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*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.*

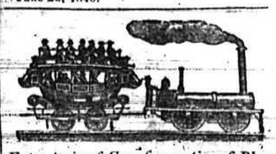
JUST received and for sale by Wm. H. CHRISTEN, a good lot of IRON from the Shenandoah Iron Works, which will be sold low. Summit Point, June 25.

*SHOES.*

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

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

June 25, 1840.



*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,

Winchester, June 11, 1840. *Agent.*

**TRAVELLING, ON THE RAIL-ROAD.**

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

J. GEO. HEIST, *Agent.*

Winchester, March 5, 1840.

***Peters' Vegetable Pills.***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. H. HARRIS, M. D.

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

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

J. D. BOYD, M. D.

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

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

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

G. C. SCOTT, M. D.

Prepared by Jos. Priestly Peters, M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York.

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

☞ These valuable Pills are for sale by

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

Nov 28, 1839—1y

**TO PHYSICIANS.**

I HAVE for sale my Office Stock, 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.

*SALT & FISH.*

JUST received and for sale, by W. H. CHRISTEN 300 bs *Ashton's A SALT*,—also FISH, which will be 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. CHRISTEN, 200 bbls. good *WHISKEY*, for harvest.

Summit Point, June 25, 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, JULY 30, 1840. NO. 27.



## 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

**$200 REWARD.**

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

MOSES (sometimes called Moses Fox) is a black man about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of slender form—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, Jeff. county, Va., July 9, 1840.

***Printing Establishment***

**FOR SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.**

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

**ESTABLISHMENT,**

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

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

And sundry small founts of

**SMALL JOB LETTER.—**

Four double Stands—one Standing Galley—twenty-four 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 TYPES and a variety of other valuable articles in a Printing Office, named in said deed.

CHARLES B. HARDING,
ANDREW HUNTER,
*Commissioners.*

July 9, 1840.

**DISSOLUTION.**

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

WELLS J. HAWKS,
N. W. RICHARDSON.

July 9, 1840.

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

W. J. HAWKS.

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

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

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

Charlestown, July 9, 1840—6t.

**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 a desirable one. Possession given immediately.

JOHN H. SHROPSHIRE.

May 21, 1840.


## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMODORE ELLIOTT.—The Naval General Court Martial, which convened at Philadelphia on the 4th of May last, for the trial of Commodore ELLIOTT, found him guilty of the 1st, 3d, 5th, and 8th charges preferred against him, and sentenced him to be suspended for four years, with a suspension of pay for the first two years.

This sentence has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy; but so much of it as deprived Commodore Elliott of his pay has been remitted by the President.—*Globe.*

This looks a little queer, but it may be all right. The President could find nothing which required his interference when a Lieutenant in the Navy was suspended on the testimony of negroes. But the case is different when the hero of the "*Figure Head*" is involved. It is not impossible that there are others who would like to be suspended for a few years on the same terms—labor remitted, and pay still going on. The punishment is certainly not very severe.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE DUEL.—The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Monitor of the 10th inst. says—An affair of honor took place on Monday morning last, 6th inst. in Pickens county, near the Mississippi line, between Ex-Governor RUNNELLS and VOLNEY E. HOWARD, Esq. both of Jackson, Mississippi.—One shot was exchanged by the parties; when Mr. Howard received the ball of his antagonist just below the right lobe, which came out immediately opposite on the other side, burying itself in the fleshy part over the breast bone and perhaps raking the bone itself. Gov. Runnells was not touched. They fought at twelve paces.

*From the Alexandria Gazette, July 22d.*

Some of our friends in the country seem to entertain an opinion, that, in consequence of the recent action of Congress, with regard to our Banks, there will be no use in their sending their produce to Alexandria. We trust that Banks or no banks, there will be money enough always here, to buy whatever produce may be sent to this market. Arrangements for pecuniary purposes, can be made, if necessary, out of the District, or through other means. At any rate, we repeat, that there will be always funds to purchase the produce sent to market.

We regret to learn that some of our merchants have already received letters from the farmers in the adjoining Counties, giving notice of their intention not to send their crops here this season. This is, we fear, but the beginning of the evils that our town is to suffer from the late proceedings in Congress. This is, indeed, a dark period; but we trust there will be no despondency. Let our have stout hearts, and perseverance!—*Ib., July 23.*

LOVELY CONSISTENCY.—Mr. Ramsey, from Pennsylvania, voted against paying the Opposition claimants to seats from New Jersey, and immediately introduced a resolution to pay the pretender, Ingersoll, from Philadelphia, who could not come within 700 votes of a title to a seat! Consistency, thou art a jewel!

We understand that Mr. Ingersoll received over $1000 in gold from one of the banks of this city yesterday on a check for his pay!!

[*Washington Madisonian.*

THE VAN BUREN PROCESSION passed our office yesterday about 11 o'clock.—The time occupied in passing was twenty minutes, and the number in line, including men and boys, after a careful count, was found to be about fifteen hundred.—This neighborhood being the stronghold of Van Burenism in Virginia, of course a much larger number were expected to be present. The appearance of the procession was respectable and imposing.

[*Winchester Republican of July 24.*

*The four Receivers General appointed under the Sub-Treasury Law, are as follows:*—Stephen Allen, New York; Isaac Hill, Boston; Joseph Johnson, Charleston; George Penn, St. Louis.

GARRISON ENDORSING THE FREE NEGRO TESTIMONY.—The Emancipator thus delicately intimates its approbation of Van's inability to find any thing objectionable in negroes testifying against officers of the Navy:

"*A late occurrence*, shows that even our *Federal Government*, is not quite so far gone in disregard of humanity and *justice*, as the government of the Methodist E. Church."

The allusion to this Church is in consequence of the declaration of a late Conference, held in Baltimore, that it is improper to admit negro testimony against white men.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.—There are very few persons who know what has become of Chang and Eng or where they are.—They may be gratified to learn that they have "settled down for life," on a fine farm in Trapp Hill, a post town in Wilkes county, N. C. They write us that they are delighted with their farming operations, and are as happy as lords.

[*Boston Transcript.*

FLORIDA WAR EXPENSES.

BALTIMORE, JULY 16th, 1840.

In your paper of yesterday a question is asked by MACON—how far 30 millions of dollars (which have been expended on the Florida War) would reach if laid out in a single strait line so as to touch each, and how many tons they would weigh? Solution—30 millions of Mexican dollars (laid as above) would reach from the President's House at Washington to the Northernmost part of Dung's lake, in the seat of war in East Florida, and 32 miles S. S. W. of St. Augustine. And allowing 1 oz. avoirdupois to be the weight of a dollar, 30 millions dollars would weigh 19246 tons, 6 cwt. 3 qrs. and 4 lbs.

SAM. J. C.

[*Patriot.*

## CONGRESS.

### THE NEW JERSEY ELECTION---THE OUTRAGE CONSUMMATED.

The Van Buren majority, amidst throes and convulsions, consummated the outrage which was commenced at the beginning of the session. The details of the proceedings, as furnished by the Intelligencer, equal any of the disgraceful exhibitions heretofore enacted in the progress of the same case. The end is worthy of the beginning, and both are worthy of the perpetrators. A drama more discreditable in all its parts to all concerned in it, was never enacted in the face of a people pretending to be free and intelligent. The legally commissioned members were, in the first instance, evicted from their seats, in direct violation of the plain letter of the law, and in disregard of the constitutional rights of a sovereign member of the Confederacy, for the undisguised purpose of giving to the Executive the controul of the House. The final vote, excluding them altogether, without any hearing, was dictated by a disregard of the same rights, and to continue the Executive controul already obtained.

We have not space for the proceedings on Thursday. There are two circumstances, however, which cannot be suffered to pass without some notice.

At the beginning of the session, when the Whig members, in virtue of their returns, had their seats, the Van Buren party objected to their voting on any question bearing directly or indirectly upon the controversy. By a formal vote, they affirmed this. On Thursday, Mr. Stanly, with the view of exposing these men, raised the question whether the Van Buren members were entitled to vote on questions bearing upon the election. To a man, the party voted that they should—thus solemnly reversing the decision which they had made, and proving that a sense of right had no influence over their actions.

The other circumstance is, the indecent and extraordinary haste with which the resolution of the Committee was forced to a vote. There has been nothing to equal this in the legislative annals of this country. In the morning, the majority of the Committee made an elaborate Report, based upon testimony, which filled a volume of 600 pages. The minority of the Committee made a counter Report, based upon the same testimony, coming to a directly opposite conclusion. No one in the House, except the nine members of the Committee, had had an opportunity to examine the testimony—yet the House, acting in the capacity of jurors, sworn to render a verdict upon the *facts*, was forced, before adjournment, to vote, without knowing any of the facts! In vain did gentlemen remonstrate against this monstrous and tyrannical proceeding. In vain did they urge that they could not, as conscientious men, respecting the obligations of their oaths, give their votes blind-fold, and without knowing the facts. In vain did dozens ask to be excused from voting, protesting that if the majority had no scruples of conscience and no respect for the laws and Constitution, that that was no reason they should be compelled to violate the same sacred obligations. In vain did they appeal to precedent, to the outraged rights of New Jersey, to the rights of the contesting members, who, in being refused a hearing in defence of their claims, were deprived of a privilege guaranteed to every citizen. The Government majority were inexorable. They were steadfast in their determination to confirm their Federal associates in their seats, disregarding all entreaty, and in contempt of right, justice and decency.

We subjoin the reasons urged by a few gentlemen for desiring to be excused from voting:

Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, was the first who asked to be excused, and he was the only one whose request was granted. He said that he considered himself as a sworn judge or juror, and knew nothing of the facts upon which he was called to decide.

Mr. Adams asked that he might be excused from voting, *for the same reasons* for which Mr. Andrews had been excused. But the House refused to excuse him—ayes 49, noes 91.

Mr. Calhoun asked: I ask to be excused from voting for three reasons, and in three words. The reasons are, that I profess to be guided by *my conscience*, by the *Constitution*, and by *evidence*; to all of which I should do violence should I vote under existing circumstances on either side of this question.

Mr. Calhoun was not excused. He could not have urged reasons better calculated to make them refuse.

Mr. Waddy Thompson said: I ask the House to excuse me from voting on the resolution. It is in no wanton disrespect to the House that I say. I cannot and will not vote upon the question. This is not an ordinary matter of legislation; it is a case where in the very terms of the Constitution I am to act as judge, and under all the sanctions of that sacred character. The case which I am to decide is purely a matter of evidence: that evidence is comprised in six hundred pages of manuscript, to-day, for the first time, presented to the House, and up to this moment it has neither been read nor printed. The resolution may be right: how am I to know that it is not? I cannot therefore vote no. It may not be right; I cannot vote ay. There is but one judge of whom either history or poetry informs us, whose habit was to decide before he had heard the evidence: he was the judge of Hell. I shall not adopt him as a model. I know no case in which an issue can be more properly made, none that will better show to the People the extent to which the reckless insolence of power has carried the majority than this; and it is for that, and not as an idle vaunt that I tell you that I was in my seat when my name was called. I did not vote, and I will not. I defy the power of the House to make me vote.

Mr. Thompson was not excused.

Mr. Monroe said he would be glad to be able to say, as the gentleman had who had just now resumed his seat, that he had never violated the rules of the House. Mr. M. had often violated them, and in all human probability should do it again on this occasion. (Laughter.) When neither the Constitution nor the law of the land nor the usages of this House called upon him or permitted him to vote, he would not ask to be excused from voting. He did not ask it. He would assume the responsibility of refusing to vote. He would assure the House they had heard the last of him on this matter, but as, as an *independent representative* from the State of New York, I do (said Mr. M.) ask the House to hear this: "Mr Monroe refuses to vote because he has never seen the evidence or the report of the committee; he therefore cannot decide which of the claimants are entitled to seats on this floor."

