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Virginia Free Press.

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

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

VOL. 33. THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1840. NO. 9.

DNESS. Read the following and be convinced

t belonging to the bu- w, which causes many overed, and sometimes d the jests and sneers the remainder of their ent in retirement. In of property fills the ge- th that heavy sinking

COLUMBIA stops the hair rt application, and a ow. It invigorates the kers; prevents the hair kes it curl beautifully, the amount of the sta- re shown by the propri-

wing: late Mayor of Phila- may be seen below, to following gentlemen: ereby certify that we Columbia discovered by nd it highly serviceable g against the falling off restorative.

Minister in St. George, No. 86, North Fifth st. NGLIS, 331 Arch st. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race street. UREY, 101 Spruce st. URDY, 243 South 7th street. D, Jun., 193 Arch st. its virtues in the cali- hen it is known that are more than 50 rs not less than 30.

Mayor: of Pennsylvania, ? Philadelphia, ? Mayor of said city of ertify that I am well P. Inglis, John S. y, whose names are cates, that they are respectability, and be given to the said

ve hereunto set my e seal of the city to th day of December, Mayor

N HAIR. rved to be growing preposterous than the fatty matter. Their commended through ey hasten the fall of relaxation of the h, dry, or contract- small blood vessels the bulb are ob- may be good, as but alone they are a stimulus to rouse , and quicken the et from Chirchgh's

IA is the only pre- fect, being entirely

OINT. nearly all the hair been I commenced mbia, and have, by my head covered There can be no y of my friends can also become quite plucked out, and it ays, of the natural ese facts, let them ught the Balm of street. , RINDGE, of Detroit Line.

DULOUS. Sept. 29th, 1838. during 13 years, the genuine Balm d with fine hair,— the most incredu- ble to call on me. Comstock & Co., 2 CHMIDLING, 47 Attorney-street

umbia, for the

follows: he head free from growth of hair, irth, restoring the nd firmness, and he hair. ring from spy de- a good growth is y attention to the dandruff, strength- and vigor to the air from changing curl beautifully ever so much.

any means con- immediately and use. It is infalli-

of Philadelphia- ality, to the chari- sicians, and gen- declare positively which may be the Balm of Co-

human hair; also shall dispute, or respectable drug-

State of N. Y. and G. M. Dari- el at the saratoga wing statement: merchant of Sara- tirely bald on the full flowing head of two bottles of fact from such e people that this but a positive re-

genuine without a on which is the tock's, the Amer- her street, near o., or at RUG STORE, Harpers-Ferry, Va.

H. S. G. TUCKER. March 5, 1840—tf.

MONS, ived at STRAITH'S,

PRINTING.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

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Neatly and expeditiously Executed, On the most reasonable Terms, AT THE

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V. B. Negotiable Notes	Notes of Hand,
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OFFICE

Over the Market-House,

Where all Orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

SALE OF LOTS AT HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

BY a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson county, pronounced on the 4th day of December, 1839, in the cases of Samuel Gibson and others against James B. Wager, the undersigned (special commissioners appointed for that purpose) were directed to sell the undivided interest of James B. Wager in certain lots at Harpers-Ferry, yet unsold. The undersigned will proceed to sell the undivided interest of James B. Wager, being one-third, in said lots, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on *Saturday the 28th day of March next.*

A part of the property to be sold lies immediately at the end of the old Potomac bridge, including the abutment, and another part on the Shenandoah river between it and the Winchester and Potomac Rail-road, near the end of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road bridge over the Potomac—sale to be made between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.

It is expected that the purchaser will be put in possession of the premises, but the sale will be made notwithstanding they may decline to do so.

☞TERMS—One-third in hand, one-third at nine months, and the remaining third at eighteen months from day of sale. The title to be withheld until all the purchase money be paid.

ANDREW KENNEDY,
JOSEPH T. DAUGHERTY,
Feb. 13, 1840—ts. Comm'rs.

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 Hieronu L. Opie, the heirs of John H. Lewis, and James Roper, containing about

98 ACRES OF LAND,

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

JOHN H. McENDREE.

Nov. 28, 1839—tf.

A DESIRABLE PROPERTY & RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to dispose of the FARM in the neighborhood of Berryville, on which Mrs. Bennett Taylor has hitherto resided, known by the name of "Elmington," and containing by survey

301 ACRES.

To save the trouble of inquiry, he will state that the price is sixteen thousand dollars, one half cash—the remainder in payments at one and two years, bearing interest.

Immediate possession can be given.

J. C. R. TAYLOR.

Nov. 28, 1839—tf.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, at private sale, on reasonable terms, the FARM, in Berkeley county, on the road leading from Martinsburg to Williamsport—formerly occupied by Benjamin Comegys, Esq., and now by Dougal Campbell, Esq., of Martinsburg. This farm is well known to require any description. It contains about 600 Acres—the greater part of it consists of good LIME-STONE LAND, and the proportion of Timber sufficient

I will also dispose of the

STONE-HOUSE FARM,

now occupied by Benjamin Boley, lying partly in Jefferson and partly in Berkeley counties.—This Farm contains about

1,000 Acres of LAND,

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

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

H. S. G. TUCKER.

March 5, 1840—tf.

Barouche for Sale.

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

Feb. 26, 1840.

FOR RENT.

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

Apply to ANDREW KENNEDY.

March 12, 1840.

House and Lot in Bolivar FOR SALE.

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

Sept. 5, 1839.

FOR RENT.

THE farm of the undersigned, near this place, known as the BIRTLING HOUSE, with four and three quarter acres of Land adjacent, adjoining Charlestown known as "Hickory Alley," will be put in good order, and the necessary out-buildings provided. The rent will be moderate to a careful and punctual tenant.

Also, 1000 Locust Posts, 2000 feet of Plank, pine or oak, for a post and rail fence. Also, 100 good Locust Posts, and 2000 feet of Plank, pine or oak.

ANDREW HUNTER.

Jan. 30, 1840.

FOR RENT,

A SMALL tenement in Charlestown, with a kitchen and garden attached. Apply to

WM. TOMLINSON.

March 19, 1840.

FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE, LOT, and SHOP, that has been for some time past occupied by Mr. Thomas (Tailor,) in Hall-town. A successor in the same line may do well.

JOHN YATES.

March 19, 1840.

BOOK BINDERY AND Blank Book Manufactory.

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

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

A. G. TSCHIFFELY.

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

Dr. N. R. Smith

WILL resume his practice in Baltimore, and the private instruction of pupils in Medicine and Surgery, on the 20th of March. His private Infirmary, on German street, will continue open for patients, who will have his daily attendance.

Baltimore, Feb. 20, 1840—7t.

"These are the Times that try men's"

Purses.

AND to suit the times, I have made an arrangement whereby I shall be enabled to supply merchants and others, with the celebrated Springfield MATCHES, at less than City prices,—by the gross, or single dozen.

Apply at YOUNG'S,
Sign of the Golden Eagle.

Harpers-Ferry, March 5, 1840.

NOTICE.

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

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

GEORGE PRICE.

Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1840—tf.

NOTICE.

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

R. M. GATTON.

Oct. 31, 1839.

PARTNER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN now engaged in Merchandising, at a very advantageous stand, wishes to have a partner in the business, an experienced gentleman at the business, with a capital of three or four thousand dollars. A single gentleman, or one with a small family, would be preferred. The stock on hand is worth, or was last fall, five thousand dollars. Any gentleman answering to the above description, and wishing to engage in the mercantile business, a favorable opportunity is afforded.

For further information, apply at

THIS OFFICE.

March 19, 1840—3t.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore subsisting between GEORGE MATTINGLY & THOMAS HUGHES, late contractors on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons having claims against said firm will call on said Mattingly for payment, and those indebted to it will also make payment to him, as he is alone authorized to wind up the same.

GEORGE MATTINGLY,
THOMAS HUGHES.

March 12, 1840.

WANTED.

I WISH to hire, for four months a careful and competent hand to take charge of my horse Chanticleer, during the present season. I will give a fair and liberal price for such a man.—I wish and would prefer a man of colour. If there is any gentleman who has such a servant, and who wishes to hire him, he can do so by immediate application to me.

THOMAS G. TAYLOR.

Feb. 13, 1840.

NOTICE.

PURCHASERS at the sale of the Personal Property of the late Wm. Lee, are requested to come forward without delay and make payment. Longer indulgence must not be expected.

THOMAS GRIGGS, Jr. Executor.

Jan. 23, 1840.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

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

JOHN W. DUFFIELD.

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

POLITICAL.

From the Winchester Republican of March 12.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WINCHESTER, 7th March, 1840.

GENTLEMEN:—As a Convention of Delegates from the counties of Frederick, Berkeley, Jefferson and Clarke, held at Winchester on Wednesday the 4th inst., for the purpose of choosing a suitable person to represent this district in the Senate of Virginia, you were proposed, and the nomination was cordially and unanimously adopted. Partaking largely of the enthusiasm of your friends, I feel pleasure in announcing to you the result, alike gratifying to them, and, as I believe, they believe the issue will prove to a majority of the voters of the District. They are fully aware that the contest in which you are engaged involves not only your private and professional interests, and in ordinary times it would hardly be reasonable to demand the sacrifice; but in this alarming crisis when the Government of the country is unhappily committed to those whose practice and opinions are in direct conflict with the vital principles of free republican Government, and when so many unscrupulous hands are so busily employed in assiduously broadcast the seeds of error and delusion, every patriotic sentiment should be awakened and every patriot arm nerved and bared for the combat. From your talents and sound republican principles, the Whigs of this district and of the country might hope for good service. We sincerely trust therefore, that foregoing every consideration of personal ease, and comfort, you will consent to enter the lists, and to endure for a season, the toils and the chances of the conflict.

With the highest respect &c.

J. QUIGLEY, } Committee
M. P. NELSON, } from Jef.
B. MORGAN, } Clarke.
T. P. NELSON, }
R. W. BARTON, } Fred'k.
CH. H. CLARKE, }

To R. Y. CONRAD, Esq.

WINCHESTER, MARCH 11th, 1840.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 7th inst. informing me that I had been chosen by the Convention of Delegates as a candidate to represent this district in the Senate of Virginia, was not received until this day, in consequence of my absence from home. The unexpected honor conferred upon me by the Convention, and the flattering terms in which you have expressed their wishes, have excited feelings to which I shall not attempt to give expression, further than is necessary in reply to your letter.

Each election is an important crisis for our country so long as the policy and principles of the Van Buren party are armed with the power and influence, direct and indirect, of the Federal Government, for every rally which we make against the invaders of our political and social liberty, if ineffectual, weakens in a great degree our power of resistance. No one can calmly review the course of the present and last Administrations without being convinced that there has been a wide departure from the plain, honest, and incorrupt paths of the Constitution; and yet we see, that, by the strength of party attachment, men, whom we know to be honest, have been led so far astray as to sustain and approve conduct which at first they would have united to punish with disgrace and infamy. The interests of every class—the cultivator of the soil, the merchant, mechanic, and shipper—have been most cruelly sacrificed to increase the salaries and strengthen the power of the servants of the people, and yet we see the very sufferers indolently reposing under the abused name of democracy, giving credit, confidence, and support to the authors of their ruin. Believe me, gentlemen, I speak advisedly when I say, in our capacity for self-government according to the Constitution, I entertain no fear but that, sooner or later, the people will discard from their trust and confidence, all such corrupt politicians; and the evident signs of awakening over the whole land give clear proof that if due exertion is made, the next presidential election will affix the new seal to our Republican charter.—This consideration gives more importance to our approaching elections.

Impressed with these opinions and feelings, I agree with you that no citizen has a right, on account of his mere personal interest, or any pecuniary interest, to decline any post in the contest which may be assigned to him. Of my fitness or unfitness it is more becoming to submit to your judgment than express an opinion; and I should content myself with simply announcing my willingness to serve if elected, and sustain with my best efforts the principles of the Whig party, but that I am bound both to the party and myself, to state some circumstances connected with my public life not suiting either my tastes or circumstances.

It now rests with you, gentlemen, to decide whether you will take the risk of announcing me, or adopt measures for selecting another candidate more worthy and better promise of success. My service, if elected will be temporary, as now advanced in the profession I have adopted. Whichever way you determine, be assured that my best wishes are for the success of Whig principles—but another phrase for *the restoration of pure republican Government.*

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your ob't serv't,

ROBERT Y. CONRAD.

To *Messrs. J. Quigley, M. P. Nelson, B. Morgan, T. P. Nelson, R. W. Barton, Chas. H. Clark,* Committee.

CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER, &c.

From the Richmond Whig.

It will be observed that Mr. Senator Faulkner's presence in Martinsburg, occasioned an assemblage of the Whigs in that immediate vicinity, who called upon Mr. Faulkner for his views of affairs at Richmond, and the prospects of the Whig party—a call to which he responded, as we hear, in an eloquent and stirring harangue, which inspired the Whigs of Berkeley, with fresh zeal, confidence and courage.

In the course of his address, Mr. F. explained his vote for Mr. McDowell on the 5th ballot in the contest for Governor, and well acquainted as we are with his invincible attachment to Whig principles, and not unconscious that that vote has exposed him to some misconstruction among those not acquainted with the details of that election, and what is yet more painful to his ingenuous character, to have become the object of unauthorized and unwelcomed hope to certain friends of the Federal authority, we could have wished that the Martinsburg Gazette had reported his explanation more fully. We shall supply the omission by a relation of the circumstances, as they were at the time understood by us.

Mr. Faulkner was among those who most earnestly pressed Mr. Gilmer to become a candidate for the station of Governor. He was one of the four first ballots, when (63 being necessary to an election) Mr. Gilmer's vote had not gone above 80. A general persuasion had begun to prevail that Mr. G. could not be elected. Mr. May had nominated Dr. Brockenbrough, President of the Bank of Va. The Whigs becoming despondent of success were casting about for the least obnoxious among their opponents on whom to bestow their votes—some choosing Col. Watkins, others Judge Nicholas, others Dr. Brockenbrough, as the least of evils. Mr. Faulkner, who had witnessed this state of things in the House, returned to the Senate in the persuasion that Mr. Gilmer was virtually abandoned, and there made known his purpose, if the Whigs surrendered the contest, of voting for McDowell, whom, for various reasons he preferred above any other of the Government candidates. Under these impressions, the 5th ballot occurred, and he voted for Mr. McDowell accordingly.

