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Extra train of Cars for parties of Pleasure.

ON Saturday 30th May, and each succeeding Saturday thereafter, an Extra Train of Cars will leave the Ticket Office, at Winchester, at 8 o'clock, A. M., for pleasure excursions to Harpers-Ferry, and return the same day—to be continued during the summer.

Fare to Harpers-Ferry and back, only one DOLLAR. Children between 3 and 12 years of age, half price.

N. B. The splendid NEW CAR, recently purchased at the North, will be put in requisition for all such occasions. J. GEO HEIST, *Agent.*

Winchester, June 11, 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.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

THIS invaluable medicine is daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known. All who have once used it for Asthma, Cough, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Croup or Hives, Consumption, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Pain and Soreness of the Breast, difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the LUNGS and BREAST, can and do attest to its usefulness. BRONCHITIS, a disease which is annually sweeping thousands upon thousands to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of CONSUMPTION, is always CURED by it. The usual symptoms of this disease (Bronchitis) are Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hectic Fever, a spitting up of Phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind pipes or air-vessels, which can thoroughly cure but one thing, viz. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and this it does effectually, by curing the Cough, Pain, Inflammation, Fever and difficulty of Breathing, and produces a free and easy Expectoration, and a cure is soon effected.

It always cures Asthma—two or three large doses will cure the CROUP or HIVES of Children, in from fifteen minutes to an hour's time. It immediately subdues the violence of HOOPING COUGH, and effects a speedy cure. Hundreds who have been given up by their physicians as incurable with "CONSUMPTION," have been restored to perfect health by it.

Rev. JONATHAN GOING, D. D. President of Granville College, Ohio, says—"he was laboring under a severe cold, cough and hoarseness, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation, but was perfectly cured by using this Expectorant." Mrs. Dilks, of Salem, N. J., was cured of Asthma, of twenty years standing, by using two bottles of this medicine —— Mrs. Ward, also of Salem, was cured of the same complaint by one bottle —— Avington Lake, also of Salem, who was believed by her friends to be far gone with Consumption, was perfectly restored by three bottles. —— Dr. Hamilton, of St. James, South Carolina, was greatly affected by a cough, hoarseness and soreness of the lungs, and on using a bottle of this medicine, found permanent relief.

The following certificate is from a practising Physician, and a much respected Clergyman of the Methodist Society, dated Modest Town, Va., August 27, 1838.

Dr. JAYNE—Dear Sir—I have been using your Expectorant, extensively, in my practice, for the last three months, and for all attacks of colds, inflammation of the lungs, consumption, asthma, pain and weakness of the breast, it is decidedly the best medicine I have ever tried.

Very respectfully, yours, R. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Extract of a Certificate from the Rev. Dr. Babcock, late President of Waterville College, Maine:

"From intimate personal acquaintance with Dr. D. Jayne, a regular student of the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and an experienced, successful practitioner of medicine, I was prepared to appreciate the numerous testimonials in favor of his different medical preparations, much more highly than the great majority of those which are extensively eulogised. On trial of them in my own family, and some of them personally, I have more than realized their favorable anticipations. They are what they profess to be—not quack nostrums—but skilfully prepared antidotes for some of the most afflictive of human diseases. I know that they are highly esteemed, and frequently prescribed, by some of the most respectable of the regular practitioners of medicine in this city and elsewhere, and I do not hesitate to commend them as a valuable addition to our materia medica, and a safe, as well as eminently useful remedy for the diseased."

RUFUS BABCOCK, Jr.

Philadelphia, 7th June, 1838.

The Rev. C. C. P. Crosby, late Editor of the American Baptist, writes—

NEW YORK, June 15, 1839.

To Dr. JAYNE—Dear Sir—I have made use of your Expectorant, personally and in my family, for the last six years with great benefit. Indeed, I may consider my life prolonged by the use of this valuable medicine, under the blessings of God, for several years—I may say almost as much in the case of my wife, and, also of the Rev. Mr. Tinson, of the Island of Jamaica. For all cases of cough, inflammation of the chest, lungs, and throat, I do most unhesitatingly recommend this as the best medicine I have ever tried. Measures which, in other cases, I have found almost powerless, have succeeded beyond my expectation, when I added to them the use of your Expectorant. C. C. P. CROSBY.

Extract of a certificate from the Rev. Mr. Bradford.

De JAYNE—Dear Sir—My child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible malady, CROUP. We landed in the night at Beaver Point, and when our fears were almost in the fearfulness of death, we gave him a teaspoonful of the "Expectorant," two bottles of which you presented me with when in Philadelphia; and, wonderful to tell, the inflammation in the throat and breast, and before thirty minutes the hoarseness was gone, the child breathed freely and slept sweetly. Owing to the circumstances it cannot be wondered at why I have so high an opinion of Dr. Jayne's medicines, and why I advise every family to keep it on hand, ready for any emergency.

Respectfully yours, ARTHUR B. BRADFORD, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Darlington, Pa. June 29th, 1839.

Numerous other certificates might be added, but the above are considered sufficient evidence of its great usefulness.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 20, South Third street, Philadelphia. Price $1

Where also may be had Jayne's Carminative Balsam, for the cure of Bowel Complaints, &c. Tonic Vermifuge, for the removal of Worms, &c. Sanative Pills, for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and Female Diseases, &c., and Hair Lotion, for the removal of Dandruff and preservation of the Hair.

CAUTION AGAINST WORMS!!—To relieve these terrible disease and dangerous maladies of the Stomach and Bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of Children, use JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various Kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Ague, and Debility of the Stomach and Bowels and Organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE ABOVE VALUABLE MEDICINES IN JEFFERSON COUNTY,

JOHN P. BROWN & CO., *Charlestown*

ADAM YOUNG, Jr., *Harpers-Ferry.*

January 23, 1840—1y.

THE SODA FOUNTS at Dr. SMITH'S Store, are in operation. The water, in the preparation of which every pains is taken, is flavored with the following SYRUPS,

Lemon SYRUP,	*Raspberry SYRUP,*
Orange " " ,	*Sarsaparilla " " ,*
Pine Apple " " ,	*Current " " ,*
Strawberry " " ,	*Ginger " " ,*

Orgeat SYRUP.

Charlestown, May 28, 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 6, 1840. NO. 28.

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.—7t.

References—S. Benez and E. Davis, Boonsborough, Md.—Ormondy & Co., Baltimore.

LOST,

ON Monday the 13th inst. between Charlestown and Shepherdstown, a BLUE COAT wrapped in a *Red Silk Pocket Handkerchief.* There were three letters in one of the pockets by which it might be identified. Any information left with Mr. R. T. Lee of Shepherdstown, or Doct. Alexander, near Charlestown, will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded.

GEO. L. TURBERVILLE.

July 23, 1840.

SALE OF VALUABLE SMITHFIELD OUT-LOTS.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Jefferson, rendered on the 20th day of June, 1840, in a certain cause therein depending, between Joseph Grantham, guardian, plaintiff, and John Grantham's children, defendants, the undersigned, a Commissioner appointed for the purpose, will, on *Saturday, 15th day of August next,* proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the tavern of Henry Smith, in Smithfield, about

48 Acres of Valuable Land,

adjoining the town of Smithfield, now belonging to the children of John Grantham, dec'd., about Eight Acres of which is in WOOD.

The land will be sold in convenient lots of from four to six acres, according to a survey and division recently made by Mr. William Hazlett, residing in Smithfield, to whom reference may be made for a particular description of the several lots.

☞ Sale to take place at 11 o'clock, A. M. TERMS—Six months credit on the whole purchase money—the payment to be secured by Deed of Trust on the premises, or by retaining the title till the purchase is paid.

ANDREW HUNTER, *Special Comm'r.*

July 23, 1840.

TRUST SALE.

BY the authority of a Deed of Trust now of record in the Clerk's Office of Jefferson County Court, executed by the late Benijah Martin, on the 25th day of February, 1833, for the benefit of George Randall, I shall, on *Tuesday the 11th of August next,* before the door of Daniel Entler's hotel, in Shepherdstown, expose to sale, to the highest bidder,

A HOUSE and the Lot of Ground appurtenant,

on which said Martin resided at the time of his death, and situate on the road leading from Shepherdstown to Martinsburg, and adjoining the lands of Messrs. C. Billmyre and Nath. V. Martin—the said property descended to said Benijah Martin from his father, the late Levi Martin.

The title is believed to be indisputable, but the conveyance will be made by the undersigned under the power of said Trust Deed, and with special warranty. ☞ TERMS—*Cash.*

WM. C. WORTHINGTON, *Trustee.*

July 23, 1840—ts.

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 at 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.

To Messrs. Henry A. Brien, and John McPherson Brien,

GENTLEMEN: As you are not inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and have no attorney to whom notice may be given, we take this method of giving you notice, that, *on the 15th day of October next,* at our Counting-room in the City of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, we shall proceed to take the depositions of Robert T. Baldwin and Michael S. Dickey, also of John A. Grimes and others, to be offered as evidence in a suit in Chancery depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Jefferson county, in the State of Virginia, wherein we are Complainants, and you and Wm. Brown are Defendants—when and where you can attend if you think proper. Should the witnesses not all attend on that day, the Commission will be continued until the next day. Your obedient servants,

EDWARD PITTMAN & CO.

July 30, 1840—4t.

Messrs. John M. Brien and Henry A. Brien,

GENTLEMEN: You will please to take notice, that *on Friday, the 28th of August next,* at the Office of M. E. Barigis, Esq., in the City of Frederick, Maryland, I shall 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.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted 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.

FOR SALE,

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

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.

BLANK NOTES,

Of every description for sale at this Office

GEN. HARRISON'S DEMOCRACY.

Some of the organs of the Administration party, which seem to hold their Democracy by a sort of patent, and to use it only as an article of trade, are continually holding up Gen. HARRISON as an old Federalist of the black cockade stamp. They say he was a supporter of old John Adams and an opponent of Mr. Jefferson. The following letter from Judge BURNETT, of Ohio, effectually demolishes that falsehood:

"CINCINNATI, Feb. 27, 1840.

My dear sir:—I remark, in reply to your letter of this morning, that during the contest between Mr. Jefferson and the *elder Adams, Gen. Harrison and myself* were residing in the North Western Territory, and of course had not the privilege of voting. At that time I was in habits of great intimacy with Gen. Harrison, although I was a Federalist, (honestly so,) and he a Republican of the Jefferson school. I supported Adams warmly, and he, with equal warmth, supported Mr. Jefferson. During that controversy, from 1796 to 1800 inclusive, I conversed and argued with him times without number—he sustainining Mr. Jefferson, and I Mr. Adams. You may assure your friends, that there was not a more consistent, decided supporter of Mr. Jefferson, in the North Western Territory, than Gen. Harrison. "For the truth of this declaration, I most willingly pledge my reputation.

I state to you what I saw, and heard, and know. When the Alien and Sedition law passed, the General was not a member of Congress. He neither voted nor had an opportunity of voting on that law. Your friend, J. BURNET.

Hon. WILLIAM SOUTHGATE."

So we see that Gen'l Harrison, when the old party names of Federalist and Democrat first arose in the country, took the side of the Democrats.

The following extract of a letter from Gen. Harrison himself to Mr. Madison, while the latter was President, shows on which side he (Harrison) was, under his Administration:

"*I have no other motive for writing this letter* than to assure you that my resignation was not produced by any diminution of the interest *I have always taken* in the SUCCESS OF YOUR ADMINISTRATION, or of respect and attachment to your person. The former can only take place when I forget the *Republican principles in which I have been educated,* and the latter, when I shall cease to regard those feelings which must actuate every honest man, who is conscious of favors that it is out of his power to repay."

Thus it is established that during the whole time the old distinctions of party existed, Gen. Harrison was a democrat. Nor is this all.—In 1822, when he was a candidate for re-election to Congress, we have *this farther declaration from him:*

"*I deem myself a Republican of what is commonly called the old Jeffersonian school,* and believe in the correctness of that interpretation of the Constitution which has been given by the writings of that enlightened statesman, who was at the head of the party, and others belonging to it, *particularly the celebrated resolutions of the Virginia Legislature* during the Presidency of Mr. Adams."

Now on what principle is it that testimony like this is to be set aside? We are not one of those who place much virtue in mere names;—we would much rather look to the acts than the professions of a man to ascertain his true principles. But there are those who cling to Mr. Van Buren, although opposed to all his measures, merely because they believe him to be the Democratic candidate—and it is to such especially that we address ourselves. We wish to demonstrate to them that the cry of Federalism raised against Gen. Harrison has no foundation in fact, and that on their own principle he has higher claims to their support than Mr. Van Buren. And have we not dong so? We defy the friends of that gentleman to make out for him as clear a title to democracy, as is here established for Gen. Harrison. They cannot do it. His support of the Federal Peace-candidate for the Presidency, De Witt Clinton, in 1812, against James Madison, is a little item in Mr. Van Buren's history which no true Democrat can easily reconcile with proper devotion to the faith.

Under Mr. Monroe's Administration, it will be recollected that the old divisions of party became obliterated. Gen. Jackson's agency in producing this result cannot be forgotten. His letters to Mr. Monroe are familiar to every reading man in the country. And we have tho't that it was owing to this circumstance mainly, that so many of the old Federalists fell into the ranks of the now dominant party. They had been a proscribed class of men, and they no doubt felt grateful to Gen. Jackson for his agency in breaking down the barriers which so long existed to their political advancement.—And that Gen. Jackson did not, in turn, overlook or forget them, when he came into power, the history of his appointments fully attests. They were the chief men iin his cabinet—in his Diplomatic corps—and in all the various posts of honor and profit. How ridiculous is it, then, to claim for his Administration, or the new party which he formed, an exclusively Democratic character! And equally so is the assumption of it for Mr. Van Buren and his present party. To say nothing of the measures of the Administration which go to concentrate all power in the hands of the President, and therefore are more monarchial than democratic—you have only to look to the leaders of the party in the various States—the Taneys, the Woodberrys, the Williamses, the Brockenbroughs, the Hubbards, the Cushmans, the Allens, the Walls, the Buchanans, the Rushes, the Forsyths, &c. &c.—all old Federalists; to see at once the hollowness and impudence of the pretence. In what fountain, pray, did these men purge themselves of their old federalism!—And by what strange incantation have men all around you, always known to be Democrats, when the name meant something, been turned into Federalists? We should like you to answer these questions. Their proper investigation is calculated to convince you that the present contest is not conducted with reference to old party lines. Nay, that it is one of far more substantial importance, great as you may have esteemed those struggles;—one which involves the very spirit and essence of our free institutions—the right of the people to govern, and their power to compel their servants to a faithful and honest performance of their duties. Do you doubt this? Look at the influence of the President in Congress—and see with what promptitude he provides for those who are rebuked and rejected by the people for their devotion to his will!—Witness, too, the profligacy and extravagance with which the pecuniary affairs of the Government are managed! What more do you want to satisfy you of the nature of the struggle now going on in the country? Depend upon it, this can be no idle alarm, when we see so many instances of representatives deliberately forfeiting the favour of their constituents, for that of the President.—[*Staunton Spectator.*

The letter of Dr. DAVIS, which has been communicated to us for publication, and will be found in our columns to-day, cannot fail, as well from its contents as from the position of the writer, to attract the attention of our readers. Dr. DAVIS was a member of the Baltimore (Van Buren) *Convention of May last,* has been well known as one of the Union party of South Carolina; has for ten years in succession represented one of the most populous and intelligent districts of South Carolina in its Legislature; and was the political and confidential friend of Gen. JACKSON during the period of his Administration. He has since. It is certainly no ordinary case of secession from a great party when an individual thus situated feels himself bound to break off from them. We commend to our Southern readers especially the general diffusion of the letter which explains his reasons for so doing.

