs. Garland of Louisiana, and Bynum of North Carolina, were perceived to be in close and very violent personal conflict, clinching each other and interchanging blows.

A general rush was made to the spot from all parts of the Hall; amidst which were heard loud and repeated calls for the Speaker. Mr. Banks of Virginia and others succeeded in interposing between and separating Messrs. Garland and Bynum; the committee rose informally and [illegible] resumed the Chair.

All this occurred in much less time than is required for the narration; and in a few moments, something like order having been restored.—

Mr. Wise moved that the two gentlemen (Messrs. Garland and Bynum) be taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Morgan inquired who was entitled to the floor?

The Speaker said he had taken the Chair, without the Committee having risen, for the purpose of bringing the House to order. Hearing no motion made, and the House refusing as it seemed, to take any order, he would again give place to the chairman of the whole.

[The motion of Mr. Wise was distinctly heard by the reporter just at the angle, but probably did not reach the ear of the Speaker, owing to the noise.]

Mr. Dromgoole called upon members to unite in suppressing such disorders.—Mr. Wise asked of the Speaker what was the proper course. The Speaker suggested a committee. Mr. Underwood said that unless steps were taken for producing a change in the manner of conducting the business of the House, they might as well dissolve and go home. The interests of the nation required it: something must be done, and unless a change was effected, the dissolution of the body was inevitable. The nation would not longer tolerate such scenes; the Government could not command the respect of the people. These views were concurred in by other members.

Mr. Briggs (who could scarcely be heard) was understood to say that the proceedings of the House had reached a point new at which a pause must be made. This discourteous language, this personal abuse, this vulgarity of expression, which as the gentlemen from North Carolina, (Mr. Conner) had intimated, could not be surpassed at the corners of the highways, had led to an act of personal violence in the face of the House and of the country. He knew [illegible] the House, on both sid[illegible] [illegible]

National Park Service
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
Microfilm Collection

court martial, and be incapacitated from holding a commission in the militia for a term of four years, at the discretion of the said court; and such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be liable to be imprisoned by the sentence of a court-martial, on failure of the payment of fines adjudged against them, for one calendar month, for every five dollars of such fine.

29th. That all fines assessed as described in the preceding head, shall be certified by the officer ordering the court, or the revising authority of the proceedings of the court martial having approved of the same to the marshal of the district in which the delinquent shall reside, or to one of his deputies, and take a receipt from the said marshal or deputy, as the case may be, for the same; which receipt and duplicate of the certificate furnished, he shall transmit for record to the adjutant general of the militia of the United States that the marshal or his deputy having received the said certificate shall forthwith proceed to levy the said fines, with cost, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the delinquent; which costs and the manner of proceeding with respect to the sale of the goods distrained, shall be agreeable to the laws of the State in which the same shall be, as in other cases of distress; and when any non commissioned officer or private shall be adjudged to suffer imprisonment, there being no goods or chattels to be found whereon to levy the said fines, the marshal of the distric[illegible]

[illegible]

service of the United States, except when called, as provided for in the 17th head, shall be entitled to the like compensation, in case of disability, by wounds or otherwise, incurred in the service, sale, or may be, allowed to officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates, of the Army of the United States.

38th. That the several corps of volunteers which now exist in the several States, and in what manner soever organized, be not disturbed or deprived of their accustomed privileges; but nevertheless be subject to such restrictions as their respective Legislatures may direct, and to all other duties required by this system, in like manner with the other militia.

39th. That the Legislatures of the several States, at the earliest period of time after the adoption of this system, enact such laws as may be necessary to enrol and organize the militia of the respective States, according to the provisions contained herein; provided that, until such enrolment and organization be made, the existing laws governing the militia of each State be considered as still in force.

40th. That the term *militia* of the United States shall be so construed as to embrace within its meaning all troops, of whatever description, not of the regular army of the United States.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, April 8, 9 A. M.

The steamship New York came in yesterday after a passage of forty-six hours from Galveston, Texas. She brings news of rather an important character. From the following you will perceive that the residents of San Antonio have had a serious quarrel with the Cumanche Indians, in which thirty-three of their number were slain. No person of unprejudiced mind can read the statement without feeling his blood chill. The affair cannot be called any thing but an unprovoked murder, and just so many human lives sacrificed, without any provocation.—If the high spirit of the savages do not lead them on to seek and obtain revenge of the darkest hue, then may the Texians think themselves fortunate.

From the Texas Sentinel of March 24.

On the 19th of March, a body of sixty-five Indians arrived at St. Antonio, bringing Miss Lockhart, a little girl, taken by them a year and a half since from the Guadalope, for the purpose of holding a council with the agents of our Government. They said they wished to see if they could get a high price for her; and if so they would bring all the other prisoners, one at a time. Miss Lockhart stated that she had seen all the other prisoners at their camp a few days before she left, Col. W. G. Cooke, acting Secretary of War, ordered the safe return of the prisoners, and Col. Fisher was ordered to march two companies and place them in the immediate vicinity of the council room.

After some parleying in relation to the prisoners one company was ordered to march into the room, and the other to the rear of the building, where the warriors were assembled. The chiefs were then told that they were prisoners, and would not be liberated until they restored their white prisoners. One sprang to the back door and attempted to pass the sentinel, who presented his musket, when the Indian drew his knife and stabbed him. A general rush was then made for the doors. Capt. Howard caught one by the collar, and received a severe stab. He then ordered the sentinel to shoot the Indian, which was instantly done. They all then drew their knives and bows for battle, and the whole twelve chiefs were immediately shot.

In the meantime Capt. Reed's company was attacked by the warriors in the rear of the yard, who fought with desperation. The Indians were driven into the stone houses, from which they kept a galling fire with their bows and rifles. Whenever an arrow struck it was with such force that it penetrated to the feather. A small number succeeded in gaining the opposite side of the river, but Col. Wells pursued them with a party of mounted men, and killed all with the exception of one renegade Mexican.

A single warrior took refuge in a stone house refusing every offer of life sent him through the squaws, and after killing and wounding several of our men, the building was fired at night, and he was shot as he passed the door.

The whole number of warriors, excepting the Mexicans, amounting to thirty-five, were killed, besides two women and three children. Our loss was seven killed, viz: Lieutenant W. M. Dunnington, privates Kammiski and Whitney, Judge Thompson of Houston, Judge Hood of Bexar, Mr. Cayce of Matagorda, and a Mexican.

Wounded: Captain G. T. Howard, 1st Infantry, Capt. Matthew Caldwell 1st do, Lieut. J. A. Thompson, private Kelly, Company 1, Mr. Higginbotham, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Carson; Total of wounded, 8. Howard, Thompson, and Kelly, very severely.

At the request of the prisoners a squaw was liberated and well mounted, to go to the main tribe, and to negotiate an exchange of prisoners—she promised to return in four days with our captive friends; and Cols. Cook and M'Leod will wait until their return.

We regret to state that in the House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. Wise of Va., asked leave to be excused from serving upon the committee on the subject of contracts for stationery for the use of the House, and to the great regret of his friends, added as an argument in support of the request that he had been forbidden by his physicians to enter into the debates of the hall. He said he had a disease of the throat which would compel him to be almost entirely silent during the residue of the session, besides which, he expected to be absent very soon.

The question being put, Mr. Wise was excused.—*Alex. Gazette.*

Benjamin S. Bullfinch, an aged journeyman printer, a native of Philadelphia, known from Maine to Georgia, was drowned near Newark, Ohio, a few days ago.

MAIMING.—In a fight in Philadelphia, between two men, Lewis Daiger and Wm Reger, the former bit off one of the ears of the latter. He ought to be in Congress.

METHODIST COLLEGE.—$76,000 have been received by subscription, towards the erection of the projected Methodist College in Mississippi, which is to be commenced as soon as a site is selected.

[illegible] Secretary of War, on or before the 30th of June and the 31st of December, of each year, a statement of the said receipts and expenditures. The money or moneys thus assessed, collected, and paid over to the adjutant general, forthwith to be deposited by him for safekeeping in the vaults of the Treasury of the United States, and the moneys thus deposited to be passed to the credit of the adjutant general, and not to be drawn from the Treasury except upon warrants of the adjutant general, countersigned by the Secretary of War, and for the purposes which have been specified.

31st. That the adjutant general of the militia of the United States shall be paid the annual salary of three thousand dollars, in full for his services, and without any other allowances whatsoever, excepting such fuel and stationery as may be deemed necessary for an office, under the regulations of the War Department; and that the said office shall be attached to, and considered as one of the bureaus of, the War Department, and be subject to such rules and regulations as shall be in all duties and purposes of its creation, as the Secretary of War may, from time to time, prescribe.

35th. That for the duties of the office of the adjutant general of the militia of the United States, there shall be allowed two clerks, if so many be necessary; and that the same be transferred from the office of the Adjutant General of the Army of the United States, with annual salaries, not to exceed what is now allowed by law, according to the discretion of the Secretary of War.

36th. That the President of the United States be authorized to select such number of places for the establishment of depots, in each militia district of the U. States, as he may deem necessary, for the safe-keeping of munitions and arms, and as the rendezvous of the militia, or portions thereof, that may be called forth.

37th. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates of volunteers or militia, in the

[illegible]

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN:

Thursday Morning, April 30.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

APRIL 23, 1840.

We present below all the returns received up to the moment of sending our paper to press.—In view of the importance of the present election and the very great interest felt in its result, we have taken pains to be accurate in our statements, and embraced all the information within our reach, to afford the earliest and most satisfactory opinion upon the subject. We invite attention to the returns. They are highly gratifying, throughout, to the friends of HARRISON and REFORM. A great revolution has taken place in Virginia, in favor of the Whigs, since the election of last year. We have beaten our opponents where they were never beaten before, and where, a few months ago, we dared not hope for success. About fifty counties, nearly one-half of the State, has been heard from; in all of which, with but one single exception, the Whigs show an increase of strength since the previous election. We have lost but two doubtful, thus far, while we have gained ten, or more, and every last one adds to our victory. Of the political complexion of the next Legislature, we think there can be no doubt. It will be Whig by an overwhelming majority. We had a majority of twelve in the last House of Delegates—In the next, we feel confident it will be from twenty-

[illegible]

FOR STATE SENATE.	Charlestown.	Shepherdstown.	Harpers-Ferry.	Smithfield.	Total.
Robert Y. Conrad, Whig,	147	220	82	49	519
H. L. Opie, V. B.	117	72	91	73	353
FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES,					
Whigs:					
Dr. Geo. B Stephenson,	166	214	84	49	513
Wm. C. Worthington,	169	214	78	48	509
Van Buren:					
Col. Robert Lucas,	118	78	100	77	373
John C. R. Taylor,	118	72	87	77	355

Whole vote of the county 872—Conrad's majority over Opie 166—Stephenson's majority over Lucas 140—Worthington's majority over Taylor 154. Average Whig majority 153.—Average Whig majority in 1839, 57. Average Whig gain since last year 96, as will be seen by a comparison of results:

OFFICIAL VOTE OF 1839:

FOR CONGRESS:	Charlestown.	Shepherdstown.	Harpers-Ferry.	Smithfield.	Total.
Rich'd W. Barton, Whig,	144	148	64	41	397
William Lucas, V. B.	114	79	87	70	350
Whig majority in 1839,					47
FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES:					
Worthington, Whig,	163	150	77	42	432
Kennedy, do.	140	151	69	44	404
Opie, Jr., V B,	198	83	80	74	365
Strider (not a candidate)	13	6	34	12	65

FREDERICK COUNTY.