Meanwhile, the face of affairs had undergone a salutary change in the House, of Delegates. Mr. Lockridge, for the patriotic reasons he has publicly assigned to his constituents, had determined to vote for Gilmer. Mr. Jackson of Wood had embraced the same purpose; and in the Senate, Mr. Anderson of Botetourt, ascertaining that his vote could elect a Governor, with his characteristic firmness and independence, resolved to prevent an interregnum, and terminate a protracted and pernicious struggle. These developments coming under Mr. Faulkner's notice, he promptly returned to the support of Mr. Gilmer, in whose election he felt and manifested a deep interest.

We have been thus particular in explaining the circumstances and inducements of Mr. Faulkner's vote on the 5th ballot, from a sense of justice to a Whig of distinction, of unvarying consistency, and of tried and inflexible fidelity.

From the Martinsburg Gazette.

WHIGS OF BERKELEY.

The Senator from this District (Mr. Faulkner) having visited a neighboring county, for a few days on business, passed through this place, on Monday last, upon his return to Richmond. A highly respectable meeting of some seventy or eighty Whigs collected in the large Drawing room of the United States Hotel, that evening, when a general desire being manifested to hear his views of the recent proceedings at the seat of Government, and of the prospects of the Whig cause, he addressed the assembly at considerable length.—We do not profess to give a report of his remarks, but merely to glance at some of the topics, upon which he touched.

Mr. Faulkner remarked, that in reference to the result of the Presidential contest, there existed among all the public men with whom he had conversed, without exception, at Richmond, Washington and elsewhere, who were not blinded by party prejudice, but one opinion. All, even the most discreet and temperate, expressed the most unreserved conviction, that the mistrule under which the country had so grievously suffered, is about to terminate—that, in fact, the contest is already decided. The evidences of this are not only in the animated hopes and buoyant countenances of our friends, but in the dejected and cowed aspect and demeanor of our opponents. He referred to the Conventions, which on a late occasion assembled at Richmond. He had been accustomed, heretofore, in all the political assemblies of the Administration party to read victory in their very countenances. On that occasion, there was an absence of the spirit which betokens triumph. They were distracted and disheartened. Appeals were, imploringly, made, during the sitting of their Convention, for union and harmony. The meeting of the Whigs, on the contrary, was characterised with the most determined zeal and concert of purpose.

He stated, that during the last summer, so ardently had he desired the nomination of Mr. Clay, and being, indeed somewhat uninformed of the character and talents of Gen. Harrison, he had expressed himself in the strongest terms of regret at the nomination. But he had carefully examined the whole history of the military chieftain, who had passed off the stage, before he entered upon public life, and who thus living, as he did, retired upon his farm, at North Bend, was unknown, for the most part, to the young men of the country. He had studied the character of his competitor as he would that of his opponent, in all his public career, he had exhibited to the world, an energy and ability, a purity and integrity of character, that more nearly approached, than that of any other citizen of the country, now living, the character of Washington, in all his high attributes of greatness.

He referred to the probable result of the election in Virginia—that, whereas the Whigs were divided and distracted in the election of 1836, now their strength is rendered efficient by union and organization. Their forces have been increased, too, by the auxiliary detachment of three thousand Conservatives. The State having given only six thousand seven hundred votes in 1836, Van Buren, in Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois, and Louisiana. Should Gen. Harrison receive the votes of Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, or Tennessee, his election is secured—148 being necessary to a choice.

Mr. Faulkner adverted to the vote which he gave for Mr. McDowell, on the 5th ballot, in the late election for Governor—explained the circumstances, under which that vote was given, and assigned his reasons, at length, for it. We heard no Whig, of the staunchest of the country, there, who did not express himself thoroughly satisfied with the explanation given.

He urged upon the Whigs of Berkeley, union, harmony, and concert of action, in the approaching Spring Election—to discard all personal predilections and to forget all personal animosities, in the sacred duty which they owed to their country, at this trying and important crisis. He begged them to wipe off a reproach—it might be an unjust one, but which, nevertheless, had been extensively disseminated, to their prejudice—that they had grown lukewarm in the good cause. He concluded by proposing a sentiment which was cordially received by the meeting.

The Whigs of the Union: Let their watchword be the gallant exclamation of Lieutenant Harrison, at the battle of the Rapids—"Onward, my brave boys! the enemy is flying—one fire more, and the day is ours."

New-Jersey Contested Election.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

We desire to call the attention of the whole country to the statement here with exhibited, as a report prepared and presented to the House of Representatives, by the minority of the Committee on Elections, to which was referred the contested election from the State of N. Jersey; and we especially desire to call their attention to the novel, extraordinary and appalling circumstances, which have driven us to the necessity of thus appealing to our fellow-citizens, from one end of the Union to the other; and we do it with the confident assurance, that they will give to the important, careful and unprejudiced consideration which its importance demands, and their own future safety and interests, imperiously require; that they will unite with us in the belief, which in the honest sincerity of our hearts we entertain, that the Government under which we live, must soon become worse than a Turkish despotism, unless the People, in the majesty of their strength, shall arise and rebuke the perpetrators of the outrage which has been committed on the Constitution of the United States, the laws of one of the sovereign States of the Union, and the rights of the great body of the People themselves.

We will not enter into a minute detail of the means by which five of the Representatives of the State of New Jersey, furnishing the highest evidence known to the laws of that State, that they had been regularly and constitutionally elected, were driven from their seats, previous to any investigation whatever, and denied all right to participate in the organization of the House, or even to be sworn in, to the great injustice of the State, and, moreover, we will not undertake here, to pronounce upon the motives which led to this unparalleled proceeding.

We wish to take up this subject at another point, and let the country know what are the circumstances under which five other gentlemen from the State of N. Jersey have been voted into seats in the House of Representatives, who have presented *no return, no credential, no commission*—and this done when the members holding the commissions of the Governor of that State, under the Seal of that Commonwealth, were at home by leave of the committee, taking depositions to prove what they had at all times averred they could prove that they had received a majority of the *lawful votes* given at the polls.

The proceedings of the committee having charge of this subject, will be seen by reference to the report below, up to the time that the report of the majority of the committee was presented, and we now proceed to give a statement of what has since transpired.

But it must be remarked in advance that the committee, having determined that if an investigation was to be prosecuted behind the commissions of the Governor, every principle of equity and fairness required that there should be a thorough search into the *legality* of the votes given for each party, and finding that there was no sufficient testimony before them by which to do this, they resolved to report the majority of the qualified voters of New Jersey had cast their votes, such state was granted to them to take such testimony as they might think advisable to establish their respective claims, and that accordingly the parties severally left Washington for the State of New Jersey, where they now are engaged in the pursuit of testimony. Now, it so happened that their departure from Washington, which was their own act, was made the ground of a complaint against them, that they had not reported to the House. This furnished a pretext for the introduction of another proposition, that the committee should be instructed to report *forthwith* which of the parties had received a majority of all the votes given at the election. After long debate, this was a modified as to require them to report upon the *lawful* votes, which—expressly, as a matter of course, excluded all *unlawful* votes.

The subject went to the committee with a view to a report, which, in a certain degree exceptionable. The majority of the committee adopted a resolution directing all the votes *given to be reported as lawful*, under a most extraordinary mental delusion that the instructions required it, because the committee were required to report *forthwith*. All efforts to have the testimony then before them examined were successfully resisted—reasonable time, a mere majority to report these and other facts to the House, denied. The report was prepared, presented and received, without delay, the title to which is well adapted to create the impression that the votes reported were all *lawful* votes, while the body of the report itself (which few comparatively of those who see the title will read) labors to excuse the committee for not ascertaining whether the votes were *lawful* or *unlawful*—a member of the minority of the committee attempted to explain the facts, but he was not entitled to the floor—the majority of the House overruled the decision of the Chair, and refused him the privilege of speaking—the previous question demanded, all debate stifled—in the mean time a counter report is prepared and offered to the House they refused to receive it, and proceeded at once, wholly ignorant of what the testimony established, with a madness and blindness bolonging to desperation only, to vote by the entire strength of their party that the non-commissioned members had received a majority of *lawful* votes, and were, therefore, duly elected, and entitled to occupy their seats as the representatives of the State of New Jersey; and while the public funds are to be freely used for the distribution of the report of the five administration members of the committee, private means are to be resorted to, to distribute the report of the four minority members.

It is a circumstance, not the least remarkable in this extraordinary case, that the individual members of the majority, refused to recognize, or adopt the reasoning of the report, but were entirely satisfied with the conclusions drawn from it, while the author of the report was equally well satisfied with his own reasoning, but could not adopt the conclusions, as evinced by his refusal to vote for the resolution based upon it, though present at the time.

For every *fact* here stated, we pledge ourselves to produce the proof whenever called on, either before the House of the country, they being facts on record, to be found on the journals of the committee of the House.

[illegible] gentlemen have been elected? By the people of New Jersey or the friends of the administration in Congress? And have we said too much in characterizing this proceeding as novel, extraordinary and appalling? Have we done more or less than our duty, as citizens of this republic, and as Representatives of the people, in the calling your attention emphatically, to this subject; in warning you of your danger, and in asserting the necessity of an immediate interposition of the majesty of the people at the ballot boxes, to correct such monstrous abuses in future.

[illegible] we certainly understood, that the party in power had, in secret caucus, resolved on the necessity of admitting the Administration claimants, to carry through some of the odious schemes of the present Administration:—still we hoped that before they struck the final blow, they might be induced to listen to reason and to justice. We appealed, but we appealed in vain—their resolution was as determined as it was unjust; they voted and succeeded, and that by a boasted majority of thirty.

How was that majority obtained?—Only because some of the members regarding the outrage as highly gross and violent, refused to vote or contribute to the formation of a quorum for the adoption of a report and resolution not founded, as we all conceive, on the testimony of the case, and not warranted or justified by any consideration whatever.

A noble subject for boasting, truly.—Let them make the most of it. It is matter of pride to us, that we at least, resisted it, and resisted to the last.

We feel that we have discharged our duty; if you are too indifferent to your own liberties, to discharge yours, be it so—the consequences must fall partially on yourselves, but mainly on posterity; but as citizens of this Republic, we tell you we are mournfully apprehensive for the future, and that you may not think we are too grave and too solemn, on this vitally important question, we beg leave respectfully to invite attention to the proceedings in several of the State Legislatures, particularly those of New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York, and Virginia, and to the special message of the last mentioned Commonwealth and if all this does not arouse you to the importance of this subject, all further effort on our part will be vain.

But we will not pursue it further, we have [illegible] old enough—we have lived long enough—we have [illegible] the power for the protection of our liberties, can be sustained in such an encroachment on the rights of the people either for the purpose of propitiating Executive favor on the one hand, or of perpetuating political power on the other.

We respectfully submit our report to the House, the first instance of the kind as we believe, that has occurred in the Government, (we meant with that calm, imperate and unprejudiced deliberation to which it is entitled from the importance of the question involved.

MILLARD FILLMORE,
JNO. M. BOTTS,
GEO. W. CRABB,
TRUMAN SMITH,

Washington, March 19, 1840.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

STATES ADMITTED INTO THE UNION SINCE 1789.

On the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the Confederacy consisted of thirteen sovereign and independent States.—Since that period, the following States have been admitted:

Vermont, in the year	1791,	Illinois, do	1818
Kentucky, do	1792,*	Alabama, do	1819*
Tennessee, do	1796,*	Maine, do	1820.
Ohio, do	1802,	Missouri, do	1821*
Louisiana, do	1812,*	Arkansas, do	1836*
Indiana, do	1815,	Michigan do	1837
Mississippi, do	1816,*		

Those marked with asterisks (*) are slave States.

It is understood that a good deal of uneasiness has existed lately among the workmen employed by the United States, at the armory at Springfield, Massachusetts. It seems that a newly devised pattern for muskets has been lately adopted by the War Department, which requires much labor to finish the arms, and yet no allowance is made for the extra work. Against this they remonstrate, as unjust to them, having necessarily the effect to reduce their compensation about one quarter or one third. And what is quite extraordinary, the salaries of the overseers of the work have, at the same time, been increased several hundred dollars each. It is stated that the hardship of this arrangement is such that very general uneasiness prevails—to such an extent, indeed, that some of the workmen have quit their employment.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES—WAGES OF LABOR.

The hard money doctrines of the administration, in their application to the wages of labor, do not appear to take very well with the people. We are not surprised at this, and we can therefore the more readily pardon Mr. Buchanan for his outrageous ebullition of passion against Mr. Senator Davis. Flesh and blood—mere flesh and blood, cannot stand such results as are now exhibiting among our industrious and oppressed population.

One of the most remarkable signs of the times that have fallen under our observation, is the complete rout of the Locofocos in the town of Lynn, Massachusetts, distinguished for its shoe manufactures, and till of late for its Locofocoism. The regular Locofoco majority there for several years has varied from two to five hundred. The Boston Atlas gives the following table of the state of parties there since 1831:

	Whigs.	Administration.
1834	355	805
1836	424	709
1837	[illegible]	[illegible]
1839	665	845

Last fall, the whole number of votes was 1,500, and the Locofoco majority was 190. On Monday last the number of votes thrown at the town election, was 1,514, and the Whig Majority on the vote for selectmen was 185—a change of 380 votes in less than six months!

We have just heard some of the particulars of a bloody tragedy at Hopkinsville, Ky., in which a man by the name of Cuvillier, formerly connected with the Orchestra of the Theatre in this city, and the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, [illegible] were the principals.

It appears that Cuvillier recently ran away with and married Miss Beach of Hopkinsville—the same who figured in the Concerts of this city last winter—but previous to accomplishing this purpose had opened an illicit correspondence with the wife of Barclay. On detecting some of his letters in his wife's possession, Barclay went to Cuvillier, armed with [illegible] to demand the return of Mrs. Barclay's answers. Cuvillier, on this demand, pulled one of the letters from his pocket and destroyed it in his presence, when B. instantly shot him through the body. Cuvillier expired in a few minutes, and B. surrendered himself to the civil authorities.—*Nashville Whig.*

A Queer Character.—Among the delegates at the Court of Common Pleas for Rockingham county, N. H., the Exeter News Letter states that Alfred Tetherly, of Charlestown, N. H., was indicted for stealing a horse, the property of Josiah Woodman of Nottingham. On being asked if "guilty or not guilty," he said they might set him down as guilty, for he went into the barn to lodge for the night, and finding there no hay for him to lie on, or the horse to eat, he took the beast out of pity, rode him up country where there was hay enough, and sold him to a man who would feed him well, and not allow him to starve. He thought some about riding the horse back to its owner, but the jade travelled so hard that he would rather go to the State Prison for a dozen years than ride him again a dozen miles. The court sentenced him to three years hard labor in the State Prison.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN:

Thursday Morning, March 26.

THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA adjourned on Thursday last. We are indebted to Mr. Kennedy, one of our late Delegates, for a list of the Acts; the publication of which will be commenced in our next. The Bank Bill passed on the last day of the session. It will be laid before our readers next week. In the meantime we give the following synopsis of it, for which we are indebted to the Baltimore American:

The Act provides that the forfeiture of their charters for refusal to pay specie, incurred under existing laws, shall be suspended until the end of the next session of the General Assembly; and so much of any act as may prohibit them from issuing notes for sums of five and ten dollars shall be suspended until the first day of April, 1841. The amount of any note or debt due from any Bank, with legal interest thereon, may be nevertheless recovered in spite of the moder[illegible] [illegible] Bank[illegible] lic revenue are to be made as heretofore in the Bank of Virginia and Farmers' Bank of Virginia, unless the Executive shall otherwise direct, in which case the Treasurer, with the sanction of the Executive, shall provide for the safe-keeping of the public moneys.

[illegible] shall make no dividend exceeding six per cent. per annum, unless they shall resume, each previously thereto have, *bona fide*, resumed specie payments; the outstanding debts of every Bank moreover are not to exceed their present limits. The remedy against the Banks of the Commonwealth by motion upon ten days' notice is suspended until the first day of January next; that mode of procedure having been designed to operate upon the Banks as culpable delinquents, and not as delinquents in consequence of unlooked-for exigencies.

It is prohibited to the Banks to receive in payment or on deposite Bank notes of any Bank out of the State of a less denomination than ten dollars. They are also forbidden to put in circulation any note, bill, or evidence of debt, which is not payable on demand. The Banks in which the deposites of the State are made, if they accept the provisions of this act, are required to pay the semi-annual interest due from the Commonwealth in the month of July next in specie or its equivalent, if so required by the creditors, without charging any premium therefor.

CONGRESS.—In the House of Representatives, during the last week the tenor of the song has been on a resolution for printing the documents in the New Jersey case—the speeches on the subject generally embracing the entire history of the case—and the members of the minority of the Committee on Elections, maintaining that the majority of the Committee and the House had acted without a knowledge of facts in admitting the New-Jersey Van Buren members to seats in the House.

A daily effort has been made by some of the hard-money, gold and silver, anti-Bank rags party to take up the bill for the issue of five million of dollars in shin-plasters in the form of Treasury Notes—Mr. Jones, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, having stated that the Treasury was empty, [!!!!] and in need of immediate relief!

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Harrisburg Telegraph of Saturday last has a Postscript to the following purport:

RESUMPTION.—We understand that the Committee of Conference of the two Houses came to an agreement last evening, and will report this morning. The time agreed upon for resumption of specie payments by the Banks is the first of October next. If the Report of the Committee be adopted, the suspension will thus be legalized."

Just as we predicted. The Van Buren party in Pennsylvania, as well as elsewhere, are afraid to carry out their threats against the Banks.

ANDREW HUNTER, Esq., the Presidential Elector of the Whigs of this District, addressed the people of Morgan county at the court-house in Bath, on Monday last, and was replied to by HENRY BEDINGER, Esq., on behalf of the Administration. The Whigs of Morgan, we learn, are in the finest spirits. They have lately received into their ranks many converts from the Van Buren party, some hitherto leading members of that party, and the good work is still going on. They appeared at the court-house on Monday with a "log cabin and a barrel of hard cider," and exhibited in all their movements an enthusiasm worthy of the cause, and which must in the Fall, if not this Spring, lead them to a glorious triumph in their county.

GOOD NEWS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—Our information from the elections held in Pennsylvania on Friday last, for borough and township officers, is very favorable to the cause of HARRISON and REFORM.

At and near Philadelphia, the Whigs carried every thing before them. Their gain has been tremendous. The old Northern Liberties is completely recovered from the shock of last Fall, and, instead of a majority of 900 votes against us, gave on Friday a majority of upwards of 500 in favor of the Whig candidates.

From Franklin county, we hear that the Whigs carried the election by increased majorities, not only in Chambersburg, but in other Districts. A letter from that county, dated on Saturday last, says: "You may set down Franklin county for "750 majority for OLD TIP, certain. There "seems to be a settled determination to oust the "Spoilers, and I am certain that nothing can "stay the current that has set in so strong against "them. [*National Intelligencer, March 24.*

SHERIFFALTY.—The official term of Col. GEORGE W. HUNTSBERRY having expired on the 15th instant, SEBASTIAN EATY, Esq., on that day took the oath of office as Sheriff of Jefferson County for the next two years. JOHN R. FLAGG, GEORGE W. SAPPINGTON, JOHN H. M'ENDREE, and [illegible] ants, remain in office under Mr. EATY.

On Monday last, in Clarke county Court, a negro girl about 17 years of age was found guilty of an attempt to burn the dwelling house of Mrs. PIRE, in Berryville, and received the sentence of death, to be executed by hanging in June next. She was a servant in the house of Mrs. P., and communicated the fire to the roof of the building in the middle of the day, while the family were on a visit to some of the neighbors.

☞ The steamer "British Queen" arrived at New York on the 18th inst. from England. The most important news by her will be found embraced in the Correspondence of the National Intelligencer in another column. The advices by this arrival are calculated to sustain the present prices of flour in this country.

☞ The election of State officers took place last week in New-Hampshire. The result, as usual in that State, in favor of the Administration.

The following resolutions were passed at a late Van Buren meeting in Williamsport, Md:

Resolved, That we never will give our suffrages to any Presidential candidate, who supported the old Federal black-cockade, Alien and Sedition administration of John Adams.

Resolved, That we cannot nor will not give our suffrage to any man, who has given his vote to sell out a poor man like a slave, for his honest debts.

Resolved, That as the Senate of the United States in 1816, struck the name of William Henry Harrison from the bill, awarding medals to other officers who had distinguished themselves in the late war, declaring by their official vote, in that august body, that he was not entitled to the honor of receiving one, is a sufficient reason for the democratic voters to withhold their votes from him.

There are three palpable and glaring falsehoods, says the Hagerstown Torch Light, in these three resolutions. 1st. It is false that ever Gen. Harrison was a supporter of the Alien and Sedition administration of John Adams. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat. 2d. It is false, utterly and basely false, that he ever voted to sell out a poor white man like a slave, for his [illegible] was withheld from him, when awarding them to other officers "who had distinguished themselves in the late war." On the contrary, a medal was unanimously voted to him by Congress, at the same time and he was voted to Gov. Shelby.

As an evidence that we believe what we say on this subject, we hereby pledge ourselves to the Williamsport meeting, to pay

A REWARD OF $300,

to any man, who shall prove, that we, or any other person, (including the editors of the Torch and Herald,) ever spoke, publicly or privately in testimony, the correctness of the three charges contained in the above three resolutions; or who may show that we are in error in our correction of these calumnies, or one hundred dollars for every [illegible]

When the editor of the Richmond Enquirer first heard of Gen. Harrison's nomination, he was in ecstacies. "The election," he exclaimed, "is settled. There can be no contest. It is absurd to suppose that the strength of Harrison can render any exertion necessary on the part of the democracy."

Sudden and most extraordinary has been the change in that veteran editor's tone. He is now the very personification of terror. "We are," he exclaims, "in the midst of a crisis. Every democrat must rally to the cause of democracy is crushed forever!" [*Louisville Jour.*

The Whigs of Frederick county, (Va.) we learn, are making arrangements for a splendid dinner and political feast at Winchester, on the 15th of April. Messrs. Wise, Rives, Tallmadge, and other distinguished gentlemen, we have heard it said will be in attendance.

The following are selected from the Toasts drank at the late Clay dinner at Richmond:

By Wm. B. Chittenden. Harry of the West and the Little Magician: An eagle and a worm once met on the top of a mountain. Said the worm to the eagle, "How did you get up here?"—Said the eagle, "*I flew*; how did you get here?"—Said the worm, "*I crawled.*"

By Col. P. Green. John C. Calhoun: Whose lead the State Remedy party have been proud to follow; the only man on whose shrine I ever found myself throwing the incense of man-worship. I ask pardon for the apparent degradation, and will repudiate the idea of his or my own political guardian, advise my old companions in army "to get their free papers."

By N. August. Swartwout and Price: *Moving Commentaries on the Sub-Treasury system*—"*Absent*, but not *forgotten*."

By A. Lawson, of Logan. Whigs: The Van Burenites taunt you with voting for a Military Chieftain, and say that you once swore against voting for Generals. Answer them by stating the fact—that the issue is now made up between General Harrison and "General Ruin," and as you have to choose been Generals, that you prefer the Military.

Virginia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind.—A recent letter from Staunton to the editor of the Watchman of the South, gives the pleasant intelligence that there were, some days ago, seventeen pupils at the institution, of whom eight were deaf and dumb, and nine blind.—Every thing is moving on very agreeably and cheerfully. There remains no doubt but that the Institution will soon have as many pupils as can be accommodated. The teachers seem very much engaged in their respective spheres, and all the children seem contented and happy.

We received a few days ago a delicious apple from the hands of Mr. JOSEPH MELVIN, of this county, which he informed us was taken from a tree on his farm in the fall of 1838. It was what is called the "Ross Green" apple, and was still green and sound.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. WILLIAM LUCAS, for a Congressional document of upwards of 200 pages, in relation to the system of internal improvements carried on by the General Government.

THE NEW JERSEY CASE.—The violation of all law and justice in the admission of the Van Buren members from New Jersey to their seats in the house has excited a just indignation throughout the country, and it seems to be now admitted, that the effect will be to give Gen. Harrison an unparallelled majority at the next election in that State. Seldom has a party exercised such an arbitrary dominion and disregard of all justice and precedent, as upon this subject.—*Pitt. Herald.*

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF YOUNG MEN.—It is thought that the National Convention of Young Men in Baltimore will be one of the greatest assemblages of people ever held in this country. There will probably be some Log Cabins there.

The death of Ex-Governor Wolf, left a good office at the disposal of the President—the collectorship of the Port of Philadelphia—which he has given to Judge Colvin Blythe, of Harrisburg. Of course, there were many applicants.

The Hon. John Lowell died of apoplexy, on Friday morning, at his residence in Roxbury, Mass., aged 70. Mr. Lowell had occupied an exalted rank among the distinguished men of Massachusetts. As a lawyer, a statesman, a politician and a writer, he has had few equals in this country.

In the Boston Municipal Court, on Monday, Ransom Clark was convicted on a charge of passing counterfeit money.—He is the only survivor of Major Dade's company in Florida. He was left for dead on the field and was horribly mangled, but finally escaped. He formerly delivered lectures on the Florida war.—His guilt in the present case was so apparent the jury did not leave their seats; but he was recommended to the mercy of the court.

The bill legalizing marriages between blacks and whites, on its first reading in the Senate, last night, was opposed; but passed to a second reading, 17 to 7.

[*Bay State (Mass.) Dem.*

PENNSYLVANIA—IN A BAD WAY.—The Committee of Ways and Means of the Pennsylvania House of Delegates have made a long and elaborate report on the finances of the State, recommending the sale of the Bank stock belonging to the State, and the motive power on the Columbia Rail-road, as the best means of raising money to pay the current expenses of the Government for the present year. The report is accompanied with a bill laying a TAX upon personal property, on household furniture, and silver plate, in value over $300—two cents per dollar. On watches according to their value, 50 to 100 cents each; on all salaries and emoluments of office, one cent per dollar; on notes, bonds, and stocks, (except those of the State) and debts due from solvent debtors, money at interest, and ground rents, half cent per dollar.—These, together with a tax on brokers, and a revenue from other sources, are estimated to produce the annual sum of $600,000.

The annual deficit in the revenue of the State is set down at $1,087,743, which must be borrowed to pay the interest on the present debt, and be constantly increasing if other means cannot be devised.

[*Balt. American.*

VAN BUREN PHILOSOPHY.

The Van Buren philosophy is to make every [illegible] The Salem (Ohio) Republican says that on the whole he is glad his party were defeated in New York, because if they had not been, something else would have been to pay. It was pretty much so with old father Hodge, over the mountains. His son Ben came home one day and said,

'Father, the old black sheep has got two lambs.'

'Good,' says the old man, 'that's the most profitable sheep on the farm.'

'But one of 'em's dead,' added Ben.

'I'm glad of it,' says the father, it'll be better for the old sheep.'

'But t'other's dead too,' says Ben.

'So much the better,' rejoins Hodge, 'he'll make a grand piece of mutton in the fall.'

'Yes—but the old sheep's dead too,' exclaimed Ben.

'Dead!—dead!—what the old sheep dead?' cried old Hodge 'that's good, darn her!—she always was an ugly old scamp.'

TUSCALOOSA, (Ala.) March 9th.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—A difficulty between Washington Moody, Esq., and Major John Cantley, both of this city, led to a most tragical issue on Thursday last, 5th inst. It is said that Major Cantley had threatened the life of Mr. Moody and was near the door of the latter, when Mr. M. presented a double barrelled gun, and lodged the contents of one barrel in the stomach of his adversary, and as Maj. C. turned to make his escape, the other barrel was discharged, which took effect, in the back of his head when he instantly fell to the ground.

Mr. Moody delivered himself up to the [illegible] or warrant against him, and entered into a recognizance before Judge Williams and A. B. Meek, Esq., in the sum of four thousand dollars for his appearance at the next Circuit Court of Tuscaloosa county.

New Counterfeit.—We have been shown a new counterfeit of the Bank of the Valley in Virginia of the denomination of five dollars, purporting to be payable at "Linchburg," (so spelt.) The note is easily distinguished by having the words "According to the Act of Assembly," in the left hand corner of the note, which in the genuine notes is only found on denominations less than five dollars.—There is a general similarity in the engraving to the genuine note of the small denomination. The note is dated Winchester, 1st Jan. 1839. The Bank of the Valley has no office at Lynchburg.

[*Fredericktown Herald.*

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

Correspondence of the Hagerstown Her. of Freedom.

CLEARSPRING, March 14th.

MESSRS. EDITORS—On Sabbath last, (8th) a dead body was found on the Maryland bank of the Potomac near McCoy's Ferry, having floated down the river and lodged there during the late freshet.—Upon the examination by the jury of inquest, it was found to be that of SUSAN POTTER, daughter of Mr. John Potter, of Morgan county, Virginia, who had been missing since the 20th of January. It appears that the deceased, on that day, visited a house on the line of the Railroad, a little above Sleepy Creek, and near the river, for the purpose of collecting some little money due her; that she set out for home again the same evening about half an hour before sun set, having about two miles to travel over a well broken road. She was accompanied on her way home a short distance by a female acquaintance who resided in the family she had visited. This was the last account her friends had of her until discovered as above, a putrifying corpse! It was two weeks from the time she left home before she was missed, her family presuming that she extended her visit to a married sister, who resided some six miles off, and all efforts on the part of her family and friends to find her, proved unavailing. The jury of inquest, who were called to view the body, accidentally learning that such a person had been missing, adjourned the further investigation of the case until this evening, with the view of giving the friends of the deceased an opportunity to bring forward any testimony they could, as a strong conviction had already seized the minds of the jury, that a foul and most brutal murder had been committed. The hour arriving to which the jury had adjourned, a brother of the deceased appeared, together with two other witnesses, who having been examined, the inquest returned for the verdict, "that Susan Potter came her death by the hands of some persons unknown to the Jury."