[*Nat. Int.*

To the Voters of the Thirteenth Congressional District of Tennessee.

Having been sent by a portion of you as a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention, held in the city of Baltimore on the 5th of May, I conceive it my duty, however painfully, to communicate to you the state of things here.

After the adjournment of the Convention, I came to this city to await the publication of the address of the Convention, in order that I might be enabled to send you copies.

In addition to this, I transmitted to you such documents and speeches as I supposed would promote the Democratic cause in Tennessee. Things appeared to go on very well until the 14th of June, when Mr. BOTTS, of Virginia, presented to Congress the memorial of Lieut. HOOE, of the Navy, protesting against the testimony of two negroes, who had been introduced as evidence against him on his trial before a court martial recently held at Pensacola. After I had examined the case most carefully, in which it seems the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney General, and the President of the United States all concurred in opinion, it struck me that the President had, perhaps, been misrepresented. This decision involves at once the great principle for which the South is contending, and on which the President's popularity is founded.

I, therefore, determined to call on him, and, after a few remarks in relation to the trial of Lieut. HOOE, I inquired of him whether he knew at the time he approved the sentence of the court that two negroes had given testimony in the case?—To which he replied in the affirmative.—I observed to the President that, without some explanation other than that which I had seen, it would have a bad effect in the South. He then observed that a full explanation would be published by the House of Representatives to-day. I went to the Capitol, and on entering the Representatives Hall I found the House engaged in the discussion of the question, which resulted in the postponement of the printing of the documents. The day following, however, the Globe gave what the President deems a satisfactory explanation of the matter. After reading the explanation of the Globe, I could not find a satisfactory explanation; but, on the contrary, it appeared to me that the President had assumed the ground of justification by contending that it had been the usage of the Navy to admit negro evidence on court martials.

I am aware that under the common law there is no distinction known as to persons, yet I do contend that the President, in approving the proceedings of the court martial, ought to have expressed his disapprobation of the negro evidence.

With this qualication his political friends at least would have been satisfied.

It will not do to tell us that the President had no control of the matter—that it would not have been proper for him to have interfered. The case is within the recollection of many of us where, after the court martial had decided, the General in command reversed the decision, and ordered a new trial.

Now, if it be competent that a subaltern can reverse the decision of a court, I presume no one will deny that the Commander-in-chief has the authority.

This is a question of vital importance to every white man in the United States—and it will not do for the President to look with indifference, not to say with approbation upon it.

I have watched this question through all its mutations. The Opposition will, no doubt, avail themselves of this false step of the President to promote their own political views.

There is a strange indifference, a total absence on the part of the President, of that watchful and ardent solicitude which the very nature of the subject is calculated to inspire, and which it was his province to guard and defend. It is now said by members of Congress that they will pass a law to prohibit in future the introduction of negro testimony against a white man. It is too late; the poison has been infused—all the laws on earth cannot heal the deadly influence.

Tell me not of your fanatics and abolitionists, when the highest officer known to your Constitution admits the fact that a negro is a competent witness against a white man. Is this your Northern man with Southern feelings? And is this the man we are to rely upon when the day of peril and of danger may come?

But it is contended that Lieut. Hooe was convicted without the negro testimony. Then why introduce it? Was it to jeer and taunt the feelings of the South? We are not now trying Lieut. Hoobe, but testing an all-important principle—one intimately connected with our political and social relations.

The principle of the admission of negro testimony at all is the question; not what they did or did not prove. And if it be a fact, as stated, that the respondent was convicted without the negro evidence, then it is a gratuitous assault upon the policy and institutions of the South.

This case presents to the mind the most singular and extraordinary anomaly in reference to that portion of the union supposed to have Northern feelings and Northern prejudices on the subject of slavery. In Pennsylvania, with her Quaker population always opposed to slavery in the abstract, she has declared that a negro, within the purview of the Constitution, is not entitled to all the privileges and immunities of a free white man. In Connecticut, Chief Justice DAGGET, in the Tappan negro school case, decided that a negro was not a free man or citizen within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States.

By the laws of South Carolina, and perhaps, of all the Southern States, the admission of negro testimony is prohibited in the trial of a white man. Yet, in the face of these facts, and within a Southern Territory, negroes are permitted to give testimony, and the proceedings of the court approved by the President of the United States.

The charge of Abolitionist comes illy from that quarter *now,* since the President has officially declared that he saw nothing wrong in the proceedings of a court in which two negroes had given evidence against a white man.

If we are to have a President holding opinions adverse to the interests of the South, give us one born south of the Potomac river—*one whose early associations,* habits, and education would make him act with caution, if not with propriety, however much he might in the abstract be opposed to slavery.

E. S. DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, July, 1840.

REASONS FOR CHANGE.

The following are the plain-spoken reasons given by WM. H. GRAY, Esq. editor of the Statesman, published at Vevay, in Indiana, for having abandoned his former associations with the Van Buren party, to lend his aid to the cause of Harrison and Reform:

TO THE PUBLIC

As we have been somewhat associated with the Van Buren party for some years past, it may occasion some little surprise, affected or real, in certain quarters, on seeing our name at the head of this paper. A proper deference, therefore, to our former associates, compels us frankly to state that we have abandoned the support of the present Administration, not because we are tired of *true Democratic principles,* or of the great mass of honest men with whom we have heretofore acted, but because we are tired, disgusted, and even alarmed at the anti-democratic and dangerous practices of those who enjoy the confidence of that party: because we can no longer support an Administration of *corruption,* whose practices are notoriously at war with its professions, and whose pernicious influence, like the *poisonous breath of the sirocco, is now* sweeping over the length and breadth of the land, carrying moral death and destruction in its onward course!—an Administration which, in the outset, laid down *economy* and the *integrity* of public functionaries as its leading principles, but whose *practices* have been so little in accordance with those principles that the public expenditures have been almost *trebled;* and, instead of integrity among public functionaries, the modern Democratic principle that "to the victors belong the spoils," and the exactness with which Mr. VAN BUREN carries it out, has rendered the fens of thousands of offices within the gift of the President as nerve to many means wherewith to reward partisan services; thus openly encouraging political and moral depravity, and proclaiming to the world that, in this enlightened and Christian republic, venality and party subserviency are quoted at a premium by the Executive.

Fellow-citizens, this may seem very strong language, but we sincerely regret that the facts justify it. Our faith in the honesty and purity of purpose of the present Administration was long since shaken; but *party spirit,* that incubus which infests the land, pride of opinion, and other causes combined, induced us to overlook many of its shameful practices, in the vain hope that they were the results of temporary party excitement; but developments are daily making which satisfy us, at least, that such is not the case, but, on the contrary, that they are the inevitable results of a settled course of policy, which if longer persisted in, will change the character, if not cause the entire annihilation of our institutions. It is a well-known fact that nine-tenths, if indeed not all, the appointments made by Mr. Van Buren have been as rewards for past, or as bribes for future partisan services, without the slightest regard to honesty or capacity of the individuals thus appointed, and many of whom are notoriously known as the most servile, unprincipled scoundrels, morally and politically, that this or any other country could possibly afford.

At the late session of the U. S. Circuit Court at Columbus, (O.) Justice McLEAN presiding, Lt. MATTHEW F. MAURY, of the U. S. Navy, recovered $2,100 damages, and costs, of the proprietors of the line of Coaches on the National Road, between Lancaster and Wheeling, for injury sustained by him, by the upsetting of a stage, in October last, near Somerset.

THE SUB-TREASURY ACT AND ITS RESULTS.

The effects which will result to the laboring classes of the country from this "second declaration of Independence,"—as some of the friends of the measure have been pleased to denominate it,—are thus clearly and conclusively set forth in the New York American of the 27th ult. We ask for the article the calm and dispassionate consideration which the interest of the subject so well merits:

The object of the Sub-Treasury bill, avowedly, is to bring the country back to what is called "the constitutional currency"—that is, hard money. Now, this is a producing country—which raises more than it consumes, and depends upon foreign markets for the sale of the surplus. If the countries with which we deal were also hard-money countries, we might trade upon an equality, but inasmuch as England, for instance, our chief customer for cotton and tobacco, and occasionally for breadstuffs, wisely avails herself of the *benefits of a mixed currency* of metal and paper—she will buy our products at the low prices induced by hard money, and sell us her manufactures at the high prices of her own currency. But it may be said, we will not buy upon these terms; and rely upon home manufacture for supplies. This, however, is impracticable, for if we do not buy, we cannot sell—and producing, as we have said before, more than we consume, that surplus must perish on our hands, or be exchanged for the products of other countries. *A first effect then of the hard money scheme is to cripple the sale of our exports for the benefit of foreigners, without reducing the cost of the imports necessary to our home consumption.*

Again, if our imports fall off, the revenue too must fall off—and then the expenses of the Government must be provided for by direct taxation. *The second effect, then, of the hard money scheme is to render necessary a resort to direct taxation for the support of the Government.*—Again, as the natural and inevitable consequence of low prices, wages must fall, and the laborer who gets from 75 cents to $1 a day, will be reduced to one-half of that sum. But, it is *replied,* he can, for that diminished compensation, buy as much as for his higher pay before. So far as that refers to home produce, or that of which the value is regulated by our own currency, it may be true—but it will not be true of articles imported from abroad. His bread and beef and pork he will get at hard money prices—but his tea and sugar and coffee—a ribband now and then for his wife—or a better coat for himself—he must pay for at the prices of the countries from whence they are bro't, and which prices are little affected, comparatively, by our currency. *A third consequence, then, of the hard money scheme is the reduction of the wages of labor, without a corresponding reduction in price of those articles to which heretofore the laborer in our happy country has been accustomed.*

But, low prices discourage enterprise. The farmer who gets only fifty cents for his wheat, will cultivate less land—will reclaim none that is waste—but contenting himself with living near the wind and hiring as little labor as possible, will wait for better times. But meanwhile, the farm laborer *must* live, and as he can only live by the work of his hands, if there is no demand for that work, it is cruel mockery to tell him he can buy wheat bread now for what rye bread formerly cost him.—What is it to him that provisions are cheap, when he can earn nothing with which to buy provisions? *A fourth consequence, then, of the hard money scheme is, to take away from the laborer the chance and means of employment, to starve him amidst abundance.*

But, if the laboring classes are thus injuriously affected by this second declaration of independence, will it operate as harshly against the wealthier of employing classes? Let us see:

We will begin our examination with salaried officers, and with the highest of these, the President of the United States. That high functionary receives 25,000 dollars per annum. When this salary was paid in the currency heretofore in use in *our country, wheat varying from 3s 25 to 5s per bushel*—it was deemed amply compensating, even when the circulation was redundant. But now, that salary is to be paid in gold or silver—and wheat is at prices varying from 37½ to 95 cents per bushel—hence, taking wheat as the general measure of value, the President's salary is more than doubled; and what is true in respect to the President's salary, is true of those of the heads of Departments, and of all others receiving the pay and emoluments of office. *Hence, a first effect of the hard money scheme, which curtails the wages of labor, is to double the salaries, paid out of the people's pocket, of the President and all other office-holders.*

Where the credit system, and its chief instrument, a mixed circulation, prevails, probity, industry, skill, and good character, can always obtain the means of occupation and advancement. Credit is given to them, not because they have silver and gold, but because they have that which will procure them, the will to work, and the knowledge to make that work tell.—Hence, the young man, not born to wealth, can; upon the *credit* of his good character, enter the world, and compete for its honors and rewards upon an equal footing with the more favored child of fortune. But, take away this credit system, so much railed at as oppressing the laboring man,—and what becomes of this poor but honest man's chance? He is at the mercy of the possessors of the gold and silver, and must work for the wages they may be content to pay, without ever hoping to be more than a laborer at wages. *A second effect, then, of the hard money scheme, is to add to the power and riches of the rich man, and to destroy the hopes, and chain to the earth the labors of the poor man.*

We might extend these remarks farther, and add illustration upon illustration, to prove, that this boasted *Sub-Treasury scheme* is in fact, a most cunning device, to add to the powers of the Government, to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer; but we have said enough, we apprehend, to make reasonable men doubt whether the passage of this bill can be indeed characterized, with justice, as a second *Declaration of Independence.*

Many of the Van Buren party refuse to credit the fact that the expenses of the Government have been run up by this economical and "reform" Administration from thirteen millions per annum (the amount expended yearly under the Administration of Mr. Adams) to THIRTY-NINE MILLIONS per annum. Here is evidence which we presume no one—certainly no friend of the Administration—will presume to gainsay. It is the official evidence of Levi Woodbury, Mr. Van Buren's own Secretary of the Treasury—forced from him by a resolution of Congress:

OFFICIAL.

Public Expenditures from 1824 to 1838.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of Expenditures, exclusive of the Public Debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1838.

JUNE 28, 1838—Read, and laid upon the table.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 27, 1838.

SIR—In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th instant, I have the honor to "lay before the House a statement showing the amount of expenditure, *exclusive of the public debt,* for each year, from 1824 to 1838."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient serv't, LEVI WOODBURY, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Hon. J. K. POLK, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Showing the amount of Expenditures of the United States, exclusive of the public debt, for each year from 1824 to 1837, inclusive, stated in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th June, 1838.