FOR SENATE:	Winchester	Russell's	Newtown	Middletown	Pughtown	Stricker's	Stoner's
Opie, V B,	212	60	109	36	110	78	53
Conrad, Whig,	387	27	60	41	30	18	30
H. OF DEL.:							
Wood, V. B,	216	60	105	33	116	86	51
Byrd, do.	232	60	108	40	99	69	54
Cather, Whig,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mason, do.	304	26	58	41	14	11	29

Total, Opie 658, Conrad 593, Cather 661, Byrd 661, Wood 667, Mason 543.

Opie's majority 65—Byrd and Cather a tie—Wood's majority over Cather 6. Byrd's majority last year, 100. At the last Presidential election the vote of Frederick county stood: Whig 291, Van Buren 518.

[illegible] Cherrie, who is a whig, has to decide between Byrd and Cather. He will give the casting vote in favor of Cather, and thus secure the whigs a gain of one in Old Frederick.)

CLARKE COUNTY.

	Berryville.	Millwood.	Total.
Opie (for Senate)	118	42	160
Conrad, Whig,	84	67	151
FOR H. OF DEL.			
Burwell, V. B,	126	43	169
Gardner, Whig,	84	65	149

Opie's majority 9, Burwell's do. 20. Vote of Clarke at last Presidential election: Van Buren 138, Whig 102. Last year Van Buren majority 44. Clarke and Warren together send one Delegate.

VOTE OF SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

	H. L. OPIE.	R. Y. CONRAD.
Jefferson County	353	519
Frederick county	658	593
Clarke county	160	151
	1171	1263
Mr. Conrad's (Whig) majority		92

A Whig gain. Maj. Opie has been in the Senate for many years, and was generally elected by large majorities.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY—2 Del.

The Romney Intelligencer of Friday last says: "It will be seen by the returns below, which are official, that Messrs. Vance and Odell, Whigs, are elected, making a Whig gain of one.—The former by a majority of 67 and the latter 31.

	Romney	Beath's	Cunliffe's	Hammond's	Stump's	Springfield	Thompson's	Baker's
Vance	194	72	116	61	40	59	8	50
Odell	159	82	116	53	41	58	8	50
Allen	129	155	28	25	38	81	60	13
Nixon	142	165	26	16	43	71	60	13

Total, Vance 602, Odell 567, Allen 509, Nixon 536. Majority in Hampshire for Van Buren at the last Presidential election.

Fairfax County—Sangster, V. B. elected in the House of Delegates by a majority of 9 votes. Last year V B majority 30.

Loudoun County.—We have not received the full returns, but learn that Harrison, Beard, and Ramey, Whigs, are re-elected to the House of Delegates. Whig majority in Loudoun not less than 800. The vote given when received.

Town of Petersburg—Judge May, Whig, re-elected without opposition.

Norfolk Borough.—The Norfolk Herald of Friday last, says—"In Norfolk Borough our opponents brought out a most popular and estimable gentleman, and made hets upon a reduction of the Whig majority below that of last year.—Last year, Whig maj. 135. Votes polled 720.

Robert E. Taylor, Whig,	435
Wm. W Lamb, V B,	223

Whig majority 201—do. gain 67.

Norfolk County—Last year, Whig majority 36. Votes polled 984. Langhorne and Etheredge, Whigs, elected over Smith and Fisk, V B, by an average majority of 100. Whig gain 134.

Princess Anne—John H. Dey, Whig, elected over S. B. Woodhouse, V. B, by 96 majority.—Last year Whig majority 32.

Nansemond—Joshua M. Harrell, Whig, elected over John Boykin, V B, by 92 majority—Whig majority last year 14.

Elizabeth City and Warwick—Samuel Cotton, Whig, elected over Carter Crafford, Whig, and Howard Poole, V B. by the following vote:

	E. City.	Warwick.
Cotton	123	16
Crafford	19	63
Poole	100	2

Mr. Crafford was the late whig delegate, and a fast friend of Gen. Harrison, but refused last winter to vote for Mr. Rives. And for this, the Whigs dropped him. Warwick must be a glorious county, there being but two Van Burenites in it.

Richmond City—Wyndham Robinson, Whig, 418, James Bosher, V B, 51, Thomas Ritchie 1, Whig majority 366.

Henrico County—McIlwe, Whig, 503, Reins V B, 329. Whig majority 174. The Richmond

[illegible]

Prince William—Ratcliffe, V B, elected without opposition.

Brunswick—Two V B candidates elected. No change.

Morgan County—Cromwell Orrick, whig, elected over Myers, the late Van Buren delegate, by a majority of 53 votes. Last year Myers, V B majority 30—Locas' majority over Barton 39. Clear gain in Morgan since last election 87. At the last Presidential election in 1836 the vote of Morgan was: For Van Buren 100, Whig 46.

The Winchester Virginian says forty whigs from Jefferson voted in Morgan! A mistake of only 37!. *We know* that but three from Jefferson voted in Morgan on Thursday last—and we *know*, too, that there were but 33 non-resident voters altogether, 21 of which were whig, and 12 Van Buren. These statements will not be contradicted by any one who has instituted an investigation and made themselves acquainted with the facts in relation to the election. Abstracting all the non-resident voters, and Morgan shows a clear whig majority of 43.

Berkeley—Tillotson Fryatt and Jacob Van Doren, whigs, elected by an average majority of 100 over Joseph Burns, V B, and all other candidates.

Alleghany—Carpenter, V B, re-elected.

Botetourt—Hannah, V B, re-elected over Shanks, whig, by 64 majority. Hannah's majority last year 90 votes. Van Buren received 3 or 600 majority in Botetourt in 1836.

Roanoke—Baldwin, V B, re-elected by 12 or 14 votes over W. M. Peyton, whig. Roanoke always two to one for V B before this election.

The result has been ascertained in the following counties, but the vote has not yet been received:

Southampton—A Van Buren delegate.
Amelia— do. (A whig loss.)
Orange and Green— do.
Madison— do.
Rockbridge— do.
Pittsylvania— do.
Bedford— do.
Pittsylvania—2 do.
Northampton—1 whig delegate.
Tyler— do.
Wood— do.
Westmoreland— do.

SENATORS.

Eight Senators were elected this Spring. We have heard the result in four districts, and the Whigs have elected three and the Van Buren party one—a whig gain of two.

Custis, whig, is elected in the Accomac district in place of Poulson, V B.

Conrad, whig, elected in the Jefferson district in place of H L Opie, V B.

Bondurant, whig, elected in the Buckingham district.

Atkinson, V B, re-elected in the Isle of Wight district.

Whig Gain.		Whig Loss.	
Powhattan	1	Amelia	1
Prince Edward	1	Dinwiddie	1
Hanover	1		—
Marshall	1		2
Hampshire	1		
Frederick	1		
Morgan	1		
Nottoway	1		
Senators	2		
	—		
	10		

The Whigs have also gained a pure Whig in Elizabeth City and Warwick, in place of Mr Crafford, impracticable whig.

Above are 75 counties and 3 towns; which have returned, for House of Delegates:

Whigs		61
Van Buren		31
		—
		30
Add Senators: Whigs	3	
Van Buren	1	
	—	
	2	2
Whig majority thus far		32

The counties to be heard from (about 50) last year returned:

Van Buren members	- -	26
Whig do.	- -	16

TERY of Winchester held its
g in Warrenton, on the 16th
m. Williamson, was chosen
e Rev. T. W. Simpson and
r, Clerks. Ten Ministers and
present. After the transac-
ess as was brought before
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nt and harmonious session,
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ty, on Friday the 2d of Octo-

WN SAVINGS INSTITU-
wing gentlemen were elected
stitution on the 16th inst., for
avid Howell, Charles G. Ste-
rown, William S. Lock, Wm.
enour, Dr. John J. H. Straith,
ge W. Sappington, Leonard
C. Worthington, Benj. Tom-
Gallaher.
the Board of Directors, Rich-
elected Treasurer, and David
President.

SAVINGS INSTITU-
wing gentlemen were elected
stitution, on Monday last, to
:—David Gilbert, John L.
an, William Kirby, Meshach
ing, Asaph Wilson, William
Bateman.

No. 11, of the Independent
ers, held their second Celebra-
anniversary, whose anniv-
ing, we learn from notices
wearing rich and beautiful
der. Capt Reed's company
out on the occasion, and the
rmonic Band were present,
with their soul-stirring mu-
king a grand and imposing
rched to the Methodist Epis-
re an Oration was delivered
g ceremonies performed, and
e in procession.

FUL OUTRAGE.
of Representatives has
years the theatre of riot-
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Garland of Louisana.
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to Mr. WISE to make
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two or three times on
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perceiving that the ex-
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matter were likely to
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was made to the spot
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and repeated calls for
Banks of Virginia and
interposing between
Garland and By-
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and Bynum) be ta-
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ly the state of degradation which it had attained, and that they were desirous to arrest the evil. But they had paused too long. He called on the members of the House of all parties now to unite mind to mind, and shoulder to shoulder, to raise the prostrate dignity of the House from the depths to which it had fallen—to that proud position which it once held. It could be done—it must be done—or, as the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Underwood) had observed, they must cease to be a House of Representatives. Decorum, order of debate, personal civility, (at least) must attend their proceedings, or they could not much longer exist as a House. Of the affair itself he knew nothing, and would know nothing until it should have been fairly investigated;—when he would do his duty, let the consequences fall where they might.

