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BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
IN
Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c.

THE subscriber having engaged in other business, and being desirous to dispose of his STOCK of SADDLERY on hand, will sell all, or any, of his ready-made work, at a discount of 25 per cent. below the usual selling price, for cash.—His stock consists of all kinds of *Saddles, Bridles, Wagon and Cart Harness, Saddle-Bags, Whips, &c.*, manufactured in the latest and most approved manner, and out of the best materials.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above named stock, will please call on me at the store of Miller, Allemong & Co., in Charlestown, where I may always be found, and will be pleased to show the work for their inspection.

☞All persons indebted to me, will please call and settle their accounts, either by cash or note. S. H. ALLEMONG.

Charlestown, May 21, 1840—tf.

☞N. B. As I am in want of a little capital I can command, I will sell my *HOUSE and LOT*, on main street, at private sale, very low, much lower than I have ever been willing to do heretofore. S. H. ALLEMONG.

May 21, 1840.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County on the 9th day of July inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Richard Weding. He is about 45 years old, very decrepid, so much so that he cannot stand erect, and in walking is compelled to use his hands. He too, when committed a pair of bleached cotton pants, drab cloth vest, bleached cotton shirt and old black fur hat, and says he is a shoe maker by trade and belongs to Samuel R. Strider who resides near Harpers Ferry in Jefferson county, Va. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come forward and have him released; he will otherwise be discharged according to law. HENRY HOUCK,
Sheriff of Fred'k. Co.

July 23, 1840—4t.

Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryor's
DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL
FOR
Dyspepsia, Sick Head Ache, Rheumatism, &c. &c.

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

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

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

G. E. Pryor & Co. having in August, 1838, become, by purchase, the sole proprietors of the DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL, the directions will be signed by *G. E. Pryor*, one of the original proprietors.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the Rev. Thomas H. W. Munroe, (formerly stationed at Harpers-Ferry, Jefferson county, Va.)

LIBERTY Town, Frederick county, Md
May 9th, 1840.

DEAR SIR:—Circumstances have prevented me from writing to you until the present. I now to state to you that I have used *Drs Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor's* DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL, with considerable advantage. For some years past I have been afflicted with what I regard as Dyspepsia *in its incipient stage*, to obtain relief from which I tried various remedies in vain—I was induced by the *recommendation of a medical* friend to purchase a bottle of the before *named Cordial*, and from the use of it have been, as I trust, entirely relieved.

Yours respectfully,
THOS. H. W. MUNROE.

Mr. C. HERYFORD.

From the Rev. William Runnels.

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

Tiffin, Ohio, June 1st, 1839.

From the Rev. Leonard B. Gurley.

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

LEONARD B. GURLEY.

Tiffin, Ohio, 1838.

By Judge Brish.

ROSEWOOD, NEAR TIFFIN,
June 1st, 1839.

To Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryor:

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

HENRY C. BRISH,
Formerly of Fredericktown, Md.

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

To G. E. Pryor & Co—Gentlemen: I willingly comply with your request to furnish a statement of the case in which your DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL was used with so much advantage. It is briefly thus:—My relict, Mrs. Wallace, had been suffering for several months under a train of symptoms usually denote the worst form of Dyspepsia viz, defective appetite, impaired digestion, hoarse cough, &c. These symptoms were at length followed by great depression of spirits, sleeplessness and nervous agitation, while every article swallowed, even water, was followed by distressing pain. While in this situation, a friend passing through Baltimore, who had resided in your State, and was familiar with its effects, advised the use of a bottle of "Drs Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial," the use of which, in a few days, gave great relief, and finally cured her.

PHILEMON TOWSON.

My wife, after having been afflicted with Dyspepsia and Sick Headache for a length of time, was induced to use Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial, with entire relief of all the symptoms of the disease. I have used it with complete relief in several fits of Cholic also.

JOSEPH BIGGS,
Formerly of Frederick co., Md.

Mexico, Crawford co., Ohio, Feb. 27, 1839.

By Judge Pittenger.

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

BENJ. PITTENGER,
Formerly of Frederick co., Md.

Tiffin, Ohio, Feb. 18th, 1838.

INTERESTING CASE.

My wife had been afflicted with a Chronic affection of the liver for several years, her suffering severe pain in the side, shoulders, extending across the back of the neck into the head, pain in the stomach, with oppression, bad appetite and debility.—At this stage of disease, I commenced the Drs Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial. In the use of two bottles she was restored to better health than for several years, and could again attend to the ordinary duties of the family. I have used it in the family in Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, and Cholic with prompt relief. THOS. R. ELLIS.

Sylvies co., Ohio, Dec. 17th, 1838.

JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS
WANTED.

WE wish to employ, immediately, SEVERAL JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS, to whom we will pay the highest wages, and ensure constant employment.

BRADLEY & MYERS.

Charlestown, June 18, 1840.

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, AUGUST 20, 1840. NO. 30.

Shepherdstown School.

THE subscriber has opened a SCHOOL in Shepherdstown, where he is prepared to receive pupils in the ordinary branches of Education, at the following rates per term of 12 weeks each:

For Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, $3 00
For Geography, History, English Grammar and Composition, - - - 4 00
Also, if desired, Algebra, Elements of Geometry, of Chemistry, Rhetoric, Elocution, &c. - - - - - 5 00

Also, as a few in the School wish their children to commence the Latin language, he would give instructions in that branch on moderate terms.

The discipline of the School and morals of the pupils, will receive a due share of the teacher's attention.

The public's humble servant,
D. G. KALB, *Preceptor.*

Shepherdstown, Aug. 6, 1840.

☞P. S. Books and Stationery furnished by the teacher, and charged to the subscribers at the usual retail prices. D. G. K.

Charlestown Academy.

THE ensuing term in this Institution will commence on Monday, August 24th, and continue five months—TEACHER, Mr. JOHN J. SANBORN.

TUITION:
English Department, - $20 per annum.
Classical and Mathematical, 30 do.

Thorough instruction given, not only in the different branches which constitute a good common education, but also in the Latin and Greek Languages, and the higher Mathematics, to any required extent.

☞Pupils from a distance accommodated with board on reasonable terms.

None admitted except those who engage to continue from the day of admission, till the close of the session.

For the Trustees,
AND. KENNEDY, *Sec'y.*

August 6, 1840—3t.

EDUCATION.

THE duties of Mrs. MERRITTS SEMINARY SCHOOL, for YOUNG LADIES, will be resumed on the first Monday in September.

In addition to a large pair of Globes, a set of Philosophical Apparatus has been obtained, by which experiments in some of the natural sciences will be exhibited.

☞A few more BOARDERS can be received.

Charlestown, August 6, 1840.

Teacher Wanted.

A MAN of good moral habits, who is qualified to teach the usual branches of an English education, will find an advantageous situation in the country, near Charlestown, by making early application at the Free Press Office.—Twenty Scholars can be had to commence with.

August 13, 1840.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS,
In Jefferson county, Va.

THIS well known watering place will be opened for the season on the 10th June. Since the last season some valuable improvements have been made. Two new and commodious bath houses have been erected, for the purpose of using for cold and warm bathing the water from the principal Spring. There are two drawing rooms in the large building—one adjoining the dining hall, and the other remote from it. The latter is furnished with a new Piano.

To those who have never visited these Springs it may be proper to say that they are situated on the Shenandoah river, 5 miles from Charlestown, the county seat of Jefferson, and can be reached in one day from Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Washington. Passengers stop at Harpers-Ferry to dine, and then proceed ten miles on the Winchester and Potomac Rail road to the Charlestown Depot, whence they are taken in coaches provided by the Company five miles to the Springs.

Every thing has been provided to render a sojourn at this watering place delightful to those who are seeking either health or pleasure. Amusements of various kinds will be found, suited to the grave as well as the gay. No spot in the Union excels Shannondale in beauty.—The scenery is unsurpassed.

The virtues of the waters are well known.—Hundreds of the most obstinate cases, which would yield to nothing else, have been perfectly cured by these waters. In Dropsy, Dyspepsia, and all derangements of the digestive organs and liver, and in many other affections they have proved invaluable.

T. A. MILTON, *Ag't*
Of Shannondale Springs Company.

June 4, 1840.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Francis Deary, dec'd, will please call on Mr. A. Humrickhouse of Shepherdstown, who is authorised to collect and receipt for the same. And all persons having claims against said estate will call on him for adjustment and settlement. It is hoped all concerned will attend to the above, as it is absolutely necessary to close the estate forthwith.

JACOB W. REYNOLDS, *Adm'r*
of F. Deary, dec'd.

August 13, 1840.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between *Andrew Hunter & Edward E. Cooke*, in the practice of the Law, having expired, by the original limitation, the same is dissolved by mutual consent.

Each of said parties renews the tender of his professional services to the public. Their seperate Offices, as heretofore, continue in the row immediately opposite the Court-house.

In the absence of either of said parties, the other will attend to his professional business for him, as far as practicable.

ANDREW HUNTER,
EDWARD E. COOKE.

August 6, 1840.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS and CUSTOMERS, this is a trying time; because there has been no Pay Day for the last seven months. Our liabilities having become due, and our creditors expecting satisfaction, we solicit your aid and depend on your liberality. Whatever advance you may make, will be fully appreciated and thankfully received. BREITENBAUGH & KIRBY.

☞N. B. From those who, from political or other motives, have withdrawn their custom, a payment of their accounts is all we ask or desire, and being HARD-MONEYED SIMPLE PURES, WITH AMPLE FACILITIES, we are surprised that upon them this call is required. An immediate compliance will oblige

BREITENBAUGH & KIRBY.

Harpers-Ferry, July 30, 1840.

Overseer Wanted.

I WISH to employ a single man of sober, active and industrious habits, and who can bring good testimonials with regard to character and qualifications, to act in the capacity of foreman and overseer on my farm for the ensuing year. To such an one I will give fair compensation for his services.

THOS. B. WASHINGTON.

Rich Woods, July 30, 1840—tf.

OATS.

I WISH to purchase 250 bushels of Oats immediately. I would prefer the 8th of last year. J. J. H. STAITH.

July 23, 1840.

LETTER FROM
JOHN CAMPBELL,
LATE TREASURER OF THE U. S.

From the South-Western Virginian.

CHARLESTOWN, July 6th, 1840.

SIR:—In the name and behalf of the Whigs of Jefferson county, Virginia, the undersigned, a committee appointed for the purpose, tender you a cordial invitation to join us in a Festival to be held in the vicinity of this place on the 30th inst. Our object is to aid the great cause of Reform, in promoting the election of *those distinguished patriots* Wm. Henry Harrison and John Tyler, to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. The Assemblage we expect to be very large; and regarding the momentuous character of the issue now made between the People and the Government, we are particularly desirous to have your distinguished aid and counsel in furthering the good cause.

Desirous to know before hand whom we may expect, an early reply will oblige.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
WM. C. WORTHINGTON,
THO GRIGGS,
HENRY BERRY,
ANDREW HUNTER,
WM. B. THOMPSON.

To JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq., late Treasurer of the United States.]

ABINGTON, 18th July, 1840.

GENTLEMEN:—I have this moment received your obliging invitation to attend a festival, to be given by the Whigs of Jefferson County, on the 30th inst., near Charlestown, and hasten to return you my sincere and cordial acknowledgments for the honor you have done me.

I regret, exceedingly, that owing to the distance it will be out of my power to attend. In ordinary times and circumstances, I know of no quarter of the world that would present to me stronger attractions to visit at this season of the year, than your lovely and magnificent country.

The sight of your golden harvests, waving over fields of immeasurable extent, your rich valleys and beautiful streams, bounded at a distance by lofty blue mountains; the health-restoring atmosphere and medicinal waters of Jefferson, Frederick and Berkely, will always compensate those who visit you in the summer. But to be the guest of such a country at this awful crisis of our national affairs, to be surrounded by her generous and noble population in a moment so exciting and interesting! to listen to the discussions of her distinguished sons upon the wild, infatuated and destructive measures which have brought a great country, which a few years since, was the fairest, happiest and most flourishing in the world, to the brink of anarchy and despotism, would fill my bosom with feelings which I am sure I have no language to describe.

The scenes around me too, would bring to remembrance glorious heroes of the American revolution, and of the late war, who are now no more. I should be in the land of the hero of the Cowpens! The land of Morgan, of Hunter and of Holmes! the last a young friend and classmate of early life, who fell so gloriously when leading his troops in battle!

I shall, however, be unable to attend, and will be deprived of the pleasure of enjoying those scenes and associations. I must content myself at a distance in offering up my fervent prayers for the success of your efforts in rescuing our country from the yawning gulph which threatens to devour her. If this administration cannot be arrested in its montrous career of usurpation, if the Executive power cannot be checked in some way and confined within its constitutional limits, I have no idea that the liberties of the country can possibly be preserved many years from entire destruction! Civil convulsions, anarchy and then despotism, must be the consequence of the measures of the present administration, if it is sustained in power. I shall not be guilty of the presumption of going into a discussion of these measures here, after the able discussion they have received from more enlightened Statesmen.

Look at the whole train of financial measures recommended by the President, all tending most daringly to concentrate power in his own hands. I will barely repeat them, as they have been sufficiently discussed.

1. His Sub-Treasury system, which we were told at first was simply a measure to separate the government from the banks, to enable it to collect, keep and disburse its own money, more safely and efficiently, but which we now see is intended as an entering wedge to be placed in the hands of the Executive to break up the State Banks and *with them the people.* It requires the revenue to be collected in specie to be kept by a new swarm of Executive officers, removable at the pleasure of the President.

2d. His recommendation that the Executive should have the power of appointment and removal over our State Banks as he now exercises it over all the Executive officers.

3d. The recommendation that the Secretary of the Treasury should have the power to issue Treasury Notes at his discretion, which with the Sub-Treasury system, would enable the federal government to drain the whole country of specie and flood it with paper money of the government.

4th. The recommendation that a Bankrupt law should be passed, to be applied to the State Banks by the federal government whenever they stopped specie payments.

It is manifest that the whole object of these financial measures, is to enable the Executive of the U. States to break up the State Banks whenever it may suit its sovereign will and pleasure. I implore my fellow-citizens to contemplate this power and take a view of its consequences.—*Will they transfer to the General Government*, a power which they have refused repeatedly to allow their State governments to exercise? Why did not Virginia break up her Banks when they suspended specie payments? Why did she not do so last winter when she had them in her power? They had forfeited their charters, they had suspended specie payments, and why did she not close up their doors and demand that her taxes should be collected in specie? I call upon every Virginian to answer the question. Why did she not do it? No *other* answer can be given than, that in breaking up the banks, *she would have broken up the people.* The idea that the taxes of the State would be demanded in specie, produced a perfect panic in this part of the country. It could not have been done without civil convulsion. And are we so infatuated with party spirit, so absolutely deranged with party phrenzy in the election of a President, as to be willing *to transfer to the Executive of the U. S.* a power which we have refused repeatedly to permit our own State authorities to exercise? Is this federal government, this great mammoth, selfish, *President-making party machine* to be entrusted with the entire control over our happiness and welfare, in the exercise of a power the States will not permit their own Governments to exercise?

☞If the banks ought to be broken up; why don't the States do it?!!

☞*Why did not Pennsylvania break up her banks?* Are we to be told that the General Government is a better judge of our *domestic affairs* than we are ourselves? That the President of the U. S. can be safely entrusted with the exercise of a power which our own State Legislatures dare not exercise?!—Thus we are to abandon the protection and care of our *own Mothers* and seek the guardianship of *strangers*? That we can't entrust our immediate Representatives with the government and direction of our own domestic institutions, but like good and loyal subjects, we prefer transfering to the hands of the President of the United States this Whip of Scorpions, by which he can scourge us to death for our improvident legislation?

This whole scheme of financial measures of breaking up the State Banks by the strong arm of the General Government, is founded upon the idea that, the *States are unable to take care of themselves*, and that we must transfer power into the hands of the President to take care of us.

He assumes the power himself, and lectures the States for their extravagant appropriations for internal improvements. He has proclaimed in his annual message their bankruptcy, and has destroyed their credit throughout the civilized world!!!

Are we to be told that the General Government will not exercise this power oppressively upon the States, when she is fully in possession of it and her scheme is consummated? Look at the poor, defenceless, unrepresented District of Columbia, the only part of the U. States that has been entirely placed in her power. What has she done *different from* other sections of the Union, which can justify this heartless, unmanly exercise of power over her, of compelling her to wind up her banks and to pay and collect her debts in specie, when all the banks in the surrounding States are tolerated in their suspension of specie payments? The people of that devoted District, will be crushed by the strong arm of power, and what feeling of sympathy will the Executive of the United States have for them? Look at the condition of our State when it shall be placed under this heartless machine of despotism!—There must be a *general collection* of debts in specie. The Banks are to be compelled by the General Government to close up their doors under these financial schemes when they *suspend specie payments.* They will be required to pay up their debts in specie, and of course must collect their debts in specie, and their debtors must do the same; until the operation reaches every class of society.—The General Government may look on upon the general scene of desolation undismayed. Her officers are to receive their pay in specie, and may speculate upon the distresses of the people!!