ANOTHER INDIAN WAR.—*The Winnebagoes.*—The Louisville Journal learns from General Atkinson, that in consequence of the refusal of the Winnebagoes to remove, agreeably to the terms of their treaty with the U. States Government, he has received orders from the War Department to remove them at all hazards. He will forthwith call into active service the necessary number of troops and repair to the present locality of the tribe. We have no doubt (continues the Journal) that he will execute with wisdom and energy the important trust confided to him. We know, that he will, if possible, spare the effusion of blood, and use every endeavor to settle the difficulty amicably.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, MARCH 18, 1840.

The BRITISH QUEEN is here, with dates from England of the 2d instant, making her passage in little over fifteen days, which will get up her character again, if the Captain will learn the Yankee trade of keeping a hotel as well as commanding a ship. There is a great deal of news of one kind and another, but nothing very extraordinary, except the resignation of the French Ministry. The news is eleven days later.

The French Chambers having refused, by a vote of 226 to 200, to vote the dotation proposed to the Duc de NEMOURS, the Ministry threw up their places, and the King is represented in the English papers as being extremely angry, so angry, indeed, as to give out threats of an abdication. The ministerial crisis was not over at the last dates, but M. THIERS had been called in to make up a Cabinet, and he was in the process of its reconstruction. Parliament had been in session four hours, by the last report, with the King, but brought nothing to pass.

The English Ministry [illegible] in trouble, and there were rumors of their resignation; upon which, however, no dependence was to be placed. The Ministry had been beaten by 28 majority in a squabble about the pension of Sir JOHN NEWPORT, but that was not of sufficient importance to look in [illegible]

The numerous [illegible] that were growing up between [illegible] and the British added to the Northeastern boundary matters, were topics of not a little uneasiness in London, attracting, too, a good deal of attention. Some of the papers reason, that as we have permitted the French to blockade Buenos Ayres with impunity, we need not [illegible] make a noise now, if, after that example, England blockades the Chinese seas.—There were great preparations at Portsmouth, among the vessels of war there fitting out for the East. There seemed to remain no doubt that the Ministry intended a resort to arms to cannonade the Chinese, if not into eating opium, into good and respectful behavior to them. LORD MELBOURNE stated in the House of Lords that no message would be sent from the Crown respecting our boundary question.

The Intelligence from the East is of interest. Dost Mohammed Khan again threatens Cabool, and the report was that the English army had received orders to return to that city to defend the throne of Shah Soojah-ool-molk. Russia is reported to have regained her influence at the Court of Teheran.

American flour in bond sold in Liverpool at 20s. 6d. to 21s. at Bristol it had declined a farthing, and was not of rapid sale. The news did not reach our market in time to have effect. U. S. Bank stock £15 10s. which fell was caused by the proceedings in the Pennsylvania Legislature. Money was becoming plentier in England, and could be had at 4 or 5 per cent.

The fact that Pennsylvania did not [illegible] did not seem to be known at London, though it ought to have arrived there. It is said that the United States Bank took the precautionary expedient of providing for this interest before it had finished the negotiation of its last loan.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

From the Richmond Whig, March 20.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The session of the General Assembly closed yesterday about 1 o'clock. The session was protracted a week or ten days by the crude legislation of the Senate, and the consequent disagreement between the two bodies.

The Senate was engaged, during the morning hours yesterday, in the discussion of a motion submitted by Mr. McMullen for the reconsideration of the vote rejecting the bill to authorize and *require* the Banks to issue one and two dollar notes, *redeemable in specie*. The motion had been submitted the night before, but it was overlayed by a motion to adjourn, introduced for the avowed purpose of defeating the bill. It was expected that a quorum favorable to the bill would not remain until next day; and then its enemies, by retiring from their places, and leaving the Senate without a quorum, would defeat it. The expectation was realized—and Messrs. Bouldin, Atkinson, McCamant, and other Government adherents, did vacate their seats, and leave the body without a quorum; and the bill fell, of course.

Mr. McMullen, in moving a reconsideration, accompanied the motion with a speech strong and to the point. He stated that he had voted against the bill because he thought it would tend to depreciate the currency; but upon better reflection, he was convinced it would have the opposite effect, and would make the very best paper currency which we could get, and would amount, so far as it went, to a resumption of specie payments by the Banks.

Mr. Cocke, in a long and unanswerable speech, supported the motion to reconsider. The measure, he said, was not designed for the relief of the Banks; it imposed additional obligations upon them—but it was intended to relieve the people—to furnish them with change, and save them from the shin-plasters of neighboring States. The bill *required* the Banks to issue a certain amount of notes, which they should redeem in specie. He asked how any hard money man, any friend of a sound currency, could oppose such a proposition, which was the initiatory step to specie resumption? He adverted to the effects which the rejection of the bill would have upon the various classes of the community. By legalizing the suspension by the Banks for twelve months the Legislature had empowered the wealthy man to pay his taxes in bank notes; and now they would withhold the same privilege from the poor man, the amount of whose taxes, not exceeding five dollars, he would be compelled to raise specie, or permit his goods and chattels to be brought to the hammer. The injustice of such legislation was gross and insufferable.

Mr. Cocke also commented with marked severity upon the expedients resorted to by gentlemen to defeat the bill—particularly the unparliamentary one of vacating their seats and depriving the Senate of a quorum. He repelled the imputation that the motion to re-consider was a surprise—it had been made the day before when a large majority of the Senate was in town, and had then been postponed by a motion to adjourn, made by the very gentleman who now affected to be taken unawares.

We hope to be able to give a full report of Dr. Cocke's remarks that the country may see in all its bearings the conduct of this hard money Senate which defeated the only practical, hard money proposition, and the wisest and most benevolent measure of the session.

Mr. Bouldin, who, when the motion was made for reconsideration, quitted the Hall, "overpowered with indignation," as he expressed himself, returned, delivered a most ridiculous tirade, and again retired with his compatriots—leaving the Senate without a quorum. The bill fell of course; and for the numberless inconveniences, which all classes of the community will experience, and the thousands of shin-plasters which will flood the Commonwealth from other States, the people will be indebted to this wise *check-mating* Senate, which in its elevation above, has lost all sympathy for the sufferings of the common herd below it.

SENATE OF VIRGINIA.

MARCH 17th, 1840.

The bill authorizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to establish certain public depots along the line of their road in the county of Jefferson, being under consideration,

Mr. Bouldin asked some explanation of the object and purposes of the bill;—when a debate of considerable length ensued, in which Messrs. Cocke, Gordon, Carter, Orie and others took part.

Mr. Smith of Gov. [illegible] then submitted the following as an amendment to the bill:

Provided, however, that it shall not be lawful to establish any depots, or either of them, until the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company shall have paid such sum or sums of money, (or provided satisfactorily for the payment of the same) to the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company, as in the opinion of the Board of Public Works, will indemnify the latter company for such diminution of its tolls, as may result from the establishment of said depots, or either of them."

Mr. Smith stated that the amendment he had submitted, contained a principle so plainly equitable and just as must command, he should hope, the assent of every member of the Senate. The Winchester Company had invested its capital upon the implied assurance, that nothing should unnecessarily be done to impair the value of the investment. The act incorporating the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, distinctly recognizes this principle, and the interest of the Commonwealth, as stockholder and [illegible] demands that it should be carefully preserved. He trusted, therefore, the amendment would be adopted.

Mr. Faulkner said he wished to record his vote against the amendment, containing as it did, the most odious and undisguised principle of monopoly which he had ever heard advanced in the Senate of Virginia. It was tantamount to the declaration, that the trade, commerce and travel of the country, [illegible] of right, now belonged under its charter, to the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company; and that a portion of the trade thus secured by a charter privilege, could ever, at any future time, be diverted from that corporation without payment and indemnity to the corporators for the loss thereby sustained—a proposition which he considered too monstrous to argue.—Besides, with such a provision, the bill would be utterly worthless. He called for the ayes and noes.

And the question being taken upon the amendment, it was adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Nash, (Speaker,) Campbell, Cocke, Hunton, Carson, Atkinson, Bondurant, Boulson, Smith, Opie, McCamant, Bouldin, Dyer, Carter, Moffett, Bland, Woodhouse, Scott, Fontaine—19.

NOES—Messrs. Peyton, Willey, Faulkner, McIlhaney, Thompson—5.

Mr. Smith moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, and remarked, that he supposed the Senator from Berkeley would go for indefinite postponement, inasmuch, as in his opinion the amendment substantially destroyed the bill. Mr. S. would however remark that he could not see the subject in the light presented by that Senator. Was the refusal to grant what the bill demands, a monopoly?—Was it injustice to the people of Jefferson? That people, Mr. S. said, had but little cause of complaint. With the canal on one side, two railroads, one or more turnpikes, and the noble Shenandoah penetrating their little county in different directions, it seemed to him they had ample advantages—advantages not possessed by any other people in the State, which should not only prevent complaints, but should give entire satisfaction. Mr. S. said the people of Jefferson had aided in bringing the Winchester road into existence, and had thereby induced others to invest in the enterprise; and it was, therefore, ungenerous in them to ask a small advantage to themselves, to desire a measure calculated seriously to affect the interests and prosperity of the Winchester company, already struggling under a load of debt and difficulty, which threatens its very existence.

Mr. Faulkner stated, that he would vote against the indefinite postponement of the bill, although he still thought it was worthless in its present state. The amendment destroyed the bill, because the Baltimore company would not accede to the terms imposed by it. The House of Delegates might yet correct the error. He had no doubt they would do so, and afford this body another opportunity to devise the opinion hastily expressed in the amendment just adopted. The application did not originate with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; but came from a large and respectable portion of the citizens of Jefferson, who felt themselves aggrieved by the existing legislation on that subject. It was their rights—not the rights of the Baltimore company—which were affected by this obnoxious and most odious restriction. He thought the trifling pecuniary benefit it secured to the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company (and he was himself a friend to that improvement) was not to compare with the violation of important public principles, and to the political wrong which it inflicted upon a large portion of the citizens of that county. He was the supporter, to a just extent, of corporate rights; but he could never sanction the principle of chartered monopoly advocated by the opponents of this bill. He could never recognize the legal transfer, body and soul, of the people of any county, to a Railroad corporation. If it was more convenient for their trade, to have depots on the Baltimore Road, they were entitled to them, and all legislative restrictions upon that trade, are an infringement of their civil and constitutional rights.

The motion for indefinite postponement was carried. Upon a division there appeared for it 11, against it 10.

MISCELLANY.

THE DYING HOUR.

If the experience of the dying hour could be faithfully written, the thoughts that then fill the brain, like the last inhabitants of a crumbling temple, and the feelings that then occupy the chilled heart, be revealed to the eye of sense, what a view would be displayed. The period of dissolution brings with it emotions of a peculiar character. There are at that time operations through which the soul never before passed. Nothing approaches the old magic like an enchanted hall, which has been hung in new drapery, each object wears a different dress. Opinions that we strongest force of argument could not compel to withdraw from the mind, then hastily depart; prejudices that rooted themselves more and more deeply at every attack, then bend before the blast—cherished feelings, that the bosom had ever clung to, then are hated; and desires that had ever found a home between it and earth, then are [illegible] as if that form of fallen spirit? Are the faculties then so weakened as to prevent it from thinking and feeling aright. No, it now sees things as they are. Falsehood has ceased to obscure its vision. Truth, long deprived of her authority, long forced to [illegible] station, and shows that the pretended nature of the world is very unlike its real character. O what an hour is this!—When the soul is aroused to the true relation of objects—when mistakes are seen but alas! too late for correction—when eternity's importance and awe enter into the decisions, wishes and feelings of the mind!

The hour of death! In this brief space the past is reviewed. However treacherous, memory may have been on a thousand occasions, she now acquits herself with fidelity. Omits she now to unroll the record which her hand had so often clasped? Is she like the trumpet that bloweth an "uncertain sound?" Life's history her tongue now repeats—scenes forgotten scenes are recalled, and buried events are brought up before the eye—Over the long path which we have made she leads us, here she stops unto meditate on some dark deed; there she shows another way into which passion hurried us. Have we injured friends? Have the true and fond bosoms on which we rested been pierced by the darts of unkindness? Memory presents it. Have we performed actions of generosity?—Has the desolation of the widow been cheered, and the loneliness of the orphan been relieved by us? Has the path of some fellow-mortal been made smooth by our instrumentality, or the wreath of love had one rose added by our hands? Delighted with the occurrence memory repeats it in strains of exultation. Crowded upon this narrow period, the moments resemble the waves that now dance in the sunlight to the music of the breeze, and now flow in solemn silence beneath the shade of overhanging boughs. But does the past alone employ the fugitive hour? That hour imagination also makes her own. Whatever may have hindered its operation is now removed. Loftier and freer than than ever soars its wing. Over the highest summit it easily rises, borrowing life from death itself.

The dying hour! It is then that time and we are parted. Though he may have led us over a diversified way, we then forsake him; he continues to travel on in his own course, but we are ushered into a new condition. Cares cease to distress. The last tear falls from the eye, the last sigh escapes from the bosom.—Darkness gathers from the earth, relieved only by that pure light, which, proceeding from heaven, hath power to gild the closing scene. Mortality, shrink not from this hour? Pursue virtue—let religion be thy study, O man, and whenever and wherever this event occur it shall find thee happily prepared. Whether death meet thee at the hour when midnight reigneth, or mid-day pour its tide of glory on the world—whether it meet thee amid the consolations of home, or the privations of a stranger's country—whether it meet thee on the uprising billow or in the fruitful plain, its stern brow shall bear a soft and holy expression, and its angry voice shall speak no tones but those of peace and love.

HOPE, THE EVER SPRINGING.

There's not a day, there's not a fleeting hour,
When musing memory may not hoily lave,
Her cheeks with tear-drops o'er the new-made grave
Of departure buried—hopes, whose sweet flower
Hitherto in the blossom wan'd the power
Of death and darkness!—Yet the stem that gave
These buds unripe in loveliness doth wave,
Still hale and green in Earth's uncultur'd bower.
Ever increasing, ever blooming, grow
Hope's joyous gifts; our yet unclouded day
Is rife with their young beauty—swept away,
Now sadness, [illegible]
Spring freshly into bloom. When life has fled—
Never ere then—lies Hope the soother—dead.