For the year	1824	$15,330,114 71
Do.	1825	11,490,459 94
Do.	1826	13,062,316 27
Do.	1827	12,653,095 65
Do.	1828	13,296,041 45
Do.	1829	12,660,450 62
Do.	1830	13,229,533 33
Do.	1831	13,864,067 90
Do.	1832	16,516,386 77
Do.	1833	21,713,755 11
Do.	1834	18,425,417 25
Do.	1835	17,514,950 28
Do.	1836	30,868,164 04
Do.	1837	39,164,745 37

NOTE—The foregoing sums include payments for trust funds and indemnities, which, in 1837, were $5,610,404 35

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, June 27, 1838.*

* This sum is subject to small variation on the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer.

In comparing these expenditures of the four years of Mr. Adams's administration (1825, 1826, 1827, and 1828) with the yearly expenditures since Mr. Van Buren has had the control of the public purse, the reader will remember that Mr. A. had large sums to pay yearly on account of the public debt created during the last war with England, and that said debt was paid off in full during the Administration of General Jackson—leaving nothing but the ordinary expenditures of Government to be paid by Mr. Van Buren.

MORE POWER VESTED IN THE PRESIDENT.—The House of Representatives on Monday adopted the novel amendment to the Army Bill, proposed by the Senate, which gives the President the discretion to suspend this or that public work as he may deem fit, in case of any deficiency in the revenue. This is truly a most extraordinary proceeding. The Administration has furnished estimates and called for appropriations. Congress has granted the appropriations, specifying the various objects for which they are designed. At the close of the session, the President, through his tools, asks, in substance, that these specific appropriations be abrogated, and that HE be vested with authority to withhold or allow them at his pleasure. Thus subjecting all the improvements, all the appropriations to the Army and Navy, to his discretion. If Congress has made an appropriation to a public work in a section of country hostile to the Administration, his majesty may withhold it, while to a region more favored, because more subservient, he may exercise the powers of Congress, and lavish the public money upon it.

The whole tendency of the measures of the dominant party has been to consolidation and monarchy, and this last one is on the least potent of the batch for the attainment of the same end.—*Richmond Whig.*

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN:—In passing through Middleburg, Loudoun county, Virginia, a few days ago, the Rev. ROBERT CARTER stated to me the following circumstance: That on Christmas eve, about the year 1815, General HARRISON arrived at Williamsport, Washington county, Maryland, and stopped at Towlson's tavern. The Rev. JAMES REID, now in Baltimore, had previously made an arrangement with his congregation to meet him at a certain private house in town, before day on Christmas morning, to form a procession to march to the church, and sing an anthem in celebration of the nativity of the Saviour of the world. They passed by the house where General Harrison was sleeping. The next morning, a certain gentleman saluted the General, saying, "Sir, I am very sorry that your rest was disturbed this morning by the singing of a parcel of enthusiasts." The General replied, "I assure you, sir, my rest was not disturbed, for I thought it was the most heavenly music I ever heard, and greatly approve of it on such an occasion, and if the people would, instead of illuminations celebrate their victories in that way, and by thanksgiving in their churches, it would much better become a Christian nation."

As General HARRISON is now occupying so prominent a station before the American People, I have thought proper to give the public, through your columns, the above narrative, hoping that it may have some influence on the minds of the reflecting and religious of all Christian denominations in the selection of our next Chief Magistrate.

JOHN C. GREEN,

Brucetown, Fred. county, Va., July 13, 1840.

ESPIONAGE.—We had occasion to allude some days ago, says the National Intelligencer, to the espionage exercised by the Executive minions over Members of Congress, as proved by a late publication in the Globe, in which Members of Congress were held up to censure by name, as having franked particular documents to go by the Mail. We were then at a loss to understand in what manner the Globe, if its statement was true, could have arrived at the knowledge of the facts. The following statement, in the leading editorial of Tuesday night's Globe, seems to throw some light upon that question:

"The quantity of trash which has passed through the post office here, under the frank of Members of Congress, is truly incredible. We often visited the office, late in the evening, and have invariably found about a cart load of *documents franked by Members of Congress.*"

AN EXCELLENT SENTIMENT

The late anniversary of our Declaration of Independence has been fruitful in excellent sentiments, both political, moral, temperate, and jocose. Among the best is one by Speaker WINTHROP, of Massachusetts, which he delivered at Bridgewater, and prefaced thus:

"No Massachusetts man, he said

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN:

Thursday Morning, August 6.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Correspondence of the Balt. American.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21th, 1840.

VICTORY! VICTORY! MOORE is elected and no mistake. The final returns were received last night, and giving the Administration men every thing they claim, he is elected by fifty-five majority. This result is most auspicious. To those at a distance it is impossible to conceive the obstacles against which the Whig candidate had to struggle. He was opposed by the most popular and powerful man in the third district—a resident of the upper parishes, which are numerous and populous, and where the Red River Raft question takes precedence of all others. Voters for WINN were manufactured by hundreds. It is in fact there alone that the Administration party had gained two or three members of the Legislature.

WINN is an eloquent speaker, and stumped it incessantly. MOORE was not. WINN was brought out three months before the Whig candidate. Winn's friends made superhuman exertions to elect him, and the mortification they experience at his defeat is indescribable. The district will give Harrison from five hundred to one thousand majority in November. Mark the prediction.

As for the State, the Administration party give it up. Their only hope is that, as has been too commonly the case, the people will not turn out in November. The Whigs will see to that. Fire will be put on the back of every Whig terrapin. Rely upon it a full vote will be polled. The majority of Old Tip will not be less than 2000, and will more likely be four thousand. We talk of giving the Birgs a majority in proportion to our vote, of any State in the Union. The Legislature is safe. Our majority on joint ballot cannot be less than three, and is probably five or seven.

IN ALABAMA the Whigs are uncommonly active. A desperate effort will be made in August to carry the Legislature. Last year there was a Van Buren majority of 35 or 40 on joint ballot. This year the Whigs hope to overcome. Alabama has severely felt the effect of the miserable shinplaster policy of the Administration, and changes have been numerous in every county.

Many of our readers will remember how the delicate democratic sensibilities of Col. Benton and Thomas Ritchie were shocked at the extravagant display of costly and gorgeous furniture in the East Room of the President's House, during Mr. Adams's administration, when there were but a few old ricketty chairs, small dusty lamps, and perhaps a little more corresponding furniture, amounting in all to the value of a few hundred dollars. Now, we hear nothing from these "economy and reform" gentlemen about "extravagance" in the East Room, when thousands upon thousands of the public money have been expended in decorating and adorning that celebrated room, to gratify the plain democratic republican taste and pride of the "dear, sweet little fellow" of Kinderhook. In a late speech of Mr. Ogle, of Pennsylvania, in Congress, we have a peep into this room, and for extravagance and splendor we venture to assert it has scarcely its equal amongst the old royal palaces of the old world. Take for example the single item of curtains, and bear in mind that all the furniture, glasses, lamps, &c. &c., are in unison in cost and splendor:

Suits of Curtains for East Room.

216 yards long silk fringe,	$110 10
44 yards heavy cord silk fringe,	121 00
44 yards heavy cord cotton,	46 72
210 yards embroidered eagle muslin,	352 80
120 yards satin border,	492 00
196 yards yellow silk,	607 60
132 yards blue silk,	377 52
167 yards white silk,	517 73
Mr. Nolen's bill for GILT RAYS,	70 00
A Lejamber's bill for ORNAMENTS,	255 75
Putting up the curtains,	274 36
	3,495 65
Profit 10 per centum,	349 50
Expenses of Upholsterers,	30 00
Cost of East Room curtains,	$3,875 35

Money enough expended for curtains alone to purchase a good house and fill it with "respectable" furniture!

A GREAT WHIG FESTIVAL is to be held on the land of Mr. John Keafauver, at Middletown, in Frederick county, Maryland, on Friday the 14th day of August. EVERY BODY, from far and near, who wishes to enjoy a treat and to see the finest valley in the world, is respectfully invited to attend. They will not be disappointed. The Fredericktown Herald says that: "when Middletown takes up the business, the world may be assured that all will be done right."

ELECTIONS.—This week, elections will take place in North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. Towards these States, the eyes of the Union are directed with intense anxiety.

According to the accounts of the Van Buren prints, scarcely a vestige of Whiggery will be left in North Carolina. They promise to carry both branches of the Legislature and elect their Governor by sweeping majorities. We were told the same tale, before the late elections in Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Virginia, and Louisiana. But we have been accustomed so long to this braggart strain, that we know pretty nearly what estimate to put upon it. We forbear any predictions ourselves. We have an opinion, however, which all their braggart airs cannot shake.—[*Richmond Whig.*

MOB IN PHILADELPHIA.—For some time past, a difficulty has existed between the inhabitants of Kensington District, and the Philadelphia and Trenton Rail-Road Company, in regard to running the road through that district, a privilege that was granted by the late Legislature. These difficulties, after leading to several acts of violence, were referred to the Supreme Court, which gave its decision a few days ago in favor of the Company. The workmen commenced work on Saturday, but were stopped by the resistance of a mob, which immediately gathered and who tore up the rails. The following day the mob again assembled, and proceeded to the public house of Mr. Emery, in Front street, owned by Mr. Nagley, the President of the Rail-Road Company. Having first broken in the doors and windows, they entered and fired the building, the whole of which, and its contents were soon burned to the ground. Several fire companies hastened to the spot, but were assaulted with a shower of stones and compelled to relinquish all effort to subdue the fire. The Philadelphia Enquirer states that the value of the building destroyed was about $8,000. This estimate does not include the loss of Mr. Emery, the landlord, in furniture, stock, &c. probably from $2,000 to $3,000. It is also stated, that a box which contained his savings for many years, was taken from under his bed, and carried off before the fire was much under way.

A number of the mob have been arrested, and already several of them have been sentenced to the penitentiary for long periods.

THE FESTIVAL.

The Whig Festival, given by the friends of Harrison and Tyler in Jefferson county, took place according to appointment, on Thursday last, in a beautiful grove on the land of John Yates, Esq., adjacent to the "Flowing Spring." It was an occasion full of interest, presenting altogether a scene most thrilling and impressive. The PEOPLE were there, and, in the language of one of the speakers, "because they could not stay at home." Never, since the formation of the county, has any occasion brought together within its borders a like number of people. It is one, amongst the numerous evidences now to be found throughout the length and breadth of this land, of the deep interest which pervades all classes in the present crisis, and of the zeal and enthusiasm with which they have entered into the cause of Harrison and Reform. The aged, the young, the grave matron and the rosy cheeked maiden, were there—all evincing a spirit in the cause of their country never equalled, we venture to say, since the days of '76. It convinced us that the spirit of our forefathers is still abroad in the land—that like causes will always produce like effects—and that although we are a forbearing people and slow to anger, yet there is a point in abuse and oppression, beyond which our rulers will not be allowed to go.

We feel our inability to give to the reader, in the space allotted us for the purpose, any thing like a just description of the incidents of the day. At best, our sketch must be a tame and imperfect one, in contrast with the realities of the scene.

In town—a national salute of thirteen guns was fired at sunrise. At an early hour the people were in motion, and crowds came flocking in from the country. About nine o'clock a cavalcade was formed, which proceeded to the west end of the town, to greet on their arrival and conduct into town a large procession from Clarke county. Here they were joined by many of their friends from Smithfield, when the whole came into town, forming a long and imposing procession. Next came the "Log Cabin," an emblem of the "days o' lang syne," to recall to mind the advocates of regal principles and magnificence of the republican simplicity and patriotism became the order of the day. This emblem of the hardy and true democracy was erected at the Iron Works of Messrs. Perdue, Nichols & Co. in the vicinity of the Shannondale Springs, by the patriotic labors of the workmen at the Furnace, sixty-four of whom, all true Whigs, followed in procession. It was drawn by eight mules, and contained a barrel of hard cider, and the usual appendages of the cabins of the West, in defence of which Gen. Harrison has so often peilled his life. Uniting with the procession in town, all moved off together for the scene of the Festival, under the direction of Maj. T. Briscoe, Chief Marshal, and Col. Th. Hite, Charles Yates, Wm. T. Washington, Wm. G. Ferguson, and Dr. Mann P. Nelson, Assistant Marshals, preceded by a beautiful stand of colours, painted for the occasion by that ingenious artist, Mr. James Francis Duke, of Harpers-Ferry, and borne by Messrs. John Donavan and Thomas Starry—the whole forming a body and raising a dust which must have stricken terror into the camp of our opponents. Arriving near the rail-road and within a short distance and in view of the Festival ground, a scene was presented which no one who beheld it, can ever forget. From the North, the South, the East and the West, came rushing together hundreds and thousands with their numerous bands of music in full chorus, fifes playing and drums beating, and flags and banners waving and streamers flying in every direction, amidst the roar of cannon, the huzzas of the multitude, the rattling of carriages and the neighing of horses—involuntarily causing many to exclaim, "What does all this mean!" Surely, said they, this speaks in no common language—the PEOPLE are at last aroused, and are coming forward in the majesty of their strength to assert their rights and speak in a voice of thunder to the modern oppressors of their country.—It was truly a thrilling scene, and one which could not fail to fill every beholder with a sense of the spirit which has been awakened up in the people by the abuses of their Federal rulers, and the admiration and affection which they have for the agent chosen to redeem the country of these abuses.