I have no language to express my utter amazement at the acquiescence of a portion of the people of the U. S. in this monstrous recommendation of a bankrupt law, which is to be wielded by the Executive of the U. S. against our State Banks!!

That he could have dared to have recommended such a measure, which, if carried into effect, would arm himself with a power to desolate our country and convulse the nation from one extremity to the other, without being himself hurled from power, is what I would not have believed 20 years ago! If he is sustained in power and succeeds through the overwhelming patronage of the Executive in obtaining the passage of this law, where is the friends of human liberty in the world, that will not mourn over the fate of a great and gallant people!

I am no advocate of the abuses of banking, or their overtrading or other improper conduct. But they are State Institutions, established by the governments of the States, they are ☞ *now interwoven with all our State concerns*, and when broken up, it must be done by our *State governments*, who understand our local condition and all our State affairs. What do the Representatives from New York, Massachusetts, Ohio or Pennsylvania know about the condition or interest of Virginia? What right has the President to call upon them to pass a law which will enable him to destroy the domestic Institutions of our State? If we want to get clear of our banks, why don't our Legislatures close up their doors when they suspend specie payments? Why give the power to the President, who knows nothing about our local condition or interest?

If he has a right to call upon Congress to adopt a train of measures, all tending to destroy our *State Banks*, why can he not call upon them to adopt measures calculated to destroy *any other State Institution?* Suppose he was to take it into his head, that our Penitentiary, our Board of Public Works, our Literary Fund, Board, our James River Company, our Lunatic Hospitals, our University and Colleges, were all pernicious Institutions; has he the right to call upon Congress to adopt a train of measures calculated to destroy them? Would *Congress* have the power to take away their charters if they did not comply with certain conditions *prescribed by that body?* If Congress can do this, it can take away our State Constitutions. It can give any direction it pleases to our State legislation. Can the President who has recommended this bankrupt law, intended to arm himself with power to break up our State Banks when they fail to comply with certain conditions prescribed by ☞ *Congress*, be with any propriety called a State Right Republican?!!

Under the *mask of Democracy*, he has recommended more consolidating measures in the space of 3 years, measures more calculated to destroy the rights of the States and concentrate power in his own hands, than all the other Presidents who have preceded him, during the whole period of their service.

☞*An Army of 200,000 Men!!*

This is the last ☞ *financial* measure that has been recommended!!! It caps the climax of usurpation! If the President is sustained in power after his other financial recommendations, I consider this last measure altogether essential. It will require at least an armed force of 200,000 men, to carry the President's financial measures into effect if they are passed by Congress. And therefore I say, if a majority of the American people will calmly and deliberately rivet around their necks the chains of despotism, if they will with their eyes open, plunge into this fiery furnace which lies plainly before them, then tear up your State Constitutions, throw them into the fire, and let us have a glorious military despotism at once!!

We are abused most outrageously, for calling this military *organization of the* Militia a "*Standing Army!*" Perhaps the name is inappropriate. It had better be called a *Marching Army.* It will be kept very busily *moving* and fighting too, or I am greatly deceived, if the President is re-elected, and He gets his financial measures fairly under way! That it is to be an organized army, to be *in the service of the U. S. under the command of U. S. officers* and under the *absolute control and government of the President*, to be marched a long distance at his bidding, to some point within a military District, to be paid and fed by the Government of the United States, the scheme expressly and positively provides. There is no conceivable mistake on this point. Of what sort of consequence then is the *name* we may give it? It neither makes it better nor worse. An old farmer said to me some weeks ago, that "the *infernal scheme* was worse in his opinion, than an old fashioned regular Standing Army!" That he would infinitely prefer paying his proportion of the expense of a regular army of 100,000 *men*, than to have his sons subjected to the operation of any such scheme! I agreed with *him in opinion.* An old fashioned regular army would be voluntarily enlisted; it would be kept distinct from the community; it would be marched off to the frontiers in the West, and *our* seaboard on the coast; it would be *deprived of the right of suffrage*, and if fed and paid by the General Government and paraded before the President "in all the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war," with cannons roaring, music resounding and colours flying, if treated in the Palace and "*pallavored*" by the President, they would still have *nothing to do with his election!* They would have nothing to do with our young men on their return from *the point of rendezvous*, in prostituting their morals, inspiring them with a love of war and of human butchery. They would be looked upon as regular soldiers, "the fit food for gunpowder," and no young farmer or mechanic of our country of any respectability or pride of character, who is worth a *pinch of snuff*, would be seen associating with them! I have no wish in the world to dwell upon this subject, or *to excite* any *improper* prejudices against our gallant regular army. But still I appeal to the honest hearts and manly spirits of my young countrymen, and I ask them candidly to say, if they think the soldiers of a regular army in time of peace, would be proper associates for them? Would the officers of a regular army associate with the soldiers? Would they not be liable to be arrested and cashiered if they did so? Would not the mother of any young respectable farmer or mechanic of our country grieve over the lost fate of her son, if she was to hear that he had enlisted *in the regular* army in a time of peace? In a time of war, the matter is very different. Then we must not stand upon trifles. When the enemy have invaded our country, when *they are laying waste* our fair fields and burning up our houses, when our liberties are in danger, every thing we hold dear upon the earth, then every young man of any spirit will enlist under the standard of freedom and assist in whipping from our soil, the foreign *mercenaries who fight for pay*, and may be brought here to destroy us. Then our young countrymen will do as our forefathers did, *mount their own horses* if necessary, and carry with them their own rifles, dash through a wilderness, and over rivers and mountains, live upon *parched corn and raw beef without salt* as Gen. Harrison has often done, they will submit to any privation for the protection of their Mothers and Sisters, their Wives and *Sweet-Hearts!* But with all best wishes and kindest feelings for even the soldiers of our regular army, I do not think they are fit associates for our *Militia in time of peace!*

Our President and his Secretary think differently. On the 8th of April last, 4 months after the meeting of Congress, and 4 months after the Secretary had made *his Report to the President, (his Report to the President, be it remembered,)* on the subject of Re-organizing the Militia, when he told the President that he "proposed to divide the *United States* into 8 Military Districts, and to organize the Militia in each District so as to have a body of 12,000 *men in each District in active service*, and another of equal number as a reserve;" and 4 months after, the President said to Congress, "I *cannot too strongly* recommend to the consideration of Congress the *plan*" of the Secretary, and long after there was a general clamor over the country against the scheme, Mr. Poinsett makes the following remarkable and ever memorable communication to the Military Committee of the House of Representatives!!! This communication, be it observed, was made in reply to one addressed by the Chairman of the Military Committee to the Secretary, to enable him to explain away, and *back out* from his scheme as detailed in his bill, to save him and the President from the disgrace of proposing a direct and palpable violation of the Constitution—to save them from the disgrace of proposing a scheme which unquestionably if adopted, would lay the foundation of a Military Despotism. In this communication of *the 8th of April last* the Secretary observes, "I am, however, led to believe, from the *character of our fellow citizens*, and from circumstances which have come to my knowledge, that it will scarcely be necessary to resort to militia drafts in order to fill the ranks of the active class.—*The volunteer corps have generally evinced so much eagerness* to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived *from an association with regulars*, and so much zeal and proper feeling in proffering their services on all occasions when they might be useful, that I cannot doubt, if the President were authorized to receive them in the service of the U. States, a sufficient body of volunteers within the prescribed age might be enrolled, and the necessity for draft altogether avoided. ☞*I propose, therefore, that this authority be granted!* but restricted *so* as to limit the time, even of voluntary service, to a period not exceeding 30 days in each year."

He proposed, in this same communication of *the 8th of April last*, "that in the event of its becoming necessary to resort to draughts to fill the active class of the Militia, to apply to the States to place by law, their *contingents* at the disposition of the General Government, for a period of not more than 30 days of every year, for the purpose of their being trained in *conjunction with regular troops!* and, by Regular Officers!" Will the President presume to say, or, will his friends say for him, that he knew nothing of this communication of his *Secretary of War*, an officer placed *by law* under the *entire direction* of the President (as I will hereafter show) in every single official act?—that he knew nothing of this most extraordinary proposition to placed under the absolute command of the President in a time of peace an army of 100,000 volunteers, to be called militia, entitled to the right of suffrage and to be paid and fed by the United States?—that he knew nothing of this proposition which went before this Military Committee with all the power and force of an Executive recommendation in high party times, when it is notorious that the President can carry any measure he pleases?

What! the President not know what the Secretary of War was *recommending* on the subject of the Militia, which was to affect the family of every log cabin in the United States! He not know! what a Cabinet Officer, who consults with him every day, and placed by law under his *entire direction*, was recommending, on a subject which had raised a storm of public indignation from one end of the continent to the other—upon which the press had been thundering for four months! and all this on the eve of a Presidential election! Why surely this is a most remarkable statement! But has the President come forth and denied that he knew of the plans of the Secretary? Has he denounced them or disapproved of them in any way? Has he *told Congress, or the Nation*, that he disapproved of them? He has done no such thing. For any thing the Nation knows to the contrary, they are there now in the bureaus of Congress, with all the force attached to them that can be given to an Executive recommendation. If the plan, in the opinion of the President, is dangerous—if it *violate the Constitution in his opinion*—if he thinks it would be harrassing to the people—if it lays the *foundation of a Military Despotism*, and is calculated to corrupt the people, why in the name of common sense has he not come forth, and told the Congress that he disapproved of the Secretary's schemes altogether, and recommend their rejection? Gen Harrison is denounced for declining to answer questions upon subjects on which he has expressed and written opinions 40 times, but here is a President who permits his Secretary to recommend a military scheme to Congress, which is to affect, most vitally, the whole mass of the Nation—which every intelligent man in the United States knows to be unconstitutional. His friends say for him, *that he knows nothing about it*, and he preserves the most profound and mysterious silence, altho' it is *before Congress* as an Executive Recommendation! Does the Secretary of War, in his long and *very luminous Report* to the Richmond Enquirer, say (in which he has not in one single sentence touched the *real* question at issue) any where that the President disapproved of his schemes?—that he thought them unconstitutional and dangerous to the liberties of the people? He certainly does not. Do the *apologetic* Reports of the Committees of the House of Representatives and of the Senate of the United States, say any where, that the President considers the schemes unconstitutional and inexpedient? They do not. How then does the Nation know what the President thinks on this all *important subject*, if really it is true that he knows nothing of the *Reports of his Secretary of War?* But he said at the commencement of Congress, "I cannot recommend too strongly to the consideration of Congress, *the plan of that officer.*"

The details of the plan is called for, and the Secretary comes forth with his bill, which he says the President never saw. But, he recommended the Secretary's plan! What was the plan then he recommended, if it was not the bill which the Secretary sent to Congress?

He recommended some plan. The Report made to the President at the commencement of the session, and which the President had before him when he wrote his message, provided that the U. States be divided up "into eight military Districts, so that a body of 12,000 men should be kept in active service in each district, and another of equal number as a reserve."

Did not the President know when he wrote his message; and recommended the plan to the consideration of Congress, that it contemplated placing the active corps under his command, *in a time of peace*, to be governed by any regulations he might think proper to adopt? That all State lines were to be *broken down*, and the whole Nation consolidated into a great MILITARY EMPIRE of eight Military Districts! This was expressly the plan of the Secretary. ☞*at the commencement of the session, upon which the President's message is founded!* How could the active corps be under the command of the States or any State officer, when three or four States were to compose one district?—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia were to compose one Military District, and the militia within this boundary were to be consolidated into one mass. How could they be under the command of an officer *of any one of those States?* Could the officers of Delaware command the militia of Virginia? Could the officers of Virginia command the militia of Maryland? The thing is impossible. The militia of the military district *composed of 3 or 4* States, were to be consolidated into one mass, and 12,500 were to be in active service *within this district.* It is manifest, then, that this Report at the *commencement of the session*, which the *President refers to in his message*, and which he himself sent to Congress, and the consideration of which he said "he could not too strongly recommend," contemplates of itself that the militia should be in the service of the U. S. in a time of peace, under the command of U. S. officers, and of consequence under his own absolute government! I defy all the sophistry—all the quibbling and prevarication upon earth to escape from this conclusion. Here the Fox is fairly *treed*, and I call upon the nation to look at him! If he escaped me here, and burrows in the earth, he shall still hear "*the spades of the digger's out!*"—

His kind, good natured *friends*" tell the nation *for him* (he has not made himself so supremely ridiculous as to place himself upon any such rotten plank, to save him from the fury of the waves) but his *fly friends* say for him that he only recommended the plan to the *consideration* of Congress. That he did not recommend the plan *itself, but only its consideration.* Are these friends aware that in putting up this defence for the President to shield him from the crime of recommending a measure containing the seeds of military despotism, they are fixing upon him another, which must forever destroy him in the confidence of the nation, and damn his character forever in the eyes of all honorable men? Are they aware that in putting up such a defence for him, they are branding him with the crime of *perjury?* Has the President dared to recommend to the consideration of Congress a measure which he did not *understand*, or which he did not deem *expedient or necessary?* If he has, he has violated his oath of office! He has knowingly disregarded a plain provision of the Constitution! He has shewn himself wholly unworthy of public confidence, by disregarding a *solemn* vow which he made upon the Portico of the American Capitol, and in the presence of an immense assemblage of the American people, that he would support and *obey the Constitution of the United States!* Before he performed a single official act, this solemn oath was administered to him upon the holy Evangelist of Almighty God! Was all this ceremony of *Inauguration* intended as mere idle show and form? All this solemn procession to the capitol—all this gorgeous display of military and music and banners—all this brilliant circle of the beauty and chivalry of the land, which surrounded him, intended to be nothing more than a vain idle and empty pageant, to amuse the *fancy of the Deluded?* Was the venerable *Chief Justice of the U. S.*, robed in black, attended by his brethren of the Bench, and of the Congress of the U. S., and all the high Executive officers of the Federal Government, brought up to participate in this rigmarole farce, for such a contemptible and disgusting purpose?

I have looked upon these scenes of inauguration, which I have witnessed from Mr. Madison down to the present incumbent, in a very different light indeed.—They have always struck me as the sublime spectacle, unexampled in any other age or country, of the Chief Magistrate of a *Servant of a great and powerful nation* chosen by the voluntary suffrages of his fellow citizens to perform certain specified duties, pointed out to him by the Constitution and laws of his country, and for the faithful performance of which, he was about to pledge this solemn vow before the assembled sovereigns of the land—the people who elected him—that he would obey and support the Constitution of the United States! It was the novel and sublime spectacle of the Chief Officer of a great nation swearing *fealty to the people*, instead of assembled millions as in Monarchial countries, who were prostrating themselves before the throne of power on the days of coronation, and swearing to be *true and faithful servants!* This is the point of view in which I always contemplated the inauguration of the President. And knowing the immense and awful powers entrusted to him by the instrument he solemnly swore he would support and observe, I have always felt the deepest solemnity in hearing the oath pronounced by the Chief Justice of the United States. Will the friends of the President say that he had totally forgotten, in the space of three years, this sacred oath, and all this solemn scene! and that he can "*recommend to the* ☞*consideration of Congress,*" a measure that he deems neither "*expedient or necessary!*" What does the Constitution say to the President, in granting him the power of recommending measures to the *consideration* of Congress? Here is the provision of the Constitution, which the President took this *solemn* oath to obey:

Art. 2, Sec. 3. "He shall from time to time give to the Congress, *information* of the State of the Union, and *recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.*" Has he the right then to recommend to the consideration of Congress, a measure that he deems neither *necessary or expedient?* Has he not, in the short space of three years, forgotten his oath entirely, and the solemn scene that attended it, or regarded them at the time, as nothing more or less than an idle pageant and ceremony to pay homage to him, if he has dared to tell the American people that he could not too strongly recommend to the consideration of Congress a measure which he did not understand; or one that he did not deem either "necessary or expedient."

The friends of the President may then take either horn of the dilemma. He has either committed perjury, by violating his oath of office by recommending to the consideration of Congress, a measure he deemed "*unnecessary and inexpedient*," or he has recommended to Congress a measure which he wished them to believe, *he deemed* necessary and expedient; and which measure consolidates the United States into 8 Military Districts, places the militia in the service of the United States, and under his absolute command, in a time of peace, which violates the Constitution, and lays the foundation of a Military Despotism.

He can only recommend to the *consideration* of Congress, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.—If he recommends to their consideration, measures he deems unnecessary and inexpedient, he violates his oath of office.