A MISSISSIPPI ROMANCE.—A correspondent of the Natchez Courier, writing from the seat of government of Mississippi in a long letter about banks and banking, gives currency to the following story of adventure:

I turn from the legislature to give an item which smacks of romance and novelly. To-day there arrived in the stage, in company with Judge Bodie a fair faced and juvenile passenger in pantaloons arrayed, and on stopping at the mansion of Madame Dixon, the said personage was consigned to a room in company with Senator Thomas B. Rives.

In a few minutes suspicions were set afloat that the stranger aforesaid was a woman, whereupon Mrs. Dixon in curious trepidation, repaired to the presence of her new guest. "You are woman," said Mrs. D. "I know I am," replied the stranger, "but listen to my story." She then related an adventure that far eclipsed the dangers braved by the lover of Orlando; she had been cruelly treated, her husband fled the country, and resolved to find him she changed her dress and went to the Mississippi River, where she secured a berth on one of the steamboats as cabin boy; this life she followed up and down the western waters for eight months despairing of the object of her anxious pursuit she is now on her way to the bosom of her family in one of the eastern counties of Mississippi.

When her sex was discovered several ladies and gentlemen recalled her acquaintance, and by the kindness of her friends, she was soon transformed and conducted to the parlor glittering in all the splendor of her sex. The stories she told were intensely interesting and all true—while a cabin boy she had two or three fights, in all of which she came off victorious! Who will say the Mississippi ladies are not brave and do not love? We intend to write the history of this lady for one of the annuals; the materials are ample, her beauty, chivalry, devotion and other heroic qualities! Look out for the story of the "cabin boy wife."

From the New England Farmer.

GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

Even when united under one emperor, China trembled at the Tartars of the desert. About two centuries before the birth of Christ, Shehwang-te (the brook-[illegible] China, to prevent their incursions. The wall, which has always been considered one of the world's wonders, is 1500 miles in length, of great height and thickness, furnished with fortresses and towers innumerable, and is carried with singular skill over mountains and rivers, as well across the plains and valleys. Lord Macartney exclaimed on seeing it that it was certainly the most stupendous work of [illegible] and as unusually extensive as it is, that even at the remote period of its building, China must have been a very powerful and civilized empire. Dr Johnson was accustomed to say of it that it would be an honor to any man to say that his grandfather had seen the great wall of China. Mr. Barrow, who [illegible] calculations as to the quantity of materials it contains. According to his account all the materials of all the dwelling houses of England and Scotland, supposing them at that period (at the end of the last century) to amount to 1,600,000, and to average 2,000 cubic feet of brick work or masonry, would be barely equivalent to the bulk of the wall, without taking in its fortresses and towers, which he calculated contained as much masonry and brickwork as London did at that time. Stupendous as was the work, it failed in its object.

My son, hold up your head, and tell me who was the strongest man." "Jonah." "Why so?" "Cause the whale couldn't hold him after he got him down." "That's a man, you need'nt study your catechism any more at present."

The best rules to form a young man are to talk little, hear much, to reflect alone upon what has passed in company, to distrust one's opinion, and value others that deserves it.

D'Israelli says that "when a man has been *twice* rejected by a female, his feelings are what strong [illegible] ly. We have known some who were only rejected once and they felt mighty queer about it.

A fop in fine clothes, is like a cinnamon tree—the bark is worth more than the body.

"Where were you born, Patrick, in Dublin?" said a gentleman to a son of the Emerald Isle. "No, plase, your honor," said Pat, "I was not. I might have been if I plased, but I preferred the country."

THE MARKETS.

From the Baltimore American, Tuesday, March 24.

FLOUR.—The store price of Howard street Flour to-day is uniform at $4.81 to $4.87½.—The article is dull, however, and we have heard of no transactions. We continue to quote the receipt price by cars at $4.62½ and by wagons at $4.75.

We hear of no transactions in City Mills or Susquehanna Flour this morning. The last sales of Susquehanna were at $4.81 a $4.87.

[The inspections of the week ending on Thursday evening, comprised 22968 barrels and 510 half barrels—besides 91 barrels Rye Flour, and 34 hhds. and 1 bbl. Corn Meal.]

WHEAT.—We quote fair to prime red at 95 a 100 cents—very little coming to market.—Prime family flour white wheat is worth 112 a 115 cents.

CORN.—Sales of white Corn at 45 a 48 cents to-day, as in quality; and sales of yellow at 49 a 50 cents.

RYE.—We quote Eastern Shore Rye at 48 cents.

OATS—at 27 a 28 cents.

CLOVERSEED—we quote at $9 a $10.

WHISKEY.—Limited sales of hhds. at 22 cents, and bbls. at 23½ a 24 cents. The wagon price of bbls. is 18 cents per gallon, exclusive of the barrel.

ALEXANDRIA, MARCH 21.

Flour $4.50—Wheat [illegible] 95 a 105—Rye 40 a 45—Corn 40—Oats 25 a 26.

From the New York Express.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

The intelligence by the British Queen is to the 2d, from Portsmouth. Commercial matters are without much change. Flour, it will be seen, has improved; this will strengthen prices here, and if imports were to be bad, and there were any considerable supplies, our market would be quite active. We are, however, without any stock, and cannot have much of an accession until the Canal opens. Cotton is a shade lower, This is calculated to sink prices here, already low, still lower. Money was abundant in England.

By advices from the south of Europe, we learn that the wheat trade continued exceedingly dull at the leading markets in the Mediterranean. From Leghorn we have letters of the 13th February. Scarcely a single sale of wheat had been made for exportation, and many holders were becoming very anxious to realize; it was therefore thought probable, that any orders from hence, though limited lows would stand a fair chance of being executed.

By advices from Marseilles of the 15th, we learn that very large supplies of wheat had again been received, which had rather depressed prices; at low rates, however, some rather considerable purchases had been made and it was estimated that between 25,000 to 26,000 hectolitres had changed hands.

The letters from the North of Europe inform us that a return of frost had been experienced there, and it was apprehended that the navigation would again be interrupted by ice. The Dantzic advices of the 14th inst. state that nothing had been done in the grain trade for some days; attempts had been made to cut through the bank of ice formed in the river (to which our correspondent drew attention last week,) but had failed.

FLOUR TRADE.—The Philadelphia Commercial List of Saturday says that during the last four weeks about seventy thousand barrels of Flour have been sold in that market for coastwise and foreign shipment.

The Baltimore American says—Judging from the activity which has prevailed in the Baltimore market for a month past, we presume that nearly if not quite an equal amount of Flour has been sold in Baltimore.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

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England Farmer.

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MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 17th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Watson, George Wm. Ranson, Esq., of this town, to Miss Amelia C. Winrott, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

In Smithfield, on Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. T. W. Simpson, Mr. Franklin B. Buswell, Merchant, of Moorefield, Hardy county, to Miss Fanny Eary, daughter of Sebastian Eary, Esq.

Near Smithfield, on Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Walls, Mr. John H. Smith, Merchant, of Smithfield, to Miss Margaret G. Grantham, daughter of William Grantham, Esq.

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, Mr. George W. Ginn to Miss Frances Menefee, all of Winchester.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Douglass, Mr. David Wetzhand to Miss Isabella Shell, of Shepherdstown.

DIED,

On the 8th instant, at New Orleans, after a protracted and lingering illness, Charles J. D. Fareland, recently arrived there from Richmond; Va. aged 32 years. Mr. F. was a printer, and formerly one of the editors of the Winchester Republican.

At Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, Dr. Joseph Parrish, in the 63d year of his age, well known as a physician of eminence and respectability.

At his residence, in Providence, Rhode Island, on the 19th instant, Alexander Jones, Esq., in the 76th year of his age, father of the Rev. Alexander Jones of Jefferson county, Virginia.

On the 26th February last, at Barnes-View, Missouri, of a lingering disease, Mrs. Mary Ann, Wife of Mr. Washington Henshaw, formerly of Berkeley county, Va.

Mrs. H. was about 19 years of age, but tho' young, had attached many friends by her amiable disposition and gentle manners. In death she was calm and peaceful, and bid adieu to an [illegible]

In Paris, on the 27th January last, Mrs. Elizabeth Kortwright Hay, daughter of the late President Monroe, and relict of Judge Hay, of Virginia.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN STRIDER, Esq., as a candidate to represent Jefferson County in the next House of Delegates of Virginia.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

ROBERT Y. CONRAD, Esq.—Nominated as a Whig Convention, now candidate for the Senate of Virginia, for the District composed of the counties of Jefferson, Frederick and Clarke.

WILLIAM C. WORTHINGTON, Esq.
Dr. GEORGE B. STEPHENSON,
Nominated by a Whig Convention as candidates for the House of Delegates of Virginia.

ADMINISTRATION CANDIDATES.

FOR THE STATE SENATE,
HIEROME L. OPIE, Esq.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
Col. ROBERT LUCAS,
JOHN C. R. TAYLOR, Esq.

Notices.

☞The Rev. Bishop Meade will hold an Association in Berryville, commencing on the 11th April. March 19, 1840.

CHURCH NOTICE.

☞The holders of Pews in the Episcopal Church, Charlestown, are hereby informed that the Pew Rents will become due at Easter, and that Mr. WM. N. CRAIGHILL is authorised to receive and collect dues—to whom it is respectfully requested that payments be punctually made.

☞The Pews will be rented at Easter for the ensuing year, and the present renters will be considered as holding over for another year, unless notice of intention to quit be given with one of the Wardens of the Church on or before that day. March 26, 1840.

MISS FRAME'S SEMINARY.

MISS FRAME, grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed on her, would respectfully inform the public that she has removed to the establishment lately occupied by Mrs. Trawin. Her efforts are directed toward the formation of the highest degree of moral and intellectual character. The course of instruction embraces both the solid and ornamental branches, and is of such a nature as to impart a thorough knowledge of the studies pursued, and induce a taste for higher attainments.

☞Further information may be had on application.

Charlestown, March 26, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having removed from Jefferson, requests all those to whom he may be indebted to have their accounts ready for settlement, as he shall attend at Charlestown on each Friday in April, and also at April Court. And to those who are owing him, he hopes they will not ask for any further indulgence, as it is absolutely necessary that their accounts should be settled without delay.

HUGH McKEE.

Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Va.,
March 26, 1840.—3t

WANTED,

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

THIS OFFICE.

March 26, 1840.

Wanted.

ALL kinds of MARKETING will be taken in exchange for Goods—such as Butter, Eggs, Tallow, Soap, Candles, Lard, Bacon, Rags, Wool, Wood, &c., for which the highest market price will be allowed at all times.

WILLIAM S. LOCK.

March 26, 1840.

Waterfall.

FROM one to twenty barrels good Cider Vinegar. WM. S. LOCK.

March 26, 1840.

TO THE PUBLIC,

COLLECTING, &c., &c.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the County Court of Jefferson, a CONSTABLE for the Southern division of the County, respectfully offers his services to the public in that capacity. He pledges himself that all business entrusted to his care shall be promptly and faithfully attended to, and return made as soon as collected.

WILLIAM REID.

Charlestown, March 26, 1840.—3t.

NOTICE.

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

SAMUEL GIBSON.

Harpers-Ferry, March 26, 1840.

To Persons wishing to Build or Repair.

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

Charlestown, March 26, 1840.

Second Mourning Goods.

SECOND Mourning Lawns and London Prints of very neat patterns, just opened and for sale at McCARTNEY & GIBSON'S.

Harpers-Ferry, March 26, 1840.

GROCERIES.

A FULL supply of GROCERIES, of the best quality, for sale very low, by

McCARTNEY & GIBSON.

March 26, 1840.

Ready-made Clothing.

A FULL assortment for sale by

McCARTNEY & GIBSON.

March 26, 1840.

Hats! Hats!!

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

McCARTNEY & GIBSON.

March 26, 1840.

Burlaps and Domestics.

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

March 26, 1840.

FISH.

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

McCARTNEY & GIBSON.

March 26, 1840.

Sperm Oil.

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

McCARTNEY & GIBSON.

March 26, 1840.

Corned Beef.

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

McCARTNEY & GIBSON.

March 26, 1840.

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

March 26, 1840.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Town of Wellsburg,

Class No. 3, for 1840.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 28th March, 1840.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$20,000—$10,000—$6,000
$5,000—$1,000
$2,500 - - - $2,000
$1,747

☞25 Prizes of $1,000
25 of - $500—28 of - $300
200 prizes of - $200
&c. &c. &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets $130
Do. do. 26 half do. 65
Do. do. 26 quarter do. 32 50

MAMMOTH LOTTERY!

For the 18th of April, 1840.

CAPITAL $75,000.

ALSO,

$25,000—$15,000—$10,000
$5,000 - - - $2,000
5 Prizes - - - $2,000

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
CLASS A FOR 1840.

Will be positively drawn on Saturday, 18th April, at Alexandria, D. C.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of		$75,000
1 of		25,000
1 of		15,000
1 of		10,000
1 of		9,000
1 of		8,000
1 of		7,000
1 of		6,000
1 of		5,000
1 of		4,000
1 of		2,866
5 Prizes of		2,500
10 of		2,000
20 of		1,750
20 of		1,500
50 of		1,000
50 of		750
120 of		500
&c.	&c.	&c.

Amounting in the whole to $1,217,216

Thirteen Drawn Numbers out of 78.

Whole Tickets only $20—Halves $10—Quar's $5
Eighths $2 50

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets $260
Halves and Quarters in proportion.

☞For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Schemes, address

D. S. GREGORY & CO.
Managers.

March 26, 1840.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Colin Peter to the undersigned, as trustee, bearing date on the 24th of April, 1835, and duly recorded, for the benefit of John J. Stull, cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, and Bushrod C. Washington, I shall proceed to sell on *Friday, the 27th of May, 1840*, at Chambers' Tavern in Shepherdstown, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money,

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

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

About forty-six and one-half Acres in cultivation,
near the Brick Mill; and about

20 ACRES OF WOOD LAND,

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

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

March 26, 1840.—ts. *Trustee.*

Administrator's Sale.

WILL BE SOLD on the first of April Court next, in front of the Court-house door of Jefferson county, one NEGRO WOMAN, about 24 years of age, and her CHILD (a girl) about 5 years old. They are sold as the property of the estate of Robert Fulton, dec'd, which has been committed to the Sheriff of said county. Terms made known on the day of sale.

J. H. FLAGG, *D. S. for*
G. Humphreys, and as such, Adm'r of Robert Fulton, deceased.

March 26, 1840.