Arriving at the ground, the scene was still more cheering. *The Ladies were there!* with smiling faces, and in all the majesty of their beauty, greeting and cheering on their fathers, brothers, sweethearts, and the thousands who had assembled there, in the good work. Being conducted to seats provided for them in front of the speakers' stand—and the assembly called to order—Andrew Hunter, Esq., the Elector of the Whigs of this district, and in the absence of Thomas Griggs, Esq., who was detained at home by sickness in his family, President of the Day, came forward and introduced to the company, David Hoffman, Esq. of Baltimore, who, when the noise occasioned by the greeting had subsided, commenced an address, and enchained the attention of the crowd for about two hours, laying bare, with a master's hand, the various enormities of the present Administration, and carrying the strongest conviction into the minds of all who had ears to hear or eyes to see, of the urgent necessity of a change of our rulers at Washington. He was followed, in accordance with previous arrangement, by Charles I. Pitts, Esq of Baltimore, a gentleman who, though yet in the spring-time of life, has acquired an enviable distinction as an able and popular speaker. Report had raised high the expectations of the people, yet they were not disappointed. He also spoke about two hours, in as beautiful a strain of popular eloquence as we ever listened to. In felicity of language, graceful and appropriate gesture, &c. he is richly endowed for one of his age. He closed amidst deafening shouts of applause. Next came in order, John P. Kennedy, Esq., a gentleman too well known to require any eulogy at our hands. To say that he addressed the people, is enough to satisfy every one that he did it with ability and effect. His speech, which was of length, abounded in arguments, unrounding facts in relation to the misdeeds of the Administration, wit and keen sarcasm, and was delivered in a most admirable voice to enable his remarks to be heard by the vast assemblage around him. He was succeeded by Gov. Pope, of Kentucky, a name familiar to every body, associated as it has been with public affairs since the infancy of the Republic. His plain mode of address, and strong commonsense views and happy knack at forcible illustration, had the happiest effect. He stated in the course of his remarks, that he had been a zealous member of the Jackson party, up to the period of the removal of the deposites—that he had fought many a hard battle in the cause of that hero, believing that he was honest and would assimilate his course to the professions made when he came into office. But, finding that these were all disregarded, he gave him and his party a farewell when he capped the climax of his usurpations by the removal of the Deposites contrary to law and in disregard of the interests of the country. And as to the course of the successor whom Gen. J. had appointed to "carry out the measures he had so gloriously begun," and who had pledged himself to do so, right or wrong, by "following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," Gov. P. condemned it in the strongest terms. He bore testimony to the high moral and political worth of General Harrison, and believed he was the very man to oust the present corrupt party, and restore the Government to its original simplicity and purity. He was listened to with attention and the most marked evidence of delight, and closed his speech amidst the most hearty cheers from the whole assemblage. We regret that our limits will not allow us to give a sketch of some passages in the remarks of each of these gentlemen. As it is, we can only give an imperfect narrative of the most prominent events of the day—leaving our readers, a great majority of whom were there and heard the whole of the interesting remarks of the several speakers, to keep a record of them in their memory, and often reflect upon them during the next three months. Keep all that was said on that occasion constantly in view, and your labors in the cause of your country cannot be otherwise than light, easy, and agreeable during the remainder of the campaign.

Reverdy Johnson, Esq., of Baltimore, followed Gov. Pope, but had not proceeded far before the lateness of the hour gave signal for the retirement of many to their homes. Several hundreds however remained and expressed a desire to hear his remarks, though many were far from home and would be kept upon the ground till dark. But finding he should not be able to conclude his remarks before night-fall, upon consultation it was determined that the company should adjourn to town and hear the remarks he intended to make in the Court-house at eight o'clock. Whereupon the crowd dispersed. And thus closed the day; a day pregnant with interest, and one of the most remarkable ever witnessed in Jefferson county—nothing having occurred to mar the enjoyment of the occasion.

In town, at night, a large crowd soon assembled in the spacious room in the court-house, when, after a powerful speech from Col. Smith of Clarksburg, Mr. Johnson resumed his remarks, and spoke for two or three hours, with great spirit and effect, as many of our Van Buren friends can testify who were present and winced so much under his dexterous lash and biting sarcasm. His speech was in unison with his high character as an able speaker, and told powerfully against the corruptions and abuses of the Administration. He skinned Amos Kendall the consummate political knave and hypocrite, from head to foot.

The delegations at the Festival from various points were numerous, and their flags and banners exhibited much taste and beauty, and contained appropriate and significant inscriptions. The Shepherdstown delegation numbered several hundred, and was marshalled by Maj. J. F. Hamtramck, B. T. Towner, and A. R. Boteler. They arrived at the ground at 10 o'clock, and escorted a large delegation from Williamsport, Md., who enjoyed the hospitalities of the Shepherdstown "unterrified precinct" the preceding night. They had a representation of Fort Meigs and a Canoe inscribed TIPPECANOE, THAMES, &c. This was drawn by four white horses, beautifully caparisoned—with the stars and stripes floating from the ramparts of the Fort. The Washington county delegation had a splendid banner, with a well-executed portrait of Washington of life size on one side, and on the other side an Eagle upon a rock, with a fillet in its beak inscribed "One fire more my boys, and the day is ours." They also had a flag, representing the negroes giving in their testimony against Lieut. Hooe. Then came the banners, flags, and streamers of the "unterrified precinct." Their first, one of the prettiest we ever saw, was presented we understand by the ladies of Shepherdstown to their Tippecanoe Club, and represented a female, a mountain nymph, seated upon a high mountain and robed in the vestments of purity, holding in one hand the American Flag, inscribed with the words HARRISON AND REFORM. In her right hand was a dagger, with which she pointed to the motto of the banner, which was, "The Unterrified Precinct." At her feet, was a crown, sceptre, chains, and other appendages of royalty, broken and battered. In the foreground was a tombstone, upon which was written, "In memory of Locofocoism, which died March 4th, 1841, aged 12 years." Another banner from Shepherdstown, represented a stalwart arm with an uplifted hammer, and the expressive motto, "We strike for Liberty." And another representing a group of Whigs, pointing to the Log-Cabin motto "We go for Old Tip."

The Berkeley delegation (from Martinsburg and vicinity) numbered four hundred, and was preceded by the excellent Band of Music of that town, and a splendid blue, white, and red satin Streamer, thirty feet long, containing the following inscriptions: "We have flung the broad banner to the breeze," &c.—"The Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union." It was borne aloft from the centre of the music wagon—the whole under the direction of Maj. Edmund P. Hunter, Chief Marshal, and his Assistants.—Respectable delegations were also in attendance from Mill Creek, Bucklestown, Gerrardstown, and other points in Berkeley county.

The Clarke County delegation, between 50 and 75 in number, came on horseback, under the direction of Col. J. B. Larue, Chief Marshal, and was preceded by a banner, borne by John B. Taylor, and inscribed, "Clarke County"—"Redemption is at hand"—in the centre of which motto was a sheaf of wheat, indicative, we presume of the staple of that beautiful and fertile county.

Loudoun County, the wheel-horse in the Whig team, sent an avalanche of her noble sons to honor the day with their presence. Large numbers came from Hillsborough, Waterford, Lovettsville, Shickersville, and their respective neighborhoods—in all amounting to upwards of fifteen hundred. The "Pleasant Valley" Tippecanoe Association, came in procession, with a well-constructed Log Cabin, and various banners, the inscriptions on some of which (for we do not remember all) were as follows: "Pleasant Valley—A Terror to Locofocos"—"The Log Cabin, the dwelling place of our Fathers—Let Palace Slaves beware"—with the representation of a Cabin surrounded by cattle grazing, farming implements, &c.—"Loudoun's Bonnie Woods and Braes"—"E Pluribus Unum—Virginia—Loudoun County"—"Harrison and Tyler—Our Country, and our Country's Hope"—"Martin Van Buren, you won't do, The People's choice is Tippecanoe." Marshals of the Loudoun county procession: T. M. M'Ilhany, Chief—Captain S. Purcell, Thomas Hough, John A. Washington, John Clendening, Josiah White, Samuel Clendening, jr., Craven Copeland, Nathan Neer, John Stone, John R. White, Joseph Hough, Assistants, of the Pleasant Valley Association. Col. William Russell, Robert I. Wright, T. N. Davidson, Samuel Steer, Marshals of the Waterford division. A very full and excellent Band of Music, from Hillsborough, was one not amongst the least interesting accompaniments of the Loudoun delegations.

Standard Bearers from Loudoun: Theodore Davidson, Hered Osborn, Wm. Devine.

From Frederick County, (Va.) five or six hundred persons attended. Winchester and vicinity contributed a large proportion of the number. There were upwards of sixty from Newtown, (a favorable sign from that quarter,) about thirty from Middletown, a place where there are now we understand but five Van Buren voters,—and respectable delegations from other parts of that once, but now no longer, benighted county. The respective delegations came downtin the cars, and nearly filled three lengthy trains. Their banners, &c. were numerous. We give the inscriptions on such as met our eye: "No. 1, Frederick County Tippecanoe Association—We come to rescue the Constitution and to do justice to the man who is too modest to do justice to himself."—No. 2, "Frederick County Tippecanoe Association—The Log Cabin Candidate," with the representation of a Log Cabin—"The Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union—Tippecanoe Association: For our Country we stand—William Henry Harrison, our Country's hope." No. 3 "Middletown Tippecanoe Association—Old Virginia Neber Tire." No. 4. "Newtown Tippecanoe Association—Our cause is our country's—Our candidate the American Cincinnatus—Strike for Retrenchment and Reform," with the device of a hand, hammer, and arm. Col. J. S. Carson was Chief Marshal, and Samuel Hedlebower, A. S. Tidball, J. S. Danner, J. Wilkeson, and M. K. Richards, Assistant Marshals, to conduct the Frederick delegations. Standard Bearer of the Newtown detachment, James Chipley. Names of the other standard bearers, not obtained.

From Hampshire county, too, there was a respectable delegation, under charge of Gen. Angus W. McDonald. Their flag, a beautiful one, had inscribed upon it, "North Bend"—"Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs, Thames," encircled with two chaplets of laurel leaves. Wm. Armstrong, Esq., and other prominent gentlemen of that county, we recognized in the delegation.

The Whigs of Harpers-Ferry and vicinity came in procession, with a full band of Music, banners, &c. &c. and made an imposing display. William Anderson, James Brown, and Colin Peter, (and perhaps others) Marshals.

The Junior Whigs of Harpers-Ferry, came in procession, with a miniature Log Cabin, Cannon, &c.—having on their banner: "Though we are boys, yet we admire William Henry Harrison, the gallant Defender of our Country."

And the "Juvenile Spearmen" (a new uniformed company) and the Junior Whigs of Charlestown, attended in procession, with banners, upon which were appropriate inscriptions: "Train us up in the way we should go," &c.

There were many banners on the ground without any thing by which we could ascertain their proper locality. The inscriptions on some we give: "The People's Candidate, the Poor Man's Friend"—"REFORM—We have luxury, and avarice, public debt and oppression. Shall we have reform? Vote for the Log Cabin Candidate, Harrison and Tyler. Down with Bochanan and his policy. No reduction of wages. Liberal credit. Economy and Industry."—"All for Harrison. The Hero who conquered. Before his bright banner his enemies flee."—Strike for Retrenchment and Reform"—One with the legend "Ye sons of toil, we come to rally round the Log Cabin, Harrison and Tyler." Down with Bochanan and his policy. No reduction of wages. Liberal credit. Economy and Industry."—"All for Harrison. The Hero who conquered. Before his bright banner his enemies flee."—Strike for Retrenchment and Reform"—One with the figures $1,225,765 79 in the centre, and surrounded with these inscriptions: "Log Treasury—No standing Army—No reduction of Wages"—And others, all bearing significant mottos and devices.

The number of persons who attended the Festival has been variously estimated at from five to ten thousand. Eight thousand, however, will perhaps come nearest a correct estimate—a number generally conceded to have been there. Indeed, good calculators make it much higher.

As an evidence of the great number of persons who must have been there, we will state on the authority of a respectable gentleman who undertook the task of counting, that, besides the thousands who came in the cars, wagons, and on foot, there were 71 carriages and 2,640 horses in requisition for the conveyance of others.

We omitted to state in the proper place, that Mr. Murdaugh, of Norfolk, the accomplished gentleman who heads the Whig Electoral Ticket of this State, was one amongst the many distinguished individuals who attended the Festival. He, as did Gov. Pope, and Mr. Pitts, delivered an address in the Court-House on Wednesday evening—and at the request of a large number of gentlemen, who were shut out by the immense crowd at the festival from hearing the speakers at the stand, retired to another part of the grove on Thursday, and addressed an attentive crowd in a speech of considerable length, eliciting throughout the most enthusiastic plaudits of the company.

We fear that we have omitted to notice many incidents of the day worthy of record. If so, no one should be surprised; for every one present on the occasion can readily conceive how difficult it must be to give a full and faithful narrative of such a day. To have done so, we should have had twenty eyes and as many ears.

It is computed that there were upwards of a thousand ladies on the ground.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following account of THE RECEPTION of the Maryland delegations at Shepherdstown:

Did you wish to see, Messrs. Editors, the heaven-born spirit of Whiggery as it exists in the bold and fearless "North Benders" of the "Unterrified Precinct" fully developed, then sir, you should have been present at the reception of the Maryland delegations as they arrived. Such enthusiasm as was exhibited on that occasion, would have awakened in the coldest heart feelings that could not have been suppressed—Every heart seemed fired with benevolence, and all seemed to vie with each other in deeds becoming good Whigs. They proved that *hospitality, benevolence* and *good will to man*, were inborn with the party—*none exists*, and ever should exist, while they continue to contend, "not for the glory of Cæsar, but the welfare of Rome."

About 6 o'clock, P. M., the Procession previously formed, moved out of town with Flags flying, and Banners, inscribed with significant mottos, escorted by the very efficient Band of this place. They were soon met by the Williamsport delegation, bearing in front the portrait of the "Father of his Country." They were welcomed within the borders of the Old Dominion by the Marshal who, in a short but animated address, conveyed the feelings and sentiments of his fellow-citizens to the patriotic and indefatigable Whigs of District No. 2—He was responded to by the Chief Martial, A. M. C. Cramer, Esq., who, in the name of his fellow-citizens of Maryland, eloquently acknowledged the honor done them, and assured all that the cause was ONWARD; and that Washington county would occupy an honorable station in the coming contest.

The Procession again formed and returned to town. The streets presented an animated appearance—all was life and bustle. The Procession having been dismissed, the duty of accommodating the Whig friends was soon terminated. The Ladies (who should never be forgotten) having previously prepared, threw open wide their doors—thus evincing their zeal and willingness to promote the cause of *HARRISON* and *REFORM*. At night, several eloquent addresses were delivered, which were responded to by A. M. C. Cramer, Esq., who, in an able manner, denounced the course of the party in power as subversive of every democratic feature of our government. He concluded by introducing an old Revolutionary soldier, the venerable CHARLES POTTS, who served with and under General HARRISON, at the memorable battles of the Miami and Tippecanoe. He scornfully repudiated all attempts to prove him a coward—*he knew him, and he loved him*—his patriotic and heroic valour was exhibited in every action, and the noble impulses of his soul forbid the possibility of his being an act that betrayed the shadow of pusillanimity. He closed by a happy allusion to the result of the contest, which was received with loud and tumultuous applause.

I must not forget to notice a large "TRANSPARENCY," bearing upon its ample sides various mottoes, signally expressive and imposing. This was elevated some eighty or ninety feet above the surface of the earth, and presented a light so brilliant as to be equalled only by the refulgent rays of "Old Tip's" popularity.