But what right has the Secretary of War to recommend to Congress a measure which the President *disapproves?* Would he dare to do so without consulting the President and making known to Congress that the President disapproved of his plan? All his official acts have force and effect from the presumption at least, that they are sanctioned by the President and are performed under *his direction.*

The organic law of the War Department passed in 1789, provides as follows:

"There shall be an Executive Department, to be denominated the Department of War, and and there shall be a principal officer therein to be called the Secretary of the Department of War, who shall perform and execute such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on or entrusted to him by the *President of the United States*, agreeably to the Constitution relative to Military commissions, or to the land or naval forces, (before the establishment of the Navy Department) or warlike stores of the United States, or to such other matters respecting Military affairs as the *President of the United States* may assign to and Department, &c. &c.

"And, furthermore, that the said principal officer shall conduct the business of the said Department in such manner as the President of the United States shall from time to time, order or instruct."

Now, I appeal to the candor of honorable men, and I ask all such of all parties, if they can hesitate to believe that with this law, organizing the War Department before them, there can be the shadow of doubt, that this scheme of re-organizing the Militia would have gone before Congress as an executive recommendation, with all the influences and force attached to such recommendations, if the President had not said one single word on the subject? It is not unquestionably would. Has the President disclaimed it? He has not. The Secretary of War, in *his expose* to the Editor of the Enquirer, takes the responsibility upon himself, but does he tell the nation that the President *disapproved of his plan?*—That he believes it unconstitutional and dangerous? He does not. He still holds his position in the Cabinet and still adheres to his plan ☞ to this hour! He bestows upon it the most

of Congress to it. The Constitution provides, that he shall recommend to the *consideration* of Congress, such measures as he shall judge necessary and *expedient*. He said he could not *too strongly* recommend the *consideration* of this measure.—Why could he not? Because he believed it "expedient and necessary." Now I call upon every Republican in the land—every friend of State Rights—every friend of the Constitution—every lover of American liberty, to look at this monstrous recommendation. If a great majority of the people of the United States are not startled into amazement by it—if they are not stunned with astonishment at the daring presumption which could have prompted such a recommendation, then I unhesitatingly say, that the sleep of death is silently benumbing every fibre of our body politic, and the funeral knell of American liberty, may resound thro' the land. What would have been thought of such a recommendation during the days of Jefferson, of Madison, of Henry, of Spencer Roane, of John Taylor of Caroline, of John Randolph of Roanoke, in the meridian of their lives, and during the zenith of their fame? I can hear in my imagination, the warning and prophetic voice of Henry, as it thundered in the Capitol of Virginia, against some of the dangerous powers they were conferring upon the President of the United States, half a century ago. I can see the wrapt countenance of the prophet as he looked through the vista of time, and portrayed to his incredulous countrymen, the fate of his country 50 years thereafter.

Hear him! hear him! in his own powerful language, in "thoughts that breathe! and words that burn!"

Hear him fellow citizens, and read every line and word of the great patriot and seer "who put the ball of the American revolution in motion," and whom future ages will unquestionably crown with the endearing title of "*Father of his country.*" Read the words of Patrick Henry, pronounced fifty years ago in the Virginia Convention, against the powers the American people were conferring upon their President, and then contemplate, if you can, with calm indifference, the scenes now passing in the United States.

"If we admit," said he, "this consolidated Government, it will be because we like a great splendid one! Some way or other we must have a great and mighty Empire. We must have an Army and Navy, and a number of things. When the American spirit was in its youth, the language of America was different.—Liberty was then the primary object.

"This Constitution is said to have beautiful features; but when I come to examine these features, sir, they appear to me horribly frightful. Among other deformities, it has an awful squinting, it squints towards Monarchy! And does not this rise indignation in the heart of every true American? Your President may easily become a King—your Senate is so imperfectly constructed, that your dearest rights may be sacrificed by what may be a small minority; and a very small minority may continue forever unchangeable in this Government although horribly defective.

"Where are your checks on this Government? Your strong holds will be in the hands of your enemies. It is on the supposition that your American Presidents shall be honest, that all the good qualities of this government are founded! But its defective and imperfect construction puts it in their power to perpetuate the worst of mischiefs, if they be bad men! And sir, would not all the world from the eastern to the western Hemisphere, blame our distracted folly in vesting our rights upon the contingency of our rulers being good or bad?—Show me that age, and country, where the rights and liberties of the people were placed on the sole chance of their rulers being good men, without a consequent loss of liberty. I say that the loss of that dearest privilege, has ever followed with absolute certainty, every such mad attempt. If your American Chief be a man of ambition and abilities how easy is it for him to render himself absolute! The army is in his hands! And if he be a man of address, it will be attached to him; and it will be the subject of long meditation with him to seize the auspicious moment to accomplish his design; and sir, will the American spirit solely relieve you, when this happens? I would rather, infinitely, (and I am sure most of this Convention are of the same opinion,) have a King, Lord and Commons, than a government reptile, with such insupportable evils. If we make a King we can prescribe the rules by which he shall rule his people and interpose such checks, as will prevent him from infringing them. But, the President in the field, at the head of his Army can prescribe the terms on which he shall reign master, so far, that it will puzzle any American ever to get his neck from under the galling yoke. I cannot with patience, think of this idea. If ever he violates the laws, one of two things will happen:—He will come at the head of his army to carry every thing before him, or, he will give bail or do what Mr. Chief Justice will order him. If he be *guilty* will not the recollection of his crimes teach him to make one bold push for the American throne? Will not the immense difference between being master of every thing, and being ignominiously tried and punished, powerfully excite this bold push? But, sir, where is the curbing force to prevent how? Can he not, at the head of his Army beat down every opposition? Away with your President; we shall have a King. The Army will salute him Monarch! Your militia; will leave go and assist in making him King, and fight against you! And what have you to oppose this force? What will then become of you and your rights?—Will not Despotism ensue?"

Here are the prophetic words of Henry, spoken 50 years ago! Whatever may be said about his Oratory being the foundation of his fame, I solemnly believe he read future events more accurately and the heart of man with more profound sagacity, than any Statesman who flourished during the American Revolution, with the exception only of his illustrious friend George Mason, who agreed with him in every sentiment he uttered about the powers our forefathers were conferring upon the President of the United States. A celebrated man said of Henry, that "he was Shakespeare and Garrick combined." Mr. Jefferson said of Mason, "that he was the greatest of the great men of the Revolution." Volumes could add nothing to these splendid eulogiums. Sound sense, creative fancy, and inspection keen into all the deep windings of the human heart," no mortal man ever surpassed Shakespeare, and we have the word of the great Lord Chatham for the truth of the assertion, that for profound wisdom, no cluster of Statesmen in any age or country of the world, ever surpassed the great men of the American Revolution.

Then, two of the greatest of the great men who flourished during that memorable period, more than 50 years ago, told us at the time what would be the consequence of conferring upon the President of the United States, the enormous powers he possesses. We are now reaping the bitter fruits, of disregarding their warning counsels, in a convulsed and distracted country, a wild and infuriated spirit of party warfare, a train of Executive measures, all tending to consolidate the whole powers of the Government in the hands of the President, which if sanctioned by the people will make the Government the most detestable despotism on earth!

Sustain him in power, give him his train of financial measures, give him his Militia Army, and I unhesitatingly exclaim in the language of Mr. Henry, "away with your President, we shall have a King. The Army will salute him Monarch!!"

I have the honor to be, most respectfully and cordially your friend,

JOHN CAMPBELL.

NOTE.—Since writing the above, the following document has been placed in my hands, containing the sentiments of the great Dr. Franklin, of Col. George Mason, of Gen. Pierce Butler of South Carolina, and Mr. Edmund Randolph, expressed near 60 years ago, on the dangerous powers conferred on the Executive of the United States. They ought to be written in letters of gold and fastened to the door of every Court House in the United States, that every American citizen might read them before he gave in his vote for the next President. How wonderful the prophecy, 60 years ago of these great men! How perfectly they foretold the history of these times!

J. C.

"In the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution, many sagacious minds apprehended precisely the difficulties which we are now beginning to experience. Edmund Randolph declared that he regarded the Executive magistracy (as now established) as the fœtus of monarchy." Mr. Butler said, that "in all countries, the Executive power is in a constant course of increase," and intimated that such would be the case in this country. Dr. Franklin said, "Col. Mason had mentioned the circumstance of appointing officers. He knew how that point would be managed. No new appointment would be suffered, as heretofore, in Pennsylvania, unless it be referred to the Executive, so that all profitable offices will be at his disposal. The first man put at the helm will be a good one. Nobody knows what sort may come afterwards. The Executive will always be increasing here, as elsewhere, till it ends in a monarcy."—Col. Mason and others were in favor of limiting the Presidential office to one term, for preventing "a temptation on the side of the Executive to intrigue with the Legislature for a re-appointment."

But the remarks of Dr. Franklin are so appropriate and so truly prophetic, that I cannot refrain from transcribing an extract and request the attention of the reader. Dr. Franklin opposed large salaries and remarked:

Sir, there are two passions which have a powerful influence on the affairs of men. There are ambition and avarice, the love of power and the love of money. Separately, each of these has great force in prompting men to action; but when united in view of the same object, they have in many minds the most violent effects. Place before the eyes of such men a post of *honor*, that shall be at the same time a place of *profit*, and they will move heaven and earth to obtain it. The vast number of such places it is that renders the British Government so tempestuous. The struggles for them are the true sources of all those factions which are perpetually dividing the nation, distracting its councils, hurrying sometimes into fruitless and mischievious wars, and often compelling a submission to dishonorable terms of peace.

"And of what kind are the men that will strive for this profitable pre-eminence through all the bustle of cabal, the heat of contention, the infinite mutual abuse of parties tearing to pieces the best of characters? It will not be the wise and moderate, the lovers of peace and good order, the men fittest for the trust. It will be the bold and the violent, the men of strong passions and indefatigable activity in their selfish pursuits. These will thrust themselves into your government, and be your rulers!

Besides, these evils, though we may set out in the beginning with moderate salaries, we shall find that such will not be of long continuance. Reasons will never be wanting for proposed augmentations. And there will always be a party for giving more to the rulers, that the rulers may be able in return to give more to them. Hence, as all history inform us, there has been in every State and Kingdom a constant kind of warfare between the governing and governed; the one striving to obtain more for its support, and the other to pay less. And this has alone occasioned great convulsions, actual civil wars, ending either in dethroning of the princes, or easing of the people. Generally, indeed, the ruling power carries its point—the revenues of princes constantly increasing; and we see that they are never satisfied, but always in want of more. The more the people are discontented with the oppression of taxes, the greater need the prince has of money to distribute among his partizans, and pay the troops that are to suppress all resistance, and enable him to plunder at pleasure.—There is scarce a King in a hundred, who would not, if he could, follow the example of Pharaoh—get first the people's money, then all their lands, and then make them and their children servants for ever. It will be said that we don't propose to establish Kings. I know it; but there is a natural inclination in mankind to kingly government. It sometimes relieves them from aristocratic domination. They had rather have one tyrant than five hundred. It gives more of the appearance of equality among citizens, and that they like. I am apprehensive, therefore, perhaps too apprehensive, that the government of these States may in future times, end in a monarchy."

The following extract is from the address of the General Assembly to the people of Virginia, dated January 4, 1778:

"A lover of monarchy, who opens the treasures of corruption, by distributing emoluments among devoted partizans, may at the same time be approaching his object, and deluding the people with professions of Republicanism. He may confound monachy and republicanism, by the art of definition. He may varnish over the dexterity which ambition never fails to display, with the pliancy of language, the sedition 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.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bank of Virginia.—Gen. James W. Pegram, President of the Bank of Virginia at Petersburg, has been appointed by the Directory of the Mother Bank, Cashier of the Institution here, and it is understood has accepted the appointment. It has given very general satisfaction to this community as far as we understand. Gen. Pegram was a Whig Elector in the Dinwiddie District, and we regret the loss of his eminent services at such a time.—*Richmond Whig.*

Father Mathew, of Ireland, the great Catholic Crusader for temperance, has now administered the pledge to *two millions* of persons. This is practical temperance.

The Governor of the State of Kentucky (Hon. C. A. Wickliffe) has issued a Proclamation, under date of August 3, convoking the Legislature of that State to meet in extra session on the 19th of this month, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of enacting a law providing for taking the vote of Kentucky for President and Vice President of the United States, and such other subjects as may be communicated to them, or which, in their judgement, the public interest may demand."

The Lexington correspondent of the *Evening Star* says: "I saw Mr. CLAY this morning. He looks exceedingly well. He leaves to-morrow morning for the great Nashville convention. There is no end to the number of letters he has received urging him to go there. He told me he had one the other day, signed by 350 ladies of Nashville. That of course, could not be withstood. Mr. Crittenden has arrived at Frankfort, and will go on to Nashville."

The New York State Whig Convention was held at Utica on the 12th instant, and was attended by an immense concourse of people. The Albany Journal states that the *procession was five miles long.*—Among the speakers were the Hon. N. P. TALLMADGE, the Hon. Mr. STANLY of N. Carolina, HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq. of New York, ALFRED KELLY, Esq. of Ohio, a son of DANIEL WEBSTER, of Illinois, and the Hon. Mr. SOUTHARD, of N. Jersey.

The Convention unanimously nominated Gov. SEWARD and Lieut. Gov. BRADISH, for re election. The ticket of electors of President and V. President was also unanimously nominated—the Hon. Jys. BURT, of Orange, a venerable soldier, statesman and patriot, who was a Jeffersonian Elector of President, in 1800, and General PETER B. PORTER, of Erie, who fought with a lion's heart and courage at Chippewa and Fort Erie—being at its head.

The New York Express of Friday afternoon says—

This morning about one o'clock a number of amateur musicians collected in front of the American Hotel to serenade Fanny Ellsler. A crowd soon collected, when one of the number addressed the multitude, disapproved the proceedings, and proposed cheers for several of our American actors, the consequence of which was an attack upon the serenaders and the destruction of their instruments by breaking them in pieces, throwing the fragments into a pile and setting fire to them.

OLD SCHOOL *vs.* NEW SCHOOL.—We learn that a case has lately been argued before Chancellor Walworth of this State, involving the same question of legal title as that which excited so deep an interest in Philadelphia. The Chancellor takes the same view of the matter with Judge Rodgers, before whom the case was first heard in Philadelphia, that is, he adjudges the New School General Assembly of the Presbyterian church to be the legal body. So we hear from sources on which we rely. We are promised a report of the case shortly.—*Journal of Commerce.*

SAVING FUNDS.—*A hint to the working classes.*—If a man of twenty-one years of age, begin to save a dollar a week, and put it to interest every year, he would have at thirty-one years of age, $650; at forty-one, $1860; at fifty-one, $3680; at sixty-one, $6150; at seventy-one $11,500. When we look at these sums, and when we think how much temptation and evil might be avoided in the very act of saving them, and how much good a man in humble circumstances may do for his family by these sums, we cannot help wondering that there are not more savers of $1 a week.

IMMENSE OUT-POURING OF THE PEOPLE.—*Mr. Bear, the Buckeye Blacksmith, in New York.*—From four to six thousand Harrison men, of the bone and sinew of our population, being almost exclusively mechanics and tradesmen crammed the great *Central Log Cabin*, Broadway, last night to suffocation in every part of it, to hear Mr. BEAR, the "Buckeye Blacksmith," whose arrival in town and intention to speak we noticed in yesterday's paper. Mr. Bear spoke for several hours, and excited the utmost enthusiasm. As hundreds could not get in, and had to go away, we trust he will give our citizens another opportunity to hear him.—*N. Y. Star.*

Mr. James Long of Washington, has presented to his friend, Hector Bell, of Virginia, the fine Eclipse Colt Olympus, out of Flirtilla, by Sir Archie. Olympus was the winner of the Produce Stake, at Washington, in the spring of 1839.

The population of Winchester is 3,500.

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN:

Thursday Morning, August 20.

ELECTIONS.

VICTORY! VICTORY!

NORTH CAROLINA.

This State will fulfil our highest expectations. Letters from Raleigh state we shall have a Whig Commons, a Whig Senator, a Whig Governor, and two Whig U. S. Senators. The majority for Governor will be from six to eight thousand, and on joint ballot there will be at least 30 Whig majority in the Legislature. In the 35 counties heard from, embracing the strong Van Buren holds, Morehead, the Whig candidate for Governor, has a majority of 3081. And the Legislature thus far stands: Whig 62—Van Buren 33. In 1838 the same counties returned 54 Whigs and 41 Vanites—showing a Whig gain equal to 16 members in these counties since the last election. About half the State is heard from. All right in North Carolina.

KENTUCKY.

The Whig triumph in this State is beyond precedent! brilliant and decisive!! Returns from all but 18 counties give LETCHER, the Whig candidate for Governor, a majority over FRENCH, the Van Buren candidate, of **17,754!** which will be increased to more than 18,000 by the full returns. The Whig majority in Kentucky, at the last Presidential election, did not reach 4,000. What says this as to the charge of Abolitionism against Gen. HARRISON, inasmuch as Kentucky is a slave State? 18,000!! well done for Old Kentucky.