Mr. Conner concurred, he said, in the propriety of the investigation; and whoever might be in fault, let him be held up to the country. He said a melancholy change had taken place within a few years in the character and feelings of this House. It had been obvious, for some time past, to all the members of the House, as well as to visitors and strangers in this city, that something was requisite to be done to sustain the order and dignity of this body. Those who had been members of it formerly, well remembered what the character was in times gone by, and at least half of the gentlemen who were here now had been members, and a change had taken place in the course of a few years. He believed he might appeal to the Speaker, who had within no distant time, witnessed scenes not precisely such as had taken place to-day, but of a character approaching to it. These cases had been crushed—the pride of the House had been appealed to—gentlemen had interposed for its credit—and, as he had said, the cases had been crushed.—But now it had come to this (and he meant nothing personal to any one) that the most disrespectful language was used, not only in under currents, but in the House: indeed, he might safely venture to say that he had heard as much of vulgarity and abuse as he had ever heard upon court green or at the tails of a mass in the district he represented. Order, morality, peace—all require that some steps should be taken; and if there were a majority of the friends of order in this House, let them now unite with him in putting down this fell spirit, calculated as it was—and he spoke it with shame—to ruin the character of this House, and to bring the country into disrespect and obloquy.

The resolution for a committee, offered by Mr. Underwood, was adopted, and Messrs. Underwood, of Ky., Butler, of Ky. Briggs, of Mass., Clifford, of Me., and Cooper, of Ga., were appointed the Committee.

We concur fully in all that Messrs. Underwood, Connor and Briggs said.—SOMETHING MUST BE DONE. We will not say the dignity of the House must be vindicated—it has long had no dignity.—The insult to the people, the outrage to the institutions of the country, must be atoned for. The popular voice will demand it. We hope the expulsion of both the offenders will be the least that the committee will recommend. With less we do not believe the people will be satisfied.

From the Romney Intelligencer.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

After the court adjourned on Friday the 10th inst., Mr. Hunter addressed the people of this county in a very lucid and eloquent speech in defence of the principles and measures of the Whigs—the Constitutional principles and measures which they have contended for in opposition to the misrule of the dominant party for the last ten years. The audience was a mixed multitude, made up of both parties indiscriminately. After the first rush into the court room, the most perfect order prevailed.

Mr. Bedinger followed Mr. Hunter;—but unfortunately for this youthful though talented gentleman, he had to row against the spring tide of Harrison and Reform, which is now setting in from the west; and although he used the oar with great dexterity, he was forced to fall back upon declamatory ground, and this position he very forcibly occupied, and as far as declamation would go, succeeded well.

Mr. Williams was then called for.—He appeared and rivetted the attention of the people while he defended his principles as a *state rights man*. He showed plainly, eloquently and dispassionately, the wide departure of the Administration from the ground occupied by the Democratic party, in the days of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. He then, in a style well suited to the capacities of all, showed the destructive tendency of the measures of Mr. Van Buren upon the best interests of our country, and if not counteracted by the people themselves, must finally end in the destruction of our State institutions and State power.

Col. Mason was next called up. He in a very masterly style indeed, defended the administration against the plain developments of the political destructiveness of its measures which had been charged upon it by Mr. Hunter and Mr. Williams; but there was wanting in his defence *one element*, which is always necessary in an argument where conviction is intended to be forced. For the want of this element his defence failed. As heretofore he denounced the sub-Treasury scheme as a measure, which if carried into effect, must be destructive, must blast the best interests of the people; and yet he declared he would support the man who untiringly endeavors to force it upon the country. He highly complimented Gen. Harrison as a commander and as a brave man but thought him not qualified as a civilian. He also spoke of Mr. Clay in high terms. He said he was a great man; and it was very evident his decided opposition to Gen. Harrison had more relation to Mr. Clay than to Harrison himself. Col. Mason however, exhibited a high-mindedness throughout his whole speech, which was highly gratifying to the intelligent of both parties. He made several hits at Mr. Williams, and also, at Mr. Hunter, but it was seen by all, that Hunter and Williams had the vantage ground, and after short replies from each, the treat indeed, for it was really a treat to the people of Hampshire county, ended.

"Now by St. Paul the work goes bravely on."

But as the Enquirer may misapprehend us, *it is all in favor of* HARRISON.

THE YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL CONVENTION, which is to assemble at Baltimore on the 4th of May,—next Monday—bids fair to be, in numbers and composition, the most imposing assembly ever seen in this country.

From the number of delegates chosen in the different States, it is computed that some *fifteen thousand* young men will be in attendance; and the preparations making in Baltimore are upon a scale commensurate with the great occasion.

It will be an era in the life of any one who shall be present at this Convention.

N. Y. American.

A letter from Washington, published in the Boston Morning Post, says of the proposed Van Buren Convention at Baltimore: "The *conclusion is, that no Convention, which can be called National, will be held*, and that so small a portion of the States will send delegates, if at all, as to render it desirable to dispense with the attempt to organize a Convention." So far as the views of the democratic members of Congress are concerned, I feel fully warranted in saying that they are nearly unanimous against holding a Convention."

From the Boston Gazette.

Liberation of a Murderer.—The liberation of Dr. Holmes, the Canadian murderer, by the civil authorities of Vermont is an outrage upon decency, and alike *disgraceful to that State and the nation*. Holmes, by his own confession, is one of the most atrocious murderers that ever went unhung. So near as we can remember, the facts were substantially as follows: Holmes was a physician in Canada, and after seducing the wife of his *neighbor, a respectable citizen of Canada*, he persuaded her to leave the house of her husband. He accompanied her from her home to a distant town in Canada, and afterwards went back and persuaded her husband to accompany him in a sleigh in pursuit of his wife.

On the road, in a secluded spot, and in the night, he stabbed the husband to the heart and buried him in the snow, where he was soon after found dead in his bloody clothes. The sleigh and harness were discovered bloody, which led to the suspicion of Holmes. Finding that he was detected, he fled to Vermont, and in Burlington he boasted that he had killed the husband in a duel, and claimed the interest of the "sympathizers" in favor of the poor Canadian patriots, who were at that time numerous in Vermont.

Soon afterwards, however, the body of the husband was discovered, an indictment for murder found against Holmes, and a demand for him was made by the Governor of Canada on the Governor of Vermont. The Governor decided to deliver him up to the Canadian authorities. On this a writ of habeas corpus was issued for his liberation. At this stage of the proceedings, the Governor of Vermont referred the whole matter to the President of the United States. The President referred it back again to the Governor of Vermont, declaring that the Governor had full power to act in the premises. It was then reasonably supposed that this diabolical murderer would be delivered up to be tried by the Canadian authorities.

But the Supreme Court have again interposed their habeas corpus, and the seducer and cold-blooded assassin has been liberated, for the purpose of enabling him to cheat the gallows of a worthy victim, and to enable him to perpetrate some new act of atrocity in this country. We undertake to say, that such an outrageous decision would not have been made by any other Government, whether civilized or savage, on the face of the Globe.

THE MARKETS.

From the Baltimore American, Tuesday, April 28.

FLOUR.—Sales of Howard street flour were made from stores on Saturday at $4,75, and early this morning several small transactions took place at the same price. Holders have since advanced their rates, and are now asking $4,87½ generally, but no sales of consequence have been made. There has been considerable inquiry for the article to-day, and $4,75 has been freely offered and refused. Some holders manifest a willingness to sell at $4,81, but buyers declining to meet them at this rate, no transactions have taken place. We quote the receipt price at 4,62½.

WHEAT.—About 8000 bushels of Pennsylvania Wheat have reached this market by the Tide Water Canal, all of which was readily sold at 100 a 101 cents for red, and at about 103 cents for white.

CORN has improved a little—Sales of good Maryland white were made to-day at 46 cents, and sales of Virginia at the same price. We quote good Md yellow at 48 cents.

OATS—25 a 26 cents for Md.

WHISKEY—Hhds remain at 21½ cents, and bbls at 23½ cents. The wagon price of bbls 20 cents.

A CARD.

Wildey Lodge No. 11 of Independent Order of Odd Fellows tender their acknowledgments to the Shepherdstown Harmonic Band—and to Capt. Reed and the members of the Charlestown Artillery, for the polite and very efficient assistance rendered them on the occasion of their late celebration—And also their thanks to the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the use of their house of worship on that occasion.

April 30.

MARRIED,

In Boonville, Missouri, on Thursday the 2d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Mr. James H. Rowzie, formerly of Berkeley county, Virginia, to Miss MARGARET J. WYAN, daughter of Mr. Jacob Wyan of Boonville.

On Tuesday the 21st instant, by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, Mr. LORENZO ERCHSON, of Montgomery county, Md., to Miss ELIZABETH ANN SHARRON, only daughter of Mr. Charles Shenton of this county.

On the 23d instant, in Mt. Hill, the residence of R. Harrison, Esq., of Goochland, by the Rev. R. H. Wilmer, GEORGE E. TABB, Esq., of Gloucester, to MARY, daughter of William F. Randolph of Clarke county, Virginia.

DIED,

In Hydesburg, Missouri, on the 15th of January last, in the 25th year of his age, Doctor THORNTON F. OFFUTT, formerly of this county.

On Wednesday the 8th instant, PHILLIPPI F., daughter of Mr. F. W. Stephenson, of Harpers-Ferry, aged 5 years and 8 months.

Near Shepherdstown, on Monday the 20th instant, in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. MARY DOUGLASS, wife of the Rev. Robert Douglass, and eldest daughter of John Robertson, Esq. of Hagerstown, Md.

On Tuesday morning the 23d instant, in the 25th year of her age, Mrs. MARIA E. REDMAN, wife of Mr. John R. A. Redman of Smithfield, in this county, and daughter of the late Philip Nelson, of Hanover county, Virginia.

At Auburn, New York, on the 9th instant, the Rev. WILLIAM GRACE, Roman Catholic Pastor of that place, and formerly Assistant Pastor of the Catholic Church in Alexandria.

The subject of this notice, prior to his removal to the place where his death occurred, filled, for nearly a quarter of a century, the principal professorship of Latin and Greek Literature, in Georgetown College; and, by his extensive and varied erudition, his exemplary and spotless life, and the many noble and generous virtues which, so pre-eminently fitted him for the sacred and arduous duties of a Minister of the Gospel, and an instructor of youth, has left a name which must ever rank him amongst the most distinguished individuals who have contributed to raise that Institution to its present high and flourishing condition.—[*Alexandria Gaz.*

On Saturday the 18th instant, LAWRENCE WEISMANN, editor of the Harrisonburg, Va. Register, aged 66 years.