LOST,

IN Charlestown, a black velvet BRACELET, to which is attached a miniature likeness of a lady. As it is a family miniature, the finder will confer a favor by leaving the same at the Free Press Office, or at Mr. Packett's store, and if desired a suitable reward will be given. WM. T. WASHINGTON.

March 26, 1840.

Potatoes.

500 BUSHELS POTATOES, part of which are in the Store, and for sale low, by WM. S. LOCK.

March 26, 1840.

THE IMPORTED HORSE, WHALE.

THIS celebrated and unsurpassed English racer, and getter of race Horses, is a very rich and fine bay, now 10 years old, (the best age for getting first-rate runners,) in full health and vigor, and very lively and gay. He is of remarkably fine size—*fully sixteen* hands, well proportioned and handsome, with a plenty of *bone, sinew* and *muscle, and inimitably superb legs and feet.* His masterly power and size, added to his beauty, splendid career on the turf, rich and fashionable pedigree for speed and bottom or stoutness, and the great promise of his colts as far as tried, make him really, and *incomparably, the first stallion in all this section of country, and a long way the best for speed and bottom, as well as size, substance, and power*—none other deserves a comparison. WHALE'S career on the turf was very brilliant. At Epsom, he was fourth for the Derby, (124 subscribers, the fastest on record, and it is generally conceded he would have won if he had made play a *little sooner,*) beating Glaucus, Forester, Catalonian, [illegible] Bagot, Cyrus, Sir Hubert, Hetman Platoff, Strafan, Egyptus, Shylock, Gleamone, colt of Glencoe's dam,) Prince Llewellyn, Uncle Toby, Pagan, and 5 or 6 others. *He was second favorite.*

Goodwood, August 2, 1833.

The King's plate of 100 guineas—weight for age—[illegible] near four miles—and for all ages—

Mr. Greville's b. c. Whale, by Whalebone, 3 years old, 102 lbs., 1
Mr. Gully's b. f. Lady Fly, by Bustard, 4 years old, 2
Sir Mark Wood's br. m. Lucetta, by Bustard, [illegible]

Betting 5 to 3 on Whale, who took the lead and [illegible] place, not to be headed, and was easily first and first, at 3 years old, carrying 102 lbs., beating Lucetta, the best mare in England of her year, and Lady Fly, one of the best runners of her day. *The day before* this race, he ran second for the celebrated [illegible] gravine, and another—57 subscribers. The English Sporting Magazine, says: "If he had been allowed to make play he would have won."

NEWMARKET, October 23.

Mr. Greville's b. c. Whale, received forfeit from Lord Verulam's b. c. Cassino, by Sultan, 116 lbs. each, 2 miles, 200 guineas, h. ft. He received 100 sovereigns as the 2d horse for the gold cup at Goodwood—57 subscribers.

NEWMARKET, April 23, 1834.

A sweepstake of 100 sovereigns, each, h. ft., across the flat.—4 subscribers.

Mr. Greville's b. c. Whale, by Whalebone, 4 years old, 1
Col. Peel's ch. h. Nonsense, by Bedlamite, 4 years old, 2
Duke of Rutland's b. c. Shylock, by Reveiller, 4 years old, 3

April 25d—same place.—Mr. Greville's b. c. Whale, received forfeit from Lord Exeter's b. c. Castus, by Sultan, 116 lbs., each a. flat, 200 guineas, half forfeit.

Next day.—A match for 200 sovereigns, a. flat, h. ft.

Mr. Greville's b. c. Whale, by Whalebone, 4 years old, 128 lbs., 1
Mr. Gully's gr. c. Victor, by Stumps, 3 years old, 112 lbs. 2

Betting 6 to 4 on Whale—won easy. Victor was a fine racer, and won the great Middlesworth and other important races.

Same day.—Handicap sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each—T. Y. course.—8 subscribers.

Mr. Greville's b. c. Whale, 4 years old, 128 pounds, 1
Sir M. Wood's ch. h. Amesbury, by Phantom, 5 years old, 114 lbs., 2
Lord Litchfield's gr. g. Gab, 6 years old, 124 lbs.—Mr. Yates' ch. m. Sensitive, by Cain, 5 years old, 115 lbs.—Lord Chesterfield's b. f. Dirce, by Partisan, 4 years old, 115 lbs.—Mr. Pettit's b. f., sister to Glaucus, 3 years old, 96 lbs.—and Gen. Crosvenor's br. c. Dick, 3 years old, 64 lbs., also started.

In this race he [illegible] the other horses, and gave weight to all in the race. To Amesbury, a frequent and good winner, he gave 1 year and 14 lbs., and beat him, and also great weight to all the others. He won, *this week*, at Newmarket, (the best course in England,) *four races*—an incontestible proof of his claims as a racer of the first order. After these races, he met with an accident, which caused him to be withdrawn from the turf, sinking once more only. In the fall he was purchased for America.

Goodwood, July 30, 1834.

The Ladies' plate of £30, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each, 1 mile heats, 4 subscribers.

Mr. Greville's b. c. Whale, 4 years old, 119 lbs. 2—1—1
Mr. Yates's Ophelia, 3 years old, 102 lbs. 1—2—dr.
Mr. Turrall's b. m. Kate, 5 years old, 125 lbs. 2—ds.

Betting 6 to 4 on Whale. [See the weights carried.]

In his short, but very brilliant career, his good fortune enabled him to run at the best and most fashionable courses of Newmarket, Epsom, and Goodwood, and to beat many of the best horses in England, as Glaucus, Heiram, Lucetta, Lady Fly, Sir Robert, Forester, Catalonian, and many others, which it is useless to designate. When beaten for the Derby and the Goodwood cups, the two most important races of the year, "he was beaten (the Sporting Magazine says) because he was not permitted to make play soon enough, being a very game horse, and then he was just beaten, and with difficulty." On the race for the King's plate, the New Sporting Magazine, says: "The Whale, by Whalebone, is a *fine, powerful nag, and will make his way in the world.* After this race, some of the betting men offered to take 10 to 1 that he wins the Goodwood cup next year." The same Magazine denominates Whale one of the "*terrible high-bred cattle.*" [For further particulars about Whale, see American Turf Register, Vol. 7, page 153.]

PEDIGREE.

WHALE was got by Whalebone, (winner of the Derby, and a first-rate racer and Stallion,) out of Rectory by Orville, (winner of the Derby, and a son of Orville,) Catharine by Woodpecker, Camilla by Trentham, Coquette by the Compton Bull, sister to Regulus by the Godolphin Arabian. Regulus was the best son of the Godolphin Arabian, and never beaten. Whalebone, own brother to Whisker, sire of Pocoantic, sire of Harkaway, of Delphine, Priam, Cain, Sultan, Camel, Priam, Comus, and the Colonel (winners of the Leger;) was got by Waxy out of Penelope by Trumpator; Pronella by Highflyer; Promise by Snap, &c. He was sire of many of the best horses of the day, as Camel, and several winners of the Derby and Oaks, Octavius was by Orville, sire of Emilius, sire of Priam, Phosphorus and many others; out of Marionna by Muley; Maria by Telemachus, Regulus, &c.

WHALE'S fame brought many capital winners and [illegible]—as Grampus, Shark, [illegible] all his stock, on both sides of his pedigree, are remarkable as runners both for speed and game. There is not a higher pedigree in the Stud Book, or a more running family—indeed it is the very best.

WHALE'S GET.

WHALE has had three colts trained in the United States; one ran two-mile heats at Baltimore ([illegible]) [illegible] Bad $3,000 cash offered for him—while another won at Richmond, at three two mile heats, and had $3,500 offered for him. Mr. Robard's colt is thought by many excellent judges to be the best trained colt in America last year.

October 22, 1839.

"I assure you that I consider the Whale colt, trained by me this fall, a very first-rate colt. I have trained and managed, at different times, some of the best racers in the country, to wit: The Queen, Billy Townes, Steel, Eloise, and others, when three years, and after full and sufficient trials, I do not hesitate to say that I considered the Whale colt the best three year old I ever trained."

WILLIAM ADAMS, by ROBERT.

This is very encouraging to breeders to patronize Whale—his oldest colts being from a few indifferent mares, as he arrived too late to make a full season.—I do, therefore, recommend him in the most confident and earnest manner to all my friends and the public, as possessing, in an eminent degree, every qualification for a most popular and successful Stallion.

The above was prepared by Dr. Mannix, from the English Journals, and other authentic sources.

TERMS AND PRIVILEGES GRANTED.

WHALE will stand this season, which has commenced, and will end the 1st of July, at my stable, 2½ miles east of Berryville, Clarke County, Virg'a, at $50 the season, to be paid on or before the 21 day of July next; and $75 insurance, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be in foal. Parting with the mare, or irregular attendance at the stand, forfeits the insurance.—And $1 cash to the Groom, to be sent with the mare. On account of the difficulty of the times, I have taken the responsibility of reducing the terms of Whale's services from what they were to what they now are. Surely a liberal public will meet this with liberal encouragement and prompt payment. I cannot guarantee services so cheap another year, particularly from a tried stock horse.

This is a fine grass country, and pasturage will be furnished at 50 cents per week, but I will not be accountable for accidents or escapes. Every attention shall be paid to mares, and mares and colts, and precaution used to prevent either. Gentlemen wishing their mares fed on grain, will give written directions to that effect—it shall be done as cheap as possible.

By letter or conversation with me, gentlemen can ascertain upon what conditions half-bred and coarse mares can come at $30 the season, or $35 to insure.

A gentleman putting five mares of his own, will be entitled to one of them gratis. A company putting six mares, and each one being accountable for *all*, will be entitled to one of them gratis. When gentlemen send their mares, they must write upon what terms they will put them. Mares not satisfied at the end of the season, will be permitted to go on to him, free of further charge for his services, until their owners are requested to remove them. Mares put last year to Fell by the season, and failing, may be insured this year to Whale at the season price, if their accounts were paid up by the 21 of July, 1839. Mares put *this year* by the season, and failing, may be insured next year, to any horse then standing at my stable, at the price of the season of such horse, if their accounts for *this year* shall be settled at the expiration of *this* season. No mare will be entitled to these privileges and advantages, unless the terms are strictly complied with.

JOSIAH WM. WARE,

Berryville, Clarke County, Va.,
March 26, 1840.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale, left of materials procured for a building, the following articles, which he will sell for cost, having no use for them, viz:

Several Carpenter's improved Locks,
" Iron-bound Locks, (brass knobs,)
" Cupboard do.
1 large size Mortise Lock, for folding door,
1 long draw Bolt, for - " "
1 short do. do. for - " "
Large size but Hinges,
2 pair very large hook and strap Hinges, suitable for large barn doors,
6 large 300 heavy door Frames,
And few Sash, for large size glass.

The above articles of Hard-ware were bought in Baltimore at wholesale prices, and will be sold for cash at the same prices.

McCARTNEY and GIBSON,
(Successors to Gibson's Old Stand,)

ARE now receiving a variety of desirable and new GOODS, to which they invite the attention of their friends, and the public generally.

Harpers-Ferry, March 26, 1840.

FRESH GROCERIES.

I AM just receiving a second supply of GROCERIES, which I am selling very cheap—I think a little cheaper than they can be bought for elsewhere, in this market. My friends and customers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

WM. S. LOCK.

March 26, 1840.

Tobacco.

SUPERIOR ORONOKO TOBACCO, Brown's Maidun Land do., a superior article.—Spanish and half Spanish CIGARS, good quality, just received and for sale, by

WM. S. LOCK.

March 26, 1840.

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell a small tract of LAND, containing FORTY-FIVE ACRES, situated about two miles from Shepherdstown, adjoining the lands of Jacob Morgan, E. I. Lee, Jr. and W. N. Lemon. The improvements are tolerable.

☞For terms, which will be made easy, apply to James S. Markell, or to the subscriber,

SARAH MORGAN.

Shepherdstown, March 26, 1840—3t.

ATTENTION!

I HAVE left among my friends a red Morocco Pocket Book, filled with Surgical Instruments, a Silver Tube with holes at one end, and various other matters which I should be glad to have returned immediately, or, if I can learn where they are, will send for them. Will those addressed *attend* to this. Patients might die for the want of articles kindly loaned by physicians to individuals who sometimes improperly detain them, or neglect to return them.

SAMUEL C. SNYDER.

March 26, 1840.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM HICKS,
Saddle and Harness Maker,

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

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

on the most reasonable terms.

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

Charlestown, March 19, 1840.

TWO SERVANTS Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to hire for the balance of the year, a male and female servant, for which he will pay a liberal price. He also wishes to rent the office he now occupies. Possession given on the 1st of April next.

G. W. SAPPINGTON.

Charlestown, [illegible]

Smithfield Blues!

PARADE in front of H. Smith's Tavern, in Smithfield, on the first Saturday in April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Captain,

SAMUEL ROWLAND, *O. S.*

Smithfield, March 19, 1840.

NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed agent by William C. Burns, I hereby request all persons indebted to him, in any manner whatever, to make immediate payment; otherwise suits will be brought in all cases.

☞I can be found at my Office in Martinsburg, on Saturday in each week.

DANIEL C. BURNS.

March 19, 1840—3t.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

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

JAMES HIGGINS.

March 19, 1840.

PUBLIC SALE.

UNDER authority of a Decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson Co., rendered on the 20th November last, the undersigned, Commissioners therein named, shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, before the hotel of Daniel Entler in Shepherdstown, *on Saturday, the 28th of March,*

A LOT OF GROUND,
With a Brew-house and other Buildings thereon erected,

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

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

Possession will be given on the 1st of April.

E. I. LEE, *Jr.*
SAMUEL D. BAKER,
Commissioners.

March 5, 1840.

Gouley's Bitters,

JAYNE'S Indian Expectorant, a remedy for Croup, Cough, &c.;
Jayne's Carminative, and Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, for sale at STRAITH'S.

Feb. 6, 1840.

SAMUEL RESSOR,
Of Kabletown,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and customers that the rumor which has got into circulation, stating that he designed leaving them shortly, is altogether incorrect. On the contrary, he intends to remain as long as he meets with so much encouragement and so many kind friends, as he has from the good people of Kabletown and neighborhood. And in future, he will endeavor to present additional claims to their favors and regard. All work in his line will be executed in a superior manner and on terms to suit the times. This is not meant for "all talk and no cider," but real facts to be in all cases remembered. He, in a week or two, will be supplied with a beautiful stock of goods, suitable for the beau as well as the staid old married gentleman, and will make up at the shortest possible notice,

Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c.

Of every description, in a style and manner which will not only give satisfaction to all parties concerned, but make some others stare. [illegible] to be beat, in any thing pertaining to my business (a trade begun in the garden of Eden,) no way it can be fixed.