INDIANA.

We have returns from 75 counties, which give the Whig candidate for Governor a majority of 9,923—15 counties to be heard from, which will swell the Whig majority beyond **10,000!** LANE (Whig) has been elected to Congress in place of HOWARD (V. B) by more than 1000 majority. All right in Indiana!

ALABAMA.

The 34 counties heard from return to the popular branch of the Legislature, 47 Whigs and 23 Vanites—15 counties to be heard from. The Globe claims a majority of the Senators, but this comes to pass by their having been elected last year and holding over, as the Senators do in Virginia—53 members in the lower house, however, give the Whigs a majority in the Legislature, and this number it is believed the Whigs will have when the returns are all in—Alabama is a State that the Whigs never before dreamed of claiming. It has always been until now up to the hub in Jackson Van Burenism.

ILLINOIS.

The returns from this State do not come up fully to our anticipations. The Whigs lose nothing, but do not show much gain on the election of last year. Between 50 and 60 counties are heard from, which return 38 Whigs and 39 VanBurenites to the Legislature. The counties to be heard from may give the victory to the Whigs.

MISSOURI.

From this State we have a few imperfect returns, which look favorable for the Whigs—but the impression is that she is still joined to her idols. We can get along without her 4 votes.

TENNESSEE.

Elections in this State are held biennially, and consequently they will not take place this summer, having elected members of the Legislature last year.

WHIG FESTIVAL IN BERKELEY.—At a meeting of the Whigs of Old Berkeley, held in Martinsburg, on the 10th inst., it was determined to give a Public Festival in that county, on Thursday, the 10th day of September, proximo. The particular locality of the place to be determined upon as soon as practicable.

The Gazette states that the meeting was addressed by ANDREW HUNTER, Esq., the Elector for this District, and DAVID HOLMES CONRAD, Esq., of that place.

THE VAN BUREN FESTIVAL, near this town, on Thursday last, was attended by about fifteen hundred persons—some of the *party* say two thousand. The orators on the occasion were the Hon. William Lucas, Mr. Smith ("Extra Billy") of Culpeper, James M. Mason, Esq., H. Bedinger, Esq., a Mr. Moffat of Leesburg, and Mr. Riddle of Harpers-Ferry. The exploded and ridiculous song of Abolitionism and Federalism against Gen. Harrison, was sung the whole day—charges which have not a shadow of foundation in truth, and which have been refuted more than the thousandth time. "Extra Billy" was the lion of the day. He spoke for two or three hours. And such a speech! Such a compound of slang, nonsense, vanity, misrepresentation, and downright falsehood, has never before come under our observation. He asserted in the beginning and in the end, that Gen. Harrison has always been and still is a Federalist and an Abolitionist—assertions that the whole history of Gen. Harrison's life, proves false, and which every body of common intelligence as well as Mr. Smith, knows are false.—The whole speech was the grossest insult to the intelligence of the people he was addressing—It was worthy only of the source whence it emanated: a reckless political hack and demagogue who is secretly paid by the Administration for doing their dirty work and defaming and slandering Gen. Harrison. He garbled records, mutilated documents, falsified history, and exhibited throughout that the exigencies of his cause was such as to require no longer any thing but falsehood to sustain it. To prove that Gen. Harrison was a Federalist, and wore a "black cockade," he brought forward as a witness, a Mr. Fowler of Lexington, Kentucky, stating that he was a member of Congress during the struggle between Jefferson and Adams, and that he knows that Gen. H. was on the side of Mr. Adams, "and wore the black cockade." To this assertion we oppose the unequivocal denial of Gen. Harrison himself, whose veracity has never been impeached, and who certainly ought to know as well as "John-Fowler" or "Extra Billy" to what party he belonged—the declaration of Judge Burnett of Ohio, a gentleman of the highest standing; that he was the junior clerk of Gen. Harrison at that time, and knows that Gen. H. was the friend of Jefferson—to the fact that he was elected to Congress by the Republican party (and not by the Federal party, as falsely stated by Mr. Smith) in opposition to a distinguished Federalist, Arthur St. Clair, jr.—and to the fact that Mr. Jefferson honored him with his confidence, and conferred on him important and responsible offices, which he never would have done had Gen. H. been the political friend of Mr Adams, supported the Alien and Sedition laws, or ever worn the black cockade. But, we have the testimony of Gen. James Taylor, of Kentucky, Griffin Yeatman, John Matson, and George Gordon, Esqrs. of Ohio, besides numerous other highly respectable gentlemen who were all intimately acquainted with Gen. Harrison from 1790 to 1800 and upwards, to prove that this charge of Federalism, resting solely upon the shoulders of this single individual, Mr. Fowler, is altogether false. And who is this John Fowler, this new certificate man?—The Kentucky papers tell us: "He is now upwards of 80 years old, and has not been sober for the last ten years. He once had some respectability, but, since he pleaded the gambling act in the general court of Kentucky, without a solitary circumstance to excuse him, no respectable man has had the slightest regard for him. Mr. Fowler is also a defaulting postmaster, having been turned out of the post office at Lexington in 1817 or 1818 for absuracting the funds of the Department." This is the character of the witness brought upon the stand to testify against Gen. Harrison—to offset the testimony of the respectable gentlemen on the other side, and to set aside the history of the country! A worthy witness, truly!

But, Mr. Orator Smith relied chiefly upon the fact that Gen. Harrison received an appointment from John Adams, to prove that he was a Federalist. But, intending his speech only for party purposes, he was careful to give every thing but the *true* causes which led Mr. Adams to nominate Gen. H. to office. Look at the history of the case, for the facts of which we are indebted to the researches of the Fredericksburg Arena. As soon as the law was passed for the division of the North-Western Territory, from part of which the territory of Indiana was formed, Gen. Harrison was informed that Mr. Adams intended to nominate him as Governor of this new Territory, and he "hesitated not one moment to declare that he would not accept, although much pressed to do so by several of the leading Federalists." The "wheel within the wheel" was soon discovered, and Mr. Adams's motives leaked out. Meetings of the people had been held in the Territory, and resolutions adopted recommending Gen. H. to the President as Governor of the North-Western Territory, and those resolutions with corresponding addresses had been forwarded to him. Mr. Adams knew too well the voice of the people to disregard it entirely; he was anxious to secure the territory to the federal party, because it was about to become a State, and that purpose, he knew, could not be carried out, unless Gen. H. was put out of the way; to effect which, and at the same time to exhibit at least some respect to the will of the "dear people," he nominated Gen. Harrison as Governor of the Indiana Territory, who at first refused to accept; it was pressed upon him; and when he did consent, it was only through the persuasion of his relatives and friends, among whom were Messrs. Nicholas, Wilson, Cary of the Senate, and John of the House, who assured him that there was no doubt of the election of Mr. Jefferson, in the ensuing November. Let it be borne in mind, that *Indiana had no voice in the selection of a President.* The North-Western Territory was about to become a State; a Presidential election was pending; Gen. Harrison's popularity and influence was feared, and it was necessary that a Republican Governor should be appointed to conciliate if possible the friends of Gen. Harrison. Mr. Adams well knew what he was about—he played a deep game. Gen. Harrison was put out of the way of doing him much political injury, and at the same time the wishes of the people to promote the interests of "their beloved Chieftain" were speciously complied with. These were the facts of the case.

But further: If Gen. Harrison was a federalist, *because* Mr. Adams appointed him to office, what was he when Thomas Jefferson, the "Apostle of Democracy," re-appointed him to the same office? It is a bad rule which will not work both ways. Read the following official documents from the Executive Journal of the United States Senate:

"I nominate WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, to be Governor of Indiana Territory, from the 13th day of May next, when his present commission will expire.

THOS. JEFFERSON."

And again—

"I nominate WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Indiana, to be a commissioner to enter into any treaty or treaties which may be necessary, with any Indian tribes northwest of the Ohio, and within the territory of the United States, on the subject of the boundary, or lands.

THOS. JEFFERSON."

Now, if Gen. Harrison is a federalist, because Mr. Adams gave him *one* appointment, is he not, according to this kind of logic, a *double* distilled Democrat when Mr. Jefferson gives him *two* appointments? If Mr. Orator Smith's reasoning be sound, then was Gen. WASHINGTON a federalist and entitled to all the denunciations and abuse which are lavished upon Gen. Harrison; for this great and good man was also appointed to office by John Adams—as the following will show:

"Gentlemen of the Senate:—

"I nominate GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Mount Vernon, to be Lieutenant General and Commander-in-Chief of all the armies raised, or to be raised, in the United States.

JOHN ADAMS."

Mr. Adams also appointed James Madison, Eldridge Gerry, and other Republicans, to office—and consequently they were all Federalists according to Mr. Smith's test.

But why pursue the subject further—why waste ink and paper in refuting a charge which every body knows to be false.

Dropping the subject of Federalism, Mr. Smith turned his blunderbuss upon Gen. H. as a military man. And here, too, he relied upon any thing but facts to sustain his assertions. The testimony of the Legislatures of Indiana, of Kentucky, James Madison, James Monroe, Col. R. M. Johnson, Anthony Wayne, Langdon Cheves, Simon Snyder, Gov. Shelby, Com. Perry, Col. Croghan, Col. Davies, and of thousands of others, is in opposition to the testimony of Mr. Smith, yet all the weight of these disinterested testimonials, is to be borne down by the interested assertions and calumnies of this single modern knight of Democracy!! To say nothing of the testimony of Thomas Ritchie, Isaac Hill, John M. Niles, Moses Dawson, and other self-styled "Democrats," what says Col. R. M. Johnson, now Vice President of the United States, of the military career of Gen. Harrison? In his place on the floor of Congress, he stood up and said:

"Of the career of Gen. HARRISON, I need not speak; the history of the West is his history.—For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils, and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field.

"During the late War, he was longer in active service than any other General officer; he was, perhaps, oftener in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

And what said the Congress of the United States? Read the following—

Resolution directing the medals to be struck, and, together with the thanks of Congress, presented to Major General Harrison, and Governor Shelby, and for other purposes.

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby, presented to Major General William Henry Harrison, and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky, and, thro' them, to the officers and men under their command, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the combined British and Indian forces under Major General Proctor, on the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, capturing the British army, with their baggage, camp equipage, and artillery; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause two gold medals to be struck, emblematical of this triumph, and presented to General Harrison and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky.

"H. CLAY,

"Speaker of the House of Reps.

"JOHN GAILLARD,

"President of the Senate, pro tem.

"April 4, 1818.—Approved,

"JAMES MONROE."

Now, upon which side is the weight of testimony? Who is to be believed—James Madison, James Monroe, Col. Johnson, and the whole people of the United States, through their Representatives in Congress—or, "Extra Billy Smith" of Culpeper?

As to the charge of Abolitionism against Gen. Harrison, it is too contemptible almost for notice. When we look at the votes of Gen. Harrison in Congress, in reference to the rights of the people of the slave States—when we look at his solemnly recorded opinions and pledges upon this subject, given from time to time, and which in a late letter he declares are still his sentiments, we are at a loss to conceive how any man who has any regard for candor and the good opinions of an intelligent public, can venture to make such a charge. There is not a particle of proof to sustain it. True, it is asserted that Gen. Harrison was a member of an "Abolition" society in Richmond, Virginia—But mark ye! *In Richmond, Virginia!* What must have been the character of an "abolition" society *there*, the rankest slave district in the Union, and composed as it was of slaveholders, Gen. Harrison's own relatives and friends? To say that it partook of the spirit and character of the abolition societies which have recently sprung up in some of the free States of the North, is too preposterous to be believed by any one who knows the feelings of Virginians upon this subject. Richmond would be the last place in the world for an Abolition Society. It has always had a large majority of slaves—and now, out of a population of 17,000, there are 10,000 slaves.

We have repeatedly shown the falsity of this charge, and shall take occasion in our next to nail it to the counter once more, by producing an array of testimony which must overwhelm the authors of the charge with confusion and shame. In the meantime, we call attention to the following testimony from the Abolitionists themselves. It is from the "*Emancipator*," the leading paper of the Abolitionists, published in New-York. The Emancipator says—

Many have supposed that it might be expedient for the Executive Committee to interrogate General Harrison, now that he is the recognized candidate for the Presidency, with some prospect of election, to learn his view with respect to the abolition of slavery. But where is the use? It is true, we rejoice in the rejection of Henry Clay, because he is a slaveholder, and a defender of slavery. Gen. Harrison, we know is not a slaveholder. Neither is Mr. Van Buren. But no one thinks it necessary to interrogate Mr. Van Buren. Why? Because his principles are known to be in favor of the ascendency of the Slave Power. But are those of General Harrison any less so? He is the man of his party, and that party have shown the absoluteness of their subserviency, by nominating a slaveholder, and a peculiarly bigotted devotee of slavery on the same ticket with Gen. Harrison, and now by electing a nullifying slaveholder, from slavebreeding Virginia, for Speaker.

But we submit, farther, that Gen. Harrison's principles are already well known by his deeds of which we find the following summary in the Rochester Freeman:

In December, 1802, while Governor of Indiana Territory, he was President of a convention of the people of that Territory, held at Vincennes, and transmitted to Congress a memorial of the convention praying that the sixth article of the "Ordinance of '87," which prohibited slavery there, might be suspended. (See Am. State papers, 1803.) His efforts to make Indiana a slave State were prosecuted for years while he was Governor of that Territory

In 1819, Feb. 16, Gen. Harrison, as a member of the H. of Representatives, voted against a clause prohibiting the further introduction of slavery in Missouri, and voted against a clause for the further emancipation (at 25) of slaves born within that State. Two days afterwards he voted against a clause prohibiting the future introduction of slavery into Arkansas, and against the future emancipation of slaves born in Arkansas.

So basely did he bow to slavery, that even Ohio was shocked. He was indignantly rejected at the next Congressional election in 1822. The National Intelligencer of October 20, 1822, says: "It is confirmed to us, that Mr. Gazely is elected in opposition to Gen. Harrison. A friend informs us, which we are sorry to learn, that he was opposed particularly on account of his adherence to that principle of the Constitution which secures to the people of the South their pre-existing rights." It seems then, that Gen. Harrison claimed for the South the right to fasten slavery upon any soil which the nation might have or purchase.

He has had but little opportunity to act in a public capacity upon the subject of slavery since that time; but an address from his political friends in Virginia, in 1836, says, "he is sound to the core on the subject of slavery."

Under these circumstances, we submit that conscientious abolitionists are bound to regard the two parties and their candidates as standing precisely on the same ground—that of unlimited subserviency to the dominion of the Slaveocracy. It is true, Gen. Harrison's personal demonstrations are less recent, than Mr. Van Buren's. But they are much stronger for Mr. Van Buren helped to send Rufus King to the U. States Senate to oppose slavery in Missouri, and he has never attempted to extend slavery to regions where it was already abolished. And farther, the demonstrations of the Harrison party are more recent than those of the other. And if it is said that we should give the old General a chance to repent of his pro-slavery, we reply, that it belongs to the man who repents to exhibit his own repentance. Certainly, there are no circumstances in the case which warrant the slightest presumptions in favor of his repentance. Let him or his friends, if they choose, show wherein his views now differ from his actions in 1802, and 1819, and 1836. And in default of this let the friends of human rights come at once to the conviction, that the cause they have espoused is by Divine Providence, entrusted to their own guardianship; and that for its success or failure their country and posterity will hold them responsible.

So much for Gen. Harrison's abolitionism. Mr. Smith made various other charges against General Harrison, equally destitute of truth, and which he would not have dared to make, if there had been any opportunity for a reply. Some of the most prominent we shall hereafter notice—and perhaps add a few remarks upon the speeches of the other orators on that occasion.

The Jeffersonian (Culpepper) Tippecanoe Club called a meeting lately for the purpose of discussion, which was opened on the part of the Administration by Major Wallace, who was replied to by Samuel Chilton. The company were then invited to partake of a cold collation provided for the occasion, after which Senator Smith took the stand, and held forth in his usual strain. The Warrenton Times thus describes the sequel:

"When Mr. Pendleton took the stand in reply to Mr. Smith, the latter gathered up his papers and documents in a hurried manner, and exhibited his purpose of decamping as usual without hearing the reply. Mr. P., in a most courteous manner, invited him to remain, he asked it as a personal favor; he demanded it as an act of justice but all in vain. Matters of indispensable urgency constrained him to leave; it was impossible to hold him. Long, long will this "Star" man remember the burst of bitter and indignant invective which fell upon his devoted head, when his determination to "run," was announced. "You *'cut and run,'* then," said Mr. Pendleton, "you *always* do so. We met at Orange, you *'cut and run,'*—we met at Greene, you *'cut and run,'*—at Culpepper you *"cut and run,'*—at Rapahannock you cheated me out of my reply, and here, again, you *'cut and run.'*—You always 'cut and run,'—you are afraid to stay—you *dare* not hear the reply. I now tell you I mean to reply to you, and present or absent, I shall deal personally with you." All would not do—the course of the "Star," was fixed: go he would, and go he did, leaving the longest set of faces among his Loco Foco admirers we ever beheld."