Various were the Banners used on the occasion; in describing which, far more abler pens will be employed. When an attempt is made to bring the whole avalanche of the people, assembled from valley and hill, from mountain and plain, on the ever memorable 30th July, into review, another evidence will be given of the inadequacy of language to express the sublimity and enthusiasm of such an assemblage. H.

Among the incidents which occurred at the grand Flowing Spring Festival on Thursday last, was one which may be rightly regarded as ominous of the future.

A log cabin (from Loudoun I believe) in passing through the grove, to its station on the ground, came in contact with a *hickory tree*, and tore the bark completely from its trunk—and then, as it continued to roll on unimpeded and uninjured, it crushed, in its course, a shallow-rooted upstart *slippery elm* sprout, which was idly flaunting its light and "swaggering head" above the surface of the earth. Thus evincing that "Old Hickory" himself cannot slem the triumphant career of log cabins in Virginia, nor save from merited destruction the presumptious little slippery elm shoot, which has been so tenderly fostered under his shade, and has flourished and grown so *green* under his protecting arms. Verily,

"the bodement is auspicious, and tells
Of good to our cause."

"TIP."

We annex the Correspondence of the Baltimore American, and a paragraph from the National Intelligencer, to enable our readers to see what others say of our Festival.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS,
Jefferson County, Va., July 30th, 1840.

I had an opportunity of attending to-day the great Whig Festival near Charlestown, in this county.—A party set out from the Springs about 8 o'clock, A. M., and after a pleasant ride of some seven miles we found ourselves approaching the appointed spot, in the midst of a vast concourse of people gathering together from all directions. Long cavalcades of horsemen were seen on every road leading to the place—their advance being still further indicated by clouds of dust along the whole extent of the lengthened lines, through which at intervals banners were visible. Several of the detachments were preceded by bands of music. Strong delegations arrived from Hampshire, Berkeley, Loudoun, Frederick and other counties. Every town in the neighborhood contributed largely to swell the general gathering—and to add by the multitude of banners an imposing and picturesque appearance to the scene. The inscriptions were various and so were the devices: many of both were very appropriate. There were two Log Cabins on the spot—one from Harpers-Ferry, I believe, having on the top a live bear, together with the various emblems of rustic and border modes of life; the other primitive structure was from the Shannondale Furnace—a labour of love, as the hearts of those who made it, sixty-four of whom accompanied it in procession. It is worthy of note that of all who were engaged in the preparation of this significant edifice, every man, except one, had been formerly a supporter of the Administration.

It gave me pleasure to find that Baltimore was to have an important share in the day's proceedings—not so much in the number as in the talents of her delegation. Among the speakers were Messrs. Hoffman, Johnson, Kennedy and Pitts—and so far as I had an opportunity of hearing the addresses of these able gentlemen, or ascertaining the opinions of others respecting them, they were of a kind to enhance their distinguished reputations as public speakers. Gov. Pope, of Kentucky, was present and spoke with effect. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Murdaugh, of Norfolk, Va., and by Mr. Conrad, the Senator elect from this district, and by both with ability.

The meeting was held in a pleasant grove at a place called the "Flowing Spring," contiguous to the rail-road, and distant two or three miles from Charlestown. The assemblage was a remarkable one in respect to numbers, and afforded an evidence not to be mistaken of the deep and all-pervading interest with which the people of this part of Virginia regard the political issue now before the country. I am ill at estimating numbers in a crowd, and cannot venture a reckoning of my own—but by the estimates of others the aggregate in attendance was calculated at from six to eight thousand—some gave more than the highest of those numbers and some less—the medium is perhaps the most likely to be right. The precincts were occupied by carriages in throngs—and in these vehicles ladies sat—while many of the fair listeners occupied seats prepared for them near the speakers' stand. It is unnecessary to add that their presence contributed much to the interest of the occasion. It is one of the best signs of the times that the women are so generally Whigs. Who ever heard of their attending a Van Buren meeting? There is a chilling element in the politics of that party which finds no answering sympathy in gentle bosoms—it can gain no hold upon the affections, and is fatal to enthusiasm.

The meeting altogether was a great affair. The Whigs of the Valley may take new confidence to themselves at this demonstration of their strength, and of the hearty earnestness with which the people are going into the work. It is a business of their own—and they are making a business of it.

I write this from my cabin at the Springs, the sounds of music, and, in fancy at least, the echo of the dancers' feet, being in full hearing. Therefore, for slips of the pen, if any occur, let me not be answerable. This delightful place is now affording relaxation and enjoyment to a numerous company of visiters. In natural beauty of situation, scenery, &c., I know not any watering place superior to it. The waters are strongly medicinal, equal, I think, to those of Bedford, which they resemble considerably. The management of the establishment is in good hands, and gives much satisfaction. And so no more at present.

Yours truly, C.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE WHIG FESTIVAL AT CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson County, Virginia, on the 30th ult. was, we learn from a gentleman present, one of the largest and most interesting meetings ever held in the State. The scene of the festival was a beautiful grove, about two miles from the town, where abundant provision was made by the Committee of Arrangements for the accommodation of the assembled multitude. The honest yeomanry of the adjacent counties attended in crowds, and many visiters from Baltimore and other distant places were brought in the railroad cars. Messrs. HOFFMAN, PITTS, and KENNEDY, from Baltimore, and Gov. POPE of Kentucky, enchained the attention of the audience, by their eloquent and patriotic speeches, from 10 o'clock in the morning till 6 in the afternoon; when Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Baltimore, commenced addressing them, but acquiesced in a suggestion that the meeting should adjourn to Charlestown, and that he should there resume his address.—The adjourned meeting was addressed at the Court House by Mr. JOHNSON, in a speech worthy of his high reputation; and also by Col. AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, of Clarksburg, with great animation and ability.

It is supposed that about 10,000 persons were assembled in the woods near Charlestown.—Some idea of the magnitude of the preparations may be formed from the fact that 4,000 pounds of meat were provided, and bread in a proportional quantity. The spirit of the Old Dominion was visible in the whole proceeding. The Charlestown meeting was a great popular movement, evincing the determination of the People of Virginia that their State shall take the stand which her history entitles her to in reforming the national councils. It will, we learn, be followed by similar meetings in other parts of Virginia.

A CAMP-MEETING, under the government of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held on the land of Mr. William Carr, Sen., about two miles west of Leesburg, in Loudoun county—to commence on Thursday the 20th of August. All Ministers of the M. E. Church, who have it in their power, are respectfully invited by the Rev. Stephen G. Roszel, to favor the occasion with their presence and services.

The ground chosen for the meeting, it is stated, is in a high, pleasant, and healthy situation.

We learn that at a meeting of the Van Buren leaders of this county on Thursday last, in this town, it was proposed by one of them that no Whig be allowed to attend the Van Buren festival on the 19th instant. The proposition, however, after discussion, was rejected. The mover of it stated that he considered it a solemn duty to teach even little children, on their knees, to hate a Whig as they should the Devil—or language to that effect. This needs no comment. We hold the fact—and leave the reader to form his own opinions.

At the general meeting of the stockholders of the Winchester and Potomac Rail-Road Company on Saturday last, William L. Clark was elected President, and Nathan Perkins, Archd'S. Baldwin, C. H. Clark, and Jacob Baker, Directors, who, with James M. Mason, David W. Barton, and Gersed B. Wager, appointed Directors by the Board of Public Works, constitute the present Board.

A Slight Change for the Better.—Since the Harrisburg nomination, five States have held their elections. These five, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Virginia, and Louisiana, all voted for Van Buren in 1836—and now all but one have voted against him. Look at the difference between '36 and '40.

	1836.		1840.	
	V. B.	H.	V. B.	H.
N. Hampshire	7	—	7	—
Connecticut	8	—	—	8
Rhode Island	4	—	—	4
Virginia	23	—	—	23
Louisiana	5	—	—	5
	47	0	7	40

In these States alone, there is an aggregate gain to Harrison of *eighty electoral votes!*—*Phila. Star.*

SUICIDE.—We regret to learn that Mr. Joseph Smith, of Shepherdstown, committed suicide by hanging himself in the basement story of his dwelling on Sunday evening last. The event has filled his friends and acquaintances with surprise. Mr. S. was a gentleman of easy circumstances, sustained an upright and moral character, and was universally esteemed. No satisfactory reason can be assigned for so rash an act; it is believed, however, that since the death of his wife, to whom he was ardently attached, he has been subject to fits of melancholy, and that in one of these he determined to destroy himself.

Town Meeting at Washington.—The recent course of Congress in relation to the Banks of the District of Columbia has created no little feeling. A meeting to take the subject into consideration was held in Washington on Monday last, which, we learn from the *Intelligencer*, was numerously attended by "citizens without distinction of party, of every walk in life and of every variety of occupation." Resolutions in some measure expressive of the sense of the meeting were passed, and thirty-two citizens were appointed a delegation to a convention which is to assemble in Washington on the 2d Monday in August, to take the matter into more mature consideration. Alexandria and Georgetown are also invited to send delegates.

The course of the Administration party towards the People of the District of Columbia, in requiring the Banks to wind up their affairs, has excited much indignant comment from the public press.—That course is regarded as indicative of the course which the same party design to pursue towards the State Banks whenever they have the power. This, however, to our minds is by no means the most odious light in which the conduct of these men is to be viewed. In closing the Banks, contrary to the wishes of nine-tenths of the people of the District, they show their contempt for the popular will; and oppressing those who have no representative, and are weak and unprotected, they display the essential spirit of tyrants. For a less oppression than that, our ancessors threw off the yoke of Britain, and the good, the wise and brave throughout the earth, applauded their act. Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God.

[*Richmond Whig.*

THE CHARGE OF ABOLITION.

The result of the Lousiana election—which we gave in our last paper, and which was so very decidedly in favor of Harrison—is important in another view. The leading charge in the South against Gen. Harrison was, and still is, that he is an Abolitionist. Lousiana is one of the largest slave-holding States in the Union; her interests and feelingsare then decidedly opposed to abolition; yet we find her zealously supporting Gen. Harrison. Could a more conclusive refutation of this charge be given? To talk about an abolition candidate for the Presidency being supported by a slave-holding State, is to talk about an absurdity.

[*Leesburg Washingtonian.*

State and District Conventions.—The Tippecanoe Club of Richmond, at its last meeting adopted a resolution, recommending that all the Clubs in the State attend the State Convention on the 5th of October. The suggestion is a good one, and will no doubt be responded to in the right spirit by the Tippecanoe boys throughout the State.

In the meantime the District Conventions are going forward with great spirit. One has been called for Louisa, for Hanover, Southampton, Norfolk, and various other Districts. Let the ball roll on. Let light be spread abroad among the People.

[*Alex. Gazette*

ANOTHER RENUNCIATION.—Mr. William Shipley, jr., lately the most violent and thorough going Van Buren Editor of the Westminster (Md.) Democrat, and elected at the last session of the Legislature, as a committee clerk by that party, has come out in a long and spirited address in the last Carroltonian, in which he renounces Van Burenism, and states his intention to support General Harrison.—There was not a more zealous partizan for Mr. Van Buren in the State, than Mr. Shipley has been. So we go.

Fredericktown Herald.

ONE MORE APOSTATE.—A Mr. J. P. Rutter, of Palmyra, Mo., has just abandoned the Whig party and set forth what he calls his "reasons" in seven columns of the Palmyra Courier.

In his anxiety to vindicate his motives, he states one fact, which, we think, will make his new friends blaspheme a little. He says:

To those who attempt to impugn my motives for making this tack, I will say that if I had gone over to the strong side like some of their present *favorites*, then indeed, there would be some ground for the charge, but I changed at a time when I had not a doubt of Gen. Harrison's election.

Look, ye loco focos, at Louisaniana and ask yourselves what you have gained by all the barrels and hogsheads of ink you have shed from your prostituted pens in trying to prove Gen. Harrison an *abolitionist!*

At a recent Whig meeting in Talbot county, Maine, there was a Log Cabin in the procession with a martin box fastened to the roof, upside down and bearing this motto: "MARTIN'S GONE."

The array of ladies on the Whig side of politics is likened by Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, to the "rainbow of hope aporning the storm cloud of political strife."

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

GEN. BROWN'S VINDICATION.

Our readers are aware that there has been no inconsiderable discussion of late in the newspapers, in regard to the "position" of Gen. Brown, of Michigan. This gentleman has been hitherto a supporter of Mr. Van Buren, and was recently appointed one of the visiters of the Military Academy at West Point. When it was asserted that he had come out for Gen. Harrison, the fact was positively denied by the Albany Argus and the Washington Globe. It was admitted that he might have attended the recent celebration at Fort Meigs, but any further commitment to General Harrison was considered quite impossible. We have now, fortunately, more satisfactory evidence of the General's views, than the mere assertions of his friends, or the denials of the administration press. A letter from the General himself, which we find in the Detroit Advertiser of Wednesday last, defines his position with a distinctness which leaves no further room for cavil. We make an extract, and commend it to the especial attention of those old friends of General Jackson, who have been disgusted with the follies and vices of the ascendant dynasty in the Republic. It will not lie in the mouth of Van Burenism to disparage a gentleman whom they thought worth conciliating by a highly complimentary and honorable appointment. The character of the writer, and his high standing

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"TECUMSEH, June 29, 1840.

"The time has gone by when party names and the cry of 'Democracy' can save the party in power. They are at war with all the great interests of the country. Mr. Van Buren has been weighed, and the people find *nothing*. The contrast is daily made between him and the Farmer of North Bend, and what a contrast! The former has spent his whole life in office; the people's money has been lavished upon him; at all times, he has been well fed and well lodged at the public expense. He has received honor and wealth at the people's hand, been elevated by them to the highest office in the gift of man—and yet what has he done for the nation? It is a question often asked, but never answered. The only things that he can boast of, are the unenviable ones, that he 'would follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor,' and that he is 'a Northern man with Southern principles.' These high and chivalrous qualifications, great as they may be, can hardly give him a satisfactory claim to the Presidency; especially when, as a set off the nation, by his means, has been reduced from the highest state of prosperity, to bankruptcy, without even being allowed the benefit of that alternative, and when her honor has been disgraced by his vacillating and pusillanimous course on the North Eastern Boundary. He has been Chief Magistrate for more than 3 years over the first nation on the globe, with powers practically unlimited, with a cabinet subject to his nod, a decided majority in both branches of Congress, and forty thousand office holders ready to laud all his acts, whatever they might be. And now I ask again, what has he done for the nation? I defy his most devoted partizans to point me to the first act. Should he die to-morrow, he would leave a blank in the page of his country's history. Such is the character of Martin Van Buren.—God forbid that he should again have in his keeping the destinies of his country.