At Pisgastle, Va. a few days ago, Mrs ROBINSON, wife of E. W. Robinson late editor of the Winchester Virginian

Spring and Summer FASHIONS.

THE subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he continues at his established stand, where he would be pleased to accommodate all who have or may favour him with their custom, and pledges himself that all work entrusted to his care shall be done with elegance and with as much despatch as possible. He would observe that his work has been weighed in the scale with work done in the principal cities of the United States, and has not been found wanting.

He has received from Philadelphia, his REPORT OF THE SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS, and invites *all* to call and view them.

☞ Thankful for past favours, he solicits a continuance.

FRANCIS S. BOGUS, *Tailor*,
No. 1, Market Space.
Charlestown, April 30, 1840—3t.

NEW
BOOT & SHOE FACTORY,
In Charlestown, Virg'a.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the BOOT & SHOE MAKING in the Shop on Main street, one door east of David Humphreys's Store, and nearly opposite the Spring Water Concern, where he will be in readiness to execute any and every description of work in his line. He assures all those who may think proper to patronize him, that he will neither spare pains nor exertions to make his work equal, in point of beauty or durability, to any other executed in Virginia. He solicits a share of the public's patronage.

P. J. F. BOYLE.
Charlestown, April 30, 1840—tf.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

I HAVE just received and am now opening, at my Store house, in Kabletown, the largest, cheapest, and altogether the best selected assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, which it has ever been my lot to offer to the citizens of that village. They have been selected with great care in the Eastern cities, and comprise *any and every article usually kept in retail stores*. I will offer them to the public at such prices as cannot fail to convince that I am determined to sell as CHEAP as the cheapest, either for cash, or to punctual customers on time. Call and examine, and satisfy yourselves as to the truths hereof. ESROM SLIFER.
Kabletown, April 30, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

MY Spring supply of GOODS is now open, and ready for the inspection of my customers and the public generally. The Stock is large and of the best quality. It is useless to enumerate the articles, as every thing usually kept in a Retail Store may be found. They will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to please. Call and see. GILES C. HAMILL.
Near Walper's, Cross-Roads,
April 30, 1840.—3t

TO THE PUBLIC.

GROCERIES.

WE pledge ourselves to sell any and every article in the Grocery line, that we keep, at about ten per cent. less (for cash) than any little grocery concern in this town, or forfeit the article enquired for.

We do not however intend selling our Groceries exclusively for cash, and therefore say to our customers that they can be furnished them as heretofore.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
Charlestown, April 30, 1840.

Sugar for a Fip.

SUPERIOR New Orleans Sugar for 6¼ cents;
Best Green Coffee 12½ cents;
Best New Orleans Molasses 33½ cents;
Cash prices—and all other Groceries proportionably cheap.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
April 30, 1840.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the late residence of John Dalgarn, dec'd, on the Turnpike road from Smithfield to Shepherdstown, and two and a half miles from the former place, *on Wednesday the 20th of May next*,

The following Personal Property, to wit:

8 head of work Horses and Colts,
15 or 20 head of Cattle, among which are some fine Milch Cows, and some Durhams;
30 or 40 Hogs, among which are some good brood Sows;
1 six-horse (spike) Threshing Machine, which is nearly new;
2 Wagons, 1 Cart, 1 pair Wood Ladders,
Some Gearing, 2 Wheat Fans,
1 set of Blacksmith's Tools,
Ploughs, Harrows, and Farming Implements of various kinds;
A great variety of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE,
consisting in part of 1 Bureau, 1 Sideboard, 1 Eight-day Clock, &c., &c., together with many other valuable articles which it is deemed unnecessary here to enumerate.

☞ TERMS OF SALE—Nine months credit will be given on all sums above five dollars, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security—of and under that sum, the cash will be required. No Property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

Sale to take place at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN W. DALGARN, *Adm'r of John Dalgarn, deceased.*
April 30, 1840.

PUBLIC SALE.

UNDER authority of a Decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson Co., rendered on the 20th November last, the undersigned Commissioners therein named, shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, before the hotel of Daniel Entler in Shepherdstown, *on Saturday, 16th of May next*,

A LOT OF GROUND.

With a Brew-house and other Buildings thereon erected,

situate on New street, and generally known by the name of Shutt's brewery. The said property was owned by Philip Shutt, Sr.; dec'd, and is now in the possession of Philip Shutt, Jr., and used as a brewery.

☞ *The terms of sale*—Are one-fourth cash; the balance in six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale.—The purchaser to execute bonds, with approved security, for the deferred payments; and the title shall be retained as a further security.

E. I. LEE, Jr.,
SAMUEL D. BAKER,
Commissioners.
April 30, 1840.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, as Administrator of Mrs. Nancy B. Willis, will offer at public auction, on the 26th day of May next, at his residence, all of her

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE,

Also, 1 first-rate Milch Cow.

TERMS—For all sums of five dollars and under, cash; all over five dollars, a credit of nine months will be given, and bond and approved security required. WM. B. WILLIS.
April 30, 1840.

WANTED.

BUTTER, Eggs, Lard, Oats, Corn, Rags, Wool, and country produce in general, for which the highest price will be given in goods, by MILLER & BROTHER
April 30, 1840.

Rod of Mortar Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Shepherdstown, about, 1st of December last, an indented apprentice to the plastering business, by the name of WILLIAM BENTZ, about 18 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high.—I will give the above reward for said apprentice, but no thanks for his recovery.

All persons are forewarned from harboring him, or they will be dealt with according to law.

WM. FAWCETT.
Shepherdstown, April 30, 1840—3t.

A Female Servant Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE OR BUY A FEMALE SERVANT, who is worthy of a good recommendation for honesty, industry, and capability.—For such an one, I will pay liberal wages, if hired, or a liberal price in cash, if purchased.—I want her to live in my own family.

JAMES M. BROWN.
Near Charlestown, Jefferson co., Va.,
April 30, 1840.

ELECTION NOTICE.

AN ELECTION will be held at the Court-house of Jefferson county, on Monday, the 4th day of May next, for the election of Mayor, Recorder, and seven Trustees, for the town of Charlestown, to serve for two years.

SEBASTIAN KATY, early
April 30, 1840. *of Jefferson County.*

FOR SHOE MAKERS.

WE have just received the following articles, viz: best quality Goat Skin Morocco, coloured Sheepskins, for lining; Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awls, Hafts, Webbing, Peg Knives, Bristles, very superior; Kit Files, Rasps, Hammers, Hand Punchers, Varnish, Galoon Binding, &c., &c., which we will offer very low.

April 30. MILLER & BROTHER.

SILKS.

BLACK and blue black Italian Lustering;
Plain and figured blue black Pruderas;
Fancy coloured do do.
Plain, figured, and coloured Silk, for dresses and bonnets, handsome style, just received and for sale by WM. S. LOCK.
April 30, 1840.

VEILS.

CHANTILLA VEILS, a splendid article;
Fillet Veils, black and white, a new article, and very pretty;
Green and white Gauze, and other kind of Veils, just received and for sale by
April 30, 1840. WM. S. LOCK.

MOUSLAINE DE LAINES.

BLACK Mouslaine de Laine, second mourning do., very handsome; plain do., fine quality; and a great variety of fancy colours, for sale by WM. S. LOCK.
April 30, 1840.

HOSIERY, &c.

A FINE stock of Silk and Cotton Hosiery, a good assortment of Silk, Satin, Fillet and other Scarfs,
Linen-cambric Handkerchiefs, and a variety of Fancy Handkerchiefs;
Silk, Pic Nic, Fillet, Kid, and other Gloves, for sale by WM. S. LOCK.
April 30, 1840.

NANKEEN.

40 PIECES American Nankeen, just received and for sale by
April 30, 1840. WM. S. LOCK.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

I HAVE just received a very large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which I am offering unusually cheap.
April 30, 1840. WM. S. LOCK.

SPRING GOODS.

JOHN B. PACKETT

HAS just returned from the East and is now opening a large and well selected stock of SPRING GOODS, embracing every article usually kept in retail stores. He invites his customers and the public to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell bargains.

Charlestown, April 30, 1840.

BONNETS & RIBANDS.

FLORENCE Braid, a new article;
Hoods, and other low-price Bonnets;
Ribands of all kinds, rich and beautiful.
J B PACKETT.
April 30, 1840.

WOODEN WARE.

TUBS, Painted Buckets,
Horses do. of all descriptions, in store and for sale by *J B PACKETT.*
April 30, 1840.

TEAS.

JUST received and for sale a fresh supply of genuine Teas. *J B PACKETT.*
April 30, 1840.

IRISH LINEN.

FROM 25 to 150 cents, a splendid article—all linen. J B PACKETT.
April 30, 1840.

FANCY GOODS.

SUPERIOR rich figured Silks,
Sup'r rich style Muslins,
Fancy Handkerchiefs, Scarfs,
Ladies sup'r Kid Gloves,
Lawns, Edging of all kinds and qualities,
Just received and for sale, by
April 30, 1840. *J B PACKETT.*

BACON.

5000 WEIGHT of BACON, hog round, *received, and Corn and Rye for sale, at market price.* J B PACKETT.
April 30, 1840.

CHINA,

A FEW sets, of new style,
Queensware, of all kinds,
Stone do do.
April 30. J B PACKETT.

NANKEEN.

20 PIECES, the genuine article, for sale by *J B PACKETT.*
April 30, 1840.

NAILS.

A LARGE supply of Nails, of all sizes, for sale low, either by keg or less quantity.
April 30. MILLER & BROTHER

SUPERIOR TOBACCO.

A LARGE supply of very superior Chewing Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, for sale low, by
April 30. MILLER & BROTHER

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

WE have on hand a large supply of superior and common *WINES and LIQUORS*, comprising almost every variety in demand, which we will sell at a small advance by the cask or otherwise. Tavern keepers and others, who buy by the quantity, will do well to call.
April 30. MILLER & BROTHER.

GROCERIES.

WE still continue to keep on hand at our Grocery, a large and general assortment of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, &c., which we will be happy to sell to our customers and others, either for credit or cash, as usual.
J. J. & E. P. MILLER.
April 30, 1840.

BACON.