WHO ARE THE FEDERALISTS?

Alexander Hamilton.—This celebrated statesman, who has been so lavishly abused by the Federal Tory papers, as a Monarchist, Federalist, British Whig, &c. was the original proposer of the Sub-Treasury scheme, which this Federal Administration is now endeavoring to fasten on the country. In 1837, the Secretary of the Treasury recommended the scheme to Congress by the declaration that "it was urgently recommended by this Department as early as 1790." From 1789 to 1795 Alexander Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury. He was an admitted Federalist, patriotic man. Does any one want better evidence that the leading measure of this Administration is a Federal measure.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

It was the ultra-ism of the federalists for a strong consolidated government, or quasi monarchy, and the union of the *purse and sword*, now so urged by Mr. Van Buren in his Sub-Treasury and Standing Army, that ruined that tory party then, as it will be the death of the loco foco tory party of to-day.—*Stan.*

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How different is this from the conduct of the "Northern man with Southern feelings," and that too, under circumstances of aggravation, when the negro witnesses were the servants of the accuser!

"I can find nothing in the proceeding of the case of Lieut. Hoos, which requires my interference."—Richmond Whig.

What we may expect from the Receivers-General lately appointed by Mr. Van Buren to take charge of the monies of this nation, may be inferred from the following, which we find in the last Boonville (Missouri) Observer:—

RECEIVER GENERAL APPOINTED.

"We learn that Dr. GEORGE PENN, of Saline county, Mo., has been appointed Receiver-General under the Sub-Treasury Bill, for this city. Dr. Penn is now a State Senator from the counties of Saline, Pettis and Benton—is a man of very amiable disposition: a good citizen, but a warm politician. As to his peculiar fitness for this office we are unable to speak as we have never seen him in any other official capacity, than that of member of the State Legislature. We know of no claims he has to the reputation of an accountant. His talents are about mediocrity; his honesty we have never heard questioned or doubted. The doctor has always been the special friend and supporter of Gov. Miller, and we look at the present appointment as one of Miller's particular procurement."—*Mo. Republican.*

From the above, Dr. PENN's neighbors will take it for granted that the Editor of the Republican knows very little about him, that his opinion has been formed upon a very slight acquaintance. The error in his estimation of the character of the man is, however, altogether on the side of charity. He has the manners of a *parvenu* with the morality of a catchpoll, and his old neighbors of Amherst, Virginia will hear with wonder that their deputy constable has been elevated to the responsible office of Receiver-General. In Saline he is called "little picayune." Citizens of Arrow Rock can tell the Editor of the Republican how many *scrapes* his petulant disposition has brought him into, how many times his nose has been pulled, and how often he has been kicked and cuffed about the streets of Arrow Rock.

We have understood that he has been engaged in selling goods, in Arrow Rock, for Miller; or perhaps, that he was and is a partner in the concern, and it has occursed to us that Miller, who no doubt procurred the appointment for him, intends him to be merely a sort of *locum tenens*, meaning to resign his seat in Congress after a while, and to take charge of the office, himself, or become a partner and divide the salary and *perquisites.* Upon no other supposition can we form conjecture why, in the appointment, such men, as John Smith, Ex-Governor Dunklin, and others, were passed by. But we think quite likely that the next Congress will blow the whole sub-treasury scheme *sky high.*—*Boonville Observer.*

THE BLESSINGS OF LOW WAGES AND NO MEAT.—It being stated in debate in the Senate, on the sub-Treasury bill, that the French laborers, under the operation of the Sub-Treasury hard-money system of that Government, could not afford to eat meat, the Hon. RUEL WILLIAMS, a Van Buren Senator from Maine, undertook to show that the French laborers got along better without meat.—They are his words:

"It is true, sir, that a greater portion of the laborers of France are *deprived of the use of meat food*; but does it follow that, they are the worse of? No, sir, so have the authority of an English speaks from observation and a critic tion of the subject, for saying that the case."

This is the doctrine held by ministration Senators in Congr wish these honorable gentlemen the experiment themselves, an their countrymen how they whether it is so pleasent a m without meat, and whether think that the great body of trymen who subsist by labor their wages reduced so low as ble to procure animal food for and their families. We opine gentlemen who, themselves "fe tuously every day," descant cently on the advantages of and dry bread, would change t they were compelled to eat the The truth is, that the doctrine by these politicians are insul intelligence of the country, an possible to hear them or read t out utter disgust.

We are glad to see that m scandalous calumnies, promulgat Gen. HARRISON, have, under t truth, *slunk* into darkness and and are now rarely retailed, an listened to with patience even b ponents of the People's candidat for instance, as "selling whi debt"—the "Abolition", cand "Federal" candidate—the cag becile candidate, &c. &c. Th loathed, and vile charges, have contempt. Now and then print,

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How different is this from the conduct of the "Northern man with Southern feelings," and that too, under circumstances of aggravation, when the negro witnesses were the servants of the accuser!

"I can find nothing in the proceeding of the case of Lieut. Hooe, which requires my interference."—*Richmond Whig.*

What we may expect from the Receivers-General lately appointed by Mr. Van Buren to take charge of the monies of this nation, may be inferred from the following, which we find in the last Boonville (Missouri) Observer:—

RECEIVER GENERAL APPOINTED.

"We learn that Dr. GEORGE PENN, of Saline county, Mo., has been appointed Receiver-General under the Sub-Treasury Bill, for this city. Dr. Penn is now a State Senator from the counties of Saline, Pettis and Benton—is a man of very amiable disposition: a good citizen, but a warm politician. As to his peculiar fitness for this office we are unable to speak, as we have never seen him in any other official capacity, than that of member of the State Legislature. We know of no claims he has to the reputation of an accountant. His talents are about mediocrity; his honesty we have never heard questioned or doubted. The doctor has always been the special friend and supporter of Gov. Miller, and we look at the present appointment as one of Miller's particular procurement."—*Mo. Republican.*

From the above, Dr. PENN's neighbors will take it for granted that the Editor of the Republican knows very little about him, that his opinion has been formed upon a very slight acquaintance. The error in his estimation of the character of the man is, however, altogether on the side of charity. He has the manners of a *parvenu* with the morality of a catchpoll, and his old neighbors of Amherst, Virginia will hear with wonder that their deputy constable has been elevated to the responsible office of Receiver-General. In Saline he is called *"little picayune."* Citizens of Arrow Rock can tell the Editor of the Republican how many *scrapes* his petulant disposition has brought him into, how many times his nose has been pulled, and how often he has been kicked and cuffed about the streets of Arrow Rock.

We have understood that he has been engaged in selling goods, in Arrow Rock, for Miller; or perhaps, that he was and is a partner in the concern, and it has occurred to us that Miller, who no doubt procured the appointment for him, intends him to be merely a sort of *locum tenens*, meaning to resign his seat in Congress after a while, and to take charge of the office, himself, or become a partner and divide the salary and *perquisites*. Upon no other supposition can we form conjecture why, in the appointment, such men, as John Smith, Ex-Governor Dunklin, and others, were passed by. But we think quite likely, that the next Congress will blow the whole sub-treasury sheme *sky high.*—*Boonville Observer.*

THE BLESSINGS OF LOW WAGES AND NO MEAT.—It being stated in debate in the Senate, on the sub-Treasury bill, that the French laborers, under the operation of the Sub-Treasury hard-money system of that Government, could not afford to eat meat, the Hon. RUEL WILLIAMS, a Van Buren Senator from Maine, undertook to show that the French laborers got along better without meat.—Then are his words:

"It is true, sir, that a greater portion of the labors of France are *deprived of the use of animal food*; but does it follow that, as a whole, they are *the worse off?* No, sir; so far from it, I have the authority *of an English statesman*, who speaks from observation and a critical examination of the subject, for saying that the *reverse is the case.*"

This is the doctrine held by the Administration Senators in Congress. We wish these honorable gentlemen would try the experiment themselves, and then tell their countrymen how they relish it—whether it is so pleasant a matter to live without meat, and whether they still think that the great body of their countrymen who subsist by labor should have their wages reduced so low as to be unable to procure animal food for themselves and their families. We opine that those gentlemen who, themselves "faring sumptuously every day," descant so complacently on the advantages of low wages and dry bread, would change their note if they were compelled to set the example. The truth is, that the doctrines avowed by these politicians are insulting to the intelligence of the country, and it is impossible to hear them or read them without utter disgust.

We are glad to see that most of the scandalous calumnies, promulgated against Gen. HARRISON, have, under the light of truth, *slunk* into darkness and obscurity, and are now rarely retailed, and as rarely listened to with patience even by the opponents of the People's candidate. Such, for instance, as "selling white men for debt"—the "Abolition" candidate—the "Federal" candidate—the caged and imbecile candidate, &c. &c. These stale, loathed, and vile charges, have sunk into contempt. Now and then a partizan print, or a rabid Loco Foco orator (such as one as "Extra Billy Smith," for instance) will dive into the party sewer and drag these reeking libels from their filthy receptacle, but the great mass of the public reject with scorn all such appeals to the worst passions of the heart.—Gen. HARRISON has already lived down calumny. In his case it did not require time to throw into oblivion the libels of his enemies. His own character was enough. After a canvass of unexampled excitement, he will come out better known, more highly appreciated, and more beloved, than he was before the work of defamation commenced.

TOAST, drank at a Dinner given to the Hon. Jas. Garland, in Nelson county, Va., a few days since:

By Robert C. Jones. A Recipe—Van's best emetic for his dear sick People: Take 3 grains Sub-Treasury, 2 do. Army Bill, ½ do. Negro Testimony, 2 do. of the herb called Benton, ½ of that called Kendall, with a drop of the Globe, sprinkled over well with his French perfume, all well stirred in a table-spoon-full of the Enquirer boiled down, and you will vomit in three minutes.

HUMOROUS.—The German American, published at *New Orleans*, in commenting upon the result of the election in the Third District of Louisiana, says:—"Winn couldn't win without *Moore* friends: and Moore won more friends than Winn could win."

For the Virginia Free Press.

DOINGS AT THE "UNTERRIFIED PRECINCT."

MESSRS EDITORS—Saturday was a proud day for the "JUNIOR WHIGS" of Shepherdstown; for their "Festival" was really one of the most spirited, splendid, and altogether gratifying affairs of the kind that it has ever been my good fortune to attend. So said every body, (at least every body that was there,) and you know, "what every body says, must be true." If there were any persons of a contrary opinion, they were of that description which usually come under the designation of "nobody"—such, for instance, as ranting rowdies afflicted with locophobia, who run about the streets like so many rabid curs, growling and snapping, and snarling at every thing they meet—or those conceited curmudgeons, in whose bosoms misanthropy has long since curdled "the milk of human kindness"—who can see no good in any thing—who are continually croaking "cui bono,"—and who, as Gratiano says, are

"...of such vinegar aspect
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile,
Though Nestor swear the jest be laughable."

It would require an abler pen than mine, and much more space than you can spare, to detail adequately all the doings of the day. So, a brief enumeration of the most marked incidents and objects which characterized the occasion, must serve in the place of a more complete description.

At an early hour, groups of joyous school boys, freed for a time from all the pains and penalties which pedagogues inflict, began to gather in the streets, which soon presented a scene replete with promise, and one calculated to "warm the cockles of the coldest heart"—and it was an interesting as well as an easy task to read in their happy faces (which were as unclouded as the bright Heaven above them) how ardently each entered into the spirit of the day, and how eagerly all anticipated the pleasures it would bring.

About ten o'clock, the different delegations began to arrive. They came pouring into town from every point of the compass—from the North, from the South, and from the East and from the West. They came from Charlestown, Harpers-Ferry, Smithfield, Martinsburg, Williamsport, Hagerstown, Sharpsburg, Pleasant Valley, and "The Forge." They came with their bands of music—with their banners and badges—their standards, and streamers and flags flaunting gaily in the air—with their leg cabins—balls in motion—martin boxes—barrels of hard cider—mottos—and a multitude of other appropriate devices, emblems, and designs.

After the little fellows had partaken of refreshments which had been prepared at the hospitable houses of the citizens, the line was formed under the direction of "the Marshal of the Day," (Master Albert Clark,) and his Assistants, and the procession counter-marched through the main street, over which, opposite "the Tippecanoe Club Room," had been thrown a beautiful arch, entwined with evergreen, and elegantly decorated with flags, &c. &c. And as they marched along, hand in hand, all neatly dressed, and with badges of "buff and blue" upon their breasts. Their eyes sparkling with delight, their countenances radiant with health and joy; their lofty carriage, their buoyant, elastic step, their gallant bearing, their merry shouts and their lively and youthful jollity, engaged the best feelings of the hearts of all who saw and had the soul to appreciate the moral beauty of the spectacle. Many a hearty "God bless you, boys!" burst *involuntarily from the lips of the* lookers-on.

Some idea may be formed of the extent of the line, when I tell you that by actual count upwards of five hundred and fifty boys were in the procession!

At the head of the column was a band of music, then came a log cabin, built by the lads of Shepherdstown, and drawn by a team of mules (and I observed a placard upon the door, upon which was written, "For rent, for four years after the 4th of March next—For terms, enquire of 'Old Tip'") Then came a miniature cannon from "The Forge," dragged by a Shetland pony, upon which was perched a merry little chap not yet in his teens. Then followed the several delegations from Maryland, preceded by a splendid banner, which had upon it a representation of a blacksmith at his anvil, with the motto "Strike while the iron is hot."—I also observed amongst them another banner, with an excellent illustration of the Sub-Treasury painted upon it, which was a strong iron-bound box, with a particularly long and keen-looking pair of legs attached to it, with the mottos—"No leg Treasury"—"No Standing Army"—"No Negro Testimony"—"No National Debt." They also had a martin box, upside down, upon which was inscribed, "Martin's gone—Old Tip's *coming*"—and a large *ball*, which was kept in motion—motto, "The Ball is rolling—All's safe for Tip and Tyler." There was also another beautiful banner, with these delegations, which attracted notice; it had a bee-hive upon it, and the motto "By industry we thrive," &c. &c.

The Martinsburg boys followed next. They also had very many beautiful and appropriate emblems—a log cabin—banners without number—a buck-eye pole, with a buck horn upon the top of it—a young opossum crawling among the antlers, &c. &c.

Then came the Harpers-Ferry youngsters, with a magnificent gilded eagle, elegantly adorned with flags, ribbands, &c., together with some beautiful banners and bannerets.

These were followed by the delegation from Charlestown, a part of which were in uniform, and made quite a soldierlike appearance. They were commanded by Master Merriwether Thompson. Their dress was a green frock, trimmed with gold, black cap, and ostrich plumes. They were armed with spears, and were decidedly the lions of the day. Their chief banner had upon it these words, "Train us up in the way we should go." Another had these words, "The Junior Whigs of 1840, scions of the old stock of '76," &c.

Other delegations from a distance followed——the Junior Whigs of "the unterrified precinct" bringing up the rear.

There were many banners which deserve mention; but neither time nor space will permit me to describe them. Two or three from Shepherdstown, however, must not be omitted. One of them had upon it a representation of an immense hay or tobacco press, under the screw of which little "Mattey" was placed. Gen. Harrison was turning the screw upon his devoted head, and his countenance indicated the most excruciating torture; this was entitled "The pressure of 1840"—having above it the memorable words, "This is a pressure which no honest man need regret." Another had a representation of Van and the blood-hounds. Another, the portraits of the several Presidents from Washington to Jackson, with the motto, "The patrons of Harrison, a guarantee for his Democracy;" Another, the Constitution, with moths and other vermin devouring, defacing, and expunging it. Another representing an election scene in New York—negroes thrusting an old soldier from the polls—together with many other excellent hits at the men and measures of this most corrupt and corrupting Administration.