Turn for one moment to the people's choice. It appears like sacrilege even to write the name of Harrison with the same pen. Trace him from the time he entered the army; a boy, under Wayne, leaving all the endearments of civilized life, and willing to toil for his country in an inhospitable wilderness, deprived of every comfort, where life was in hourly danger, not only from the Indian rifle, but from the privations and hardships of an Indian war. Then follow him in after life, as commander-in-chief of the northwestern army. What language can describe his sufferings and agony, as he saw his brave companions in arms deprived of every comfort, with sickness and death on every breeze, constantly watched by a superior British and Indian foe. His noble deeds are written on the brightest page of his country's history, and in the hearts of every true American. See him at Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs, and the Thames. See him in Congress, always on the side of virtue and the true interest of his country, and in every station of life the poor man's friend. This is the man whom the Loco-foco party would stigmatize as a 'coward,' a 'petticoat chieftain,' a supporter of the 'black cockade' party—his battles underrated and ridiculed.

How true is it, that 'whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad.'—If there is any marked and prominent feature over all others in the American character, it is a love of country, a high and chivalrous regard for her defenders in arms. That man who has been willing to offer his life for her honor and happiness, has never been forgotten by a grateful people. And to whom shall we go to learn the true character of General Harrison? Shall we go to the men of yesterday, the hireling demagogues of the loco-foco party, who, like their *master*, never made the first sacrifice for their country? Or shall we go to the *Braves* of our land who fought and bled for her honor, and jeoparded their lives for her glory?—We offer in evidence the recorded testimony of such men as Shelby, Gaines, Johnson, Cass, Brady, Todd, Stockton, Fitzgerald, and a host of others.

J. W. BROWN.

EX-GOVERNOR BUTLER

Of South Carolina, one of Mr. Calhoun's warmest friends in former times, proves by the following letter, that he is at least true to his old principles. We have hopes that the foul blot on the once bright shield of Carolina, may be wiped off by the exertions of Preston, Thompson, Petigru, Legare, Butler, and a few others.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) June 19, 1840.

Gentlemen:—Your favor of the 25th ultimo, inviting me to join "the friends of Harrison and Reform" at an entertainment to be given in your town on the 4th July next was received day before yesterday.

I regret that a previous engagement will prevent my accepting this token of your kindness and hospitality.

Although personally absent, I am with you *heart and hand in the good cause.* I hold it a *duty* to buckle on our armour for the fight against the present Administration and its ruinous measures, and to meet it as we would an invading army, laying waste our country with fire and sword.

It is most gratifying to witness the notes of preparation sounding for the coming contest in our sister State. I pray you full and complete success. I hope the laurels that shall reward the exertions of our neighbors, North Carolina and Georgia, in the approaching contest, will remind South Carolina that *her true place is at the post of danger, rather than at the division of the spoils.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
PIERCE M. BUTLER.

INTERESTING LETTER.

We copy from the Carolina Watchman the following interesting letter from an eminent citizen of South Carolina, in reply to an invitation from a committee of the friends of Harrison in Salisbury, (N. C.) to their late great meeting at that place:

CHARLESTON, June 17, 1840.

GENTLEMEN:—I have had the honor to receive your invitation to an "Entertainment to be given at Salisbury by the friends of Harrison and Reform on the 4th of July next."

It would afford me the greatest pleasure to be able (as I unfortunately shall not be) to partake in what I trust will be the frank, joyous, and triumphant festivity of such an occasion. Exulting, as I do, for the honor of the country at every manifestation of a proper spirit of resistance to the insolent cabal at Washington, who aim at perpetuating, by the worst means, the power they are abusing, to the worst ends, it is in the South, especially, that I rejoice at the awakening of that *spirit. These men have not only treated* us as the rest of the country, but they have attempted to do a great deal more. They have reserved for us the broadest and the grossest of those insults which they are in the habit of offering to the the understandings of the People in the shape of grimace and imposture. They seem to think southern *gullibility* proof against any thing. They actually wish to make us believe that a man born in the South, who sacrificed himself as a politician in the West, in defending the rights of the South—well knowing at the time that such would be his fate; is not to be trusted by the South on that subject! This is not all. Not only are you to repay a friend and benefactor with hostility—and that appears to me a most criminal ingratitude, instead of teaching your children to repeat his name with a blessing—but you are called upon to place *implicit faith in one* known to you only by loose professions and broken promises. The man who, of his own free will, and from a mere sense of duty, stood by you on the Missouri question, while he whose conduct on the scarcely less memorable occasion of the tariff of 1828 (for it well nigh led to civil war) gave the lie to all his promises and pretences, and was at the time denounced as perfiduous and unprincipled by those who felt themselves the dupes of his artifices, is now, it seems, the only hope left us!

Now, I do not mean to imitate the example of our adversaries. I do not charge Mr. Van Buren with any purposes hostile to our institutions. I do not believe he entertains himself, or would unless overruled, as in 1828, by the popular voice else where, promote any such purpose in others, and I disdain to impute them to him for political effect, as was done in 1836 by some of his present allies. I act only on the defensive, and I maintain that the impudence or the folly of those who would have us sacrifice Gen. Harrison to him, on the sectional ground in question, is equalled only by the injustice—the glaring and unpardonable injustice with which you are required to repay a tried friend for his fidelity to you and to the Constitution at one of the most important epochs of our history.

As for Mr. Tyler, *if he does not obtain* the unanimous vote of the South, I shall begin to fear that faction has entirely bereft us of the clear judgment of which, more than any other people we now stand in need.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with sentiments of high consideration, your *obliged and obedient servant.*

HUGH S. LEGARE.

THE CURRENCY.

What was the condition of the currency of the country, when President Jackson came into office? and what is it now? It is a notorious fact that in 1829, and for more than ten years before, the citizens of the United States enjoyed a currency, which for all the purposes of trade, business, and exchange, was not surpassed in any country in the world. With the United States' Bank and its agencies, in furnishing notes of universal credit and bills of exchange at fractions below one per cent, business could be done and payments made and received in any part of the United States without loss or embarrassment.

The same Bank as the fiscal agent of the Government received, collected and disbursed for the Government, and its officers, at distant points, upwards of four hundred millions of dollars without the loss of a single dollar, or subjecting the Government to any expense or charge for all this service. All this is attested by public documents and the experience of all our citizens who had business to transact, or have given any attention to the measures of government.

What is the condition of the currency now? is a question to which the whole community can answer,—so bad that it cannot well be worse. Our Banks have been increased beyond measure, their notes depreciated, and the rate of exchange between different parts of the United States has become so high as to interrupt payments and receipts, derange all the channels of trade, whilst it embarrasses and ruins the debtor.

Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren promised the people a better currency than they enjoyed before they came into the administration of the Government. For years the people were deluded and some of them gulled by the assurance that they were to have a gold currency. It is to our cost, too well known that neither of these promises were ever fulfilled or realized. How might the business man, the way-faring man, the laboring man, rejoice if the currency was such as we had in '29 and '30—before Gen. Jackson began to experiment on it. Its whole body was then sound and in good health, but has been brought to its present deplorable and vexatious condition by the most miserable quackery of short-sighted or profligate politicians.

Their grand specific was to put down the United States Bank and encourage the State Banks as a substitute, which, with the Gold Bill, were to furnish the better currency.

Having increased these Banks beyond measure by their policy, they are now denounced by Mr. Van Buren and his supporters as if they had been Whig institutions. It is worthy of reference and consideration to see when these numerous Banks were created. From official documents communicated to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1838 it appears that the whole number of Banks in the United States, including the Bank of the United States, on the

1st of Jan.	1820,	was 308,	Capital,	137 millions.
" "	30,	330,	"	145 "
" "	34,	507,	"	205 "
" "	37,	634,	"	290 "

From 1820 to 1830, a period of ten years, the increase of banking capital was less than *eight millions* of dollars; whilst from 1830 to 1837 the increase was *one hundred and forty-five millions* of dollars.

The increase of Banking capital from December 1, 1836 till December 1, 1837, the year immediately succeeding Mr. Van Buren's election, was over *sixty one millions* of dollars.—Mississippi alone, in that year, increased her banking capital 18 millions.

Verily it ill becomes Mr. Van Buren and his supporters to wage war on the Banks, which by their measures and policy they have brought into existence;—a war, the effect of which is to derange trade depreciate property, embarrass or ruin all of the community who are debtors—a war which will make the rich richer, and the poor poorer. The Whigs ask for Bank reform, and not the destruction of Banks. They have their convenience and advantages under proper limitations and regulations. The hands that are now raised for their immediate destruction, if allowed by the people to give the blow, will overspread this fair land with a ruin and distress, which no man can measure, or estimate, and which it will be beyond the power of government to repair or relieve.

[*Chambersburg Whig & Repository.*

Governor POPE, in his speech on the sub-Treasury bill, in reply to the opponents of General HARRISON that his political principles were not clearly avowed, remarked that he had no personal knowledge of General Harrison's opinions expressed in his published speeches and letters before the world, and from them he would attempt to give his creed, as he understood it, and as he believed every candid and impartial man must understand it, as follows.—*Nat. Int.*

1st. He is for limiting the service of the President to a single term.

2d. Although he will not recommend a National Bank, he will not veto a bill for one under proper limitations, and framed to secure the institution against the control of foreigners, and made sufficiently responsible to Congress.

3d. He is for keeping the public lands for actual settlers at a reasonable price, and like Gen. Jackson opposed to make them a source of national revenue.

4th. He is opposed to all internal improvements not strictly national and for necessary constitutional objects.

5th. He is opposed to abolition in any and every form by Congress, either in this District or the States or Territories.

6th. He is for a Tariff, fair, just, and JUDICIOUS.

7th. *He thinks that honesty and fitness* ought to be preferred to mere party considerations in appointments to office.—After he appoints a man to office he will not remove him on account of mere difference of opinion.

8th. He will restrain public officers under his control from violent and intemperate interference in elections, leaving them free to exercise the elective franchise.

9th. To lessen the necessity for the use of military force, he will endeavor to infuse a high moral tone into every branch of the public service, and thereby preserve and strengthen that moral force which forms the specie capital of free Government.

10th. He will not use his official influence to elect his successor, but leave it to the free and unbiassed choice of the nation.

A Sign!—The Last Abington Virginian publishes *ninety-nine* members of the Whig Committee of Vigilance for the county of Washington, in addition to the 416 already announced. At this rate, nine-tenths of the people of the county will soon be embraced in the Whig Committee. Let every other county imitate the glorious example.—*Richmond Whig.*

The vote in this county, stood at the last Presidential election: 70 Whig—608 Van Buren.—*Ed. Free Press.*

A GOOD TOAST.—The following sentiment was sent by William Sweetzer, member of Congress from District No. 9, to his fellow-citizens of Mendon and vicinity, who celebrated Independence at that place on the 4th:

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.—Who secured his office by borrowing the favor and the patronage of his "illustrious predecessor,"—who has sustained his administration by borrowing from the surplus of the past and on the credit of the future—who borrowed his sub-treasury from the despotisms of the old world and the colonies of the new. They who trade on such borrowed capital must break.

The Hagerstown Democrat says that while many of the men refused to assist in extinguishing the fire, the Ladies turned out to the work in the most noble manner.

As they some times are active *in kindling flames*, perhaps it is but right that they should also occasionally assist in extinguishing them.

Pills by Steam.—Mr. Eli Hall has invented and built a *pill machine* for E. Chase & Co. which entirely surpasses any thing of the kind ever brought into use. It is not large, and very simple in its construction. It makes the pills perfect, and turns about five bushels per day. Attached to the *machine* is a very pretty steam engine made by Seward & Callender of this city.—[*Rochester Dem.*

A Tall Pole.—The Whigs of Wheeling yesterday raised what is generally admitted to be tallest and best Harrison pole in the Union. It is two hundred and thirty feet high, with an American flag waving on the top. The Whigs of the city, are under great obligations to Captain Stanbury, and Messrs. Allcorn and White for their efficient aid in erecting this monument of the enthusiasm of the friends of Harrison and reform.—[*Wheeling Times.*

The Torch Light says that the recent fire in Hagerstown was the work of an incendiary. The fire was first discovered in the hay loft of the stable attached to the property of Messrs. S. & W. Knode.

W. R. KING, of Alabama, has declined the nomination for Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Van Buren.

SLIGHT MISTAKE.—Messrs. Foster and Johnson, electoral candidates in Tennessee, had an appointment to speak at Russelville in that State, but for certain reasons failed to visit the place at all. A loco foco correspondent of the Knoxsville Argus, however, not knowing of their failure, and supposing that they had spoken according to appointment, wrote out a particular account of their pretended speeches, and stated that eight whigs had been converted to the administration faith by the discussion.

ENOUGH SAID.—The Central Tippecanoe Club of Illinois have recorded the names of SEVEN THOUSAND voters in that State who have renounced Van Burenism, and are now the advocates of "Tip and Ty."

HEAVY DAMAGES.—A few days ago an important case was tried at the United States District Court, held at Columbus, Ohio, Judges M'LEAN and LEAVIT, presiding. The parties were MCKENNY vs. NEIL, MOORE & Co., stage coach proprietors. It is stated in the New York Commercial Advertiser, that it was shown satisfactorily to the court and jury, that Messrs. NEIL, MOORE & Co., were very extensively concerned as stage coach proprietors, and generally gave entire satisfaction to the public. Yet, in this instance, it was evident that the great injury sustained to the plaintiff was caused by the upsetting of the coach, while in the charge of a driver who was incapable of taking charge of the horses. The jury returned a verdict of damages for the plaintiff, *five thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars.*

We learn with deep regret that the lady of Gen. Harrison is not expected to live. The veteran patriot has recently suffered under a severe domestic affliction. We earnestly trust that this second blow may be averted.—*N. Y. Int.*

It is stated that Capt. Talcott of the U. S. Engineers, Prof. Renwick of Columbia College, and Prof. Cleveland, of Ohio, have been appointed by the President commissioners for the exploration and survey of the North Eastern Boundary, under the late act of Congress appropriating $25,000 for the purpose.

The National Gazette states on the authority of an officer of the army who has been for some time stationed in the west, that several years ago Gen. Harrison paid out of his private resources all the expenses of educating 30 orphans, the children of soldiers who had served under him. This splendid instance of Harrison's well known liberality we have never before seen mentioned in print.