500 POUNDS BACON, hog round, received and for sale low, by
T. C. SIGAFOOSE & Co.
April 30, 1840.

STRAP IRON,

FOR SALE, by T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.
April 30, 1840.

SUMMER HATS.

JUST received one Case of double rim'd Leghorn HATS, well trimmed and lined.
E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.
April 30, 1840.

WOODEN WARE.

A LARGE supply of Wooden Ware, for sale low, by *MILLER & BROTHER.*
April 23, 1840.

MACHINE CARDS.

THE subscriber is still engaged manufacturing MACHINE CARDS, of superior quality; he has during the last year had all his machinery repaired and put in complete order; and has also a new plan of getting out the leather, by which the stretch is all taken out. I can warrant them equal to any in this or any other market. Persons in want of Card Clothing would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Also on hand a general assortment of manufacturers' articles.

JOHN H. HARKELL,
No. 109, West Pratt street,
Baltimore, Md.
April 23, 1840.

CHRISTOPHER THOMAS,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Halltown, Jefferson County, Virginia,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the public that he has commenced the above business at the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Emanuel Thomas, in Halltown, where he will be happy to receive any orders in his line. He pledges himself that all work entrusted to him shall be executed in the best manner, most fashionable style, and at moderate prices. He solicits a trial, believing that he will be able to render general satisfaction.

☞ The latest REPORT of the FASHIONS will be received regularly every Quarter.
April 23, 1840—3t.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having disposed of his entire Stock of Goods, respectfully requests all those who are indebted to him by note or open account to come forward and settle the same, as circumstances will not admit of their long standing. JOHN H. SHEPHERD.
Charlestown, April 23, 1840.

CAUTION.

PERSONS of every description are hereby cautioned against pulling down the fence, or trespassing in any manner whatever, upon the Woods belonging to the Harewood farm, situated upon the Battletown road. As considerable injury has resulted from persons tearing down the fence, to avoid the Turnpike Gate, and depredations of like character, this is to inform all offenders in future, that the law will be put in force against them to its utmost extent.

JOHN HAWKINS.
April 23, 1840.

NEW STORE.

I HAVE just time this week to say to my friends and customers, that they can find me in the Store House lately occupied by J. J. & E. Miller, cross-corner from the Bank, where I have received and am now opening, the

Largest, Cheapest, and most Splendid Assortment of GOODS,

I have ever had to offer to the public. They have been selected with great care in Baltimore and Philadelphia, and I will sell them for cash, and to punctual dealers on credit, at very reduced prices. My customers and the public generally are requested to examine my Stock.

WM. S. LOCK.
Charlestown, April 23, 1840.

NEW STORE.
CHEAP GROCERIES!

THE subscribers have fitted up the House opposite the Bank in Charlestown, for the purpose of opening a large assortment of

Groceries, Liquors, Wines, &c.

Their object will be to furnish Goods, either by wholesale or retail, as *LOW* as they can be bought in Baltimore or Winchester; and to do this, they have laid in their present Stock *exclusively for Cash, at auction prices* or in *first hands*, and of course, as their profits will be *very small*, must expect the CASH, or such Country Produce as will suit them.

They will, also, always keep on hand,

Family Flour, Corn Meal, Oats, Corn, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, &c.,

and such articles as are in general use in families. They pledge themselves to offer their Goods from 10 to 20 per cent. CHEAPER for cash than they can be bought on time.

They would respectfully invite a call from those who wish to buy.

MILLER & BROTHER.
Charlestown, April 23, 1840.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

I HAVE just opened a large supply of SPRING GOODS, selected with great care, and bought principally for *Cash*. I can afford to sell at SMALL profits for cash, or to punctual customers. I do not intend, however, to sell my Goods without some profit, but I do intend not to be *undersold* by any person who expects to make a living by selling Goods. My friends and customers, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give me a call, and I will endeavour to turn it to our mutual interest.

WILLIAM F. LOCK.
Charlestown, April 23, 1840.

SALE OF LAND.

AS TRUSTEE for Mrs. PHILIP P. COOKE, and by authority vested in me for the purpose, I will sell at public sale, *on Saturday the 9th day of May next*, at the house of Dr. Little, in Millwood,

TWO DESIRABLE TRACTS OF LAND

lying in the county of Clarke, in Virginia, to wit:

One, a Tract of 55 Acres of first-rate LAND,

well watered, situated about half a mile from Millwood, adjoining the lands of GEORGE W. BURWELL and the lands of Mr. John Johnson.

THE OTHER,

A TRACT of 245 ACRES,

lying about 1½ miles from Millwood, adjoining the Vineyard farm of Mr. Nathaniel Burwell, Sr., and the land of Mr. David H. McGuire; this land is in good condition, with a sufficiency of wood and water.

For the tract of 55 acres, the terms are—One-half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, the residue in 12 months, with interest from the day of sale, and secured by a Deed of Trust on the premises—possession to be given immediately. For the 245 acre tract, the terms will be more easy—and made known on the day of sale.

☞ Sale will take place about noon of the above named day.

ANDREW KENNEDY, *Trustee.*
April 23, 1840—ts.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THOSE VALUABLE MERCHANT MILLS belonging to Col. James Hite, situated on the Shenandoah river, in Jefferson county, Va., about 4 miles from Charlestown, the county seat, and about 6 miles from Harpers-Ferry,—at which latter place there is a depot for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road. The Winchester and Potomac Rail-road passes within two miles of these Mills, *giving a depot at the nearest point on the river.*

There are six run of burrs, and an abundant supply of water power, having the command of the river by a dam of very simple construction. The Mills are of easy access and capable of grinding 80,000 bushels of wheat a year, of which grain the rich valley of the Shenandoah is generally able to furnish an abundant supply. A man with a moderate capital might be able to do an extensive business. Taking into consideration the local situation and the facilities of transportation to market, no property offers greater inducements to capitalists to invest their money profitably. I deem it unnecessary to say any thing more concerning this valuable property, as persons wishing to embark in the milling business will doubtless examine the premises. The undersigned is authorized to give terms, &c.

☞ If not sold by the 1st June, the Mills will then be rented. THOMAS HITE.
April 23, 1840—tf.

Friends and Acquaintances.

WE would respectfully say to all wishing to buy good GOODS cheap, they should now give us a call, as the opportunity of so doing is fairly in their power, we having just returned from Baltimore with a splendid Stock, embracing every variety suitable for the season.

W. & S. B. ANDERSON.
Harpers-Ferry, April 16, 1840.

NEW
SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving and opening their supply of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

which will be found extensive—comprising the latest style and fashion. They would politely invite the attention of their customers and the public to an examination of them, and promise to offer them on such *terms as cannot fail to please.*

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.
April 9, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with

A New and Splendid Assortment of GOODS

Suitable to the present and approaching season, and the cheapest, so far as regards quality and price, that he has been able to offer in this market, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Superior English wool-dyed black, blue, green, invisible, dahlia, brown, plumb, and drab } CLOTHS;
Rich and double milled drab, blue, brown, striped, cinnamon, drab and olive } Cassimeres,
Black Velvet, Satin, Marseilles, Valencia, and other } VESTING,
Calicoes from 6¼ cents upwards,
Chintzes of various qualities,
A beautiful assortment of Figur'd Lawns, Mosolin-Delanes, Challeys, Cambricks, Book, Swiss and other Muslins,
Plain and figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Long Cloths, Domestics, checked, bleached and brown Sheetings,
Thread, Spider net and other Veils, Laces, Capes, Bonnet Ribbons, a variety of Bonnets, &c.

Hardware—

Carpenter's improved and other Door Locks, different sizes and quality,
Knives and Forks, Carvers, Pen and Pocket Knives,
Files, a good assortment.—Rasps and Augers,
Plane Stocks and Plane Irons of every variety,
Saws of different kinds,
Chest, Draw, Cupboard, Trunk, and Pad Locks, with a variety of other articles,
Steel of all kinds,
A large and general assortment of Bar Iron, Castings, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A large variety comprising every description and quality.

Glass, China and Queensware.

A general assortment and at all prices.

Tin-ware.

A large supply of Copper Boilers, Pots, &c., of all sizes,
Buckets, with and without tops, Cullenders, Dippers, &c.

Preserving Kettles, Tea-Kettles, &c.

In short every article that can be found in a well assorted retail store. All are invited to call and judge for themselves.

RICHARD D. DORAN.
Harpers-Ferry, April 9, 1840.—4t.

NEW GOODS.
HARPER & WHITE

HAVE just received a new supply of well assorted and fashionable Spring and Summer

GOODS.

They would invite their customers and the public generally to call and examine their stock, which is now very complete and *very cheap.*

Shepherdstown, April 23, 1840.

Thread Laces and Edgings.

BEAUTIFUL Thread Laces and Edgings,
French worked Collars,
Gloves, Ladies' and Gentlemen's,
Hosiery silk and cotton,
Changeable silks,
Blue black do.
Black Italian do.
Lawns, Cambrics, &c., &c.

All the latest fashion, and at prices to suit the times—for sale by HARPER & WHITE.
April 23, 1840.

SUPERIOR TEAS.

9 CHESTS of very superior *TEAS*, just received and for sale by MILLER & BROTHER.
April 23, 1840.

CANDLES.

A LARGE supply of Sperm, Mould and Dipt *CANDLES*, warranted for summer use and entirely clear of Oil, for sale by the box or pound. *MILLER & BROTHER.*
April 23, 1840.

FISH.

50 BARRELS of Herring expected in a few days, and for sale by *MILLER & BROTHER.*
April 23, 1840.

OILS.

WINTER-STRAINED Sperm Oil, Patent and Fish Oils, for sale by *MILLER & BROTHER.*
April 23, 1840.

FRUIT AND CONFECTIONARY.

ORANGES, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Almonds, Raisins, Filberts, Citron, &c., &c., together with a large supply of Confectionary, for sale by MILLER & BROTHER.
April 23, 1840.

LOAF AND LUMP SUGAR.

1500 POUNDS of Loaf and Lump Sugar, for sale at a small advance. by *MILLER & BROTHER.*
April 23, 1840.

QUEENSWARE.

A LARGE assortment of Queensware, Stone Ware, &c., for sale unusually low, by *MILLER & BROTHER.*
April 23, 1840.

FANCY GOODS.