The ground selected for the festival was Swearingen's Spring, about half a mile above town, upon the river bank—as lovely a spot as the country affords for barbecues and fetes.—When the procession reached there, the assemblage was called to order by Master Alexander Robinson, who nominated Master Harris Towner as "President of the Day." The nomination was unanimously approved of, and Mr. Towner having been conducted to the stand, after a few preliminary remarks, introduced the speakers successively to the crowd, which, by the way, could not have been composed of less than one thousand persons, a large portion of whom were ladies. The young orators spoke in the order in which they are named, viz: Masters William Harris of Shepherdstown, Alexander Robinson of do., Thomas Sheerer of Martinsburg, Ambrose Cramer of Williamsport, Md., Edwin Scribley of Sharpsburg, Md., Harvey Farris of Martinsburg, and Harris Towner of Shepherdstown. It would be invidious to particularise the speeches which were made, the most of which were, I understand, entirely original with the young gentlemen who delivered them. Mr. Towner's appeal was in truth a soul-stirring one; it awakened the enthusiasm of the old as well as the young; and the hearty "three times three" they gave him, as he closed, was an evidence of the effect it produced.—Mr. Robinson's was also an admirable production; it was well conceived, beautifully written, and gracefully delivered. All who heard it, agree that it would have done honor to a much older head than his. Master Harris also did himself great credit; and Master Farris—indeed all acquitted themselves admirably. Not forgetting the singers, who entertained the company between the speeches. Mr. Boarman, of Martinsburg, and Masters Sebastian and Shepherd Early, were particularly applauded for the spirit and drollery with which they performed their parts.

A ample and substantial dinner was provided; and I assure you the little chaps did it justice. They made quick work with the sheep, pigs, poultry, and pies; and the way they walked into the water-melons, would have astonished Gen. Crary of Michigan himself! Lemonade and cold water was the only beverage permitted.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., the line was again formed, and they all returned into town in the same order they went out—not an accident or untoward incident having occurred to mar the merriment of the day—a day which will never be forgotten, at least by the 550 little boys who partook of its festivities—and who thus (like the youthful Hannibal) have pledged themselves in "uncompromising hostility to the enemies of their country, and particularly to the principles of this administration; and if, (when we who now devote the energies of manly maturity to the task of our country's redemption shall have left the stage of action) they (our country's future hope) shall remain true to these, their early pledges. We may truly say, "Nunquam desperandum de Republica."

Yours, &c. in haste, "TIP."

Aug. 17th.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

A FESTIVAL was given at the "Union School House," by the patrons of the School, on Monday, the 10th inst. About two hundred *persons were in attendance. An Address* was delivered by Dr. J. H. WAGON, in reference to Education, with an eloquence and beauty that could not fail to please—His effort elicited, as it well deserved, general commendation. The meeting was well calculated to inspire all friends of Education, with new zeal and more persevering efforts in the furtherance of its great and glorious benefits, and promoting harmony and social feeling in the private relations of life.

The Doctor, in speaking of the efforts that have been made to extend the limits of what is termed a common Education, remarked that "Natural Philosophy is regarded as absolutely necessary in a good practical education, and as pursued from a conviction that the benefit which a knowledge of it conveys, may very materially affect the standing, influence, and usefulness of future life."

We take this method to convey to the gentleman our kind wishes—and may his success in life be commensurate with his abilities, and with his evident aim at usefulness.

SAMUEL MELVIN,
JOHN McGARRY, Jr.,
JOSEPH G. HESS,
Committee.

August 20.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully announce to the public that they have sold out their business and establishment to Messrs *William Russell & Co.* In making this announcation, they are justified at being able to say, that the abundant means which these gentlemen have at control, added to their long and well merited integrity, furnish the surest guarantees that the business will be conducted liberally, judiciously and correctly.

WAGER & CO.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 20, 1840.

N. B.—Those indebted to W. & Co. are requested to make immediate payment.

TRANSPORTATION

On the Canal, &c.

THE undersigned having purchased the Boats, Ware-House, and Stock, of Messrs. Wager & Co. at this place, announce to the public that they are ready to receive for Transportation on the Canal or Rail-Road, both here and at the Old Furnace,

All kinds of Country Produce,

And will advance money or purchase the same, upon the most favourable terms. They will also Receive and Forward Merchandise and other articles on the most reasonable terms.

WM. RUSSELL & CO.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 20, 1840.

N. B.—They will keep on hand, for sale, Plaster, Fish, Salt, Coal, &c.

W. R. & CO.

THE MARKETS.

Office of the Baltimore American, Tuesday, Aug. 18

CATTLE.—The number of beef cattle offered this morning in market was much larger than on any previous day this season. Of 850 head that were offered, 250 were taken by the city butchers, and about 400 by the speculators for the north, at prices ranging from $5,50 to $6.50 per 100 lbs. neit. The balance remain unsold.

FLOUR.—There is nothing new to note in the market for Howard street flour. Holders are generally asking $5,37½. There is but little inquiry for the article, and no transactions have taken place that we are advised of above $5,25. The receipt price continues at about $5,12½.

Sales of City Mills Flour this morning at $5,50. Some holders, however, ask $5,75.

Sales of Susquehanna Flour at $5,37½.

WHEAT.—Sales of good Pennsylvania old wheats were made to-day at 114 a 115 cents.—New Md. and Virginia reds were taken at 100 to 112½ for fair to prime parcels. Sales of good new Md. white at 113 cents. Family flour white is worth 120 cents.

CORN.—Sales of Md. white Corn to-day at 49 a 50 cents. We quote Md. yellow at 50 a 51 cents. Sales of Va. straw color at 48 cents, and of Va. white at 49 cents.

RYE.—A sale of Md. Rye to-day, a small lot, at 60 cents. A sale of old Pennsylvania, from store, at 65 cts.

OATS.—Sales of new Md. Oats at 25 a 26 cts.

FLOUR, in Alexandria, on the 15th, $5,25a0,00
" in Georgetown, on the 15th, $5,06a5,12
" in Winchester, on the 18th, $4,65a0,00
" in New York, on the 15th, $5,12a5,50
" in Philadelphia, on the 15th, $5,25a5,50
" in Mobile, (Al.) on the 11th, $10,50

MARRIED.

On Sunday last, by the Rev. Alexander Jenny, Mr. ROBERT NEILD to Miss MARGARET MOLLENIX, both of Smithfield, Jefferson county.

DIED,

On Friday evening, 7th inst., at Hazlefield, in this county, Mrs. MARY W. HUNTER, consort of the late Moses T. Hunter, Esq., of Martinsburg.

On the 1st inst., WILLIAM STIER, son of Samuel H. and Susan L. Kisinger, of Berkeley county, aged 7 months and one week.

On Tuesday, 11th inst., ELLEN MARIA, infant daughter of Mr. James Merrick, of Harpers-Ferry.

At his residence in this county, on Thursday, the 13th instant, Mr. DANIEL CREAMER, in the 54th year of his age.

Notices.

THE FAIR! THE FAIR!!

☞ THE LADIES OF BERRYVILLE AND ITS VICINITY, propose holding **A FAIR** in that town on *Monday, the 24th inst. (Court-Day)*, for the purpose of assisting in the erection of a "PARSONAGE." As so many will be present to the public, we cannot present to enter into an enumeration of them. But we cannot omit to call public attention to the fact, that there will be offered some WALKING CANES which were constructed out of the spokes of a Carriage owned by "The Father of his Country" during the Revolution. We will state likewise that a Thorough-bred DURHAM CALF has been presented by a gentleman in the neighbourhood, provided it shall sell for a sum which he specifies. All articles offered, will be at a reasonable price, and the *change will be returned*, which has not always been the case at Fairs.

A FRIEND TO THE FAIR.

Berryville, Clarke county, }
August 20, 1840. }

A CARD.

☞ THE JUNIOR WHIGS OF SHEPHERDSTOWN tender their sincere thanks to Dr. JOHN QUIGLEY for the use of his Spring on Saturday last; and also to the Shepherdstown and Rohrersville Bands for their performance on that day; and to the Whig citizens of the town for their assistance on the occasion of their Festival.

August 20, 1840.

☞ THE SMITHFIELD TIPPECANOE CLUB will meet at its usual place, on Saturday evening next, at 4 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

August 20, 1840.

☞ THE SACRAMENT OF THE LORD'S SUPPER will be administered in the Presbyterian Church at Smithfield, next Sabbath morning—Service to commence at 11 o'clock. The preparatory Sermon will be preached on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

August 20.

The Berryville Academy,

UNDER the superintendance of Mr. GEO. R. ROBERTSON, A. B., will commence its next Session on the SECOND MONDAY IN AUGUST. Instruction will be given in the following branches—

LANGUAGES:

Greek, Latin, Italian and French, Mathematics, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Surveying, Mensuration of Heights and Distances, &c.—Natural and Mechanical Philosophy, with Chemistry, may be pursued, if desired.

Terms of Instruction:

For Languages and Mathematics, $25 00 per session
All English Branches, ...$12 50 per session

THE TRUSTEES of the Berryville Academy feel much pleasure, and are warranted after the result of the two Sessions of this Institution which have just terminated, in recommending its present incumbent to the public patronage.

Liberally educated, and devoted to the profession of his choice, Mr. ROBERTSON has happily adopted that method of instruction which, while it concilitates the attachment of his pupils, most certainly ensures their improvement. We feel confident that no parent or guardian will regret the selection of a School of Science and Classical Literature, under the management of so competent a teacher.

THE TRUSTEES.

Berryville, Clarke county, Va.
August 20, 1840—6w.

Mr. John Agar,

YOU are hereby notified, that on Thursday the first day of October next, between sunrise and sunset, at the Office of Commissioner Worthington, in Charlestown, we shall take the depositions of sundry witnesses which we will offer as evidence in a suit depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, on the Chancery side thereof, wherein we are complainants and you and others are defendants.

The Heirs of Jacob Strider, dec'd.

August 20, 1840.

Trustee's Sale of LAND, MILL, &C.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Charles C. Starbuck to the undersigned, now of record in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Berkeley County, I will offer at public auction, before the Court-House in Martinsburg, on *Monday the 4th of September next*, that Valuable and well-known

MILL PROPERTY,

At the Mouth of the Opequon creek, purchased by said C. C. Starbuck from the Administrator with the will annexed of James Foreman, dec'd. Attached to the Mill is about

51 Acres of Land,

Also, an undivided moiety of the adjacent tract, belonging to Harvey M. Foreman and C. C. Starbuck, upon which are the

Dwelling House, Store House, Barn, Stable,

And other valuable improvements. And on the line between this and the first-mentioned tract, is a most valuable and extensive

DISTILLERY.

In all this property, Mrs. Starbuck, should she survive her husband, will be entitled to dower. And, on the last mensioned tract there is a previous lien to secure something like $2,000.

I will convey such title only as is vested in me by the deed of trust, which is believed to be valid.

Terms—One-third cash on the delivery of the deed—one-third in twelve months from the day of sale—and one-third in twenty-four months, with interest. The two last payments to be secured by bond and approved personal security, and a deed of trust on the premises.

E. I. LEE, Jr., *Trustee.*

August 20, 1840.—ts.

BLANK NOTES,

Of every description for sale at this Office

FOR SALE,

Frolic, a thorough-bred Short-Horned BULL.

THE proprietor of this noble animal, having no further use for his services, will offer him for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in Charlestown, *on Thursday the 27th instant.* The subscriber can, with great confidence, recommend this pure blooded Durham Bull to any wishing to breed from that stock. He has fine size and figure, and has proved himself very efficient in propagating his species—His calves, which may be seen at E. J. Smith's and Col. J. W. Ware's, will compare with any in the Valley. He was imported by Col. J. H. Powell, of Philadelphia, whose certificate of pedigree I have and will exhibit on the day of sale.

Terms—Cash, or a negotiable note payable at the Bank of the Valley in 60 or 90 days.

A. S. BALDWIN.

Winchester, Aug. 20, 1840.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, *on Saturday the 29th instant, (August,)* at the late residence of Joseph Smith, dec'd, in Shepherdstown, all the Personal Property of said deceased, consisting, in part, of the following:

A Horse, Barouche and Harness,
A Cart and Gears,
A set of Mahogany Tables,
One Mahogany Sideboard,
One Eight-day Clock,
Two Bureaus and a Secretary,
Tables of various sizes; Chairs,
A number of good Beds, & Bedding,
A variety of Carpeting, good quality,
A quantity of Bacon and Lard,
One Sleigh,
Wheat and Corn by the bushel,
Four Stoves and Pipe,
And a great variety of Household & Kitchen Furniture,
And other articles, too numerous to mention.

TERMS—A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser to give bond with approved security. Sums under five, cash; the wheat and corn excepted, for which the cash will be required.

Sale to commence early in the day.

GEORGE BYERS, *Adm'r.*

Shepherdstown, August 20, 1840.

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 August, 1840:

Edward Pittman and George Peabody, Co-partners and Merchants, trading under the firm of Edward Pittman & Company, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Henry A. Brien and John M. Brien, Merchants and Co-partners, transacting business under the name of Henry A. Brien & Brother, and William Brown, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Henry A. Brien and John M. Brien, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; 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.*

August 20, 1840.

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 August, 1840:

Zachariah Shugart, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Charles C. Starbuck and Harvey Foreman, trading under the name of Starbuck & Foreman, and Benjamin Ford and Daniel Snyder, trading under the name of Ford & Snyder, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Charles C. Starbuck, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first 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,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

August 20, 1840.

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 August, 1840:

Charles J. Faulkner and Edmund Pendleton, Trustees of Lauck and Stephen, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

John M. Brien and Henry A. Brien, Co-partners, under the firm of John M. Brien & Company, and William Brown, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, John M. Brien and Henry A. Brien, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; 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.*

August 20, 1840.

GRANVILLE'S Counterirritant Lotion, producing immediate vesication and powerful counterirritation, received and for sale at DR. STRAITH'S *Drug Store.*

August 20.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public auction, on *Tuesday the 1st day of September next*, at the residence of the subscriber at the White-House, 3 miles west of Charlestown, near Thompson's Depot, all of his Personal Property, to wit:

Three head of Work Horses, & Gears,
One Colt—50 head of Hogs,
One good Road Wagon,
Two Barshear Ploughs,
3 double and 3 single Shovel Ploughs,
One Harrow—one Wheat Fan,
One Sleigh,
20 acres of Corn in the ground,
Household & Kitchen Furniture, such as Beds and Bedding, &c.

TERMS—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of $5 and upwards, upon the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Sums under $5, cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when due attention will be given by the subscriber.

JAMES T. HARTNESS.

August 20, 1840.

PUBLIC SALE.

INTENDING to remove to the West, the subscriber will sell, at public sale, *on Thursday the 3d day of September next*, (if fair, if not, the next fair day,) at his residence near Leetown, the following Property:

Some young Horses and Colts,
30 head of CATTLE,
100 head of Sheep,
50 Lambs of improved Stock,
50 head of HOGS;
Double and single Shovel Ploughs,
Two Harrows—a Wheat Fan,
60 acres Corn in the ground,
One strong Farm Cart, &c. &c.
Household and Kitchen Furniture,

SUCH AS

One Mahogany Sideboard,
One pair Mahogany Dining Tables,
One Mahogany Tea Table,
Bedsteads, Chairs, &c. &c.
And various other articles not necessary to mention.

TERMS—Twelve months' credit will be given on all sums above $5, by the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Sums of $5 and under, cash. No property to be removed until the terms be complied with. Sale to take place early in the day.

JOHN PIET.

August 20, 1840.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber having sold his farm, will offer at public sale, on *Wednesday the 2d of September next,*

All his Stock and Farming Utensils,

comprising the following:

Six good Work Horses,
Thirty-three Sheep,
Sixty-six Hogs and Pigs,
Sixteen head of Cattle, amongst which are nine half blood Ayrshire Calves & Heifers, and six good Milch Cows; also,

One full-blooded English Ayreshire Bull, received of Mr. Henry Shepherd, who has given a certificate of his pure blood.

Also, 2 Wagons; 1 Cart; 2 Harrows, Barshear, McCormick, and Shovel Ploughs,

Gearing complete for six Horses,
Log and Fifth Chains, and many other articles unnecessary to mention.

Also, a few good articles of Household Furniture.

Every thing will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

Terms—Nine months credit, with bond and approved security, for all sums over $5. Cash for all sums of and under five dollars.

ALEXANDER JONES.

August 20, 1840.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL expose at public sale, on *Monday, the 24th of this month, (August,)* where I now live, the following **PROPERTY**, to wit:

5 head Work Horses and Gears,
1 light Cart and Water Car,
15 head of Sheep,
15 head of Cattle,
3 or 4 head of first-rate Milch Cows, two of them fresh;
1 seven-eighth Durham Bull Calf, out of Mr. Thomas Rawlins's celebrated Durham Cow;
30 head of Hogs, 4 Breeding Sows,
1 set of Black-smith's Tools, complete;
1-Grind-Stone—1 Wheel-Barrow,
A quantity of BACON, and LARD,
Two pair first-rate Grain or Hay Ladders,
Two or three barrels Vinegar,
One Wheat Fan and Corn Sheller,
One Wagon and Truck,
One Cutting Box, self feeder,
40 bbls. CORN—50 bushels RYE,
250 bushels OATS,
30 or 40 tons TIMOTHY HAY,
1 dozen large Walnut Gates,
4 " small do.
A quantity of *FARMING UTENSILS*, of every description, in complete order, with many articles not necessary to mention.

☞ A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of $5 and upwards, upon the purchaser giving bond and good security—sums under $5, cash. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when due attention will be given by the subscriber.