Mr. Alford, of Georgia, asked to be excused, from voting on the question before the House. He said the rudest nation of savages never dishonored the name of man by condeming a fellow being without hearing the evidence. It has been reserved (he said) for an American Congress, who claim to be civilized and intelligent men, to set an example essentially violative of every principle of justice. You demand a decision of this question and refuse the hearing of the proof. I demand the right to hear it. I have not heard or seen it. I could not. It is now produced for the first time this is a *judicial trial*. I am one of the judges; my associate judges require me to decide this question, and refuse to allow me to read or hear the proof. You dishonor me by your conduct. I will not submit to your tyrannical dictation of perjury *against my conscience. He that conceals* or suppresses the truth under oath, is as guilty of perjury as if he swore to a positive falsehood. And the most charitable conclusion, under the circumstances, is, that the evidence is against you. This is despotism with a vengeance. But I will not submit to its rude and insulting enforcement against me. I would suffer death before I would submit. I prefer that what little is known of me in the future should be consecrated by martyrdom for the law and Constitution of my country, than it should be said or written I yielded for a moment to the tyranny of a despotism so unreasonable and unjust.

Mr. Alford was not excused.

Mr. Evans enquired of the Chair whether the testimony had been read?

The Speaker. It has not.

Mr. Evans. Is the testimony reported to the House, and now on the Speaker's table?

The Speaker. It is.

Mr. Evans. I will thank the Chair to state of how many pages it consists.

The Speaker, (taking up a printed volume.) It consists of over 600 pages.

Mr. Evans. Will the Chair state *when* the testimony was laid upon the table?

The Speaker. To-day.

Mr. Evans. As I am required to vote upon this question, and am utterly unable to do so understandingly, without reading the testimony, I ask that it may be read.

[Several voices in all parts of the Hall—"No; no."]

The Speaker. It cannot be read but by consent of the House.

[*"No, no," from all parts of the House, by Administration members; "Read, read," by Whig members.]

Mr. Evans. If I cannot be permitted to hear the testimony, I shall not vote upon it. After what has occurred, I do not ask to be excused. *I will not vote.*

Mr. Botts. In order to correct any misapprehension from the statement of the Speaker that the testimony was laid upon the table to-day, I desire to state that it was laid upon the *Speaker's table* to-day, but has not yet been laid on the members tables; nor has it been seen by more than nine members of the House, and they the members of the committee.

Mr. Bell. I have never seen it.

["Nor I, nor I," from all parts of the House.]

Mr. Lewis wanted to ask a question from Mr. Campbell, chairman of the Committee of Elections.

Mr. Stanly objected.

[*Great confusion, and cries of "No, no, order!" "yes, yes! let him ask!" "No, I object."*]

Mr. Hill, of Virginia, asked to be excused. Though he could not promise himself a better fate than those who preceded him, yet he deemed it respectful to appeal to the House to excuse him. If the majority without knowing or hearing the testimony, were willing, as judges, to pronounce upon it contrary to the Constitution, to the forms of parliamentary proceeding, to justice, and to decency, and would suffer themselves to be forced blindfold to the decision of a case they had not heard, they must excuse others who have too much self respect to follow them. Gentlemen might be content with sinking their own character and the character of this body, without insisting on dragging others after them. How would they stand in the view of the nation? To try the rights of a State of the Union on testimony never read, printed or heard? and judge it upon a single vote given in a committee? Two hundred and forty free Representatives surrendering their judgments to the keeping of one committee man!

Mr. H. was called to order, and concluded by saying he would have no part in so detestable a farce.

Mr. Hill was not excused.

After several other requests,

Mr. Fillmore appealed to his friends to prefer no more requests to be excused: they were, utterly vain. Let gentlemen complete their work, and then answer it to the nation.

Mr. Campbell, of S. C., moved to adjourn; but the House, by yeas and nays refused the motion: Yeas 75, nays 107.

The question was now, at length, obtained; and being put upon agreeing to the report of the committee, (which declares the members now sitting to be duly elected, and entitled to their seats,) was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, H. J. Anderson, Atherton, Banks, Beatty, Bicino, Blackwell, Boyd, A. V. Brown, Albert G. Brown, Burke, Wm. O. Butler, Bynum, J. Campbell, Carr, Casey, Chapman, Clifford, Coles, Connor, Craig, Crary, Dana, Davee, John Davis, John W. Davis, Doan, Doig, Dromgoole, Duncan, Earl, Eastman, Ely, Fine, Fisher, Floyd, Fornance, Galbraith, Hammond, Hand, J. Hastings, Hawkins, Hill of N. C., Hilten, Holleman, Holmes, Hopkins, Hubbard, Jackson, Jameson, Joseph Johnson, Cave Johnson, N. Johnson, N. Jones, John W. Jones, Kiem, Kemble, Leadbetter, Leonard, Lucas, McCullon, McKay, Mallory, Marchand, Medill, Miller, Montayne, Monigomery, S. W. Morris, Newland, Parish, Parmenter, Parris, Paynter, Petriken, Pickens, Prentiss, Ramsey, Reynolds, Rhett, Rives, E. Rogers, Samuels, Thomas Smith, Starkweather, Steenrod, Strong, Sumter, Swearingen, Sweeney, Taylor, F. Thomas, P. F. Thomas, J. Thompson, Turney, Vanderpool, D. D. Wagener, Watterson, Wick, J. W. Williams, Henry Williams, Worthington—102.

NAYS—Messrs. Botts, Biggs, Carter, Chinn, Chittenden, M. A. Cooper, Cranston, Fillmore, Goggin, Green, Hawes, James, Mason, Morgan, Osbourne, Pope, Ridgway, Truman Smith, Toland, T. W. Williams, Joseph L. Williams,—22.

So the report was adopted—All the Whigs except the above 22 retiring from the Hall with indignant disgust, and refusing to vote.

*To the Citizens of the District of Columbia.*

The close of the session of Congress, and of unavailing efforts to serve *your interests, admonishes me*, as a duty alike to you and myself, to address to you what follows. Although the course is novel, my justification is found in a sense of duty to those who have no Representative in Congress, whose interests were in part submitted to my charge, and whose numerous inquires and letters I take this summary mode to answer.

Contrary to my knowledge or desire, the Speaker of the House of Representatives placed my name at the head of the District Committee of the House, associated with those on the committee who manifested every desire to give a calm, and impartial, and just examination to all the business referred to their investigation.—But a House of Representatives composed of a majority of members politically friendly to the National Executive, and reflecting faithfully all the bitter feeling of that head of the Government to all who are not slavishly subservient to his will and his personal and political interest, were alike deaf to the voice of the District Committee and to the interests and wishes of the people of these ten miles square.

It was known that the *voice* of the District, if not their votes, was against the continuance of the present Executive head, and that fact was at once the reason and the cause why the House of Representatives would not, in an eight months' session, grant a single request of the committee, or even give a single request or measure emanating from that committee a decent hearing or respectful consideration.

With every desire, therefore, on my part, and after many efforts, to serve you, I found them all unavailing.

A Congress professing to be Democratic, and the Constitution which they had sworn to support making it the Legislature for the District, and with the fullest knowledge of the sentiments of the People of this District in relation to various measures—this Congress, thus constituted and thus advised, whilst they were vociferous and declamatory about their Republican principles, set all the obligations of the Constitution, in this respect, at defiance. Not only did they disregard every principle of republicanism, in refusing to obey the will of the People of this District in relation to their own measures and business, but to punish the People who have the temerity to refuse allegiance to MARTIN VAN BUREN, they went counter in their vindictive feelings to their own pretended principles, refused to recharter one of the banks of this District which had not suspended specie payments, and also refused to recharter the banks generally, with a condition that they should immediately resume specie payments. With a malignant pleasure they seemed to revel in their work of ruin and destruction, in serving the President and maintaining their principles; principles as disputable to the head as they are perverting to the heart.

But, not satisfied with destroying the Banking Institutions of the District, in punishment of the People, (or, as Mr. VANDERPOOL, who represents the district of Mr. VAN BUREN's residence in New York, said, to *set an example to the States*,) the Administration Senate really passed to a third reading a bill to abolish the present charter of the city of Washington, and to cause a new election for Mayor of the city to be held *in October next*, because the People had elected only a few weeks ago a Whig Mayor to serve *for two years* from the day of that election, and containing, besides, features virtually depriving every master from control over his servant, which no one but an abolitionist could have urged, or a Southern jacobin have supported.

Of the Van Buren party in the House of Representatives there were some honorable exceptions to the destructive course of their party. Others of them too were driven on in fear and trembling, by the lowest demagogues of their party, not daring to make an effort to stay the influence which controlled them.

Under whatever disguise of reasons Congress have acted, I know I have assigned those which were really controlling on their action.

To the people of Georgetown I will say, that I prepared a favorable report on their memorial for retrocession to Maryland, which I would have made to the House if I could have succeeded in having a day set apart for considering District business; and, had an opportunity been afforded, I should have been in favor also of the application of the people of Alexandria for reunion to Virginia—I will not lengthen this communication by offering reasons for such conclusions.

I shall endeavor to be relieved, at the next Congress, from again serving on the District Committee. This desire on my part springs from no want of solicitude about your welfare and interests, but from a full conviction that I shall be able to render quite as much service to the *District without being on the committee* at all. Very respectfully,

WM COST JOHNSON.

Washington, July 22, 1840.

No act has passed for continuing banking powers to the BANKS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. The resolution for extending banking powers till the 4th day March next to such Banks as should resume and continue specie payments (a small boon, indeed, but still symptoms of a relenting tyranny) which passed the Senate on Monday was not taken up at all in the House of Representatives. Strenuous efforts were made by those sterling friends of this District, Mr. WM. COST JOHNSON, and Mr. JENIFER, to get the resolution of the Senate taken up, and a majority of the Members of the House were willing to take it up. But the consent of two thirds of the Members present was necessary, to get it in, and the obduracy of the friends of the hard money anti-bank policy could not be subdued even by the prayers of a suffering people. The Banks are left to wind up their affairs and get their money in, as best they can.

*Nat. Int.*

No bill was passed to raise money, asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury, to meet a deficiency of revenue; but, *in lieu of it*, a provision has been incorporated in one of the Appropriation bills to authorise the President of the U. States, to execute or not, at his pleasure, certain of the appropriations actually made by Congress. To the power over the public money given to the Executive by the sub treasury bill is now superadded, that of dispensing with the laws at his pleasure. Such a *practice* has, it is true, already crept into the Government, but it is an abuse, and the legalizing of it is at once a spear and a shield to the Executive, enabling him to expend the appropriations where the expenditure will most promote his re-election, and protecting him from responsibility for this misuse of his power.—*Nat. Int.*

MORE MONEY WANTED.—The five millions of Treasury Notes obtained last winter, and the six millions of revenue since January, and the other resources of the Government, have proven insufficient for the purpose of our economical *Administration*. The communication of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, referred to in our last, asks, we understand, for a loan or Treasury Notes, to the amount of *four millions*. It cannot now be said that the banks have caused the deficiency; the banks have been discarded since May last, and now are completely divorced from the Government; and yet, twice this present session, have we seen the President's message and the Secretary's Report on this subject, backed by their demands upon Congress.—They told us the expenses were to be reduced, and that there would not be any further necessity to borrow money, and yet twice since have they demanded a loan. They have divorced themselves from the banks and married themselves to the brokers. These notes are sold to the brokers—the members of Congress are paid at the brokers. Verily the money changers have taken possession of the temple—and the "Independent Treasury" turns out to be a shaving shop *dependent on brokers*.—*Madisonian.*

With regard to the moral influence of the declaration that the inmate of the Hermitage "never admired General Harrison as a military man," or considered him as possessing the civil qualities for President, it may perhaps be more kindly appreciated, when we recollect that Gen. Jackson as the records fully show never admired either the civil or military career of Gen. Washington.