March 12, 1840.—4w

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

HENRY YOST and WM. COATES

HAVING associated themselves in the GROCERY BUSINESS, are desirous of receiving a liberal share of public patronage.

They have just received from Baltimore with [illegible] which they propose selling for cash, and on the most reasonable terms. The public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock.

☞Produce of all kinds will be received at the market price.

OLD RAGS will be received in exchange for Goods.

Harpers-Ferry, March 12, 1840—3t.

BARK WANTED.

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

March 12, 1840.

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

150 Cords Bark Wanted.

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

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

SAMUEL RIDENOUR.

Charlestown, March 5, 1840.

FOR SALE,

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

February 27, 1840.

JEFFERSON LAND
FOR SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th of next month, (April,) in pursuance of powers legally vested in me, I will offer for sale the FARM, late in the possession of Mrs. Abigail Fry, and now belonging to the heirs of Mr. Ludwick Fry, containing by survey,

One hundred and sixty ACRES.

The improvements are tolerable, and the land is well watered. It is distant from Smithfield and the Winchester and Potomac Rail road about 2 miles. It is deemed unnecessary to give any particular description of this plantation, as it is presumed that all those who will be anxious to purchase, will, of course, examine the premises for themselves.

TERMS made known at the time of sale.

☞Sale to take place at the house of the undersigned, in Smithfield, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

HENRY SMITH, *Adm'r*
de bonis non of L. Fry, dec'd.

March 12, 1840.

STRAYED

FROM the farm of the undersigned (near Shepherdstown) sometime in July last, a RED STEER, with the right ear marked in the form of a poplar leaf—the left an underbit. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will give information of said Steer, so that I get him again. ADAM SHOWMAN.

March 19, 1840.

Potatoes for Sale.

I HAVE one hundred bushels of Mercer, Pink Eyes, and Scotia POTATOES for sale.

W. W. LANE.

March 12, 1840.

For Sale.

15 TONS of superior Timothy Hay.

J. B. PACKETT.

March 12, 1840.

Oronoko Tobacco.

WE have just received another supply of this *justly celebrated and superior TOBACCO.* Lovers of the weed are invited to try it. *J. J. & E. P. MILLER.*

Feb. 13, 1840.

Dress Velvet.

I AM now receiving a heavy supply of Domestics, such as Osnaburgs, br. Sheetings, Drillings, &c. Also, 20 pieces Penitentiary Plaids, just received, and for sale by

J. B. PACKETT.

Feb. 27, 1840.

Chewing Tobacco.

B. B. CHEWING TOBACCO, a very superior article, said to be the finest ever brought to this market. It is warranted, and only for sale by

J. B. PACKETT.

Feb. 27, 1840.

Coffee Mills.

ON hand a few of Berry's celebrated COFFEE MILLS.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

Feb. 13, 1840.

China Pitchers.

WE have on hand splendid Iron Stone Pitchers, also a few setts China, which we will sell cheap.

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & Co.

Feb. 20, 1840.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

A LARGE supply of different qualities, some very superior, just received and for sale by

J. B. PACKETT.

Feb. 27, 1840.

Spring Goods.

THE subscribers have just received a large supply of Burlaps, Flax and Tow LINENS, Penitentiary Plaids, Cotton Osnaburg, and Br. Cottons, for the Spring, which they will sell *low.* *E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.*

Feb. 13, 1840.

SMYRNA FIGS, Superior Bunch Raisins, fresh and in fine order, for sale by the drum or box. *J. P. BROWN & CO.*

Feb. 13, 1840.

Knitting Cotton.

BLUE and White Knitting Cotton, for sale by *J. J. & E. P. MILLER.*

Feb. 13, 1840.

Barnsley Sheeting.

TWELVE-QUARTER Barnsley Sheeting, for sale by T. C. SIGAFOOSE & Co.

Feb. 20, 1840.

Tobacco,

OF a very superior quality and celebrated brand, tried and approved by the best judges of the article in this county, for sale at STRAITH'S.

Feb. 6, 1840.

Moore's Oil Soap,

FOR cleansing Woollen, Linen, and Cotton goods, from grease, paint, &c., &c. For sale at STRAITH'S.

Feb. 6, 1840.

BAKER'S COCOA, for sale at STRAITH'S.

Feb. 6, 1840.

Wheel Boxes.

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

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & Co.

Feb. 6, 1840.

Blasting Powder

FOR sale by H. KEYES

Jan. 30, 1840.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

THE latest and most fashionable style of Silk and Fur Hats, just received by

J. B. PACKETT.

Feb. 27, 1840.

FRESH CHEESE.

10 boxes best Goshen and English Cheese, a prime article, for sale by

J. B. PACKETT.

Feb. 27, 1840.

CHINA.

A FEW complete setts of China, also a large assortment of Queensware, for sale low.

J. B. PACKETT.

Feb. 27, 1840.

[illegible] or low priced, suitable for harvest and ordinary use. J. B. PACKETT.

Feb. 27, 1840.

CANDLES.

DIPT and mould Candles, for sale by the [illegible]

BUCKSKIN GLOVES.

MEN'S and Boy's Buckskin Gloves, of the best quality. J. B. PACKETT.

Feb. 27, 1840.

AMERICAN NANKEENS.

20 PIECES of real Forsyth, a very superior article, just received and for sale by

J. B. PACKETT.

Feb. 27, 1840.

SPERM OIL,

A GENUINE article, winter-strained do., for sale by *J. B. PACKETT.*

Feb. 27, 1840.

FRESH TEAS.

A FRESH supply of Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson, all genuine.

J. B. PACKETT.

Feb. 27, 1840.

FRENCH BRANDY.

A SUPPLY of Old French Brandy, a first-rate article, in store and for sale by

J. B. PACKETT.

Feb. 27, 1840.

FRESH ORANGES AND LEMONS in good order, just received and for sale by

JNO. P. BROWN & CO.

Feb. 27, 1840.

MADEIRA WINE.

VERY old and superior Madeira, (a prime article,) and other WINES, just received and for sale by J. B. PACKETT.

Feb. 27, 1840.

TRAVELLING TRUNK.

A LARGE SIZE, Iron Framed, Leather Trunk, for sale by

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

Feb. 27, 1840

Domestics.

WE are now receiving a large supply of *DOMESTICS*, such as 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 Brown Cottons, 3-4 and Penitentiary Plaids. A large assortment of bleached Goods, &c., &c. Also, 300 lbs. of Carpet and Cotton *CHAIN*, which we will sell *low.*

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

Feb. 13, 1840.

Fish and Salt.

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

W. H. CHICHESTER.

Summit-Point, March 5, 1840.

Fruit.

ORANGES and Lemons, also Raisins and soft shell Almonds, Figs, &c., &c., in store and for sale by J. B. PACKETT.

Feb. 27, 1840.

RELIGIOUS SOUVENIR for 1840.
YOUTH'S Keepsake for do.
Flora's Lexicon, by Miss Waterman, with beautifully colored engravings.

JNO. P. BROWN & CO.

Feb. 27, 1840.

Burlaps.

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

Feb. 27, 1840.

Groceries.

THE subscriber

FOR THE VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

LINES

Addressed to Miss ——

Love thee, girl? Thou know'st how much I love thee;—
For oft on summer's eve, when all was calm,
We've wander'd far, and talk'd of love's young dream;
And sigh'd and longed to see the welcome hour
When God's own minister, whose right it is,
Shall throw around our willing hearts that cord
Which naught on earth, save death's cold hand, can break.

What pictures have our roving fancies drawn
And with the feather'd warblers of the grove,
We've raised to God our sweet hymns of praise,
And pray'd that he our erring steps would guide;
That 'mid life's fearful changes, we might still
Love him 'bove all;—and ne'er permit our hearts
To wander far from Him who guides our youth,
And who is still our chief and sov'reign good.

And yet, I fear I love thee more than Heav'n
I love to think of thee,—thy virtue's too,
More precious far to me, than all of earth,
Or all its beauty, or its lovely dress.
But this must not be so! I would not, girl,
That thou shouldst ever for one moment cast
Thy eye on me, or even a thought on Him
Who is of thy glory jealous, and asks
My "whole," my undivided heart.

February, 1840. WILLIAM.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A talkative woman is one of the most agreeable companions in the world—the very soul of society. We like to hear a sprightly woman talk so fast and incessantly that you cannot get in a word edgeways. It frees you from embarrassment—such a thing is possible; whereas, silence is a bore not to be endured, breeding awkward embarrassments and restraints. Give us a woman who knows how to talk.

"Don't be a donkey!" said a friend to a young man.

Old Christopher North says that it is no wonder that women love cats, for both are graceful and both domestic—not to mention that they both scratch!

An eastern paper says "the times are as hard as possible, and getting no better very fast."

An Irishman who had blistered his fingers by endeavoring to draw on a pair of boots, exclaimed "By St. Patrick! I believe I shall never get them on until I wear them a day or two."

Forty weddings are recently consummated in one week, in one of the counties of north Mississippi.—Heavy pecuniary embarrassments it is believed drove them to this last act of desperation.

If there is any thing more obnoxious or abhorrent than another it is a man of leisure, who has nothing to do but lounge about and *bore* his active acquaintances, and prevent them from attending to their urgent business.

Ladies of fashion destroy their happiness to feed their vanity.

A POLICE STORY.

An honest vender of that spring staple of our market, shad, was standing before his wagon at the lower end of the market house on Friday evening, thinking about nothing to and departing, having sold out his stock and packed away the proceeds in his pocket, when a man passed along and dropped a paper, which was picked up immediately after by another man who followed close at his heels, and who called the attention of the countryman to it, asking him to observe what the paper contained. There was a 25 cent piece wrapped in it. Now said the finder, "the man that dropped this, will no doubt return presently, when he misses it, and in case he does, we'll have a little fun with him. Let us put a cent in the place of the quarter, and he not knowing the trick will venture a bet perhaps, that there is a quarter in the paper." This was accordingly done, and the paper laid upon the ground. Sure enough the loser returned, and picking up the paper said, "Ah, I thought I dropped it here."—"What is it you dropped?" asked the second man. "A quarter of a dollar," was the answer. "Before you open it," said the other, "I'll bet you $30 it is only a cent. Won't you bet the same?" said he, turning to the countryman—and thirty dollars of the shad money was planked up, with $30 from each of the two strangers. But the astonishment of the shad merchant may be conceived, when instead of the cent which he had seen wrapped in the paper, there was the identical 25 cents which had been taken from it in its place? "I have won the bet!" said the first scamp (the other being his accomplice in the trick,) and snatching the stakes, hurried off, followed by his companion, leaving the countryman in a state of bewilderness, and bewailing his loss. He was soon after found by a police officer, and officer Guy succeeded the next morning in capturing the pair of swindlers; but before they were brought before the mayor, the countryman, very improperly compromised with them on receiving back his $30, which they gladly surrendered to escape the fangs of justice.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Original Anecdote.—Some eight or ten years ago, there lived near the Log Jail, in the State of New Jersey, a personage who became very eminent in the military line after he was elected to the office of Major. On the morning of the regimental parade, (being the next after his election,) the sun rose as usual, and nature seemed to have lost none of her attributes, when the new made Major determined to exercise a little previously to associating with his superior officers. He accordingly mounted on his own *stoop*, and with all the consequence of a man in power, drew his sword and exclaimed, "Attention the whole! Rear ranks take distance three paces back! He immediately stepped back and tumbled down his cellar. His wife run from the kitchen, and cried out, "My dear have you killed yourself!" "Go into the house, woman," said he, "what do you know about War?"

UNITED STATES HOTEL

At Harpers-Ferry, Va.

THE undersigned has opened for the reception of his friends and the travelling public, his

New Hotel near the Rail-Road Depot,

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

JAMES FOLEY.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 26, 1839.

Charlestown Young Ladies' SEMINARY.

MRS. TRAWIN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, that the present Session of the above Institution commenced on Monday, February 17th, and will terminate on 17th July.

Pupils will be received at any period during the Session, but it will be on many accounts to their advantage, to enter as early in the Session as possible.

No deduction will be made for absence except in cases of sickness.

TERMS....Per Session:

Tuition in all the English branches, comprising a critical knowledge of the English Language, Writing, Mental and Practical Arithmetic and Book keeping, Geography, with the use of a pair of the largest size Globes, and the Mathematical projection of Maps, &c., Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical Botany, Rhetoric, &c.	$10 00
French Language,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Music, per quarter,	10 00
Use of the Piano, per session,	2 50
Students board from expenses,	50
Stationary, when supplied by the Teacher,	75
Board and washing,	45 00

Ornamental Needle work will be taught during one afternoon of each week—no extra charge.

Mrs. Trawin having removed to that commodious establishment opposite her former residence, is prepared to receive a much larger number of boarders. Strict attention will be paid to the cultivation of agreeable manners, as well as to the more important culture of the heart, and mental faculties.

[illegible] will be [illegible]

Harpers Ferry, Feb. 20, 1840.

MRS. MERRITT'S FEMALE SELECT SCHOOL,

Charlestown, Va.

THIS Institution will be re-commenced on Monday, the 9th of March.

In connexion with the School, Mrs. Merritt is prepared to receive a few more BOARDERS.

TERMS:

For Board and Tuition, per Session,	$65
For boarding scholars, half the bill in advance.	

DAY SCHOLARS:

For all the branches of an English education, per Session,	$17
For Young Pupils,	12
Music on the Piano and Guitar,	20
Vocal Music, combined with either of the above mentioned instruments,	25
Use of Piano for boarders,	5
Stationary,	75

French and Drawing at the usual prices.

March 12, 1840.

Barleywood Female SEMINARY.

Rev. R. H. PHILLIPS, Principal.
Miss SMITH, Preceptress.
Miss DORSEY, Assistant.
Miss QUINAN, Teacher of Music.

THE SUMMER SESSION of this Institution will commence on Thursday, 27th February, and close on the first Wednesday in August. All the solid and ornamental branches, usually pursued in Female Seminaries, are taught here with constant reference to the thorough development of the mind, and its preparation for active duties. The great objects of education are kept continually before the mind of the pupil, and her attention invited to the various bearings and application of her studies to the every day concerns of life. This is found not only pleasing to the scholar, but highly conducive to her rapid progress, by exciting a personal interest in the more uninteresting portions of her education. Special attention is given to the *elements* of every branch taught, and the *understanding* is made to aid the memory in the recollection of fundamental principles. This severe discipline, though unpopular with all superficial scholars, is found not only to prevent the misfortune of merely having the memory filled with written rules, which the judgment never comprehended, and therefore unable to apply in the emergencies of life, but also to prevent the consequent misfortune of diffidence and hesitancy, resulting, too generally, from the easier memoriter system.