GEORGE RIDENOUR.

August 6, 1840.

Postponement.

☞ The above sale is postponed until *Wednesday the 26th instant*, at which time it will positively take place.

G. RIDENOUR.

August 20, 1840.

A Pointer Dog Lost.

STRAYED or stolen from the Shannondale Springs, about the 10th inst., a white and black spotted POINTER DOG, about nine months old. No particular marks recollected. A suitable reward will be given for his delivery at Shannondale, or for any information which may lead to his recovery.

August 20, 1840.

Horse for Sale.

UPON A CREDIT OF 12 MONTHS, if payment be well secured. Inquire at

THE FREE PRESS OFFICE.

August 20, 1840.

A Rifle.

WE have a very neatly finished Rifle, to first-rate order, which we will sell much below the original cost.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

August 20, 1840.

LOST,

BETWEEN Charlestown and Smithfield, or Smithfield and Berryville, a piece of Black Cloth containing one yard and seven-eighths—it was the sample end, with the lock lost on it. Also, a piece of Blue Black Cassimere, 2 yards and seven-eighths. They may have been stolen.

A reward of $5 will be given for their recovery, if left with Mr. Henry Beard at Dr. Straith's Store, Charlestown.

JOHN CHAMBERLIN.

August 20, 1840.—3t.

LOST,

BETWEEN Harpers-Ferry and Charlestown, sundry articles of wearing apparel, wrapped in a diaper towel. The bundle contained a flounced dress and cape of a tea color, with a satin stripe about a fouth of an inch broad, and a leaf of pea green in it forming something of a vine. The bundle also contained a pair of home-knit stockings with L. S. C. knit in them, and two widths of Swiss Muslin. The bundle was marked Orra S. Janney. It was lost on the 15th instant. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it with Mr. Charles G. Stewart, Charlestown.

August 20, 1840.

A New Supply of Medicines

JUST received from Philadelphia, for sale at DR. STRAITH'S *Drug Store.*

August 20, 1840.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree made by the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, Virginia, in the suit of Norris & Beatty, complainants, and N. E. Turner & Co. and others defendants, at the last June term, I will sell, at public auction, before my office door in Shepherdstown, on *Saturday the 12th day of September next*, sundry articles of

Household Furniture, and a lot of valuable Books.

Terms of sale—One-half cash—the balance in six months from the day of sale—the purchaser giving bond and security for the deferred payment, to bear interest from day of sale.

E. I. LEE, Jr., *Comm'r.*

August 13, 1840.—ts.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale **TWO TRACTS OF LAND**, the property of Mathew Ranson, dec'd, both lying in Jefferson county, Virgnia, and cleared land of the best quality. One of said tracts is situated on the Turnpike road leading from Charlestown to Smithfield, adjoining the lands of Col. Braxton Davenport, Rev. Alex Jones, and others. It

Contains about 79 Acres,

and is well watered; having Evett's run passing through it. The other tract lies about 1½ miles north-west of Charlestown, adjoining the Heidwhot estate, and contains **34 ACRES.**

These tracts may be had on reasonable terms, at private sale, at any time previous to the 27th August next, when they will be disposed of at public auction, (if not previously sold,) at the late residence of Mathew Ranson, dec'd., near Charlestown,—when and where the terms shall be made known.

RICHARD H. RANSON,
GEORGE W. RANSON,
JAMES M. RANSON,
Ex'rs of M. Ranson, dec'd.

July 30, 1840.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at public auction, on *Thursday, the 27th day of August next*, at the late residence of Mathew Ranson, dec'd. near Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia,

A VARIETY OF

Stock, Farming Apparatus,

&c. &c.

consisting in part of

25 head Work Horses and Brood Mares;
Several Yoke of Oxen;
15 head Beef Cattle;
100 head Hogs;
100 head Sheep;
A few Milch Cows;
60 Tons Timothy Hay.

Also, the fine STALLION "*

THE FREE PRESS

is PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS

PER ANNUM,

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

ADVERTISING.

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

VARIETY.

THE SUB-TERRANEAN BILL.

The Locofocos at Providence (R. I.) celebrated the passage of the sub-Treasury bill by the firing of guns. The following dialogue between a Locofoco and a Whig on the subject is reported in the Journal:

"Mr.——, do you hear them guns?"

"Yes," replied the Whig, "I hear them.—What are they for?"

"Why, have you not heard the news?"

"No. I have not. What is it? Do tell us"

"The news arrived in town to-day that Congress had passed the *sub-terranean* bill by 17 majority."

"Ah!" says the Whig, "is that it?" What is the nature of this important bill, Mr.——, that they are making such a noise about?"

"Well, I can't exactly know what it is myself, but I have heard a great deal of talk about it for this two or three years past, and they say Congress has passed it, and this is what our party are rejoicing about. Don't you know what the meaning of it is?"

"Yes," replied our friend, the Whig, who is also somewhat of a wag, "I can explain it to you if you wish me to. It is a project of Mr Van Buren's which he laid before both Houses at the extra session in 1837 to dig a *tunnel* under the Atlantic Ocean, so that we can go to Europe by land."

"Ah, that is it, well, I did not know before."

The Heart.—Few people hold close communion with their own hearts. It is a terrible thing to question it continuously—severely, and tell the truth of its replies wrung out, till the questioner sees himself revealed and humbled at the revelation. There is far more of profound and far reaching knowledge than most men are willing to percive in the Holy Scriptures, that the heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked!—And yet they dare not learn the truth—they fear to know themselves. I share in this fear. Once or twice I have torn the mask away and looked on the naked ness of the heart—But I shut my eyes and tried to cheat myself that there was no evil there. I will not confess it now. It is not a difficult matter to know more of our neighbor than ourself, for we do not fear to study him. We read him as an open book, and though we cannot pry closely into every page we can peruse the table of contents, and learn more than we would be willing to tell. Thank God for the restraining influence which he throws around man—for his motions without and within, to keep, and cherish the spirit of good in the human heart, that it may not wholly die!

THE ARABIAN HORSES.—The Alexandria Gazette says: "The Arabian horses, the presents from the Imaum of Muscat, were sold at auction in Washington by Mr. Dyer, on Tuesday last. They were not fine looking animals. One of them was purchased by Major Eaton for $675, and the other sold for $650.

An elderly young lady in Boston has sued a schoolmaster in that city for a breach of promise. She inferred the contract from the fact that he had taken tea at her house twice a week for ten years.

A NEW WHIG PAPER.—The Whigs of Kanawha have established a new paper called the "PATRIOT," edited by Messrs. Smith and Sheppard. It is neatly printed and well conducted, and will do yeoman service in the good cause.

The Editor of the Vicksburg Whig, remarking upon the fact that whenever the Whigs have a celebration or convention they are cheered by the smiles and assisted by the hands of the ladies, very beautifully styles their approval of our efforts, *the poetry of politics.*

A good name is better than a girdle of gold. It is preferable to wealth or splendor.

Charlestown and Jefferson county SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

JULY 1st, 1840.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Directors of the Charlestown and Jefferson county Savings Institution, pursuant to a provision of its charter, a Committee to investigate the affairs of said Institution for the last six months, and to make a report thereof, have carefully examined the books, securities, and moneys of the Institution, and present the following Statement, showing its condition on the 30th day of June last: And we further certify that we have particularly examined the security taken for money loaned, and that the same appears to us to be good and sufficient.

1840 Dr.	
July 1st—To cash on hand Jan'y 1, 1840, arising from regular deposites,	$914 04
To surplus of profits in Jan'y, after paying dividends, Jan. 1st, 1840,	100 00
To regular deposites, and stock held in discounted notes, 1st Jan. 1840,	18882 50
To weekly and monthly deposites in the last six months,	982 00
To special deposites same time,	4199 84
To interest on loans, last six months,	546 22
	$24624 60
Cr.	
By dividend to stockholders, and regular depositors, Jan. 1 1840,	$461 26
By interest paid special depositors,	209 44
By weekly and monthly deposites withdrawn,	1547 50
By special deposites withdrawn,	4126 76
By fees paid Sheriff,	1 89
By notes discounted,	18470 00
By cash in the Treasurer's hands,	137 77
	$24924 60
Assets:	
Amount of notes discounted,	$18470 00
Cash in Treasurer's hands,	137 77
	$18607 77
Liabilities:	
Due special depositors,	$1895 62
Due stockholders,	4330 00
Due regular depositors,	8841 50
	$18167 12
Leaving a profit of	$440 65

to be divided amongst the stockholders and regular depositors.

THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
HUMPHREY KEYES,
JOHN REED,
THOMAS RAWLINS.

August 6, 1840.

Printing Establishment FOR SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned, as Commissioners appointed under a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson county, for the purpose, will sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the building on the corner west of the Valley Bank in Charlestown, now occupied by Francis W. Rawlins, as a Tinning establishment, *on Friday, the 11th day of September next*, at the hour of 12 o'clock. M., *The "Virginia Republican" Printing*

ESTABLISHMENT,

conveyed in 1837, by Deed of Trust from Smoot and Smith to William Lucas, Esq., as Trustee, to secure a certain sum of money in said deed specified, due to William Alburtis,—the said Printing Establishment, embracing

1 *SMITH PRESS, Extra Imperial, with its appendages complete,*
1 *fount of Long Primer, (new,)*
1 " *of Brevier, (new,)*
1 " *of Brevier, (old,)*
1 " *of Pica Italic, (new,)*
1 " *of double Pica, (old,)*
1 " *of double Small Pica, (old,)*
1 " *of double Great Primer, (new,)*
1 " *of five-line Pica, (new,)*
1 " *of Canon, (new,)*

And sundry small founts of

SMALL JOB LETTER—

Four double Stands—one Standing Galley—twenty-four pairs of Type Cases—six old Composing Sticks—seven Chases—Column Rules, Cross Rules and Leads—

Together with several other founts of large and small TYPE and a variety of other valuable articles in a Printing Office, named in said deed.

CHARLES B. HARDING,
ANDREW HUNTER,
July 9, 1840. Commissioners.

BULLSKIN LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having engaged in Merchandizing, and finding that more funds would facilitate his operations, is thereby induced to offer for sale his very

DESIRABLE FARM,

Situated in the county of Jefferson, and immediately on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, and containing 376 ACRES—about 110 of which are in Timber. The improvements consist of a commodious Brick Dwelling, with necessary Out-Houses. Also, an Orchard of fine young Fruit Trees. This Farm also embraces the advantage of an abundance of fine water, and is admirably adapted for grazing—and inferior to none in the Valley as a Grain growing farm. Indeed, the location with reference to society, good health, emolument, &c. &c., cannot be surpassed. All things combined renders it very desirable property. In fact, as evidence of the above, I will guarantee for said farm, &c. for three, four, or five years, six per cent. as rent on the capital invested.

Any communication (post paid) addressed to him at Summit Point, will be attended to.

LEVI CAIN.

Summit Point, Jefferson Co., Va., }
July 9, 1840.—tf. }

VIRGINIA, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson county:

Joseph E. Lane, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Alexander R. Boteler, Administrator of Henry Boteler, deceased, who was Administrator of Ann F. Boteler, dec'd, (Administratrix of James S. Lane, deceased,) and after her death Administrator de bonis non of James S. Lane, deceased, and the said Alexander R. Boteler, as Administrator de bonis non of the said Ann F. Boteler, and Administrator de bonis non (since the death of Henry Boteler) of James S. Lane, deceased, and others, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

PERSONS interested in the estate of James S. Lane, deceased, will please take notice that I have appointed *Thursday, the 20th day of next month*, (August,) for the purpose of proceeding with the settlement of the aforesaid estate, since January 1st, 1840,—when and where, you may plenarily know what it is myself, but I have heard a great deal of talk about it for this two or three years past, and they say Congress has passed it, and this is what our party are rejoicing about. Don't you know what the meaning of it is?"

"Yes," replied our friend, the Whig, who is also somewhat of a wag, "I can explain it to you if you wish me to. It is a project of Mr Van Buren's which he laid before both Houses at the extra session in 1837 to dig a *tunnel* under the Atlantic Ocean, so that we can go to Europe by land."

"Ah, that is it, well, I did not know before."

TAKE NOTICE, that I will proceed to take the depositions of George McLane, Charles M. Perry, Charles Mantz, and John A. Mantz, to be used as evidence in a suit depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, Virginia, wherein I am Plaintiff, and you are Defendants.

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE PERRY.

July 30, 1840—4t.

IRON.

JUST received and for sale by Wm. H. Chichester, a good lot of IRON from the Shenandoah Iron Works, which will be sold low. Summit Point, June 25.

Granville's Irritating Lotion,

FOR sale by J. P. BROWN & CO.

June 25, 1840.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c.

THE subscriber having engaged in other business, and being desirous to dispose of his STOCK of SADDLERY on hand, will sell all, or any, of his ready-made work, at a discount of 25 per cent. below the usual selling price, for cash.—His stock consists of all kinds of *Saddles, Bridles, Wagon and Cart Harness, Saddle-Bags, Whips, &c.,* manufactured in the latest and most approved manner, and out of the best materials.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above named stock, will please call on me at the store of Miller, Allemong & Co., in Charlestown, where I may always be found, and will be pleased to show the work for their inspection.

☞ All persons indebted to me, will please call and settle their accounts, either by cash or note. S. H. ALLEMONG.

Charlestown, May 21, 1840—tf.

☞ N. B. As I am in want of all the capital I can command, I will sell my *HOUSE and LOT*, on main street, at private sale, *very low*, much lower than I have ever been willing to do heretofore. S. H. ALLEMONG.

May 21, 1840.

BAR IRON.

THE subscriber has on hand about 12 TONS BAR IRON, which he is anxious to dispose of—Square Iron from ¼ to 1¼ inch—Round Iron from ¼ to 2 inch—Flat Tire Iron from 1 by 1¼ to 1 by 2 inch—Horse Shoe Iron of different sizes—Band Iron from 1 inch thick and 2 inches wide, to 1 inch thick by 5 inches—a large assortment of Sledge and Crow Bar Moulds—a large assortment of Wagon Irons, &c., all of which I will sell as low as any person in this section of the country, for cash or to punctual customers upon a short credit. I will sell heavy Iron by the 1 ton at 5¼ cents per lb., cash.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

Charlestown, July 16, 1840.

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.

CASH FOR NEGROES!

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

WM. CROW, Jr.

Nov. 29, 1838—tf.

NEW MUSIC.

LA CACHUCHA,
Sea Shore Massaini,
Red Sulpher Springs Cotillion, No. 3,
Independent Gray's Quickstep,
Norma, with variations—(Bellini)
The Gipsey's Warning,
Cavatina from Il Pirata,
Poland is not yet lost, with variations,
La Bayadere.

SONGS:

'Tis sweet to meet Thee,
Pilgrim Fathers,
La Nuit,
A place in thy memory, dearest,
Go thou and dream,
Here under the leafy Greenwood Tree,
My Childhood's hour,
My Bonny Mary,

Just received by
J. P. BROWN & CO.

July 16, 1840.

FOR SALE.

NOT being able to procure a competent hand to take charge of my Wheat Machine the coming Fall, I will dispose of it on a moderate price, and indulge the purchaser until 1st January next, if desired, for the payment. It is a spike machine, worked by six horses.—The box is a good one, and the horse power has been in use but one season. Apply to

W. F. TURNER.

July 23, 1840—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Hugh L. Gallaher and George Mattingly, in a certain contract on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road, designated in specification of said road by Nos. 10 and 11, first section, is this day, (May 15, 1840,) by mutual consent, dissolved.

HUGH L. GALLAHER,
GEORGE MATTINGLY.

Harpers-Ferry, May 21, 1840—tf.

NOTICE.

THOSE in debted to Mr. John H. Shropshire, and who have not as yet settled their accounts or debts in any manner, are hereby notified, that it is necessary to close the business. Those failing to regard this notice before the 10th of August, will find their debts in the progress of settlement by law.

WM. C. WORTHINGTON, *Trustee.*

July 23, 1840.

Store House for Rent.

THE STORE HOUSE lately in the occupancy of the subscriber, opposite Carter's hotel, Charlestown, is for rent. The situation is desirable one. Possession given immediately.

JOHN H. SHROPSHIRE.

May 21, 1840.

To Farmers, Millers and Distillers.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now engaged in the

Flour and General Produce Business

in the City of Baltimore, where all consignments and orders that their friends in the country may be pleased to favor them with, will be gratefully received and punctually attended to.

MILES & MACBRIDE,
No. 280, Baltimore-St.

July 23, 1840—3t.

References—S. Beatz and E. Davis, Boonsborough, Md.—Ordnorff & Co., Baltimore.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore known and trading under the firm and name of *Wells J. Hawks & Co.*, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 24th of June last.

WELLS J. HAWKS,
N. W. RICHARDSON.