When the Father of his Country was about to close his public career and retire to his beloved Mount Vernon, there were some three or four members of Congress, who, "not admiring" his career, refused to vote for a resolution of approbation. Among the names of those who voted in the *negative*, is that of "Andrew Jackson."

Men who have thus thought and *voted* in regard to Gen. Washington, may easily fall to "admire," and it is perhaps natural that they should *not admire* Gen. Harrison. For, on a point of resemblance, at least, there is in the character of Harrison, and that of the First of Men. In all their trials and services in the field, throughout their whole military career, neither Washington nor Harrison ever, for a moment, forgot that the military was subordinate to the civil power.—In this particular, the career of Harrison is as remarkable for its coincidence with that of Washington, as Gen Jackson's is discordant. And we repeat, it is cause of any thing but surprise, that a commanding officer who had no vocation for imitating this noble and characteristic attribute of the first of men, should have no stomach for "admiring" one who did profit by the high example, and successfully imitate it.

All this is natural. As natural as it is for a generous and *high-minded* community to condemn wanton and unprovoked injustice, and for a free people to repudiate and despise dictation!

[*Balt. Patriot.*

TENNESSEE.—R. Jones Rivers, of Obion county, is a candidate for Congress in the District represented by the Hon. John W. Crockett, who declines a reelection. Mr. Rivers is a Whig.

**Correspondence of the Free Press.**

PRINCETON, Washington County, Mississippi, June 30, 1840.

MR. GALLAHER—Enclosed you have an order for your paper and a Winchester paper, for Capt W. A. DROMGOOLE: I also wish you to send me the "Yeoman," edited by J. S. G., including the back Nos, for which the money is forthcoming by mail.

The writer of the accompanying paper was for a number of years an editor at Lexington, Kentucky, at which place he deserted the Press to enlist under the banner of Gen Jackson, and was an officer in the battle of New Orleans. The war closed—he resumed his former occupation in the city of New Orleans—from thence removed to Red River country—from thence to Washington, Miss., and was several years State Printer, at which latter place he acquired the bulk of his fortune, and afterwards removed to Washington county, as one of its first settlers in 1829. He now owns a beautiful tract of land, an island in Lake Washington. The lake is a large sheet of water about twelve miles in length and from one to two broad, abounding in a great variety of fish, such as Bass, Trout, Perch, Cat, &c. in summer, and almost every species of water fowl in winter.

The life of Capt. DROMGOOLE has been eventful—the romantic, mingled with many stirring scenes peculiar to new countries, as his was when first he cast his barque on the bosom of the mighty Mississippi. He knew Burr and Blennerhasset, and from an astonishing memory, is familiar with many of the details of Burr's great South-Western expedition. But, Time hath set his seal, and though now approaching seventy, his faculties are still vigorous, but much impaired by a consummate of that undermining and inveterate disease, the gout.

The talented Prentiss has lately been in New Orleans, to solicit in vain, a place in the camp. The River is again within its channel, which will enable those who had lands overflowed to cultivate a corn crop. The cotton generally looks well. The weather very pleasant. Twice I could send some of my old friends in Charlestown a portion of the fine melons, peaches, and figs I have been enjoying. Respectfully yours,

T. J. LIKENS.

LONG ISLAND, (*Lake Washington,*) *Miss.*, May 16th, 1840.

*To the Editors of the Virginia Free Press:*

GENTLEMEN—I am much pleased with your honest efforts to produce a rational change in our affairs, and to render the great mass of the people of our continent, once more happy.—

Through the friendship and politeness of T. T. LIKENS, Esq., one of your subscribers, I have had the pleasure of perusing your paper for some considerable time. I wish you to receive this and send your paper to me, directed to Princeton, Mississippi, and request the most deserving Editor of the Winchester papers to forward his to me—he being capable of deciding the fact. I will be silent on myself. I am a native of Virginia, of the rich Valley of Virginia. I was an active participant of my life—it was in the year 1816. I emigrated to the South, and never have cared ever since. When I reflect upon the reverse of things since that period, the present appears to me almost incredible. What were the sentiments of Virgin

# THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN:

Thursday Morning, July 30, 1840.


THE UNION

Of the Whigs,

For the sake of the Union.

WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**WM. H. HARRISON,**

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**JOHN TYLER,**

OF VIRGINIA.

### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Dist. | John W. Murdaugh | *Of Norfolk county;* |
| 2 do. | James W. Pegram | — *Petersburg;* |
| 3 do. | William S. Archer | — *Amelia;* |
| 4 do. | Rich'd K. Meade | — *Dinwiddie;* |
| 5 do. | Henry E. Watkins | — *Prince Edward;* |
| 6 do. | James C. Bruce | — *Halifax;* |
| 7 do. | Whitmell P. Tunstall | — *Pittsylvania;* |
| 8 do. | Thomas R. Joynes | — *Accomack;* |
| 9 do. | Norborne E. Sutton | — *Carolina;* |
| 10 do. | Willoughby Newton | — *Westmoreland;* |
| 11 do. | James Lyons | — *Richmond City;* |
| 12 do. | V. W. Southall | — *Albemarle;* |
| 13 do. | John S. Pendleton | — *Rappahannock;* |
| 14 do. | John Janney | — *Loudoun;* |
| 15 do. | Andrew Hunter | — *Jefferson;* |
| 16 do. | Philip Williams, Jr. | — *Fryderick;* |
| 17 do. | Wm. Seymour | — *Hardy;* |
| 18 do. | Briscoe G. Baldwin | — *Augusta;* |
| 19 do. | Ballard Smith | — *Greenbrier;* |
| 20 do. | Edward Johnson | — *Bottetourt;* |
| 21 do. | John N. Humes | — *Washington;* |
| 22 do. | Geo. W. Summers | — *Kanawha;* |
| 23 do. | Waitman T. Willey | — *Monongalia.* |

**Who is Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison?**

Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Vice President of the United States, answers:

"WHO IS GEN. HARRISON? The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave, of his 'fortune, life, and sacred honor,' to secure the liberties of his country.

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

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

**Van Buren Nominations.**

FOR PRESIDENT,

**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**JAMES K. POLK.**

**RICHARD M. JOHNSON.**

ELECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Dist. | Arthur Smith, | *of Isle of Wight.* |
| 2. do. | John Cargill, | *of Sussex.* |
| 3. do | James Jones, | *of Nottoway.* |
| 4. do. | W. R. Baskerville, | *of Mecklenburg.* |
| 5. do. | Charles Yancey, | *of Buckingham.* |
| 6 do. | Richard Logan, | *of Halifax.* |
| 7. do. | Archibald Stewart, | *of Patrick.* |
| 8. do. | William Jones, | *of Gloucester.* |
| 9. do. | Austin Brockenbrough, | *of Essex.* |
| 10. do. | John Gibson, | *of Prince William.* |
| 11. do. | J. D. Halyburton, | *of New Kent.* |
| 12. do. | Thomas J. Randolph, | *of Albemarle.* |
| 13. do. | Waller Holliday, | *of Spottsylvania.* |
| 14. do. | Inman Horner, | *of Fauquier.* |
| 15. do. | Hierrome L. Opie, Sr., | *of Jefferson.* |
| 16. do. | William A. Harris, | *of Page.* |
| 17. do. | J. D Williamson, | *of Rockingham.* |
| 18. do. | William Taylor, | *of Rockbridge.* |
| 19. do. | Aug A. Chapman, | *of Monroe.* |
| 20. do. | James Huge, | *of Montgomery.* |
| 21. do. | William Byers, | *of Washington.* |
| 22. do. | Benjamin Brown, | *of Cabell.* |
| 23. do. | John Hindman, | *of Brooke.* |

**What has Mr. Van Buren Done?**

The enemies of Gen. HARRISON are constantly endeavoring to depreciate his intellect and to underrate his services to the country both in the field and as a statesman. But they are very careful to say nothing of the acts of their favorite. Where are the evidences of *his* superior statesmanship? Where the monuments of *his* towering genius? Where the records of *his* services? What measure did he ever originate, which bears the stamp of extraordinary wisdom? We call upon his friends to point to a single act performed, or measure proposed, which places him above the fourth-rate men of the country—or to a single service rendered, which entitles him to that country's gratitude.

*To the Friends of HARRISON and of REFORM in the adjoining Counties of Virginia and of Maryland:*

Your Fellow-Citizens of the County of Jefferson, Virginia, friendly to the great cause of Reform, propose to give, in the vicinity of Charlestown, a PUBLIC FESTIVAL, *on Thursday the 30th instant.* Upon that occasion we hope to be favored with the attendance of many of the distinguished advocates of the principles of the great Republican Party in Virginia and sister States, and we flatter ourselves that it will be convenient and agreeable to a large number of the People to be then and there assembled.

To each and to all of you a cordial invitation to be present is hereby given. The newspapers are selected as the medium of invitation, because they afford the most convenient mode—any other would be impracticable. ALL are invited—the arrangements made for the occasion will be ample for the accommodation of the most numerous assembly, and yet of that simple and republican character suited to the chief of a people whose desire and aim is to bring back the government to the principles of economy in expenditure, and of integrity in administration.

To our Fellow-citizens of the Administration party, we also extend a like cordial invitation. We ask them to come amongst us, to partake of the supplies prepared for the Festival, and to hear for themselves the reasons of our political faith. Very respectfully,

THOMAS GRIGGS,
HENRY BERRY,
ANDREW HUNTER,
W. C. WORTHINGTON,
W. B. THOMPSON,
Committee of Invitation.

July 16, 1840.

THE WHIG FESTIVAL.—This is the day appointed for the public festival to be given by the friends of Harrison and Tyler in this county. The place selected for the occasion is the "Flowing Spring," two miles North of Charlestown, and immediately on the line of the Winchester and Potomac Rail-Road—a spot where many met about twelve years ago to pay honors to Gen. Jackson, who will now assemble there to confess their past error and publicly avow their friendship for Gen. Harrison. The arrangements are complete, and such as to ensure the most agreeable reception to all who may honor the occasion with their presence.

## LOUISIANA ELECTION.

*ALL RIGHT IN LOUISIANA!*

*Two Whig Members of Congress elected—a majority of Whigs elected to the Legislature—and the average Whig majority in the State more than two thousand.*

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The official returns show the following result in the 1st district:

| | |
|---|---|
| White (Whig) | 3,802 |
| Leonard (V. B.) | 1,757 |
| Majority for White, | 2,045 |

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dawson (V. B.) | 1,933 |
| Morgan (Whig) | 1,920 |
| Majority for Dawson, | 13 |

In 1836 the second Congressional district gave Van Buren 719 majority. Dawson, it is stated, is personally very popular, and ran ahead of his party. Judge Morgan has given him notice that his election will be contested, on the ground that in one of the parishes thirty votes were given by minors and other persons under legal disability.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Moore (Whig) | 2 752 |
| * Winn (V. B.) | 2,467 |
| Majority for Moore, | 285 |

THE LEGISLATURE.