J. & E. P. MILLER have just received an additional package of Fancy Goods, which added to their stock purchased a week previous makes their assortment complete.—The following comprise a part:

Rich figured Silks,
Striped and changeable do.
Striped and figured Muslins, new style,
Printed Lawns,
Net and emb'd Scarfs,
Star and fillet Net,
do. do. Veils,
Worked Ruffling,
Cambric Edging and Inserting,
Thread do. do.

Their friends and customers are invited to call and examine their stock.
April 23, 1840.

SPRING GOODS.

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.,

ARE receiving and opening a large and well selected stock of

SPRING GOODS,

Embracing every article usually found in a retail store, to which they would invite their customers and the public generally, to call and examine. As they are determined to sell goods at short profit, bargains may be expected.
April 16, 1840.

Cassimeres, Drills, &c.

WE have received a large lot of summer Cassimeres, Linen Drills, &c., suitable for gentlemen's wear, a part of which consists of,

Wool dyed Cassimeres,
Lawns, do.
London fancy do. (new stripe,)
Victoria Summer Cloth,
Burdette Drills (new article,)
Emmett do.

For sale by
T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.
April 16, 1840.

Important Discovery.

THE public are hereby directed to the medical advertisements of Dr. HARLICH'S celebrated *COMPOUND STRENGTHENING TONIC*, and *GERMAN APERIENT PILLS*, which is a medicine of great value to the afflicted, discovered by G. P. Harlich, a celebrated physician at Altdorf, Germany, which has been used with unparal

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Colin Peter to the undersigned, as trustee, bearing date on the 24th of April, 1835, and duly recorded, for the benefit of John J. Stull, Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, and Bushrod C. Washington, I shall proceed to sell *on Friday, the 29th of May, 1840*, at Chambers' Tavern in Halltown, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money,

Sixty-six and one-half Acres of Land,
(more or less,)

being part of the land now in the possession of the said Colin Peter, and lying in two separate and detached parcels, to wit:

About forty-six and one-half Acres in cultivation,

near the Brick Mill, and about

20 ACRES OF WOOD LAND,

adjoining the lands of George G. and Lewis W. Washington, and Lemuel Moler's heirs. The land is naturally fertile, and in a high state of improvement.

Both title as is vested in me (which is believed to be indisputable) will be made the purchaser, but no other. JOHN MOLER,

March 26, 1840—ts. *Trustee.*

TWO VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, at private sale, on reasonable terms, the **FARM** in Berkeley county, on [illegible] port—formerly occupied by Benjamin Comegys, Esq., and now by Dougal Campbell, Esq., as my tenant. This Farm is too well known to require any description. It contains about 600 Acres—the greater part of it consists of good LIMESTONE LAND, and the proportion of Timber sufficient.

I will also dispose of the [illegible] occupied by Benjamin Boley, lying partly in Jefferson and partly in Berkeley, [illegible] This Farm contains about

1,000 Acres of LAND,

of a fine quality. I may say of this tract of land, that there are few in this section of country that offer higher inducements to a judicious purchaser. The valuable BOTTOM, running water, and fine TIMBER belonging to it, will make it a highly desirable purchase on the terms on which I will dispose of it.

Those wishing to purchase can apply to me, by letter or in person, in Richmond; or at my residence in Jefferson county, when I am there; or, they can apply to my son, Beverly Tucker, who resides at Woodbury, Jefferson county, Va.

H. S. G. TUCKER.

March 5, 1840—tf.

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 Hieronie L. Ople, the heirs of John H. Lewis, and James Roper, containing about

93 ACRES OF LAND,

More than one-half of which is well clothed in Timber—the balance cleared and in cultivation. 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 Stabling underneath for 10 or 12 horses, and a large Stone Distillery, with Dwelling House attached to it, and two fine 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.—tf.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A LARGE STOCK and full assortment of VEGETABLE and HERB SEEDS, with an assortment of FLOWER SEEDS, just received, and *warranted good*, from the Horticultural Garden of Risley, Parker, Brigham & Co., of New York, at

STRAITH'S DRUG STORE.

Asparagus,
Early Mohawk Beans,
Long Blood, Early Scarcity, French Sugar, Large Red, Orange, Mangel Wurtzell or Field Beets.
Large Drum Head, Green Globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Early York, Yellow Savoy, London Battersea and Large Battersea Cabbage.
Fine Early Cauliflower,
Long Orange, Mammoth or Field Carrot,
Early Frame, do. Cluster, Early Short, Stone's Long Green Cucumber,
Early Golden, Sweet or Sugar, Broom Long Brush Corn,
Caraway,
Dill,
Wilson's Early Cabbage, London Drum Head, Early Silesia, Green Ice Head, and Mammoth Lettuce,
Water, Long Island, Green Citron, Musk, and Fine Yellow Melon,
Brown or Common Mustard,
Large Red, do. Yellow Dutch, Yellow, White or Silver Skin Onion,
Sweet Golden Pumpkin,
Large or Common Parsley,
Large Dutch Parsnip,
Large Marrowfat, Early Washington, do. Black-eyed Marrowfat Peas,
Early White Turnip, do. Scarlet Short Top, Long White Naples, and Salmon Radish.
Saffron,
Cocoanut or Valparaiso, Winter Crook Neck, Acorn or California, Dutch Summer, White Cushaw Squash,
Tomato,
Rutabaga, Flat Dutch or Winter Turnip,
Box,
With many others not named here.

Charlestown, March 5, 1840.

GARDEN SEEDS.

PHORE & HARRIS,

Have just received at their Store in Berryville, Clarke county, a large supply of fresh GARDEN SEED, the growth of last season, to which they invite the attention of the public.

Early Frame Peas, do. Bishop Dwarf, and Early Marrowfat.
Long Pod Beans, Six Week Dwarf do., and Red Marrowfat do.
Early Sugar Corn,
Long Blood Beet, White French Sugar do.
Early York Cabbage, Large Early do. do.
Salsafy,
Squash Pepper,
Long Green Cucumber, Early Frame do.
Red Turnip Radish, Long White do.
Nasturtium,
Crooked Summer Squash, Crooked Winter do.
Double Parsley,
Carolina Water Melon,
Mangel Wurtzell,
Nutmeg Melon, Green Citron do.
E. Green Savoy Cabbage, Drum Head do.
White Onion, Straw Col'd do.
Blood Beet Turnip, rooted.
Early Cauliflower,
Scotch Kale,
Early Sugar Loaf Cabbage,
White Solid Celery,
Parsnip Seed,
Acorn Squash,
White-Flat Turnip,
Large Red Tomato,
Early Silesia Lettuce,
Potato Pumpkin.

Berryville, Clarke county, Va., March 12, 1840.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

THE subscribers have received, and now ready for sale, a general assortment of *GARDEN SEEDS*, embracing every variety that is rare or useful. Having been raised by R. Sinclair, of Baltimore, and every parcel tested in hot beds, we feel confidence in offering them to the public, as *fresh and genuine*, and peculiarly adapted to this latitude.

JOHN P. BROWN & CO.

Charlestown, March 12, 1840.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

I HAVE just received from Mr. David Landreth, Philadelphia, a *fresh* and genuine assortment of *GARDEN SEEDS*, at my Drug Store, in Shepherdstown, Va.

JAMES HIGGINS.

March 19, 1840.

Wanted to Hire,

FOR the residue of the present year—a man servant—suitable for doing the out work of a family, such as gardening, attending horses, &c. Either an elderly man or well grown boy would answer the purpose.

I wish also to purchase an active boy from ten to eighteen years of age,—for whom a liberal price will be given.

ANDREW HUNTER.

April 16, 1840.

SHOES FOR SALE.

I RETURN thanks to the public and my old customers, for the liberal patronage received during the past year, and would inform them and the public generally, that I have just received from the city of Philadelphia, a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, which I am now prepared to offer at my old stand, on the south side of Market street, Harpers-Ferry, viz:

Men's and Boys' coarse shoes,
Ladies' kid and Morocco Shoes and gaiter Boots,
Misses, Slippers and Boots, and all sizes children's shoes.

The above shoes were selected by me, and I think I can sell them as cheap as the same quality of shoes can be purchased in the county.—I invite the public to call and see shoes of all kinds. Boots made to order in the shortest time and most fashionable style.

THOS. JOHNSON.

Charlestown, April 16, 1840.—3t.

☞ I have also for sale Pegs of all sizes, boot-Webbing, Boot Cord, Sprigs, Tacks, and Shoe Thread. T. J.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM HICKS,
Saddle and Harness Maker,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his Shop to the new Building lately erected by Andrew Hunter, Esq., adjoining the old Clerk's Office, one door West of Thompson's Hotel, and immediately opposite the Court-house, where he will keep on hand, and manufacture to order, at the shortest notice, every variety of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c., &c.,

on the most reasonable terms.

He would take this occasion to return to his friends and customers his most grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage that has been extended to him since his commencement of business in this place, and hopes, when he pledges himself that all work in his line shall be executed in the best manner, and on as liberal terms as it can be procured in the county, that he will still be favored with their custom.

Charlestown, March 19, 1840.

Regimental Orders.

THE TRAINING OF THE OFFICERS attached to the 55th Regiment V. M. will commence on Wednesday, the 13th day of May next, in Charlestown, and continue three days.

The Regiment will parade in Charlestown on Saturday, the 16th, the line to be formed by 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Commandants of Companies are required to hand in to the Adjutant, on the 1st day of the training, the strength of their respective commands.

The Commandants of Armed Companies will make a full report of the number and condition of the Arms, &c., that may be in the possession of their Companies.

By Order of the Colonel,
JOSEPH G. PACKETT, *Adjutant.*

April 23, 1840.

ESTRAY STEER.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a Black Steer, with a crop and small slit in the right ear, with white about the face, belly and end of the tail, and supposed to be about three years old—appraised at the sum of ten dollars.

The owner of the above estray will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. JOSEPH STARRY.

April 16, 1840.

BARK WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a quantity of Rock Oak and Black Oak BARK, for which I will pay the highest market price in cash, or leather, if delivered in good order at my Tan Yard, in Charlestown. DAVID HOWELL.

March 12, 1840.

☞ All those indebted to me will confer a very great favour by calling and settling their accounts. DAVID HOWELL.

150 Cords Bark Wanted.

I WISH to purchase 150 cords Rock Oak, and Black Oak Bark.

I have on hand a general assortment of LEATHER—Sole, Skirting, Harness, Upper, Calf Skins, Sheep Skins and Bridle Leather, which I would like to sell for cash, or exchange for Hides and Bark.

SAMUEL BIDENGER.

Charlestown, March 5, 1840.