THE MARKETS.

Office of the Baltimore American, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

FLOUR—Sales from stores of 200 barrels, new wheat, at $5.25—City Mills $5.50, and Susquehanna $5.25. WHEATS, of all descriptions, range from 108, 112, 114, to 118 cents. Corn, white, was sold to-day at 50 cents, and yellow at 51 cents. RYE is worth 55 a 60 cents—none in market. OATS are worth 25 cents. WHISKEY—Last sales of hhds. were at 27 cents—now held at 28 cents. Sales of bbls. to-day at 30 cents. The wagon price of bbls. is 22 cents, exclusive of the bbl.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, the 28th ult., in Williamsport, Md., by the Rev. C. Startsman, Mr. CORNELIUS S. W. YONTZ, to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. George Weis, both of Shepherdstown, Va.

On Thursday evening the 30th ult., at the same place, and by the same, Mr. JOHN W. CAMPBELL to Miss ANN ANN ANDERSON, both of Winchester, Virginia.

At the Point of Rocks, on the 23rd ult., by the Rev. John L. Pitts, Mr. JOHN LITCHFIELD to Miss MARY HURST, all of Virginia.

DIED,

On Thursday night last, RUTH EMMA, daughter of Capt. John Reed, of this town, aged 2 years and 2 months.

On Saturday last, WILLIAM HENRY, infant son of Mr. William Jobe of Brucetown, Frederick county.

"E'er sin could blight, or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care;
The open'ng bud to Heaven conv'y'd,
And bade it blossom there." K.

☞ At a meeting of the Junior Whigs, assembled at "North Bend," Shepherdstown, on Monday evening, 3d inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the ladies, as well as such gentlemen of the Whig party as may feel desirous to witness the proceedings at the Barbecue to be held on the 15th inst., (August,) be respectfully solicited to honor us with their presence.

Ample provisions will be made for their accommodation.

☞ The Junior Whigs of Charlestown are requested to meet at the Court-house, on Saturday next, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the Whig Festival to be given by the Junior Whigs of the Shepherdstown precinct on the 15th inst., (August.) A punctual attendance is requested.

Aug. 6.

DEMOCRATIC FESTIVAL.

☞ THE citizens of Jefferson, and the adjoining counties in Virginia and the neighboring States, are respectfully invited to attend a DEMOCRATIC FESTIVAL to be held at the "FLOWING SPRING," *on Thursday, the 13th of August, (instant.)*

We return our respects to the Whig party, and cordially invite them to be with us on that day, and hear defined the doctrines of our political creed, and partake of the refreshments prepared for the occasion.

We also tender to the LADIES a most cordial invitation, and respectfully solicit the pleasure of their presence on that occasion.—Every arrangement will be made that can possibly conduce to their comfort or convenience.

☞ The PROCESSION will be formed at 9 o'clock, A. M., in Charlestown, and proceed to the ground under the direction of Col. ROBERT LUCAS, Chief Marshal of the day.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

August 6, 1840.

"Boys, do you hear That!"

THE Junior Whigs of the "Unterrified Precinct," of Jefferson County, Va., propose, in furtherance of the glorious cause of TIP AND REFORM, to give a public Festival on *Saturday the 15th inst.* In order to secure the attendance of our young brethren in the Counties of Jefferson and Berkeley, Va. and Washington, Md., we thus publicly extend an invitation to both political parties. We would also say to our distant friends that we are prepared to accommodate all who may honor us with their company on the night of the 14th.

HENRY LINE,
JAMES A. TOWNER,
WM. M. ROBINSON,
Committee of Invitation.

Shepherdstown, August 1, 1840.

Sheet Zinc,

FOR SALE by HUMPHREY KEYES.

August 6, 1840.

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, - 33⅓ 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. MERRITT'S SEMINARY, in CHARLESTOWN, 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.

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.

TO BRIDGE MAKERS.

THE County Court of Jefferson having levied $200 00 in my hands for the purpose of improving the road at Keyes' Ferry, being the space passing through the river in front of the house, I shall attend there on Saturday the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, to explain the nature of the work to be done, and shew where the stone are to be taken from to make the wall and filling, and at the same time receive proposals for doing the work. It must be 16 feet wide in the foundation, including the wall, and 14 feet at the surface—the wall being 5 feet thick in the foundation, and 3 feet at the top, and built of large stone in the most substantial manner, and well capped; the surface of the road must be level from the bank above the ferry landing to the slope of the bridge embankment, and covered 6 inches with small stone. The highest bidder is to get the contract—that is, he who will raise the road the highest shall have the $200 00.

JAMES M. BROWN.

August 6, 1840.

Horses! Horses!!

THE subscriber intends to visit Jefferson this month with

35 *head of first-rate HORSES,*

Suitable for saddle or harness. Some of them are the largest draught horses that could be found in Ohio. Ten of the number are pacers of the best order—2 of them sold to pacer inside 2.35 minutes. He has also two pair of Match Horses.

He will be in Winchester the 17th of August; at Charlestown the 19th; at Martinsburg the 21st, at Shepherdstown the 24th; and at Harpers-Ferry the 26th. Those in want of a good horse would do well to attend to this lot, as they are very superior.

JOSEPH E. DUST.

August 6, 1840.—3t.

☞ *Martinsburg Gazette, 3t.*

ESTRAYS.

STRAYED AWAY from the Shannondale Ferry, on the 4th of July last,

A Yoke of small black and white OXEN,

would weigh, when fat, about 600 lbs. each—*Any information concerning the same will be* thankfully received, and the informant liberally rewarded by the subscribers, residing at the Shannondale Furnace, Jefferson county, Virg'a.

PERDUE, NICHOLS & CO.

August 6, 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.

$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 for one half for either of them.

JOHN W. BYRD.

Botsfield, Clarke co., August 6, 1840—3t.

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,
40 bbls. CORN—20 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.

Corn for Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at the Depot at Summit Point, about **300 BUSHELS OF SHELLED CORN**, in lots to suit purchasers.

☞ TERMS—Ninety days credit for all sums over $10. For sums of $10, and under, cash. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

WARNER THOMPSON.

August 6, 1840.

Davies's Celebrated Family PILLS,

FOR SALE by MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO., *Agents for the Proprietor.*

Charlestown, August 6, 1840.

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, accounts, securities, and moneys of the Institution, and present the following Statement, shewing 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,		$214 01
To surplus of profits in hand, 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,		4193 84
To interest on loans, last six months,		546 22
		$21921 60
Cr.		
By dividend to stockholders, and regular depositors, Jan. 1, 1840,	$461 26	
By interest paid special depositors,	209 42	
By weekly and monthly deposites withdrawn,	1517 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	
		$21934 60
Assets:		
Amount of notes discounted,		$18470 00
Cash in Treasurer's hands,		137 77
		$18607 77
Liabilities:		
Due special depositors,	$4095 62	
Due stockholders,	1330 00	
Due regular depositors,	8841 50	
		$18167 12
Leaving a profit of		$440 65

to be divided amongst the stockholders and regular depositors.

HUMPHREY KEYES,
JOHN REED,
THOMAS RAWLINS.

August 6, 1840.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between *Andrew Hunter & Edward R. 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 separate 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 R. COOKE.

August 6, 1840.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS and CUSTOMERS, this is a trying time; because there has been no Pay-Day for the last two months. Our liabilities having become due, and our credit is expecting satisfaction, we submit 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 MEN, PURE, 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.

Land for Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to rent for fallow several Fields—being a part of the land of the late James Shirley, lying about 2 miles east of Smithfield. Application to be made immediately.

He also wishes to receive proposals for building a Stone House, 20 by 30 feet, on the above land—the plan of which will be made known, by application to the subscriber W. M. HURST.

July 30, 1840. *Ex'r.*

P. S.—All persons indebted to the estate of the late James Shirley, dec'd, will please make immediate payment. Those having claims are requested to present them for settlement.

Public Sale of Bolivar Lots.

WILL be sold, at the tavern of George Little, in South Bolivar, *on Saturday the 8th day of August,*

16 OR 17 LOTS,

Containing one-fourth of an acre each, fronting on Jefferson street, and lying between the Catholic grave yard and Mr. George Yarger's.

TERMS—One half cash, and the balance in six months. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M. AMOS JANNEY.

July 30, 1840.

Sheep for Sale.

I HAVE for sale, about ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF SHEEP, Ewes and Wethers—Also, about FIFTY LAMBS of the present season. The flock is of mixed blood, Southdown, crossed with Merino, Saxony, and Barbary.

I have also for sale, a pair of young, well-matched, and well-broke OXEN, and an OX CART. THO'S B. WASHINGTON.

Rich-Woods, July 30, 1840.

Horses, Sheep, Hogs, & Cattle, FOR SALE.

I WILL offer for sale, on the first day of next Superior Court, for Jefferson county, a number of Work Horses, Cows and Calves, and other Cattle, on a credit of 6 months.

JAMES L. RANSON.

May 21, 1840.

☞ POSTPONEMENT—The above sale is

POSTPONED

Until the 1st day of August Court next, if not privately sold, previously. Besides the above property, a light Wagon, and a good Wheat Fan, and many other utensils for farming, for sale. J. L. RANSON.

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.

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 for Possession given immediately.

JOHN H. SHROPSHIRE.

May 21, 1840.

To Plasterers.

WE WISH TO LET the balance of the Plastering of the Court-House of this County, immediately. Application to be made to the undersigned, at Charlestown, Jefferson county.

S. W. LACKLAND,
AND. KENNEDY,
Comm'rs.

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, *Agt.*
(*Of Shannondale Springs Company.*)

June 4, 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 Printing 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, Jun., as Trustee, 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 Roman, (new,)*
1 " *of double Pica, (old,)*
1 " *of double Small Pica, (old,)*
1 " *of double Great Primer, (new,)*
1 " *of double Pica, (new,)*
1 " *of Canon, (new,)*

And sundry small founts of

SMALL JOB LETTER—

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

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

CHARLES B. HARDING,
ANDREW HUNTER,
Commissioners.

July 9, 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 Real Cattle;
100 head Hogs;
100 head Sheep;
A few Milch Cows;
50 Tons Timothy Hay;
Also, the fine STALLION "Oxford" by "Industry"—and a first-rate pair Carriage HORSES; besides many other articles.

TERMS—The Cattle and Hogs will be sold on a credit of ninety days—all other property on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. For sums of $5, and under, the cash will be required. ☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., precisely.

☞ HAVING duly qualified as Executors of Mathew Ranson, dec'd, we hereby request all persons having claims against the estate to present them for adjustment, and those indebted to the estate will please make payment without delay.

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

July 30, 1840—ts.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offer for sale TWO TRACTS OF LAND, the property of Mathew Ranson, dec'd, both lying in Jefferson county, Virginia, 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 Geo. Brazier, Davenport, Rev. Alex. Jones, and others. It contains about 79 *Acres*, and is well watered, having a fine spring through it. The other tract lies about 4½ miles north-east of Smithfield, adjoining the lands of Wm. Hoch, & Co., and contains 84½ 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,
*

THE FREE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS

PER ANNUM,

Payable half yearly; but Two Dollars will be received as payment in full, if paid entirely in advance. Whenever payment is deferred beyond the expiration of the year, interest will be charged.

☞ Subscriptions for six months, $1 25, to be paid invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING.

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

From the Youth's Cabinet.

CHILD'S EVENING HYMN.

Great God! we thank thee for this day,
And all its mercies given;
O may the blessings we've received,
Direct our souls to heaven.

O Lord! watch o'er us through this night,
Be thou our Guardian near,
And keep us safe till morning light,
Without a thought of fear.

Through all life's dark and stormy way,
Our kind Protector be,
And when we die, may we ascend
To dwell in heaven with thee.

Ingenious Device.—Report saith that some of the female slaves of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, when they are obliged to go out to work in the cornfields and to leave young children unattended at home, make use of the following admirable contrivance to supply the young one with nourishment, and at the same time, to prevent serious accidents. First, they place the child in the centre of the floor, then they take a twine string and tie a piece of fat bacon to one end of it, and the other end they fasten to the infant's great toe. The baby, having the bacon placed in its mouth, begins to suck very heartily; and if, during the mother's absence, it happens to draw the meat into its throat it naturally gives a kick, the bacon is pulled out, and the lump of fat is pulled out in time to prevent suffocation. By this means the services of a child's nurse are dispensed with, and the mammas can leave home for two hours, without feeling any apprehensions for the little cherub's safety.—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

$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. Roe, 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—has 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 awkward in his gait and manners. 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.

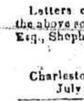
L. L. TURNER.

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

JAMES BROWN,
L. C. CORDELL.

Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., } July 9, 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. Had on 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 Rutter, 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.

BAR IRON.

THE subscriber has on hand about **12 TONS BAR IRON**, which he is anxious to dispose of—Square Iron from 1 to 1½ inch—Round Iron from 1 to 2 inch—Flat Tire Iron from 1 by 11 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 Plough Irons, &c., all of which 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 2 lbs at 5½ cents per lb. cash.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

Charlestown, July 16, 1840.

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.

OATS.

I WISH to purchase 250 bushels of Oats immediately. I would prefer the oats of last year.

J. J. H. STRAITH.

July 23, 1840.

LEMONS AND ORANGES—A fresh supply of superior quality, just received and for sale, by

J. P. BROWN & CO.

July 23.

SWISS GOODS.—JUST received some very pretty Swiss Inserting, Swiss Edging, Cambric Inserting and Edging, Black Netts, for veils, black Lace, and also some Swiss and Cambric Ruffling.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

July 2, 1840.

Crockery Ware.

A large and general assortment of well burnt CROCKERY WARE, suitable for the dairy, apple butter, and for general purposes.

ESROM SLIFER.

Kabletown, July 23, 1840.

SCOTCH HERRING.

WE have just received a few boxes of SCOTCH HERRING.

MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO.

July 2, 1840.

STRONG VINEGAR.

BEST CIDER VINEGAR at 25 cents per gallon.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

July 9, 1840.

WHISKEY.

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

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.

June 25, 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) & 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 for the last year.

FLORER & KEYES.

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

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 6¾ 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'S 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.

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 55 cts., (good,)
Mouslaines 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 12½ 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.

TURNIP SEED.

SUMMER TURNIP SEED and RUTA BAGA SEED, warranted fresh and genuine, for sale by

J. P. BROWN & CO.

June 25, 1840.