The full returns exhibit the following result:

| | Whig. | Van Buren. |
|---|---|---|
| Senate, | 8 | 8 |
| House | 27 | 23 |
| | 35 | 32 |

Whig majority, on joint ballot, three—small to be sure, but enough for all useful purposes—quite sufficient to elect a Whig U. S. Senator next winter, in place of Mr. Nicholas (V. B.) whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

POPULAR VOTE.

| | Whig. | V. B. |
|---|---|---|
| First Congressional district | 3802 | 1757 |
| Second do. | 1920 | 1933 |
| *Third do. | 2752 | 2467 |
| | 8,474 | 6,157 |
| | 6,157 | |

Whig majority in the State, 2,317

This result places beyond all doubt or question the success of Gen. Harrison in Louisiana in November next, by more than two thousand majority.

Mr. Van Buren, it will be remembered, received the vote of Louisiana at the Presidential election of 1836. His majority was 270.

*Two or three small parishes in which the parties are nearly balanced, to be heard from.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Five States have voted since the nomination of Gen. Harrison, viz: New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Louisiana—all of which voted for Mr. Van Buren at the last Presidential election—And all except New-Hampshire have since declared, as with a voice of thunder, for Gen. Harrison. The purity of Harrison's life and the lustre of his public services, the calumnies uttered against both, and the misdeeds of the party in power, have combined to achieve these glorious triumphs, and give earnest that we have entered upon the career of victory.

Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, and North Carolina vote during the first week of August. The election commenced in North Carolina, in several counties, last Thursday, and will be continued on the first court days in August, in the remaining counties. Here a Governor and members of the Legislature are to be elected. The signs are auspicious in all these States. The example of the four who have gone before, is cheering their patriotic sons to come to the rescue, and like them, achieve laurels in the cause of liberty.

It will be recollected that Gen. Harrison received the votes of the following seven States in 1836:

| | *Electoral Votes.* | *Maj. popular Vote.* |
|---|---|---|
| Vermont | 7 | 6,951 |
| New Jersey | 8 | 545 |
| Delaware | 3 | 580 |
| Maryland | 10 | 3,674 |
| Ohio | 21 | 8,457 |
| Indiana | 9 | 6,457 |
| Kentucky | 15 | 3,662 |
| Total | 73 votes, all again sure for Harrison in 1840. | |

The "Signs of the Times" indicate that the vote of the following States are also certain for Gen. Harrison in November next, by about the majorities named:

| | *Votes.* | *Majority.* |
|---|---|---|
| Connecticut | 8 | 5,000 |
| Rhode Island | 4 | 1,500 |
| Virginia | 23 | 2,500 |
| Louisiana | 5 | 2,000 |
| Massachusetts | 14 | 8,000 |
| New-York | 42 | 15,000 |
| Michigan | 3 | 1,000 |
| North-Carolina | 15 | [The majorities will be shown by the elections soon to take place.] |
| Tennessee | 15 | |
| Illinois | 5 | |
| Pennsylvania | 30 | |
| Total | 164 | |
| Add Harrison's 2 carried in 1836 | 73 | |
| | 237 | |

Whole number of electoral votes 294—necessary to a choice 148. Gen. Harrison will therefore have 84 votes more than sufficient to elect him—Leaving out of the question Georgia (in which State the chances are decidedly in favor of Gen. Harrison) and several other doubtful States.

Mr. Van Buren will be waterloo'd worse by Gen. Harrison in 1840, than Mr. Adams was by Gen. Jackson in 1828. Mark it!

We do not make these statements and predictions for effect. We are aware that more is to be lost than gained by misleading our friends. But we make them because we have the strongest assurance and firmest belief, that the result will fully verify our calculations. A similar prediction made in our paper of the second of April last, has been more than confirmed by the several elections which have since taken place. Virginia and Louisiana were then placed among the doubtful States, neither of which subsequent events have shown should be placed in that category.

We repeat, that we have faith in our predictions; and hope our readers will preserve this statement, and see as time may enable them to decide, whether we are true or false prophets.

Fifteen hundred people attended the public festival at Middleburg, in Loudoun county, last week. John Janney, Esq. first addressed the assembly, and was replied to by William Smith, Esq., of Culpeper. The Leesburg Washingtonian says, "the speech of Mr. Janney may with truth be said to have been a lucid, powerful array of reason and argument, founded upon facts—whilst that of Mr. Smith was marked by declamation, trickery, misstatements, and abusive charges, unsupported by a single fact except in a solitary instance."

The speaking on the part of the Whigs was kept up till dark. In addition to the speeches referred to, Messrs. Robert Scott, Edgar Snowden, (of the Alexandria Gazette,) Col. Blake, (of Indiana,) Samuel Chilton, Mr. Faulkner, Mr. Conrad, Robert P. Swann and Samuel Hall addressed the crowd successively, on being called for. Their speeches, it is stated, were pointed, forcible, and eloquent.

We understand, one of the orators at the Van Buren festival at Winchester, on Thursday last, stated that Gen. Harrison was a federalist, on the side of the elder Adams, and "wore the black cockade." This is false, as we have heretofore shown by unimpeachable testimony. Gen. Harrison was not a political friend of the elder Adams, never supported him for the Presidency, was a violent opponent of the "alien and sedition law, and never wore the black cockade.—On the contrary, he was a supporter of the administrations of Messrs. Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and has always been, in his own language, "*a Republican of what is commonly called the old Jeffersonian school.*" This charge of Federalism against Gen. Harrison has long since been shown to have no foundation in fact, yet there are those who are reckless enough to persist in making the charge. We have cords of testimony to prove its falsity, a sufficient portion of which will be laid before our readers next week.

RAIN fell heavily during the whole of Thursday last, at Washington city, and in the evening "descended in torrents," flooding the streets, filling the cellars, carrying away bridges, and doing other damage, estimated at forty thousand dollars. There was also a heavy rain the same day at Richmond and other places.

In this vicinity, there has been but a slight shower or two of rain since the 6th of June last. The corn crop, the gardens, the water fountains, &c. are all pretty well "used up,"—the thermometer still ranging from 80 to 90, and yet no promise of rain. Such, however, is the will, and as philosophers and christians it becomes us not to complain.

A new paper called "The Spirit of Democracy," has been started in Leesburg, Va. It is edited by Robert T. Moffatt, and printed by R. W. Claxton, and supports the re-election of Mr. Van Buren. Of the first No. the Washingtonian says: "We rarely if ever have opened a sheet containing more unfounded statements—some of them indeed of an outrageous character."—Is this the true "Spirit of Democracy?"

THE FIRST FRUITS.—The New-Orleans correspondent of the Baltimore American, writing under the date of the 16th instant, says—"The first fruits of the Sub-Treasury were exhibited here yesterday in the shape of two protested Government drafts,—one for $151 51, signed by Mr. Kendall, and the other for $1012 11 cts. signed by Mr. Niles, the present Postmaster General,—both drawn at sight on Wm. McQueen, Postmaster in this city. The holder is a respectable gentleman of Pike county, Mississippi. The Postmaster positively declared he could not pay them, because he had no funds. The Collector of the Customs was applied to. He did not think himself authorised to pay those notes. The holder's wants being pressing, the notes were ultimately *shared* by a broker at 5½ per cent. discount, the difference between specie and Louisiana money. So we go. This is the third or fourth instance of the Bankruptcy of the Government, which has occurred in our city within a few weeks."

The New-Orleans papers confirm the truth of the above—and the American of that city remarks: "How disreputable, how disgraceful to the Administration, that, for a draft of $151 on one of their sub-Treasurers, there should be no funds even for that paltry amount to save the nation from the disgrace of a protest!—Verily, this Sub-Treasury system works most beautifully, and will prove a real blessing to the people, and particularly to the public creditor."

For a day or two past we have had distressing reports of a calamitous fire in Hagerstown, on Sunday last. The Baltimore American of Tuesday has the following paragraph in reference to the calamity:

"*Fire in Hagerstown.*—We learn by a gentleman direct from Frederick, that a fire took place in Hagerstown on Sunday night which consumed 10 or 12 buildings, including the offices of the Torch Light and the Herald of Freedom, the two Whig papers of that place. We are without further particulars."

The whole range of valuable buildings called "Hager's Row," it is reported, has been destroyed. As to the origin of the fire, we have heard nothing.

The Madisonian of yesterday says that there are rumers of changes in the President's Cabinet, which come in such a shape that it cannot question them. Mr. PAULDING, it is said, is to go out of the Navy Department, and Mr. POINSETT is to take his place.

The people of Alexandria appear to be almost unanimously favorable to retrocession to Virginia. Upwards of seven hundred citizens have signed the memorial in favor of the measure, and only twelve have affixed their names to the counter memorial.

The Government drafts are protested in every direction. Two drafts drawn by the Post Master General on the Post Master at New Orleans, were recently protested—and on their return to Washington, Mr. Kendall offered to renew them by giving a draft on the East, but would pay neither damages, interests, or expenses. There are now exhibited in Wall street drafts drawn by A. Kendall, on Mr. Coddington, our Post Master here, for the paltry sum of five dollars. This shows a poverty never before known. If the department at Washington wont pay a bill of five dollars without giving a draft, they had better shut up shop.—*N. York Gazette.*

It is stated in the New York Times that two drafts, drawn by the Navy Agent for the Pacific, on the Secretary of the Navy, the one for $30,000, and the other for $10,000, *accepted by* "J. K. PAULDING," were protested for non-payment on the 15th instant.

Since General Jackson has given his opinion very decidedly in regard to the military merits of General Harrison, we should be very much gratified to know if the old chieftain considers him a worse soldier than Mr. Van Buren? This would be bringing the matter to a definite issue.

Gen. Scott, Gen. Gaines, Gen. Miller, Gen. Taylor, and most of the other Generals who poured out their blood for their country in the last war, are in favor of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency.

The Van Buren Convention in Yates county, N. Y. have denounced Loco-focoism and the Sub-Treasury in the most decided terms! Henceforth Yates county goes as one man against this odious Federal measure. The Yates County Whig, published at Penn Yan, avers that every Delegate to the Convention has heretofore acted with the Van Buren party.

*Bank of Virginia.*—Mr. BRENT, of Winchester, has declined the acceptance of the Cashiership of the Bank of Virginia, to which he had been elected.

NEW YORK, JULY 23.

The question is asked here every day, Has the Sub-Treasury gone into operation? I believe it has, somewhat after this fashion: A merchant has a bond to pay at the custom-house. He offers seventy-five per cent. in specie-paying bank notes, and twenty-five per cent. in specie, or a certified check payable in specie for that amount. The money thus received is then deposited by the Collector in the Bank of America. So far the Receiver-General appears to have nothing to do with the money. Who is responsible for it, and how independent of banks has the Sub-Treasury made the Government?

Two Government drafts, one for $30,000 and the other for $10,000, drawn by the Navy Agent for supplies for the Pacific, and endorsed by the Secretary of the Navy, were protested yesterday for non payment, although the holder was willing to receive almost any kind of funds—Drafts, also, for sums as small as five dollars, are daily coming here, drawn by the Postmaster General on the Postmaster of this city. These are the first-fruits of the Sub-Treasury system. We hear of numerous protests of Government drafts at New Orleans and elsewhere.

The Van Burenites intend celebrating the passage of the Sub-Treasury act by a great meeting at Castle Garden next Monday.

By the steamships, orders for large quantities of flour were received, at five dollars. The effect has been to make the market here firm at that price.

The cheering news from LOUISIANA has put the Whigs in the best of spirits.—While looking for defeat, the news of a glorious victory broke in upon them.