CASH FOR NEGROES!

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

WM. CROW, Jr.

Nov. 29, 1839—tf.

Virginia, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in April, 1840.

James Duncanson, PLAINTIFF,
vs.
James B. Wilkins, Jesse Schofield, and John Wermeug, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendants, James B. Wilkins and John Wernwag, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appeared by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is *ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the tenth day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house in the said town of Charlestown.

A copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

April 16, 1840.

Burlaps.

A LARGE supply of Burlaps just received and for sale by piece or yard, at a small advance, by J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

Feb. 27, 1840.

Rare Goods.

10 t Barnsley Sheeting, 10-4 Table diaper (super) Damask table cloths, and damask napkins.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

April 9, 1840.

Elcme Figs.

200 lbs. selected Elcme Figs, of superior quality, for sale at YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, April 16, 1840.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

15 BOXES Oranges and Lemons, in good order, at $4.50 per box—for sale at YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, April 16, 1840.

SOFT SHELL ALMONDS.

300 lbs. Soft Shell Almonds for sale at YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, April 16, 1840.

FRESH CRACKERS.

SUGAR, Water, Butter and Soda Crackers received and for sale at YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, April 16, 1840.

Loco Foco Matches.

20 GROSS Loco Foco Matches, warranted to stand wind and weather, offered in the Valley—$4 gross, or 50 cents per 1 dozen packages. For sale at YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, April 16, 1840.

FLOWER SEEDS.

OUR annual supply of flower Seeds, embracing many choice varieties, has just been received and now ready for sale, by

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

April 9, 1840.

HONEYCRY.

OF all the late styles, Leghorn hats for men and boys, also infants, artificial flowers and spring ribbons.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

April 9, 1840.

SPLENDID CARPETING

FOR sale by T. C. SIGAFOOSE & Co.

April 16, 1840.

North Benders.

10,000 Superior American and Havanna Cigars. Try them. Name and flavor strong. On hand at YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, April 16, 1840.

Thread Laces.

Thread edgings and insertings,
Cambric Muslin Edgings and insertings, a large and handsome stock at

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH'S.

April 9, 1840.

Mould Boards,

WHEEL Boxes, Pots, Kettles, and Ovens, on hand and for sale by

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & Co.

April 16, 1840.

Nankeens.

25 PIECES American Nankeens, received and for sale by

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & Co.

April 16, 1840.

Worsted and Worsted Patterns,

FOR sale by T. C. SIGAFOOSE & Co.

April 16, 1840.

LADIES' SUN SHADES.

A new article, For sale by

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & Co.

April 16, 1840.

SHOE PEGS.

1 BUSHEL Shoe Pegs, received and for sale by T. C. SIGAFOOSE & Co.

April 16, 1840.

Straw Matting

WILL be sold lower than any in this market, at our house.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

April 16, 1840.

Carpeting,

STRIPED and fig'd, for sale by

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

April 16, 1840.

China Tea Setts,

VARIOUS styles and prices; also Cut Glass, and other fine Ware at

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH'S.

April 16, 1840.

COARSE SHOES.

50 PAIR Double Soled Shoes, (nailed) suitable for public works,

Also, a supply of Ladies' Kid Slippers, of Alexandria Manufacture, received and for sale by

McCARTNEY & GIBSON.

April 16, 1840.

AUGUSTONA, COFFEE.

A SUPPLY of this very superior article received and for sale by

McCARTNEY & GIBSON.

April 16, 1840.

Albany Regency Ale.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY of the celebrated Albany and Georgetown Ale and Porter on hand and for sale at YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, April 16, 1840.

Bunch Raisins.

20 Boxes superior fresh crop Bunch Raisins, for sale at YOUNG'S.

April 16, 1840.

BONNETS, FLOWERS and RIBBONS,

NEW and beautiful style.

J J & E P MILLER.

April 16, 1840.

HATS,

The most Fashionable Style,

FOR sale by J J & E P MILLER.

April 16, 1840.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

JUST received a very handsome stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and vesting, which we offer unusually low.

J J & E P MILLER.

April 16, 1840.

Carpeting.

FIG'D and striped Carpeting,
Hag do.
6-4 and 4-4 India Matting
Spanish do.
India Mats,

Just received and for sale by

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

April 16, 1840.

Straw Goods.

FLORENCE Braid Bonnets, new style,
Hoods,
Men's and Boys' Leghorn Hats,
do. do. Palm leaf do.
for sale low by

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.

Wood Ware.

TUBS,
Painted Buckets,
Horse do.
Barrell and Staff Churns,
Travelling Cloths, and Market Baskets,
For sale by

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & Co.

April 16, 1840.

Plaster.

JUST received a supply of PLASTER, which will be sold low.

W. H. CHICHESTER.

March 5, 1840.

Fish and Salt.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of 1st quality Herrings, also Ground Alum and Blown SALT.

W. H. CHICHESTER.

Summit Point, March 5, 1840.

Burlaps and Domestics.

NO. 1, 2, and 3 BURLAPS, and a full supply of DOMESTICS, just received and for sale low, by McCARTNEY & GIBSON.

March 26, 1840.

Fish.

MACKEREL, HERRINGS, and CODFISH just received and for sale, by

McCARTNEY & GIBSON.

March 26, 1840.

Sperm Oil.

WINTER-STRAINED OIL, of the best quality, just received and for sale by

McCARTNEY & GIBSON.

March 26, 1840.

Corned Beef.

A VERY prime article of Corned Beef, for sale by the bbl. or less quantity, by

McCARTNEY & GIBSON.

March 26, 1840.

Starch, &c.

POLAND STARCH of the best quality—Also a supply of RICE, received and for sale by

McCARTNEY & GIBSON.

March 26, 1840.

Tobacco.

SUPERIOR ORONOKO TOBACCO, Brown's [illegible] SEGARS, good quality, just received and for sale by

WM. S. LOCK.

March 26, 1840.

IRON.

IN addition to our Stock of Iron, we have just received Plough Wings, Landsides and Coulters, which now makes our stock complete.

W. & S. B. ANDERSON.

April 2, 1840.

CLOVERSEED.

A FEW Bushels of *CLOVER SEED*, of very superior quality, and well cleaned—raised by Mr. Jonathan Burns, for sale by

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

April 2, 1840.

PLASTER and IRON.

JUST received and for sale by Wm. H. Chichester, 40 tons Plaster, and two tons good Iron, both of which will be sold low for cash.

Summit Point, April 2, 1840.

Tar, &c.

JUST received and for sale, several bbls. Tar; Castings and Vinegar.

W. H. CHICHESTER.

March 5, 1840.

Wheel Boxes.

WE have just received a full and complete assortment of Wheel Boxes, of all sizes, which we offer for sale low.

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & Co.

Feb. 6, 1840.

GROCERIES

ARE so very low, we would recommend all our friends and customers to lay up at least a year's supply.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

March 5, 1840.

Hats! Hats!!

BLACK Russia and Silk Hats, of the latest style, just received and for sale by

McCARTNEY & GIBSON.

March 26, 1840.

Saddles, Bridles, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand and will sell low, several very fine Saddles, also Bridles, Martingals, and Bridle Bits.

W. H. CHICHESTER.

March 5, 1840.

Knitting Cotton and Candlewick,

ALL kinds, for sale by

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

March 5, 1840.

Peters' Vegetable Pills.

THESE pills are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public higher in reputation, and more extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, than any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them; and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects.—The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand! upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising physicians—who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine been the subject of editorial comment in various newspapers and Journals; and it may with truth be asserted, that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of greater value than are attached to this.

They are in general use as a family medicine; and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless they have a supply always on hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Derangement of the Stomach, Costiveness, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

The Pills are put up in tin boxes, containing 20 and 45 Pills, price 25 and 50 cents per box.

CLARKSVILLE, Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

DEAR SIR—I embrace this opportunity of expressing to you my pleasure at the unrivalled success of your pills in this section of the country.—It is the general fault of those who vend patent medicines, to say too much in their favor; but in regard to your pills, I am firmly persuaded that they deserve more praise than you seem inclined to give them. Six months ago they were scarcely known here, and at present there is no other medicine that can compare with them in popularity. In dyspepsia, sick head ache, derangement of the biliary organs, and obstinate constipation of the bowels, I know of no aperient more prompt or efficacious; and I have had considerable experience in all these complaints.

I would add that their mildness and certainty of action render them a safe and efficient purgative for weakly individuals; and they may be given at all times without apprehension of any of those injurious consequences which so frequently attend the application of calomel or blue pills. On the whole, I consider our Vegetable Pills an invaluable discovery. Very respectfully,

S. H. HARRIS, M. D.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 1, 1837.

DEAR SIR—I have made frequent use of your pills in the incipient stage of bilious fever, and obstinate constipation of the bowels; also in the enlargement of the spleen, chronic diseases of the liver, sick head-ache, general debility; and in all cases have found them to be very effective.

J. D. BOYD, M. D.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of dyspepsia, sick head ache, bilious fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

They are a safe and mild aperient, being the best article of the kind I have ever used.

G. C. SCOTT, M. D.

Prepared by Jos. Priestly Peters, M. D., No. 122, Liberty Street, New York.

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

☞ These valuable Pills are for sale by

JOHN J. H. STRAITH, *Charlestown.*
JAMES HIGGINS, *Shepherdstown.*
JOHN T. COOKUS, do.
G. B. STEPHENSON & F. BECKHAM, (*Successors of Dr. Hays*) *Harpers-Ferry.*
WM. DORSEY, *Druggist, Martinsburg.*

Nov. 28, 1839.—1y.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a fresh growth follows. It leaves it soft, beautiful, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the high respectability to support the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

☞ *Read the following:*

Robert Wharton, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, Sen., Methodist Minister in St. George, No. 86, North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race street.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th street.
JOHN GARD, Jun. 123 Arch st.

"It will certainly raise its victims in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[From the Mayor.]
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
City of Philadelphia.

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, whose names are signed to the above certificates, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability; and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, this sixth day of December, &c. ROBERT WHARTON, *Mayor.*

THE HUMAN HAIR.

Where the hair is observed to be growing thin, nothing can be more preposterous than the use of oils, grease, or any fatty matter. Their application can only be recommended through the grossest ignorance, as they hasten the fall of the hair, by increasing the relaxation of the skin. When there is a harsh, dry, or contracted skin, and where the small blood vessels which carry nourishment to the bulb are obstructed, then the oils, &c., may be good, as they tend to relax the skin; but alone they are of no avail. There must be a stimulus to rouse the vessels from their torpor, and quicken the current of the blood.—*Extract from Clitchugh's Treatise on the Hair.*

The BALM OF COLUMBIA is the only preparation that can have the effect, being entirely free from any oily substance.