July 9, 1840.

All persons indebted to the above firm, will see the propriety of closing their accounts immediately. And all persons having claims against said firm, will please present them to the subscriber for settlement, who may be found at his Coach Factory at all times.

W. J. HAWKS.

THE undersigned tenders his acknowledgments for the liberal patronage received, and hopes for a continuance of the public favour. He has now in his employ experienced and first-rate workmen from the Northern cities, and flatters himself that he will be able to please all those who may honor him with a call.

At his Factory may be found a large assortment of CARRIAGES, constructed according to the latest and most approved patterns, and warranted in every respect, which are offered at prices corresponding with the times.

VEHICLES, *of every description*, made to suit the taste of those who order. ☞ REPAIRING attended to as usual.

W. J. HAWKS.

Charlestown, July 9, 1840—tf.

JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS WANTED.

WE wish to employ, immediately, SEVERAL JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS, to whom we will pay the highest wages, and ensure constant employment.

BRADLEY & MYERS.

Charlestown, June 18, 1840.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.

THE subscribers are now opening their summer supply of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Dye-stuffs;

ALSO,

A full assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONARY, and Fancy Goods,

which they offer on pleasing terms.

JOHN P. BROWN & CO.

Charlestown, May 28, 1840.

Soda Water.

THE SODA FOUNTS, at Dr. Straith's Store, are in operation. The water, in the preparation of which every pains is taken, is flavored with the following STRUPS, from a celebrated distiller, viz:

Lemon STRUP,	*Raspberry STRUP,*
Orange "	*Sarsaparilla* "
Pine-Apple "	*Currant* "
Strawberry "	*Ginger* "
Orgeat STRUP.	

Charlestown, May 28, 1840.

Medicinal Preparations.

PHYSICIANS will find at Dr. Straith's *Drug Store*, an extensive assortment of MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, among which, are always on hand—

Quinine, Sulphat.
Piperine.
Salacine, (now *chiefly depended on in the treatment of intermittents in the South, and highly esteemed by several eminent Physicians of Philadelphia.*)
Lupuline, (Ext. of Hops, a very valuable anodyne, preferable to the Tincture.)
Morphine, (Acetate and Sulphate.)
Strychnine.
Precipitated Carbonat of Iron.
Hydriodate of Iron.
Iodide of Potassium.
Hydriodate of Potash.
Hydriodate of Mercury.
Citrate of Potassium.
Cyanuret of Potassium, (now used instead of the Prussic Acid.)

EXTRACTS—

Ext. Gentian,	Ext. Colocynth,
" Colombo,	" Aconite,
" Jalap,	" Hyosciamus,
" Lettuce (Lactucarium,)	" Stramonium,
" Dandelion,	" Belladonna,
" Butternut,	" Cicuta,
" Rhatany,	" Comp. of Bark,

Precipitated Extract of Bark, &c., &c.

Charlestown, July 9, 1840.

TO PHYSICIANS.

I HAVE for sale at my Drug Store the following *SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS*, viz:

1 Case Trephining (Trepaning) Instruments,
1 do Amputating — do
1 do Eye do
1 do Tapping do
1 do Dentist's do

Tourniquets, &c., &c., all of which will be disposed of, together with the *MEDICAL LIBRARY* of the late Dr. Yates, on fair terms.

It would be to the interest of any one, not supplied, to examine the above, which are in the most perfect order.

J. J. H. STRAITH.

July 2, 1840.

John P. Brown & Co.

HAVE, by recent additions from Philadelphia and Baltimore, rendered their stock of Medicines, Drugs, &c., very extensive, and they believe it is now in their power to furnish to Physicians, and others, medicines upon as good terms as they can purchase them in the cities—among their new purchases will be found—

Quinine Piperine	Ext of Logwood
Precipitate Ext. Bark	do of Jalap
Iodine	do of Cicuta
Tr of Iodine	do of Belladonna
Hydriodate of Potash	do of Savin
do of Iron	do of Hellebore, &c.
Kreosote	Machine Spread Pitch-Plasters
Cinton Oil	Cupping Glasses
Protiiodide of Mercury	Wedgewood mortars
Deutriodide of do	Scales and Weights
Sulphate of Morphia	Specie Bottles
Muriate of do	Tinct. do
Acetate of do	Spring and Thumb Lancets
Denarcotized Opium	Cooke's Syrup of Sarsaparilla
Do Laudanum	Fluid Ext of do
Pulverized Opium	do of Buchu
Citrated Kali	do of Pinkroot
Precip'd Carbonate of Iron	do of Liverwort
Chloride of Soda	Swaim's Panacea
do of Lime	Houck's do
Pyrolignenous Acid concentrated	James' Powder (gen.)
Fresh Pink root	Godfrey's Cordial
Dulcamara	Wistar's Cough Lozenges
Helminthrocordon	Jayne's Expectorant
Ext of Elaterium Clutterbuck's	do Carminative
Wine of Colchicum	do Vermifuge
Henry's Magnesia	Hutching's Syrup of Iceland Moss
Davidson's do	Taylor's Balsam of Lorwort
Butler's Effervescing do	Fahnestock's Vermifuge
Elm Bark (powdered)	Swaim's do
Uva Ursi	Kershaw's do
Male Fern	
Ext of Rhatany	
do of Taraxacum	
New England Cough Drops	
Sing's Itch Ointment	
Thompson's Eye Water	
Cajeput Opodeldoc Steers do	
Larry's Embrocation, Medicated Oil Silk	
Merwin' Rheumatic Syrup do do Plaster's	
Keerles do do Daby's Carminative	
Jayne's Carminative	
Lyon's anti-spasmodic Tincture	
Golden do	
Dreshach Kohn & Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial	
Turlington's Balsam Merwin's Dyspeptic Syrup	
Hayden's Odontalgic Balsam	
Kershaw's Tooth ache Drops	
British Oil	Jayne's Sanative pills
Harlem do	Hayser's do
Balsamic Capsules	Goode's do
Judkin's Ointment	Hunt's do
Preston salts	Evan's do
Beckwith's Pills	Hibbard's do
Anderson's do	Meade's do
Lee's do	Chapman's do
Peter's do	Indian Ext do
Lyon's do	

Medicines as usual, carefully compounded, with printed labels, and plainly written directions accompanying each bottle or package. No medicine will be permitted to leave the store unless correctly labelled. J. P. B. & Co.

June 4, 1840

J. Higgins' Vegetable Preparation,

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

Shepherdstown, Oct. 10, 1839.

Wines, Liquors, &c.

OLD Madeira Wine, a very superior article, old Port, Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga do, Holland Gin, French Brandy, strong Cider Vinegar, &c., just received and for sale by

MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO.

July 23, 1840.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam

A CURE for Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholic, Sour Stomach, &c., and all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels; also all Spasmodic and Nervous Diseases. Price 50 cents.

For sale by J. P. BROWN & CO.,
July 30, 1840. *Agents.*

OILS.

WINTER Strained Sperm Oil,
FISH "
LINSEED "
SPERM CANDLES, just received and for sale at STRAITH'S.

July 23, 1840.

New Goods and Great Bargains, in Berryville.

FLORER & KEYES

ARE now receiving, in addition to a large stock on hand, a very extensive supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which embraces a great variety and consists in part, as follows:

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinetts,
Cashmeretto, Silk and Marseilles VESTING,
Bl'k and col'd Summer CLOTHS,
Duck Drillings, and Ribbed do., and many other kinds of Pantaloonery,
Twisted Silk Gloves (bl'k and col'd.)
Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Laces, &c.,
10-4 and 12-4 Barnsley Sheeting,
8-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Irish ditto,
Carpeting and Rugs,
Mousselin-de-Laines, bl'k and col'd Lawn,
Irish Linens, Prints,
Damask Table Cloth,
Brown and bleached Shirtings,
Sheetings, &c., &c.,

Also, a large supply of

Groceries, Wines, Brandy, Whiskey, (10 years old) a prime article.

☞ To those who purchase *Groceries* for cash, a very liberal discount will be made. We do not, however, from this remark, wish to be understood as selling for cash *only*, for our customers can be supplied with Groceries, as well as any other class of goods, as heretofore, on our usual terms of credit.

Queens, Glass, China and Stone WARES, (a large supply,) together with a general assortment of Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Straw and Spanish Matting, Carpeting, &c., Hard-ware and Cutlery, Nails and Spikes, American and English Steel, Hoop and Bar Iron, and Castings.

Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, and Oils, Fruits and Confectionary, Garden Seeds, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY

Cap and Letter Paper, Wall Paper, Parley's Book, and other School ditto, Blank Books, &c.

☞ Cleanly washed Wool, Lard, Eggs, Butter, Soap, Tallow, Rags, Beeswax and Wood, will be taken in exchange at the highest market prices.

Our customers and the public are solicited to give us a call, and to test our liberality before purchasing elsewhere. We at the same time tender our acknowledgments to our customers and the public, for the liberal patronage extended to us heretofore. FLORE & KEYES.

Berryville, Clarke county, Va., }
May 14, 1840. }

More New Goods at Summit Point.

ALMOST every article that may be wanting in a family, can now be had at CAIN'S STORE, on his usual pleasing terms, viz:

Cloths and Cassimeres, very low;
Sattinetts, as low as 56 cts., (good;)
Mousslaines and Challeys, cheap;
Variety of handsome Lawns,
Prints, from 5 cts. to every other price;
38 inches and 4-4 brown Cottons, 10 and 11 cents, (best;)
Bleach'd Cottons, at from 6¼ to 25 cents;
Ticking, very low;
10-4 Linen Sheeting;
Hemp Carpeting—a good article;

GROCERIES—such as,

Santa Cruz refined Sugar, also Common, as low as 6¼ cents;
Coffee, at 12¼ cents;
Molasses, 37½ to 50 cents;
Pine Apple and Common Cheese;
Fish, Salt, &c., &c., ALL LOW.

BOOTS and SHOES, a great variety,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

108 pair Coarse, Kip, Horse, Calf and Morocco BOOTS, a first-rate home-made article, equal to any in the Valley—as low as $5 00;
Ladies' best Morocco, Kid & Seal Shoes, low;

HATS—Russia, Fur and Silk;

☞ Please call and see for yourselves, and oblige LEVI CAIN.

Summit Point, May 28, 1840—tf.

☞ I will take at fair market prices, *Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Rags, Soap, Lard, Bacon, Corn, Rye, and of course, Wheat.* L. CAIN.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, and is opening a splendid and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware, Tin, China, Glass and Queens-ware,

all of which will be sold very LOW, viz:

Good br. Sugar at 6¼ cents,
Molasses, at 37½ cents,
Yard-wide Savage Cotton, at 10 cents,
Calicoes, at 6¼, 8, 10, and 12½ cents—fast colours,
Bleached linen Cloth, five and 3-4 wide, at ten cents,—and his entire stock on equally accommodating terms.

The recent purchases, added to my former stock, comprise every article usually kept in a country store. My customers and the public are requested to call and examine for themselves, as I am confident they can be suited.

Also on hand, a good supply of

G. Alum, and blown Salt, double-refined Table Salt, Fish, Tar, &c., &c.,

together with almost every article that can be named.

☞ PRODUCE and TRADE of every description, taken in exchange for goods at the market price. WM. H. CHICHESTER.

Summit Point, June 11, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

I AM just receiving and opening my *SECOND SUPPLY* of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, which I will sell *low.*

WILLAM S. LOCK.

Charlestown, June 11, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

WE have just returned from Baltimore, and are now receiving another supply of

NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS,

which have been well selected, and which we can offer at prices lower than usual.

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

June 18, 1840.

SWISS GOODS.

JUST received some very pretty Swiss Inserting, Swiss Edging, Cambric Inserting and Edging, black Neil, for veils, black Lace, and also some Swiss and Cambric Ruffling.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

July 2, 1840.

SCOTCH HERRING.

WE have just received a few boxes of *SCOTCH HERRING.*

MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO.

July 2, 1840.

WHISKEY.

10 BARRELS WHISKEY, in store and for sale low, by

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.

June 25, 1840.

TURNIP SEED.

SUMMER TURNIP SEED and RUTA BAGA SEED, warranted fresh and genuine, for sale by J. P. BROWN & CO.

June 25, 1840.

LEGHORN HATS.

1 CASE LEGHORN HATS, just received and for sale by

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.

June 25, 1840.

SHOES.

A LARGE supply of *STRONG SHOES*, for harvest, for sale low.

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

June 25, 1840.

Sulphate of Quinine, &c.

WE are now receiving from Philadelphia a general supply of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines*, including a large stock of Quinine, Morphia, English Calomel, and other articles, adapted to the diseases of the season.

JOHN P. BROWN & CO.

August 6, 1840.

TRAVELLING.

ON THE RAIL-ROAD.

THE Passenger Train of Cars will leave the Ticket Office at Winchester every day at a quarter past 5 o'clock, A. M. By this arrangement Travellers can accomplish the journey between Winchester and Philadelphia in 18 hours—and between Winchester and Washington City in a fraction less than 13 hours. Passengers returning, leave Baltimore at 7 o'clock, A. M., and the city of Washington at 6 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Winchester at 5 o'clock, P. M.

J. GEO. HEIST, *Agent.*

Winchester, 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, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, 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 40 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,

J. D. BOYD, M. D.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VA. }
Feb. 7, 1837. }

Having used Dr. Peters' pills for 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. 129, 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.

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday night, the 29th ultimo, two Negro Men, named JIM and JOE. Jim is a mulatto man about twenty-three years of age, about five feet ten inches in height, and very large: he carried with him a green frock coat, a pair of blue cloth pantaloons, and a black hat. Joe is about twenty years of age, about six feet in height, slim and well made, and very black, took with him a blue cloth coat, drab pantaloons, and a cap; also a small dog of my own, with cut ears.

I will give the above reward of $150 for the two if taken out of the State, $100 if taken in the State, and all reasonable expenses paid; or one half for either of them.

JOHN W. BYRD.

Botsfield, Clarke co., August 6, 1840—4t.

$200 REWARD.

A REWARD of $200 will be given for apprehending and securing in any jail in Maryland or Virginia, so that they can be recovered, Negroes PETER & MOSES. belonging to Mrs. L. L. Turner, of Alexandria, D. C. They absconded on the night of the 4th instant, and will no doubt direct their course for Canada. PETER, or Peter Carey, as he calls himself, is a dark mulatto, about 30 years of age, well set, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and carries himself very erect. He has a full head of hair, and between his front teeth the space is unusually large. He is accustomed to the management of horses, and is a good carriage driver. His clothing, it is difficult to describe, as he may have changed it. It is probable he may have with him a half-worn black fur hat, manufactured by A. Ruff, Baltimore, a dark green cloth frock coat, coarse linen, and narrow striped blue cotton pantaloons, cotton shirts, &c.

MOSES (sometimes called Moses Fox) is a black man about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of slender form—thick projecting lips—and upon one of his arms has a scar about two inches long. Moses is humble and respectful in his deportment, but remarkably secretive. He is also a good driver. His clothing consists of a new blue cloth coat, and a half worn coat of the same material—two pair of dark cloth pantaloons, a palm leaf hat—and summer clothes of striped cotton and linen—some of his shirts were ruffled.

L. L. TURNER.

Letters containing information of either of the above servants, may be directed to L. L. Lee, Esq., Shepherdstown, or to the subscribers.

JAMES BROWN,
L. C. CORDELL.

Charlestown, Jeff. county, Va., }
July 9, 1840. }

Fruits.

WE have just received a fresh supply of Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Citron, Candies, Cheese, Cigars, Crackers, Chocolate, Cocoa, &c.

MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO.

July 23, 1840.

SALT & FISH.

JUST received and for sale, by W. H. CHICHESTER, 300 bushels *G. A. SALT*,—also FISH, which will be sold *low.*

Summit Point, June 25, 1840.

STRONG VINEGAR.

BEST CIDER VINEGAR at 25 cents per gallon. E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

July 9, 1840.

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.

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 O. P. Harlich, a celebrated physician at Aldorf, Germany, which has been used with unparalleled success throughout Germany. This Medicine consists of two kinds; the German Aperient, and the Compound Strengthening Tonic Pills. They are each put up in small packs, and should both be used to effect a *permanent cure. Those who* are afflicted would do well to make a trial of this invaluable Medicine, as they never produce sickness or nausea while using. A safe and effectual remedy for

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,

and all stomach complaints, pain in side, Liver Complaints, Loss of *Appetite, Flatulency, palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Nervous Irritability*, Sick Headache, *Female Diseases, Spasmodic* Affections, Rheumatism, Asthmas, Consumption, &c. The German Aperient Pills are to cleanse the stomach and purify the Blood. The Tonic or Strengthening Pills are to strengthen and invigorate the nerves and digestive organs and give tone to the Stomach, as all diseases originate from impurities of the Blood, or *Disordered Stomach.* This mode of treating dise