At the General Abolition Convention in London there appears to have been a renewal of the difficulty that arose here on the subject of allowing females to vote. The question was put and decided against the ladies on one of the first days of the meeting. A few days after, Garrison and other abolitionists of his school arrived, and hearing of the decision, refused to take seats in or have any thing to do with the convention. A number of American ladies were present. There were in all, male and female, forty delegates from the United States.—*Nat. Int.*

The World's Convention for Abolition, recently held in London, is one of the greatest of humbugs. Mr. Birney was introduced as a member of the American Congress, and a candidate for the Presidency! Mr. O'Connell figured largely, and expended much sympathy for our worse than savage condition. The poet Campbell, who is pretty much addicted to his cups, also participated in the proceedings, and made a speech, in which he appealed to the men of letters in this country to do their duty for what he termed the cause of humanity.

These gentlemen all forget that our negroes are in far better condition than 99 100ths of their laboring class; and they had better exercise their charity at home before they go abroad.

Previous to the breaking up of "The World's Convention," as the late great Abolition Meeting in London was affectedly styled, the meeting, after voting thanks to their Chairman, passed *a vote of thanks to God Almighty* for permitting the meeting. This is certainly a new form of thanksgiving.

We learn with regret that all the hands employed in the patent arms manufactory, with the exception of three or four, were last week discharged, and the few who have been retained, will also be discharged as soon as they have finished up their work, when the whole establishment will be closed, on account of the great depression of the times—and yet the loco focos attempt to persuade the people that the cry of hard times is got up by the Whigs solely for political effect.

[*Paterson Intelligencer.*

The Madisonian says:—If the security be good, none but rich men can be sub-treasurers.—The bonds required of Mr. Selden, treasurer, are, we understand, one million and a half.—Of course, this puts an end to all aspirations for office, on the part of the poor, and transforms the office holders into the rich nabobs of aristocracy. None but rich men can give such bonds as those. This is giving more privilege to *wealth* than to *honesty.*

*Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

Mahlon Dickerson, to be United States Judge for the District of New Jersey, in the place of William Rossell, deceased.

James T. Archer, to be Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Florida, in the place of Vinton Butler.

*Gen. Harrison at the Battle of the Thames.*—Col. Richard M. Johnson used the following language at Covington, Ohio, in 1835, in reply to the question—where was Gen. Harrison at the battle of the Thames?

He was on the very spot where the Commander-in-Chief ought to have been. He was amidst the whizzing of the rifle bullets, over looking the movements of our mounted men—ready to charge over the dead bodies of my brother and myself had we proved so unfortunate in the onset, in order to avenge us. No one must attempt to tickle my fancy by intimating in my presence, that Gen. Harrison is a coward!

The Sub-Treasury Act is now in operation in the City of New York, and all dues to the government are required to be paid one fourth in specie.

Major EATON, late Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid, and family, came passengers in the British Queen, lately arrived in New York.

Hon. W. W. Chapman, Delegate in Congress from Iowa, has come out for Harrison. All the Territorial delegates now in Congress are friendly to the contemplated *change* in the Administration.

Forty or fifty bills of indictment will be brought against Dr. Eldridge, the celebrated forger, now in prison in Philadelphia. He has never opened his lips since his incarceration.

From the report presented at the 21st Annual Conference of the Primitive Methodists, held lately in Manchester, it appears that there are now 73,996 members in connection,—487 travelling, and 6550 local preachers, and 1146 chapels.

## MR. PRESTON'S LETTER.

The following eloquent and impressive letter from Mr. PRESTON to the Whigs of Mendon, Massachusetts, will be read with interest by his many "brothers of the great Whig family."—It defines the "position" of the parties that now divide the country, with great felicity and precision:

WASHINGTON CITY, June 16, 1840.

*Dear Sir*—With an high estimate of the compliment implied in your note to me, I beg you in my behalf, to assure the Whig Republican Association of Mendon, of my earnest wishes for the successful attainment of their purposes. The condition of public affairs imperiously demands, from every patriot, his utmost exertions to effect a change of men and measures.

Things have come to that pass, when it would seem superfluous to speculate upon the political principles of the party in power, or to argue concerning them whether they be right or wrong—one thing is certain, the country has been ruined under its administration. To the question how has the country been governed, let the condition of the country answer. Has its commerce been extended? Have its manufactures been increased? Is its agriculture prosperous—its currency sound? Is its credit firm? Great and disastrous changes have occurred in regard to these important interests, during the domination of our present rulers; and, although they may vainly endeavor to exonerate themselves from the charge of having produced them—they cannot deny they have failed to avert them.

But there are other questions of a searching nature, which, when put to them, they stand mute. We have asked them whether they have not so managed the finances that the income of the Government is diminished by two-thirds, and the expenditures increased three fold? Whether they have not so managed our Indian affairs as to embroil us in war, and whether they have not so conducted that war as to occasion the expenditure of 30 millions of dollars—as to expose our citizens to continued butchery and massacre, and as to have a portion of our territory conquered and retained by savages? Yet notwithstanding the general desolation of the country, and the failure of every department of the Government, they have the hardihood to claim our confidence.

How such an administration came in, and the means by which it proposes to retain power, are worthy of inquiry. The President, without a reputation for ability, or any pretence of public services, was appointed by his predecessor. He did not enjoy a vicarious popularity, but was put into office by the mere power of Gen. Jackson. It was in this way that he came in, and the means employed to re-elect him are not less dangerous in our free institutions.

He is supported by party organization and an army of office holders—the Government has taken the field against the people, and this is the contest in which we are now engaged. The mercenaries of the President are stationed throughout the whole country, to ravage and subjugate it—an organized and disciplined corps, ever vigilant, ever active and ever obedient to the command of its officers.

It is because, WE THE PEOPLE, are thus engaged in such a contest against the Government power, that we are Whigs—Whigs in the true and full meaning of the term—Whigs as our ancesters were when they struck for liberty at *your* Bunker Hill and *our* King's Mountain.

When the daring usurpations of the Executive were exhibited, by his seizing, without authority, upon the public money, and holding it without the sanction of law, the Whig party was formed and its name assumed. It rested upon the broad sentiment which breathes through all our history and pervades all our institutions—of love of law and hostility to prerogative. By this sentiment and all the sympathies and associations which belong to it, the Whigs are bound together, and wherevver one is found within the wide border of our country, I hail him as a brother.

If success awaits its efforts, as I believe it does, it will come into power upon the pledge of circumscribing Executive influence, of reinstating the Constitution, and with a healing and conservative spirit, to preserve and cherish all the institutions and great interests of the country.

I am, dear Sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
WM. C. PRESTON.

JOHN G. METCALF, Mendon.

*From the Albany Evening Journal.*

We publish below a Circular from the State Central Committee to the Whigs of the Union. It exposes and baffles one of those extensive and organized schemes of misrepresentation and fraud by which the partisans of the Administration are endeavoring to retrieve its desperate fortunes. Its source claims for it general attention and full reliance. To the Whigs of this State its assurances are needless. To pretend here, at home, that the slightest probability exists, that the electoral vote of New York will be given against Harrison, is a stitch of effrontery up to which Van Buremism, as yet has not been able to swagger. Let the friends of the Whig cause abroad count with all certainty and confidence on the EMPIRE STATE.

TO THE WHIGS OF THE UNION.

ALBANY, STATE OF NEW YORK, July 20, 1840.

The Whig State Committee of the State of New York, have ascertained that a simultaneous effort has been made by the Administration Members of Congress and by others at Washington, to produce an impression that this State will cast her electoral vote for Mr. Van Buren. Information has reached us that letters have been received in different and distant States from Washington of the same tenor, and frequently identical in language, representing Mr. Van Buren's success in this State as beyond all reasonable doubt. The very manner in which these representations are got up and circulated is of itself sufficiently indicative of their character. They are the last desperate resort of a ruined party and of an Administration tottering to its downfall, to deceive a people whom they have so long beguiled. Well may they dread the consequences of acknowledging, or omitting to deny the fact, that Mr. Van Buren is discarded by his own State. What candidate for the Presidency ever before dared to come before the people with his own State against him? It was therefore of vast importance that this overwhelming fact should be denied, contradicted, explained away, or disposed of in some mode.

This we suppose to be the explanation of this audacious conspiracy to deceive and delude their own followers; we say their followers, for we cannot believe for a moment that there is a generous Whig in the Union who would doubt the untiring perseverance of his political friends who have for three years, under circumstances the most adverse, maintained the conflict with their oppressors, and in each year have been victorious.

In 1837 the People of this State burst the party shackles in which they had been for ten years spell-bound, and returned a large majority to the popular branch of the Legislature. In 1838, when Pennsylvania faltered and Ohio gave way, when the darkness of the political horizon cast shadows of gloom through the land, New York rallied to the rescue and elected a Whig Governor and a Whig House of Assembly. In 1839 under circumstances of difficulty which must be familiar to you, every branch of the State Government was placed in Whig hands.

Is it to be believed, then, that, after such contests and such victories, the freemen of New York will falter and prove recreant to their principles when the great object of all their efforts is within their reach?—when they are inspired with the certain knowledge that their exertions only are needed to hurl from power those who have so grossly abused the trusts confided to them? Believe it not!

But we are not content with these general conclusions. We demand the evidence on which can be founded the most remote expectation of a change in the sentiments of the People of this State.—Is it to be found in the embarrassment of our Commerce, and the cessation of the streets of our commercial metropolis; in stores shut up for want of tenants; in the countless multitudes thrown out of employ; or, is it to be found in the reduction in the value of our agricultural products, and in the price of labor? Are these evidences of prosperity, for which our State is to be thankful and express its gratitude by continuing in power those who have produced them!

We have extensive correspondence and means of information from every part of the State, both collectively and individually, and we declare in the most positive manner that we have not heard, and do not know, of more than six instances in which any one heretofore known as a Whig has become a supporter of the Administration since the last election. On the contrary, public renunciations are daily made by citizens who up to the very last election supported the candidates of the Van Buren party. And hundreds are known to have determined on the support of General Harrison, who yet shrink from a public declaration in the newspapers to that effect! Many of these are induced to this course by the shameless assaults upon the character of Gen. Harrison.

It is well known here, that, to many of the strongest adherents of the Van Buren party, the Sub-Treasury has been as odious and abhorrent as it has been, and is, to the Whigs. Many who will co-operate with their party on every other subject, will desert them on that issue.—In the city of New York that measure and its incidents of hard money and hostility to Banks, form the articles of the party creed, and they have already evinced their determination to maintain them by recommending for Governor, Samuel Young, who goes with them to the utmost lengths, and who is so notorious for his monomaniac hostility to internal improvements.

The party in the country abhor their infidel, agrarian, Fanny Wright associates of the city, and all their works. Intestine dissention rages in their camp, and, if silenced at the approach of the election, it will paralyse their efforts, and dishearten them from exertion.

We need not repeat the remarks already made to show what a different aspect is presented by the Whig phalanx; and we will only add, that, having acted as a Whig State Committee in 1838 and 1839, we have had reason to test the accuracy of our information, and the soundness of our calculations. The results of those years conformed to our expectations and to the assurances we gave our distant friends.

We now assure them that the Whig majority in this State at the next election will exceed 7,000 and may reach to 12,000 or 15,000. We have thought it due to them and our cause to furnish them with this information as the means of defeating and exposing the attempts now making to deceive the people on this important point.

Very respectfully, your ob't servants,

LEWIS BENEDICT,
JOHN TOWNSEND,
SAM'L STEVENS,
SANFORD COBB,
JOHN GROESBECK,
&c. &c.
ROBERT THOMPSON,
State Committee.