A CASE IN POINT.

I had unfortunately lost nearly all the hair from the top of my head, when I commenced the use of the Balm of Columbia, and have, by the use of two bottles, had my head covered with a fine growth of hair. There can be no mistake in the matter, as any of my friends can see by calling on me. I had also become quite gray, but had the gray hairs plucked out, and it has grown in, as the Balm says, of the natural color. If any body doubts these facts, let them call upon me and see. I bought the Balm of Comstock & Co., 2 Fletcher street.

A. RINDGE,
No. 19 Counties Slip, Agent of Detroit Line.

New York, Nov. 9, 1838.

TO THE INCREDULOUS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28th, 1838.

I have been entirely bald during 13 years, and I have now by the use of the genuine Balm of Columbia, my head covered with fine hair.—I shall be happy to convince the most incredulous, who will take the trouble to call on me. I have bought the article of Comstock & Co., 2 Fletcher street. J. F. SCHMIDLING,
47 Attorney-street.

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, for the HAIR.

The positive qualities are as follows:

1st—For infants keeping the head free from scurf, and causing a luxuriant growth of hair.

2d—For ladies after child birth, restoring the skin to its natural strength and firmness, and preventing the falling out of the hair.

3d—For any person recovering from any debility, the same effect is produced.

4th—If used in infancy till a good growth is started, it may be preserved by attention to the latest period of life.

5th—It frees the head from dandruff, strengthens the roots, imparts health and vigor to the circulation, and prevents the hair from changing color or getting gray.

6th—It causes the hair to curl beautifully when done up in it over night.

☞ No ladies' toilet should ever be made without it.

7th—Children who have by any means contracted vermin in the head, are immediately and perfectly cured of them by its use. It is infallible.

☞ THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city, to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing, who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the drug stores) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair, also a cure for dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald? Inquire at all respectable druggists.

The Chancellor of the State of N. Y.

The Hon. R. H. Walworth, and G. M. Davison, Esq., editor of the Sentinel at the Saratoga Springs, can confirm the following statement:

Mr. Young, a respectable merchant of Saratoga, having for years been entirely bald on the top of his head, has just had a full flowing head of hair reproduced by the use of two bottles of Balm of Columbia. One such fact from such men, must convince all sensible people that this article is not a puffed cure all, but a positive remedy for baldness or dandruff.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without a splendid steel plate engraving, on which is the Falls of Niagara, and Dr. Comstock's, the American agent's name, &c.

☞ Call at No. 2 Fletcher street, near Pearl street, on Comstock & Co., or at

YOUNG'S DRUG STORE, *Harpers-Ferry, Va.*

October 3, 1839—6m.

Coffee Mills.

ON hand a few of Getty's celebrated *COFFEE MILLS.*

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

The Celebrated Racker,
YOUNG HEROD TUCKAHOE,

WILL stand for service this season, from the 30th of March until the 27th of June next, as follows: On Mondays and Tuesdays in Sharpsburg, Md., on Wednesdays and Thursdays, at A. Snyder's Blacksmith Shop, three miles from Shepherdstown on the Charlestown road, on Fridays and Saturdays, at the stable of Washington Evans, five miles west of Shepherdstown, on the road leading from Shepherdstown to Martinsburg,—and will be let to mares at the low rate of FIVE DOLLARS *the single leap, and* SEVEN DOLLARS *the season*, provided the seven are paid within the season; if not, Eight Dollars will be required. Every attention will be paid to mares, but no responsibility for accidents.

PEDIGREE.

YOUNG HEROD TUCKAHOE is a beautiful bay, handsomely marked, sixteen hands high, goes all gaits with ease to himself and rider. He was awarded a premium at the Maryland Cattle Show, as being a horse well calculated to improve the breed of Saddle Horses, and is thought by the best judges, to be the fastest racking Stallion in the State. He was got by Tuckahoe, and Tuckahoe by old Tuckahoe, owned by Governor Ridgeley; Herod, Tuckahoe's dam by Wild Herod, and Wild Herod by Herod, who was imported by Col. Hilton, of Washington county; Wild Herod's dam by Liberty, and out of a Marquis mare,. Herod Tuckahoe's grand dam on dam's side, was of Badger blood, and was owned by Charles Carroll, Esq., and crossed with Tom. It is deemed unnecessary to give a longer detail of his pedigree, as his bone, sinew, gait, and activity, are equalled by few, and excelled by none.

JOHN D. GROVE,
JACOB ROHRBACK.

April 16, 1840.

Evans' Chamomile Tonic and Aperient Pills, Evans' Soothing Syrup, for children teething, Goode's Female Pills, Hunt's Pills for Consumption, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints,

WARRANTED genuine—for sale by

J. P. BROWN & CO.

April 16, 1840.

PILES, &c.
HAEMORRHOIDS.
HAYS' LINIMENT.

THIS extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science, and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invented with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the PILES, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed, *Externally* in the following complaints:

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers, or colds.

Croup and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is, "It acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price $1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hays' Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article should exhibit the original to purchasers.

HAYS' LINIMENT.

FLORENCE, Alabama, Sept. 28.

A gentleman of the highest standing in this town, who has been dreadfully afflicted with the Blind Piles for the last 26 years, called upon me and freely confessed to me his situation. After describing the severity of the complaint, he remarked he had not been so well for 20 years past as he was at that moment. He had used one bottle only of Hays' Liniment. To use his own words, he said "the whole human family, who were thus afflicted, ought to be made acquainted with this medicine."

Signed, R. L. BLISS.

The original letter may be seen where the article is sold, No. 2 Fletcher street, New York, and at nearly all the apothecaries in North America.

To Physicians and Patients.

The Blind Piles, said to be incurable by external applications. Solomon Hays warrants the contrary. His Liniment will cure Blind Piles. Facts are more stubborn than theories. He solicits all respectable physicians to try it upon their patients.—It will do them no harm, and it is known that every physician who has had the honesty to make the trial, has candidly admitted that it has succeeded in every case they have known. Then why not use it? It is the receipt of one of their most respectable members, now deceased. Why refuse to try it? Because it is sold as a proprietary medicine? Is this a sufficient reason for suffering their fellow creatures to linger in misery? We think not. Physicians shall be convinced that there is no humbug or quackery about this article. Why then not alleviate human suffering? If they won't try it among others, let them try all other prescriptions fail. Physicians are respectfully requested to do themselves and patients the justice to use this article. It shall be taken from the bottles, and done up as their prescription, if they desire. Let them apply to Comstock & Co., at the Drug Store, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Pearl, New York, and of most respectable druggists throughout this country. None can be genuine without the signatures of Comstock & Co., on a splendid engraved wrapper.

SOLOMON HAYS.

HAYS' LINIMENT.

Mrs. MANWARING, of Jamaica, L. I., has been under the hands of several physicians for a year past with an unbearable Fever Sore on her ankle, and has been out of the house some months, and got no relief, till she has now, by the use of two bottles of Hays' Liniment, been entirely cured. To this fact Judge Lamberson, and J. B. Jones, Esq., Editor of the Long Island Farmer, and many other citizens of that town, will testify.

Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, all Sores, Rheumatism.

It is absolutely asserted, on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hays' Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing.—They may be seen at length, when the article is [illegible]

Gen'l Duff Green, so well known as Editor of the late Washington Telegraph, is referred to for the truth of the following:

General Green a few days since asserted in a public place, that he had used Hays' Liniment for the Piles, and that the effect was very astonishing, and that he felt it his duty to make known as far as in his power, to his suffering fellow men that such an extraordinary article was in existence. He said he would cheerfully lend his name, and aid in extending its usefulness. This is but one of, we may safely say hundreds, who have given like testimony.

WONDERFUL!!

An Astonishing Fact!—Hays' Liniment has now been used in some thousand cases, and no failure can be found. It will cure every and all cases of Piles.

☞ CAUTION—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, and the written signature of Comstock & Co.

☞ A fresh supply of the above valuable Liniment for sale at YOUNG'S DRUG STORE,

Harpers-Ferry.

Oct. 24, 1839—6

Barouche for Sale.

A FIRST-RATE second hand BAROUCHE, which has been but little used—(for one or two horses)—for sale on moderate terms. For further information, apply at the Coach Manufactory of Mr. W. J. Hawks, Charlestown.

Feb. 20, 1840.

CHANTICLEER.

This thorough-bred Horse

WILL stand the ensuing season (which has now commenced and will end on the 10th of July) at my stable, on the farm belonging to Mrs. Forrest, one mile from Leetown, on the road leading to Charlestown, and be let to mares at the low rate of $7 the leap, to be paid each in every case when the service is rendered, or the season will be charged; $12 the season, if paid by the 10th of July next, if not paid, $20 will be charged; and $30 insurance, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be in foal. Parting with the mare, or irregular attendance at the stand, forfeits the insurance.—In every case, 50 cents (cash) to the Groom, to be sent with the mare.

CHANTICLEER

Is a beautiful dark brown, sixteen hands high, without white, of good size and action.

PEDIGREE.

Chanticleer was bred by the late James G. Green, Esq., of Nansemond county, Virginia—foaled in 1826—got by Old Sir Archie, out of Black Ghost, (the best brood mare of her day.) She was got by Lightfoot's imported horse Oscar; her dam, Pill-Box, by the imported horse Pantaloon; her g dam Melpomene, by Burwell's Traveller; her g g dam Virginia, by Old Mark Anthony; her g g g dam Polly Bird, by the imported horse Aristotle; her g g g g dam Young Bonny Lass, by the imported horse Jolly Roger, out of the imported mare Bonny Lass, by Bay Bolton—Darley's Arabian—Byerly Turk—Taffolet Barb—Place's White Turk—Natural Barb Mare.

I have said that Black Ghost was one of the best brood mares of her day. In proof of this, I [illegible] Isabella, one of the best racers of her day, [illegible] dam of Col. Wyah's fine horse Anvil, Martha [illegible] of Rule Reynon, Meg Dodd's and Miss Mattie, that beat Virginia Tailor, 4 mile heats on Long Island)—all got by Sir Archie, and full sisters to Chanticleer.

CHANTICLEER was trained when three years old by James S. Garrison,