The boarders of the establishment are members of the Principal's family, in which it is the object to practice the parental restraints and encouragements usual in well ordered and religious homes. The patronage heretofore extended to this Seminary, and its inability to accommodate the number of applicants for its privileges, induced the proprietors to add two wings to the former buildings, and consequently there are now eight or ten vacancies which they are desirous to have filled. The location is healthy and retired, in a moral and agreeable neighbourhood, and surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery. It is six miles from Harpers-Ferry, on the Frederick city road, and only two miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road.

TERMS....Per Session:

Board and tuition, in English,	$65
Bedding and towels,	3
French, Latin, and Italian, (each,)	10
Drawing and Painting,	10
Music, and use of instruments,	25
Stationary,	50
Fee to Physician,	1 50

☞ Address the Principal, near Petersville, Frederick county, Maryland.

Feb. 20, 1840—6t.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

E. M. & C. W. ALSQUITH have just received a few new style SPRING GOODS, of *extra rich quality*, such as,

Mouselaines, all wool and very fine;
Very fine green Barage.
Black, black, and figured Silks,
Ladies' super. bl'k Hoskin Gloves,
Fancy Ribbons, pink and white [illegible] style,
with a variety of Silks and Challies, of uncommon fine quality.

March 5, 1840.

New Spring Goods.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of No. 1, 2, and 3, Burlaps.

Flax and tow Linens,
Kentucky Jeans, [illegible]
Cotton Osnaburg,
4-4 brown Sheeting,
7-8 do. do.
3-4 do. do.
5-4 do. do.

All of which, will be sold very low.

W. H. CHICHESTER.

Summit Point, March 5, 1840.

Fresh and Cheap Groceries.

JUST received, four hhds. of prime SUGAR, which will be sold at 10 cents for the most superior, and 8 cents for the 2nd quality.

Also, prime Rio and Java *COFFEE*,
Imperial, Young Hyson, and Black *TEAS*,
Cheese, Soda, Butter and Water Crackers,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
New O. and Sugar House Molasses,
Sperm, Mould, and Dip Candles,
Sperm Oil, and a general assortment of *SPICES*, with almost every article in the Grocery line. For sale at a *small advance*, either by quantity or the small.

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

Feb. 13, 1840.

Cigars! Cigars!

51 BOXES Cigars, among which the following celebrated and choice brands may be found:

Regalia, Brown Trabuco's, Large Star Brand, Palma Havana, Silva Havana, Imported Principe, Dom. Principe, Yellow and Brown Spanish, do. half do., and Tacon Regalia, the last the finest and most highly flavored Cigar ever offered in this market.

Also, Tidball's Mixture and Garrett's Philadelphia *SNUFF*, just received and for sale by

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

Feb. 13, 1840.

TRAVELLING, ON THE RAIL-ROAD.

THE Passenger Train of Cars will leave the Ticket Office at Winchester every day at a quarter past 5 o'clock, A. M. By this arrangement Travellers can accomplish the journey between Winchester and Philadelphia in 18 hours—and between Winchester and Washington City in a fraction less than 12 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.

Rheumatic Invalids! don't read this!!

IN consequence of many remarkable cures having been performed in this and the neighbouring counties, on persons who had been afflicted for many years with RHEUMATISM, I have been induced to procure a copy of the original Receipt from Mr. John Lambaugh, of this place, for the preparation of the Medicine, and shall keep on hand a supply of the ingredients which will be furnished to those who would prefer making the preparation themselves, or what will be more preferable, and I think decidedly superior, a CONCENTRATED SYRUP, containing the virtue of the ingredients in a more [illegible]

Harpers Ferry, Feb. 20, 1840.

☞ Mr. Adam Young, Jr., has a copy of the Receipt or the preparation of the Decoction which has given such general satisfaction to those afflicted with Rheumatism.

PILES, &c.

HÆMORRHOIDS.

HAYS' LINIMENT.

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

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

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, a speedy and quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers, or colds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HAYS' LINIMENT!!

FLORENCE, Alabama, Sept. 23.

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

Signed, R. L. D. 31,188.

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

To Physicians and Patients.

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

SOLOMON HAYS.

HAYS' LINIMENT!!

Mrs. Mary Watts, of Jamaica, L. I., has been under the hands of several physicians for a year past with an unbearable Fever Sore on her ancle, and has been part of the time quite unable to walk, and got no relief, till she has now, by the use of two bottles of Hays' Liniment, been entirely cured. To this fact Judge Lamberson, and J. R. Jones, Esq., Editor of the Long Island Farmer, and many other citizens of that town, will testify.

Hays' Liniment, a Sure Rheumatism.

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

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

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

WONDERFUL!!

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

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

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

Harpers-Ferry.

J. Higgins' Vegetable Preparation,

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

Shepherdstown, Oct. 10, 1839.

GARDEN SEEDS.

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

STRAITH'S DRUG STORE.

Asparagus,
Early Mohawk Beans,
Long Blood, Early Scarcity, French Sugar, Large Red, Orange, Mangel Wurtzell or Field Beets.
Large Drum Head, Green Globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Early York, Yellow Savoy, London Battersea and Large Batterseas Cabbage.
Fine Early Cauliflower.
Long Orange, Mammoth or Field Carrot,
Early Frame, do. Cluster, Early Short, Stone's Long Green Cucumber,
Early Golden, Sweet or Sugar, Broom Long Brush Corn,
Caraway,
Dill,
Wilson's Early Cabbage, London Drum Head, Early Silesia, Green Ice Head, and Mammoth Lettuce,
Water, Long Island, Green Citron, Musk, and Fine Yellow Melon,
Brown or Common Mustard,
Large Red, do. Yellow Dutch, Yellow, White or Silver Skin Onion,
Sweet Golden Pumpkin,
Single or Common Parsley,
Large Dutch Parsnip,
Large Marrowfat, Early Washington, Black-eyed Marrowfat Peas,
Early White Turnip, do. Scarlet Short Top, Long White Naples, and Salmon Radish.
Saffron,
Cocoanut or Valparaiso, Winter Crook Neck, Acorn or California, Dutch Summer, White Marrow, Flat Dutch or Winter Turnip,

With many others not named here.

Charlestown, March 5, 1840.

Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn & Fryer's

DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL

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

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

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

Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Head Ache, Cholic, Cramp or Spasm in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Hysterics and Nervous diseases generally, Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, or Looseness, 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. William Runnels.

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

WM. RUNNELS.

Tiffin, Ohio, June 1st, 1839.

From the Rev. Leonard B. Gurley.

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

LEONARD B. GURLEY.

Tiffin, Ohio, 1838.

By Judge Brish.

ROSEWOOD, NEAR TIFFIN, June 1st, 1839.

To Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryor:

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

HENRY C. BRISH,
Formerly of Fredericktown, Md.

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

☞ *To G. E. Pryor & Co.*—Gentlemen: I willingly comply with your request to furnish a statement of the case in which your DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL was used with so much advantage. It is briefly thus:—My neice, Mrs. Wallace, 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 nervous agitation, while every article swallowed, even water, was followed by distressing pain. While in this situation, a friend passing through Baltimore, who had resided in your State, and was familiar with its effects, advised the use of a bottle of "Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial," the use of which, in a few days, gave great relief, and finally cured her.

PHILEMON TOWSON.

My wife, after having been afflicted with Dyspepsia and Sick Headache for a length of time, was induced to use Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial, with entire relief of all the symptoms of the disease. I can recommend it with confidence to the public.

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 soreness in the side, headache and constipation of the bowels, I was induced to take one bottle of Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial, which afforded me entire relief.

REV. J. PITTENGER,
Formerly of Frederick co., Md.

Tiffin, Ohio, Feb. 18th, 1839.

INTERESTING CASE.

My wife had been afflicted with a Chronic affection of the liver for several years, her sufferings so severe at one time, that pain, 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 two bottles she was restored to better health than for several years, and could again attend to the ordinary duties of the family. I have used it in the family in Chronic Morbus, Diarrhœa, and Cholic with prompt relief. THOS. R. ELLIS.

Seneca co., Ohio, Dec. 19th, 1839.

For the last 20 years I have been subject to frequent and severe attacks of sick or nervous Head Ache. These attacks were often so violent as to unfit me for business and confine me to bed. During this long period of suffering, I have never met with a remedy which would afford me more than partial relief until I commenced the use of Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor's Dyspeptic Cordial.—I had a violent attack a few days ago, and having found some relief on several occasions, from taking small quantities of this remedy, I now determined to give it a fair trial. I took three doses, half an hour apart, one table-spoonful each, and in the course of a short time was so much relieved as to be able to go about my usual business.

JOSEPH OGLE,
Formerly of Frederick co., Md.

Seneca co., Ohio, Dec. 6th, 1838.

☞ For the Medicine apply to

C. HERSTONS, Frederick City, Md.
or
JAMES BROWN, Agent,
Charlestown, Virg's.

August 1, 1839 1y.

Fresh Spring Goods.

JOHN B. PACKETT respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the East, and is now opening a general assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

in which he will offer great bargains.

Feb. 27, 1840.

GARDEN SEEDS.

FLORE & KEYES,

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

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

Berryville, Clarke county, Va.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

THE subscribers have received, and now ready for sale, a general assortment of *GARDEN SEEDS*, embracing every variety that is rare or useful. Having been taked by many of the principal Gardeners, and every article warranted to be of the growth of last season, they offer them to the public as *fresh and genuine*, and peculiarly adapted to this latitude.

JOHN P. BROWN & CO.

Charlestown, March 12, 1840.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

THIS invaluable medicine is daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known. All who have ever used it for Asthma, Cough, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Croup or Hives, Consumption, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Pain and Soreness of the Breast, difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the LUNGS and BREAST, can and do attest to its usefulness. BRONCHITIS, a disease which is usually considered incurable, and thousands of cases of CONSUMPTION, under the mistaken name of CONSUMPTION, are always cured by it. The usual symptoms of this disease (Bronchitis) are Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hectic Fever, a spitting up of Phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the windpipe or air vessels, which run through every part of the Lungs. This Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflammation, Fever and Difficulty of Breathing, and produces a free and easy Expectoration, and a cure is soon effected.

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

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

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

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

Very respectfully, yours,

R. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

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

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

RUFUS BABCOCK, Jr.

Philadelphia, 7th June, 1838.

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

New York, June 15, 1839.

To Dr. JAYNE—Dear Sir—I have made use of your Expectorant, personally and in my family, for the last two years, with great benefit. Indeed, I may consider my life prolonged by the use of this valuable medicine, under the blessings of God, for several years. I may say almost as much in the case of my wife, and also of the Rev. Mr. Tinsoe, of the Island of Jamaica. For all cases of cough, inflammation of the chest, lungs, and throat, I do most unhesitatingly recommend this as the best medicine I have ever tried. My earnest wish is, that others afflicted as I have been, may experience the same relief, which I am persuaded they will be using your Expectorant.

C. C. P. CROSBY.

extract of a certificate from the Rev. Mr. Bradford:

Dr. JAYNE—Dear Sir—My child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible malady, CROUP. We landed in the night at Beaver Point, and when our fears were alarmed, least it should prove a fatal cough was the forerunner of death, we gave him a teaspoonful of the "Expectorant," (a bottle of which you prescribed me with when in Philadelphia) and applied some liniment to the throat and breast; and before many minutes the hoarseness was gone, the child breathed freely and slept sweetly. Owing to these circumstances it cannot be wondered at why I have so high an opinion of Dr. Jayne's medicine, and why I advise every family to keep it on hand, ready for any emergency.

Respectfully, yours,

ARTHUR B. BRADFORD.

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Darlington, Pa. June 9th, 1839.

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

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

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

☞ WORMS! WORMS!! WORMS!!!—To remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the Stomach and Bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of Children, use JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms; Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Fever and Ague, and Debility of the Stomach and Bowels and Organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE ABOVE VALUABLE MEDICINES IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

JOHN P. BROWN & CO., *Charlestown.*
ADAM YOUNG, Jr., *Harpers-Ferry.*

January 23, 1840—1y.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this Office.

NEW STORE.

I WOULD respectfully inform my customers and the public generally, that I have commenced the *MERCANTILE BUSINESS* in the room formerly occupied by Richard Williams, Esq., as a Store room, and now as the Savings Bank room, where I have on hand a very neat

Stock of GOODS,

and being anxious to reduce it by the 1st of April, I plege myself to offer great bargains to all who may favour me with a call.

WILLIAM S. LOCK.

Feb. 13, 1840—tf.

A Turning Lathe for Sale.

I HAVE a small TURNING LATHE, just finished, that I wish to sell. It is a very superior one, with Cast-steel mandrills, suitable for a person doing turning on a small scale,—say a Clock or Chair-maker. I will sell it low, if called for immediately.

A. D. WERNWAG.

Island of Virginius, near Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 27, 1840—7t.

☞ I have also a MARK-RIFLE, which I will sell on accommodating terms. A. D. W.

CASH! CASH! CASH!

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

WM. CROW, Jr.

Nov. 29, 1838—tf.

For Sale,

[illegible] ship, and having been in use but a short time.—Price $450, payable the 25th of April next.—Bond with approved security required. Apply to I. N. CARTER, Charlestown.

Nov. 21, 1839.

Virginia, to wit:

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

James C. Sellman and Francis A. Crook, merchants and partners, trading under the name and firm of Sellman and Crook, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Jesse Schofield, James B. Wilkins, Jeremiah Stevens, and John Wernwag, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Feb. 6, 1840.

Virginia, to wit:

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

Humphrey Engle and Bennett W. Engle, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Elizabeth Engle, administratrix of Samuel Engle, deceased, and in her individual character, George D. Wishire, administrator of Benoni Wishire, deceased, Stephen Cromwell, John McKnight and Eliza his wife, late Eliza Engle, Mary Engle, widow of Benjamin Engle, deceased, and John T. St. Washington, late Sheriff of Jefferson County, and as such committee administrator of said Benjamin Engle, deceased, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

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

A copy—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Feb. 6, 1840.

Virginia, to wit:

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

George Norris and Cornelius E. Beatty, merchants and Co-partners, under the firm of Norris & Beatty, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Nineon E. Turner and Henry Crampton, Co-partners, under the name and firm of Nineon E. Turner and Company, Sarah Bedinger, Edmund I. Lee, Jr., and Samuel D. Baker, DEF'TS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Nineon E. Turner and Henry Crampton, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A copy—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Feb. 6, 1840.

Virginia, to wit:

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

John Richardson, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Lot McDonald and Delphia Drew, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Lot McDonald, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said