Referring to the above Circular of the Whig Central Committee of the State of New York, the Courier and Enquirer says:—

"It presents a fair, though somewhat too subdued a view of the case. It estimates the HARRISON majority at 7000 certain, with the probability of reaching 12 or 15,000. We should be inclined to write it 12,000 certain, 20,000 probable, with the possibility of an excess over even the larger sum. For three years in succession the People of New York have condemned the policy of Mr. VAN BUREN—this period covers all the vicissitudes and chances of his Administration. There is not the slightest reason to believe that there has been any change *from* the WHIG party in the State. But we hear almost daily of conversions from Van Burenism."

It is possible that the Whigs may throw away a little indignation on McDuffie's letter abusive of Gen. Harrison, but it is not necessary. McDuffie is a brother-in-law of Major Abram Van Buren's, and here you have the secret of his attack. Family interests and family considerations absorb every patriotic attachment to the country; and the people know how to place a proper value on such letters.

On Tuesday, the last day of the Session, the Intelligencer states that no less than three hundred and forty-four bushels of documents and newspapers were sent from the City Post Office by the mails going East, West, North and South.

Mr. Akin has just published another amusing caricature. It describes the Buckeye Blacksmith working up Sub-Treasury metal. The prominent figures are the Blacksmith and Mr. Van Buren.

*Regular Increase.*—The town of Middleborough, Mass., contained in 1830, 5,004 inhabitants; in 1837, 5,005; and in 1840, 5,006.

## PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

Mr. GOODE, of the House of Representatives, from Ohio, in his speech on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, gives some statistical statements of public expenditures which are worthy of especial note. The tables of figures specifying the various accounts of expenditures under the several heads enumerated are taken from the public documents and believed to be of undoubted accuracy. We give the results of some of those aggregates without annexing the items which may be seen in the published copy of the speech.

The office expenses of the Post Office Department under Mr. ADAMS amounted in 1828 to the gross sum of $46,100. In 1840 under Mr. VAN BUREN, by estimates of salaries and contingent expenses, the amount is $152,200. In 1828 the expenses of the various departments of the Government—State, Treasury, War Navy—the General Post Office, the Judiciary, Surveyor General, and the Mint establishment—amounted to $790,585. The expenses for the same in 1838 amounted to $1,434,986.

The expenses of Government altogether during the four years of Mr. Adams's term from 1824 to 1828, were in the aggregate about fifty millions and a half—averaging a little over *twelve millions and a half* per annum. During the three first years of Mr. Van Buren's administration, the aggregate reaches nearly *one hundred and eleven millions and a half*—averaging upwards of *thirty-seven millions* per annum. Payments on account of public debt are not included in these estimates. Mr. Adams paid during his four years upwards of forty-five millions of dollars on that account—averaging more than eleven millions per annum.—Mr. Van Buren found the country entirely free from public debt on his accession to office, or a surplus, either in the Treasury or available of about twenty millions. He has not only laid up no balance over and above expenditures, but he has spent twenty millions that were on hand, he has spent all the accruing revenues somewhat faster than received, he has called for issues of Treasury notes to supply the demands of Government to the amount, of how millions we know not—but the item of eleven millions was entered to that account in the last Report from the Treasury, and there have been new issues since.

The expenditures (exclusive of the public debt and trust funds) for permanent and ordinary purposes were, for 1828. $8,806,254 00

and for 1838, 14,937,808 00

For Mr. Adams' four years these expenditures, amounted to $32,810,578 00

For Mr. Van Buren's *two first* years 30,019,312 00

The above were for permanent and ordinary expenditures. The amount of extraordinary expenditures, (*exclusive of the public debt and trust funds*) for the four years of Mr. Adams's administration, was $20,637,92 00

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These statements, it is declared, were taken from official documents, and constitute a portion of a speech delivered in the House of Representatives; they are now published in fixed characters—so that if erroneous all necessary corrections can be made.—We have not heard that their accuracy was disputed on the floor of the House, nor have we seen any published exception since the speech appeared in print. If it be said that Congress authorised excessive appropriations, and that therefore the President is not in fault, the people will not accept the apology. The President has identified himself with the party, and the acts of either must be answered for by the other.—*Balt. Patriot.*

## ANOTHER STRENGTHENER.

The fact, that the income for the year would fall far short of the demands upon the Exchequer, notwithstanding the late issue of Treasury notes, has been long apparent. The party in the House, however, shrunk from the responsibility of calling for a loan, or another issue of Treasury notes. The Departments called for the usual appropriations—they were granted by the House. In the last week of the session, the Senate tacked to the Army and Navy and Fortification Bills, amendments to the effect, that, in the event of a deficiency of the revenue, the President be authorised to postpone, until after the close of next session, the appropriations to certain objects therein enumerated.—Among these are improvements in Navy Yards, Barracks, construction and armament of Fortifications, Armories, and the Ordinance Department generally. These objects embrace appropriations to the amount of $1,250,000. The deficit was known weeks ago—it was not regarded as a contingent, but certain event. With a full knowledge of the fact, the appropriations were asked by the Government and voted by the House. The Secretary had, in his Annual Report, proclaimed that there would be an accruing Revenue, sufficient to meet all the wants of the Government. This, it is true, was soon falsified by a demand for an issue of 5 millions of Treasury notes, which was granted. But the party, of late, shrunk alike from the responsibility of refusing the appropriations, or of providing the money to meet them. They, therefore, passed, as if in mockery, appropriation Bills which they knew must be inoperative. The Senate, in this juncture, comes to the relief of the House, and, by its amendment, throws into the hands of the President the discretionary power over a million and a quarter. This money is to be expended or not expended, as he may think proper. We pass over the great loss—not less than 20 per cent—which must result from the postponement of works, for which the labor and materials are already prepared.—We beg our readers to view its operation in a political point of view, as strengthening the arm of the Executive.

The disbursement of so large a sum necessarily confers power and patronage—but the discretionary power to disburse, or not to disburse, augments the influence of the President in a wonderful degree.—This Barrack will be built, or not built, according to the political complexion of the vicinity in which it is situated. The workmen at Harper's Ferry may be retained, if they pledge themselves to vote right at the Presidential election, or dismissed if they should be whigishly inclined—So of all the works, and these works, essential to the permanent security and defence of the country, are to be postponed, or made the means of still further swelling the bloated mass of influence and patronage, which is brought into conflict with


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## THE ADJOURNMENT.

Congress adjourned, on Tuesday last, at 2 P. M, pursuant to the resolution adopted some weeks ago, and thus terminated one of the most disgraceful sessions, which has marked the legislative annals of our country. At the end of nearly seven months, we may enquire in vain for any thing that it has done useful to the country or honorable to itself. But would that the mere absence of legislation were all that the people have to complain of.—Would that Congress had been guilty of nothing worse than the waste of the people's money in a protracted and fruitless session—Excess of Legislation is the fault of our age and country, and as to the expense—half a million, in the present bankrupt condition of the Government, is not a matter worth mentioning. The people have a right to complain of their Representatives, for the indignity offered to them by the violence, disorder and outrage, which have characterized their proceedings. It will not be pretended that, in the most excited times heretofore, the House has ever witnessed such blackguard and disgraceful scenes, as those which were of every day's occurence since the session commenced. We need not cite instances. It would seem, that the wrong inflicted on New Jersey was avenged upon the House, with the certainty and celerity of retributive justice. There seemed to be a consciousness that the House was not a legal or constitutional body, and that its components were, therefore, not bound to act up to the character of members of Congress. The vice of its organization influenced the personal department of individuals, and led, in some degree, to the flagrant outrages on decency, to which we have allunded.

But there is, in these disorders of the House, something more to be deplored than mere breaches of decorum—there is a positive and alarming political danger. In these days, when the tendency, if not the aim, of all the measures and doctrines of the Van Buren party, is the concentration of power in the hands of the Federal Executive, what could better serve the purpose than the degradation of the House of Representatives in the eyes of the nation? Let the people lose all respect for, and confidence in, their Representatives, and it will be an easy task to magnify the power and influence of the Executive.—The contrast between the violence and recklessness of the House, and the serenity and dignity of the Federal head of the Government, will tend powerfully to advance the latter in the confidence of the people. The opinion is already beginning to prevail that, for all purposes of legislation, the House is a nullity. Let this belief become universal, and a great step is taken towards despotism. When our institutions become thoroughly depraved, let no one hope that we shall settle down into any thing so tolerable as the constitutional Monarchy of England, or even of France. No—there is no intermediate ground between our glorious institutions, preserved in all their purity, and the most thorough and inexorable despotism, and that too wielded under the name and through the forms of Republican Government.

But, in respect to the present Administration, there is no contrast betweeen the Legislature and Executive head, which is dangerous to liberty. If the House be turbulent and licentious, the Executive keeps it in countenance by its miserable shifts and contemptible policy. The people can draw no invidious comparisons. The stupid blunderings of the modern Necker, whose only talent is that of borrowing and giving his note—the absurd and dangerous scheme of the Secretary at War, and his readiness to relieve the President of all the responsibility—the shuffling and ignorance of official duties manifested by Mr. Paulding—the desire of the President to escape from all responsibility, and to make his subordinates stand between him and the indignation of the people—all these, fortunately, act repulsively, when the people turn for repose from the House to the Executive.

Among the few Bills which Congress did pass was the Sub-Treasury Bill—a measure which has been thrice rejected by the people, and finally carried by the substitution of five members for the lawfully returned representatives of New Jersey. When it is recollected that this measure is boasted of as effecting a revolution in the financial policy of the Government established by Washington—and that it was signed by Mr. Van Buren on the 4th of July, as being, in effect, a second Declaration of Independence, what shall be said of the cool effrontery of the President and his partizans, in thus forcing through a scheme, avowedly momentous and radical, in contempt of the wishes of the people and in defiance of their thrice recorded sentence of disapprobation? Does any one doubt that it was carried, by the force of party discipline and Executive influence, against the large majority of the people of his country? Look at Virginia alone, and we see at least five members voting for it, whose constituents, at the polls in April, proclaimed, in a voice not to be mistaken, their condemnation of the measure. Whilst another member, Mr. Hopkins, owes his seat to the zeal and ability with which he opposed the Bill, when first brought forward, and to the fervour and supposed sincerity of his pledge to his constituents of that opposition. By the way—the shameless conduct of this gentleman has escaped the castigation which it so richly merits from the press. It is true, he is insignificant as a politician, but punishment should be inflicted as an example to evil doers.

Of the other measures proposed by the Executive but not carried—the Graduation Bill—the scheme of extending the Bankrupt law to State corporations—the Army Bill and other measures of like enormity, we have not time or space now to speak. So far as they were acted upon, they served to make manifest the most alarming subserviency, on the part of members, to the dictation of the President—the progress of the most dangerous and ultra federal opinions,—and the loosest political morality.—*Fredericksburg Arena.*

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## PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

Mr. Goode, of the House of Representatives, from Ohio, in his speech on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, gives some statistical statements of public expenditures which are worthy of especial note. The tables of figures specifying the various accounts of expenditures under the several heads enumerated are taken from the public documents and believed to be of undoubted accuracy. We give the results of some of those aggregates without annexing the items, which may be seen in the published copy of the speech.

The office expenses of the Post Office Department under Mr. Adams amounted in 1828 to the gross sum of $46,106. In 1840 under Mr. Van Buren, by estimates of salaries and contingent expenses, the amount is $152,200. In 1828 the expenses of the various departments of the Government—State, Treasury, War, Navy—the General Post Office, the Judiciary, Surveyor General, and the Mint establishment—amounted to $790,585. The expenses for the same in 1838, amounted to $1,434,986.