Granville's Irritating Lotion,

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.

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.

SHOES.

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

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

June 25, 1840.

WANTED.

UNTIL Christmas, a steady servant man or lad, capable of managing two horses, gardening, &c., for whom a liberal compensation would be given. I would hire either a free coloured man, qualified as above, or a slave, until that time.

J. J. H. STRAITH.

July 2, 1840.

Needle-worked Drapery.

A FEW PIECES of splendid needle-worked DRAPERY, for curtains, just received and for sale low, by

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

July 9, 1840.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson County, June Term, 1840:

Humphrey and Bennett Engle, PL'FS,
AGAINST
Samuel Engle's Adm'r, and others, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Plaintiffs by their Attorney, and the subpœna having been served on all the Defendants, except Stephen Cromwell, as to whom there was an order of publication which has been regularly executed, and the said Defendants still failing to appear and answer—*on the Complainants motion,* their bill is taken for confessed, and the cause coming on to be heard upon the bill and exhibits, was argued by counsel: Upon consideration whereof it is decreed, ordered, and adjudged, that Elizabeth Engle, Administratrix of Samuel Engle, dec'd, do settle her accounts as such Admipistratrix, *before Master Commissioner Worthington,* and that she produce the inventory, appraisement, and the books and papers of the intestate Sam'l Engle, dec'd, before said Commissioner, who is directed to audit, state and settle, the accounts of said Administratrix, and to report the same to the Court;—and that he make such other statements as may *be deemed pertinent* by himself, or may be required by the parties, the better to enable the Court to make the distribution prayed for by the bill.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Commissioner's Office,
Charlestown, July 13th, 1840.

☞ The parties to the above suit are hereby notified that I shall, at my Office aforesaid, on *Wednesday, the 12th day of next month, (August,)* proceed to execute the above order of the Court—when and where they are requested to attend and produce "the inventory, appraisement, and the books and papers of the intestate Samuel Engle, deceased."

I shall adjourn from day to day until the settlement shall be completed.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Mas. Com.*

[July 16, 1840.]

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, and the Administrator of Ann F. Boteler, dec'd, Administrator of James S. Lane, deceased,) and afterwards 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, by 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, they are requested to attend at my Office in Charlestown, with the necessary statements, vouchers and accounts.

I shall adjourn from time to time until my Report for the Court shall be completed.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Comm'r.*

Commissioner's Office, Charlestown, } July 16, 1840.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

Lewis Wernwag, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
Joseph L. Russell, and others, DEF'TS,
IN CHANCERY.

THE Report of the Commissioner of the date of June 2d, 1840, was recommitted by an order of said Court, made at the last Term—The parties interested in the above suit are hereby notified that I have appointed *Saturday, the 15th day of next month, (August,)* for the purpose of receiving at my Office in Charlestown, any evidence which they or either of them may have to offer relative to the subject matter in controversy—when and where they are requested to attend. I shall adjourn from day to day until the evidence be completed.

R. WORTHINGTON, *Comm'r.*

Commissioner's Office, Charlestown, } July 16, 1840.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, June Term, 1840:

John H. Allstadt, and others, Heirs and Distributees of John Allstadt, dec'd, PLAINTIFFS,
AGAINST
Samuel MacPherson, Adm'r of John Allstadt, dec'd, Daniel MacPherson, and James W. Dorsey, Adm'r of John Dorsey, dec'd, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY.
Extract from the Order:

THE Court doth Order that Commissioner Worthington do examine, state and settle, the Administration account of the said Samuel MacPherson, Adm'r of John Allstadt, dec'd, taking as a basis of such settlement, the *ex parte* settlements made by said MacPherson, Adm'r as aforesaid, with the County Court of Jefferson County, settling the said account upon the principles of Courts of Chancery, applicable to the settlement of such accounts: And the said Commissioner is directed to report and settlement to the next Term of this Court, together with any special statement which either or any of the parties may require, or by him may be deemed material.

A true Extract—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, *Clerk*

Commissioner's Office,
Charlestown, July 9, 1840.

☞ The parties interested in the above suit will take notice, that I shall attend at my Office aforesaid, on *Friday, the 7th day of August next,* for the purpose of performing the duties required of me by the above recited Order—when and where they are requested to attend, with any testimony which they may desire to offer. I shall adjourn from time to time until my Report for the Court shall be completed.

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

[July 9, 1840.]

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson county, June Term, 1840:

George Perry, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
John M Brien and Henry Brien, Def'ts,
IN CHANCERY.

THE Order of Publication in this case having been regularly executed, and the Defendants still failing to appear and answer—On the Plaintiff's motion, the Bill is taken for confessed; and it appearing from the Bill that there is an unsettled account between the Plaintiff and Defendants—It is Decreed and Ordered that Master Commissioner Worthington, do settle the accounts between the Plaintiff and the Defendants—stating such matters specially as he may deem pertinent, or as either party may require.

A true Extract—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Commissioner's Office,
Charlestown, July 9, 1840.

☞ The parties to the above suit are hereby notified, that I shall, at my Office aforesaid, on Saturday, the 8th day of August next, proceed to execute the above Order of the Court—when and where they are requested to attend with the necessary statements, vouchers and accounts. I shall adjourn from day to day until the settlement shall be completed.

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

[July 9, 1840.]

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office for carrying the Mail, twice a day from the Cars at the Charlestown Depot to the Post Office—the mail to be in place by 6½ o'clock in the morning, and again by 4 o'clock in the evening. The proposals to state the price per month, and continue for from 3 to 6 months. The person contracted with will be held responsible for the faithful performance of his duty, and will be required to give one months' notice of his intention or wish to quit.

The time required to perform the above duty will not occupy more than *one hour* and a half each day.

HORATIO N. GALLAHER,
For the Rail-Road Co'y.

Free Press Office, July 9, 1840.

NEW MUSIC.

LA CACHUCHA,
Sea Shore Massini,
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.

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
Croton Oil	Plasters
Protriodide of Mercury	Cupping Glasses
Dentriodide of do	Wedgewood mortars
Sulphate of Morphia	Scales and Weights
Muriate of do	Specie Bottles
Acetate of do	Spring and Thumb
Denarcotized Opium	Lancets
Do Laudanum	Cooke's Syrup of Sarsaparilla
Pulverized Opium	Fluid Ext of do
Citrated Kali	do of Buchu
Precip'd Carbonate of Iron	do of Pinkroot
Chloride of Soda	do of Liverwort
do of Lime	Swaim's Panacea
Pyroligneous Acid concentrated	Houck's do
Fresh Pink root	James' Powder (gen.)
Dulcamara	Godfrey's Cordial
Helminthecordon	Wistar's Cough Lozenges
Ext of Elaterium Clutterbuck's	Jayne's Expectorant
Wine of Colchicum	do Carminative
Henry's Magnesia	do Vermifuge
Davidson's do	Hutching's Syrup of Iceland Moss
Butler's Effervescing do	Taylor's Brisam of Vermont
Elm Bark (powdered)	Fahnestock's Vermifuge
Uva Ursi	Swaim's do
Male Fern	Kershaw's do
Ext of Rhatany	
do of Taraxacum	

New England Cough Drops
Sing's Itch Ointment
Thompson's Eye Water
Cajeput Opodeldoc Stears do
Larry's Embrocation, Medicated Oil Silk
Merwin' Rheumatic Syrup do do Plaster's
Keerles do do Dalby's Carminative
Jayne's Carminative
Lyon's anti-spasmodic Tincture
Golden do do
Dresbach, Kuhn & 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
Harlaem 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.

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.

MACKEREL, SHAD, &c.

PRIME Mackerel, Shad and Herrings, for sale at the Charlestown Cheap Grocery Store.

MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO.

June 18, 1840.

Musical Instruments.

VERY superior Flute and Violins, at all prices, just received and for sale, by

J. P. BROWN & CO.

June 11, 1840.

Piano and Guitar Music.

A GREAT variety of new Songs, Marches, Waltzes, &c., and Preceptors for almost *all* instruments of *music*, just received and for sale at Baltimore prices.

J. P. BROWN & CO.

June 11, 1840.

Lemon Syrup, &c.

PURE Lemon Syrup, in bottles—fresh Prunes, in glass jars—best Malaga Raisins at 10 *cents per lb*, and other fruits, &c., equally cheap.

J. P. BROWN & CO.

June 11, 1840.

PRESERVING SUGAR.

A LARGE supply of Loaf, Lump and Crushed SUGAR, for sale very low, by

MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO.

June 18, 1840.

VINEGAR.

PRIME Pickling Vinegar, for sale at our Cheap Grocery Store.

MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO.

June 18.

PINE APPLES, &c.

FRESH Oranges, Lemons, and Pine Apples, for sale by

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

June 25, 1840.

CHEAP WHISKEY.

ON hand a large stock of good Whiskey, suitable for harvest use, which we will sell very low.

MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO.

June 18.

SALT & FISH.

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

Summit Point, June 25, 1840.

CASTINGS.

A LARGE assortment of *HOLLOW CASTINGS*, of all kinds, just received and for sale, by

MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO.

July 2, 1840.

WHISKEY FOR HARVEST.

JUST received and for sale by W. H. CHICHESTER, 200 bbls. old *WHISKEY*, for harvest.

Summit Point, June 25, 1840.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

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

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

☞ If not sold by the 1st June, the Mills will then be rented.

THOMAS HITE.

April 23, 1840—tf.

A Small Jefferson Farm FOR SALE.

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

98 ACRES OF LAND,

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

JOHN H. McENDREE.

Nov. 14, 1839.—tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER at private sale, the FARM on which I live, supposed to contain **128 ACRES** with a **WOOD LOT OF 8 ACRES** detached (both subject to dower.) It is needless to describe this land, as its admitted by all who know any thing about it, to be one of the most fertile, productive and desirable small farms in the county. On the premises are a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, Stabling, and other necessary out buildings, and a first rate Spring. I have in addition to the old Orchard some of the best and most choice fruit in the county, (planted by myself,) viz: Peach, Plumb, Pear, Apple, &c. A further description, I deem needless, as persons wishing to purchase it is presumed will look at the premises, where the subscriber may generally be found.

Terms, one third in hand, and the balance in one, two and three years, with interest, secured by a deed of trust on the land sold.

GEO. HIDENOUR.

July 9, 1840—tf.

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 Rail-Road, 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 first quality 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.

☞ *The Baltimore American, Saturday Morning Visiter, and Harrisburg Key Stone, will insert 3 times, weekly, and forward bills to this Office.*

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 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.

CASH FOR NEGROES!

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

WM. CROW, Jr.

Nov. 29, 1838.—tf.

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.

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.

Soda Water.

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

Lemon SYRUP,	*Raspberry SYRUP,*
Orange "	*Sarsaparilla* "
Pine Apple "	*Current* "
Strawberry "	*Ginger* "

Orgeat SYRUP.

Charlestown, May 28, 1840.

Important Discovery.

THE public are hereby directed to the medical advertisement 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 Altdorf, Germany, which has been used with unparalelled 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 diseases is pursued by all practical physicians, which experience has taught them to be the only remedy to effect a cure. They are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced Physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves whenever they feel the symptoms of these diseases, in which they know them to be efficacious. This is the case in all large cities in which they have an extensive sale. It is not to be understood that these medicines will cure all diseases merely by purifying the blood—this they will not do; but they certainly will, and sufficient authority of daily proofs asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended by the directions which accompany them, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the stomach, bowels and liver, by which impurities of the blood are occasioned.

Liver Complaint,

Ten Years standing, cured by the use of Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient PILLS.

Mrs. SARAH BOYER, wife of William Boyer, North Fourth Street above Callowhill, Philadelphia, entirely cured of the above distressing disease. Her symptoms were, habitual costiveness of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain in the side, stomach and back, *depression of spirits*, extreme debility, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of pain, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver. Mrs. Boyer was attended by several of the first Physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine—at last, a friend of hers procured a package of Dr. Harlich's *Strengthening and German Aperient Pills*, which, by the use of one package, induced her to continue with the medicine, which resulted in effecting a permanent cure, beyond the expectations of her friends.

Liver Complaint

Cured by the use of Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills.

Mr. William Richard, Pittsburgh, Pa., entirely cured of the above distressing disease: His symptoms were, pain and weight in the left side, loss of appetite, vomiting, acrid eructations, a distention of the stomach, sick headache, furred tongue, countenance changed to a citron color, difficulty of breathing, disturbed rest, attended with a cough, great debility, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver. Mr. Richard had the advice of several physicians, but received no relief, until using Dr. HARLICH'S Medicine, which terminated in effecting a perfect cure.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!!

More PROOFS of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Medicines.

Mr. JONAS HARTMAN, of Sumneytown, Pa., entirely cured of the above disease, which he was afflicted with for six years. His symptoms were a sense of distension and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, loss of appetite, giddiness and dimness of sight, extreme debility, flatulency, acrid eructations, sometimes vomiting, and pain in the right side, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, faintness, and not able to pursue his business without causing immediate exhaustion and weariness. Mr Hartman is happy to state to the public, and is willing to give any information to the afflicted, respecting the wonderful benefit he received from the use of Dr. HARLICH'S *Compound Strengthening and German Aperient PILLS.*

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. O. P. HARLICH'S

Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient Pills.

These pills remove all those distressing diseases which FEMALES are liable to be afflicted with. They remove those morbid secretions which when retained, soon induce a number of diseases and oftentimes render females unhappy and miserable all their lives. These pills act according to directions, immediately create a new and healthy action throughout the whole system by PURIFYING the BLOOD, and giving strength to the stomach and bowels, at the same time relieving the pain in the side, back, and loins, giving appetite and invigorating the system again in its proper functions and restoring tranquil repose.

RHEAUMATISM,

I Entirely cured by the use of Dr. O. P. HARLICH'S COMPOUND STRENGTHENING & GERMAN APERIENT PILLS.

Mr. SOLOMON WILSON, of Chester Co., Penn., afflicted for two years with the above distressing disease, of which he had to use his crutches for 18 months, his Symptoms were excruciating pain in all his Joints, especially in his Hip, Shoulder, and Ancle, pain increasing always towards evening attended with heat. Mr. Wilson, was at one time so bad as to have his limbs on account of the pain being so great; he being advised by a friend of his to procure *Doctor HARLICH'S PILLS* of which he sent to the Agent in West Chester and procured some, on using the medicine the third day the pain disappeared and his strength increasing fast, and in three weeks was able to attend to his business, which he had not done for 18 months