The expenses of Government altogether during the four years of Mr. Adams's term from 1824 to 1828, were in the aggregate about fifty millions and a half—averaging a little over *twelve millions and a half* per annum. During the three first years of Mr. Van Buren's administration, the aggregate reaches nearly *one hundred and eleven millions and a half*—averaging upwards of *thirty-seven millions* per annum. Payments on account of public debt are not included in these estimates. Mr. Adams paid during his four years upwards of forty-five millions of dollars on that account—averaging more than eleven millions per annum—Mr. Van Buren found the country entirely free from public debt on his accession to office, or a surplus, either in the Treasury or available of about twenty millions. He has not only laid up no balance over and above expenditures, but he has spent twenty millions that were on hand; he has spent all the accruing revenues somewhat faster than received; he has called for issues of Treasury notes to supply the demands of Government to the amount, of how millions we know not—but the item of eleven millions was entered to that account in the last Report from the Treasury, and there have been new issues since.

The expenditures (exclusive of the public debt and trust funds) for permanent and ordinary purposes were, for 1838. $8,806,254 00
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For Mr. Adams' four years these expenditures, amounted to $32,810,578 00
For Mr. Van Buren's *two first* years 30,019,312 00

The above were for permanent and ordinary expenditures. The amount of extraordinary expenditures, (*exclusive of the public debt and trust funds*) for the four years of Mr. Adams's administration, was $20,637,92 00
For Mr. Van Buren's three years, 53,937,600 00

These statements, it is declared, were taken from official documents, and constitute a portion of a speech delivered in the House of Representatives; they are now published in fixed characters—so that if erroneous all necessary corrections can be made.—We have not heard that their accuracy was disputed on the floor of the House, nor have we seen any published exception since the speech appeared in print. If it be said that Congress authorised excessive appropriations, and that therefore the President is not in fault, the people will not accept the apology. The President has identified himself with the party, and the acts of either must be answered for by the other.—*Balt. Patriot.*

## ANOTHER STRENGTHENER.

The fact, that the income for the year would fall far short of the demands upon the Exchequer, notwithstanding the late issue of Treasury notes, has been long apparent. The party in the House, however, shrunk from the responsibility of calling for a loan, or another issue of Treasury notes. The Departments called for the usual appropriations—they were granted by the House. In the last week of the session, the Senate tacked to the Army and Navy and Fortification Bills, amendments to the effect, that, in the event of a deficiency of the revenue, the President be authorised to postpone, until after the close of next session, the appropriations to certain objects therein enumerated.—Among these are improvements in Navy Yards, Barracks, construction and armament of Fortifications, Armories, and the Ordinance Department generally. These objects embrace appropriations to the amount of $1,250,000. The deficit was known weeks ago—it was not regarded as a contingent, but certain event. With a full knowledge of the fact, the appropriations were asked by the Government and voted by the House. The Secretary had, in his Annual Report, proclaimed that there would be an accruing Revenue, sufficient to meet all the wants of the Government. This, it is true, was soon falsified by a demand for an issue of 5 millions of Treasury notes, which was granted. But the party, of late, shrunk alike from the responsibility of refusing the appropriations, or of providing the money to meet them. They, therefore, passed, as if in mockery, appropriation Bills which they knew must be inoperative. The Senate, in this juncture, comes to the relief of the House, and, by its amendment, throws into the hands of the President the discretionary power over a million and a quarter. This money is to be expended, or not expended, as he may think proper. We pass over the great loss—not less than 25 per cent—which must result from the postponement of works, for which the labor and materials are already prepared.—We beg our readers to view its operation in a political point of view, as strengthening the arm of the Executive.

The disbursement of so large a sum necessarily confers power and patronage—but the discretionary power to disburse, or not to disburse, augments the influence of the President in a wonderful degree.—This Barrack will be built, or not built, according to the political *complexion* of the vicinity in which it is situated. The workmen at Harper's Ferry may be retained, if they pledge themselves to vote right at the Presidential election, or dismissed if they should be whigishly inclined—So of all the works, and these works, essential to the permanent security and defence of the country, are to be postponed, or made the means of still further swelling the bloated mass of influence and patronage, which is brought into conflict with the freedom of elections. Infinitely better would it have been, both as to economy and in a political point of view, that the Government had borrowed the sum necessary, even at a usurious rate, than thus to have given so dangerous a discretion to the President. We believe it was a party move, for the purpose of enabling the President to wield all the influence which necessarily belongs to so unusual a measure.—*Fredericksburg Arena.*

## THE ADJOURNMENT.

Congress adjourned, on Tuesday last, at 2 P. M, pursuant to the resolution adopted some weeks ago, and thus terminated one of the most disgraceful sessions, which has marked the legislative annals of our country. At the end of nearly seven months, we may enquire in vain for any thing that it has done useful to the country or honorable to itself. But would that the mere absence of legislation were all that the people have to complain of.—Would that Congress had been guilty of nothing worse than the waste of the people's money in a protracted and fruitless session—Excess of Legislation is the fault of our age and country, and as to the expense—half a million, in the present bankrupt condition of the Government, is not a matter worth mentioning. The people have a right to complain of their Representatives, for the indignity offered to them by the violence, disorder and outrage, which have characterized their proceedings. It will not be pretended that, in the most excited times heretofore, the House has ever witnessed such blackguard and disgraceful scenes, as those which were of every day's occurence since the session commenced. We need not cite instances. It would seem, that the wrong inflicted on New Jersey was avenged upon the House, with the certainty and celerity of retributive justice. There seemed to be a consciousness that the House was not a legal or constitutional body, and that its components were, therefore, not bound to act up to the character of members of Congress. The vice of its organization influenced the personal department of individuals, and led, in some degree, to the flagrant outrages on decency, to which we have allunded.

But there is, in these disorders of the House, something more to be deplored than mere breaches of decorum—there is a positive and alarming political danger. In these days, when the tendency, if not the aim, of all the measures and doctrines of the Van Buren party, is the concentration of power in the hands of the Federal Executive, what could better serve the purpose than the degradation of the House of Representatives in the eyes of the nation? Let the people lose all respect for, and confidence in, their Representatives, and it will be an easy task to magnify the power and influence of the Executive.—The contrast between the violence and recklessness of the House, and the serenity and dignity of the Federal head of the Government, will tend powerfully to advance the latter in the confidence of the people. The opinion is already beginning to prevail that, for all purposes of legislation, the House is a nullity. Let this belief become universal, and a great step is taken towards despotism. When our institutions become thoroughly depraved, let no one hope that we shall settle down into any thing so tolerable as the constitutional Monarchy of England, or even of France. No—there is no intermediate ground between our glorious institutions, preserved in all their purity, and the most thorough and inexorable despotism, and that too wielded under the name and through the forms of Republican Government.

But, in respect to the present Administration, there is no contrast betweeen the Legislature and Executive head, which is dangerous to liberty. If the House be turbulent and licentious, the Executive keeps it in countenance by its miserable shifts and contemptible policy. The people can draw no invidious comparisons. The stupid blunderings of the modern Necker, whose only talent is that of borrowing and giving his note—the absurd and dangerous scheme of the Secretary at War, and his readiness to relieve the President of all the responsibility—the shuffling and ignorance of official duties manifested by Mr. Paulding—the desire of the President to escape from all responsibility, and to make his subordinates stand between him and the indignation of the people—all these, fortunately, act repulsively, when the people turn for repose from the House to the Executive.

Among the few Bills which Congress did pass was the Sub-Treasury Bill—a measure which has been thrice rejected by the people, and finally carried by the substitution of five members for the lawfully returned representatives of New Jersey. When it is recollected that this measure is boasted of as effecting a revolution in the financial policy of the Government established by Washington—and that it was signed by Mr. Van Buren on the 4th of July, as being, in effect, a second Declaration of Independence, what shall be said of the cool effrontery of the President and his partizans, in thus forcing through a scheme, avowedly momentous and radical, in contempt of the wishes of the people and in defiance of their thrice recorded sentence of disapprobation? Does any one doubt that it was carried, by the force of party discipline and Executive influence, against the large majority of the people of his country? Look at Virginia alone, and we see at least five members voting for it, whose constituents, at the polls in April, proclaimed, in a voice not to be mistaken, their condemnation of the measure. Whilst another member, Mr. Hopkins, owes his seat to the zeal and ability with which he opposed the Bill, when first brought forward, and to the fervour and supposed sincerity of his pledge to his constituents of that opposition. By the way—the shameless conduct of this gentleman has escaped the castigation which it so richly merits from the press. It is true, he is insignificant as a politician, but punishment should be inflicted as an example to evil doers.

Of the other measures proposed by the Executive but not carried—the Graduation Bill—the scheme of extending the Bankrupt law to State corporations—the Army Bill and other measures of like enormity, we have not time or space now to speak. So far as they were acted upon, they served to make manifest the most alarming subserviency, on the part of members, to the dictation of the President—the progress of the most dangerous and ultra federal opinions,—and the loosest political morality.—*Fredericksburg Arena.*

*The Result of Speculation.*—A lot of fourteen acres of land lying just north of this village, changed hands during the speculation bubble of 1836, and in the course of the estimates put upon it, became plastered with mortgages to the tune of *one hundred and ten thousand dollars!* The ownership of it finally devolved upon the State of Indiana, at whose direction it was offered at auction on the 6th inst., when it was bid off at SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS!!—[*Poughkeepsie Tel.*

## THE MARKETS.

*Office of the Baltimore American, Tuesday, July 28.*

FLOUR.—Holders are asking $5,25 generally for fresh ground. We note a sale this morning of 100 barrels good common brands at $5,18 and another of 200 barrels at $5,19½. We quote the receipt price at $5.

City Mills Flour, newly ground, at $5,50 per bbl.

WHEAT.—Wheats continue scarce and in demand, and prices are still going up. To-day a parcel of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania, received by the Tide Water Canal, was sold at 114 and 115 cents. A parcel of old Md. red, of very prime quality, was sold to-day at $1,16. Sales of new Md. reds to-day at 105 a 110 and 112, as in quality. The supplies are very small, and taken by purchasers as soon as they appear.

CORN.—Sales of white Corn to-day at 52 a 53 cents.

# THE FREE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

**TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS**

PER ANNUM,

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

ADVERTISING.

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


## VARIETY.

### SPELLS.

BY CATHARINE H. WATERMAN.

There's a spell in every woodland path
That chains our footsteps there,
In every blade of shining grass
That's waving to the air.

There's a spell in every forest flower,
Whose budding blossoms bring
The promises of brighter days,
The herald of young spring.

There's a spell in every flashing stream
That stays the mountains round;
That ever-flowing murmuring summer song
Hath music in its sound.

There's a spell in every echo there,
Which seems to dwell
In the quiet of those woodland paths,
And in the shady dell.

And their silence with a holy awe
Possesses our breast,
And seems to speak of higher themes
Than on the earth have rest.

There's a spell in every blessed thing
Where He hath set his seal;
The wind, the streamlet, and the flower,
His mysteries reveal.

*General Harrison's Magnanimity.*—We cannot refrain from particularly noticing the following paragraph taken from the speech of General Harrison, recently made at Columbus. Let the foul aspersers of this great man blush as they read the noble sentiments contained in the extract:

"It is a melancholy fact, fellow citizens, said General Harrison, that the advocates of Mr Van Buren should so far forget what belongs to the character of an American Citizen, and do so much violence to the nature of our free institutions as to place the great political contest in which we are now striving upon such an issue as this. I would not accept the Presidential station, to which some of you are proposing to elevate me, if it came to me by such means. I would not, if I had the power to prevent it, allow the fair name of my competitor to be unjustly assailed and wounded even for the attainment of that lofty station of a noble ambition. Why I have often defended Mr. Van Buren against what I believed to be the misrepresentations of my own mistaken friends and others.—Fellow citizens, if Mr. Van Buren be the better statesman let us say so—I shall be the last man to raise an objection against it, or to desire to impose restraints upon the utmost independence of thought and opinion. I love a frank and generous adversary; such a man I delight to embrace—and I will serve him according to my ability, as cheerful as my professed friend. But that political warfare that seeks success by foul detraction, and strives for ascendency by the ruin of personal character, merits the indignation of honest men, is hateful to every generous mind, and tends too surely to the destruction of public virtue, as a consequence to the downfall of public liberty."

MALICE.—A vice so detested by God and man naturally rankles itself among the blackest works of darkness; and, therefore lurks as deep as it can within the gloomy mind that entertains it. However, this prevents it not from venting itself as often as it is in its power; and when it does it is like the opening of hell. Nothing but pestilential vapors, devouring flames, and devils thirsting for destruction issue from it. It feeds on all the miseries it meets; and when it cannot find misfortunes sufficient to glut its infernal appetite, it makes and enjoys them. It holds a general intelligence that no misfortune may pass by unrejoiced at for any happiness of other contained. It inflames old quarrels, it sows the seeds of new ones—A good character is that which gives it the greatest torment; and, therefore scandal is its favorite instrument, with which, before it fort by artifice and coining, it will pierce a groundless insinuation till it swells into a formidable report, and then all circumspection, caution, and the shield of virtue secret, unknown, and to the shafts of Calumny of the world. How far is this malignant disposition so full of rancor against society! and so incapable of peace with peace, that unless it be pampered with the miseries of others, it pines, feeds on itself, and preys upon itself, how is it to be expected from the affection, and even, nay, to the forgiving temper of Christianity, to bear, as darkness from light, and hell from heaven.

*(Rev. P. Skelton.*

A few weeks ago, an extensive cotton planter in Mississippi, who owned about one hundred and fifty negroes, found that the cholera had suddenly broke out among them, and raged most furiously—carrying off one two or fifteen of his wolly headdale. This negro travelled daily amongst his neighbors, and no one had the temerity to go near the "infected district" for fear of the contagion! Every day a long line of rough board coffins was carried in to the fields, and deposited in the earth, while the citizens expressed the deepest sympathy for the unfortunate neighbor—At length they were nearly all gone and the ruined planter sold his land and started for Texas to commence the world anew. After several days had elapsed, however, several gentlemen, suspecting all was not right, caused a number of the coffins to be unearthed, and found that they contained—nothing. Deuce the bit of negro was in any of them. A few weeks afterwards, accounts were received from Texas, stating that the fortunate gentleman had purchased a splendid plantation there, and with the whole of his 150 negroes, was driving the cotton business at a great rate! The gentlemen's creditors looked blank at each other, and the neighbors laughed heartly at the joke.—*St. Louis Observer.*

The new Governor General of Cuba (one of the highest grandees of Spain,) is making himself as distinguished as his predecessors. Since January he has imprisoned 700 persons at Havana for various crimes.

Who but a pure and honest man could stand the raging fire of calumny as old Tippecanoe has stood it

## 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 62 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 to 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. GARLAHER,

*For the Rail-Road Co'y.*

Free Press Office, July 2, 1840.

## NEW MUSIC.

LA CACHUCHA,
Sea Shore Mazurka,
Red Sulpher Springs Cotillion, No. 3,
Independent Gray's Quickstep,
Norma with variations—(Bellini)
The Gipsey's Warning,
Carolina from Il Pirata,
Poland it 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 home,
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—

| | |
|---|---|
| Qui ine Piperine | Ext of Logwood |
| Precipitate Ext. Bark | do of Jalap |
| of Iodine | do of Cicuta |
| Iodide of Iron | do of Belladonna |
| Hydriodate of Potash | do of Savin |
| do of do | do of Hellebore, &c. |
| Kreosote | Machine Spread Pitch |
| Croton Oil | Plasters |
| Protiodide of Mercury | Cupping Glasses |
| Deutoiodide of do | Wedgewood mortars |
| Sulphate of Morphia | Scales and Weights |
| Muriate of do | Specie Bottles |
| Acetate of do | Tin et. do. |
| Demarcelized Opium | Spring and Thumb |
| Do Vinous | Lancets |
| Perrosyrup opium | Hooper's Synop. of Sarsaparilla |
| Citrated Kali | Fluid Ext of do |
| Precipit Carbonate of Iron | do of Buchu |
| Chloride of Soda | do of Pickroot |
| do of Lime | do of Liverwort |
| Pyrolignesous Acid concentrated | Swaim's Panacea |
| Fresh Pink root | Houck's do |
| Dulcamara | James' Powder (gen.) |
| Hemainthocordon | Godfrey's Cordial |
| Ext of Elaterium Clutterbuck's | Wistar's Cough Lozenges |
| Wine of Colchicum | Jayne's Expectorant |
| Henry's Magnesia | do Carminative |
| Davidson's do | do Vermifuge |
| Butler's Effervescing | Hutching's Syrup of Iceland Moss |
| Elm Bark (powdered) | Taylor's Brisam of Liverwort |
| Uva Ursi | Fahnestock's Vermifuge |
| Male Fern | Swaim's do |
| Ext of Rhatany | Kershaw's do |
| do of Taraxcum | |
| New England Cough Drops | |
| Stag's Rich Ointment | |
| Thompson's Eye Water | |
| Calejput Opodeldoc Steers do | |
| Lotty'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 | |
| Dresbach Kuhn & Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial, | |
| Turlington's Balsam Merwin's Dyspeptic Syrup | |
| Hayden's Quintalgic Balsam | |
| Kershaws Tooth ache Drops | |
| British Oil | Jayne's Sanative pills |
| Harlaem do | Hayser's do |
| Balsamic Capsules | Goode's do |
| Jodkin's Ointment | Hunt's do |
| Preston salts | Evan's do |
| Beckwith's Pills | Hubard'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 Tooth 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.

## MOLASSES, SUGAR, &c.

PRIME Molasses, Sugar 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.

June 11, 1840 J. P. BROWN & CO.

## 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.

June 18. MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO.

## 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.

June 18 MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO.

## SALT & FISH.

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

Summit Point, June 25, 1840.

## 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 bls. good 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 Hieromo L. Opie the heirs of John B. 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 one of the best situations on river as a place for a public depot, it being all productions a public road passes the river, that passes through one of the best, richest and growing sections in the counties of Va. 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 129 ACRES with a WOOD LOT OF 8 ACRES detached (both subject to dower.) It is needless to describe this land, as its admirers 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. RIDENOUR.

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 Visitor, and Harrisburg Keystone, will insert 3 times weekly, and forward bills to this Office

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

THE subscriber have engaged in other business, and being desirous to dispose of his STOCK of SADDLERY on hand, will sell at 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 at all times give the highest price 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. Welsh & Markell, of this place, for the supply of Wooll, to cards 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 the 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.

## VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

*Humphrey and Bennett Engle,* PL'TFS,
AGAINST
*Samuel Engle's Adm'r, and others,* DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Plaintiffs by their Attorney, and the subpoena 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 Administratrix, 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 15th, 1840.*

☞ The parties to the above suit are hereby notified that I shall at my Office aforesaid, on *Friday, the 19th 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, *Mar. 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, who was Administrator of Ann F. Boteler, dec'd, (Administratrix of James S. Lane, deceased,) and after her death Administrator de bonis non of James S. Lane, deceased, and the said Alexander R. Boteler, as Administrator de bonis non of the said Ann F. Boteler, and Administrator de bonis non (since the death of Henry Boteler) of James S. Lane, deceased, and others,* DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

PERSONS interested in the estate of James S. Lane, deceased, will please take notice that I have appointed *Thursday, the 20th day of next month* (August,) for the purpose of receiving settlements of the foregoing estate, at my Office, in Charlestown, when and where they are requested to attend, with all proper 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 24, 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 such 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 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, Mar. Comm'r.

[July 9, 1840.]

## VIRGINIA, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Jefferson.

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

IN CHANCERY.

PERSONS interested in the estate of James S. Lane, deceased, will please take notice that I have appointed *Thursday, the 20th day of next month* (August,) for the purpose of receiving settlements of the foregoing estate, at my Office in Charlestown, when and where they are requested to attend, with all proper 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.

*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—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, Mar. Comm'r.

[July 9, 1840.]

## New Goods and Great Bargains, in Berryville.

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

Also, a large supply of

*Groceries, Wines, Brandy, Whiskey,*

(10 years old) a prime article.

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

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

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

BOOKS AND STATIONARY:

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

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

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

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

## NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

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

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

all of which will be sold very LOW, viz:

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

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

Also on hand, a good supply of

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

together with almost every article that can be named.

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

Summit Point, June 11, 1840.

## NEW GOODS.

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

WILLAM S. LOCK.

Charlestown, June 11, 1840.

## NEW GOODS.

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

*NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS,*

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

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

June 18, 1840.

## 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;
Satinetts, as low as 55 cts., (good,)
Mouslanes 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 6½ 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, Home, Calf and Morocco BOOTS, a first-rate home-made article, equal to any in the Valley—as low as $6 00;
Ladies' best Morocco, Jed & Seal Shoes, &c.

*HATS*—Russia, Fur and Silk;

☞ Please call and see for yourselves, and judge.

LEVI CAIN.

Summit Point, May 28, 1840.

☞ I will take at fair market prices,

*Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Rags, Soap, Lard, Bacon, Corn, Rye, and of course, Wool.* 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.*

A 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.

## Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.

THE subscribers are now opening their summer supply of

*Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Dye-stuffs;*

ALSO,

A full assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONARY, and FANCY GOODS,

which they offer on pleasing terms.

JOHN P. BROWN & CO.

Charlestown, May 28, 1840.

## Medicinal Preparations.

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

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

EXTRACTS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ext. Gentian, | Ext. Cobeynsh, |
| " Colombo, | " Aconite, |
| " Jalap, | " Hyoscismus, |
| " Lettuce (Lactucarium;) | " Stramonium, |
| " Dandelion, | " Belladonna, |
| " Butternut, | " Cicuta, |
| " Rhatany, | Comp. of Bark, |

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

Charlestown, July 9, 1840.

## Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryor's DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL

FOR

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

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

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

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

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

### TESTIMONIALS.

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

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

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

Yours respectfully,

THOS. H. W. MUNROE.

Mr. G. HERITON.

*From the Rev. William Runnels.*

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

Tiffin, Ohio, June 1st, 1838.

*From the Rev. Leonard B. Gurley.*

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

LEONARD B. GURLEY.

Tiffin, Ohio, 1838.

*By Judge Brish.*

ROSEWOOD, NEAR TIFFIN,
June 1st, 1839.

To Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryor:

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

HENRY C. BRISH,
Formerly of Fredericktown, Md.

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

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

PHILEMON TOWSON.

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

JOSEPH BIGGS,
Formerly of Frederick co., Md.

Mexico, Crawford co., Ohio, Feb. 21, 1839.

*By Judge Pittenger.*

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

BENJ. PITTENGER,
Formerly of Frederick co., Md

Tiffin, Ohio, Feb. 18th, 1838.

INTERESTING CASE.

My wife had been afflicted with a Chronic affection of the liver for several years, her sufferings were pain in the side, shoulders, extending across the back of the neck into the head, pain in the stomach, with oppression, bad appetite and debility—At this stage of disease, I commenced Drs Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial. In the use of