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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, MAY 28, 1840. NO. 18.

A CARD.

BOGUE & WEBSTER,

Fashionable Tailors,

Over the Market-House, Charlestown, Va.

THE subscribers having formed a copartnership under the above firm, respectfully inform the public that they will be happy at all times to wait on those who may favor them with their custom. They have received the Eastern Spring Fashions, and are prepared to execute promptly and in superior style all orders in their line.

FRANCIS S. BOGUE,
THOMAS D. WEBSTER.

Charlestown, May 14, 1840.

Francis S. Bogue,

RESPECTFULLY, though earnestly, calls upon those indebted to him to close their accounts up to the 15th instant, the date of his copartnership with Mr. Webster. All whose accounts are of six months standing, are expected to make payment forthwith. It requires no [illegible] &c., and consequently indulgence must not be looked for, as it cannot be granted; so he hopes this notice will not be disregarded by any one indebted. May 21, 1840.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day (11th of May) dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm are ready for settlement, and left with Mr. John M. English, who is duly authorised to close the same. Persons indebted will please call on him as early as possible and close their respective accounts.

The business in future will be conducted by John F. Smith, at the old stand.

JOHN BROOK,
JOHN F. SMITH.

Charlestown, May 14, 1840.

Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Manufactory.

FRANCIS W. RAWLINS

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on his TIN, COPPER, and SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT, at the old stand on the corner west of the Bank, where he will always keep on hand a large and general assortment of

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron WARE,

Made in the most approved and durable manner, and which he will sell upon the most reasonable terms. Farmers and others wanting any articles in his line, are respectfully invited to give him a call.

☞ Orders for SPOUTING, &c. executed with promptitude, the best Tin, &c.

Charlestown, May 14, 1840.

NEW

BOOT & SHOE FACTORY,

In Charlestown, Virga.

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

P. J. F. BOYLE.

Charlestown, April 30, 1840—tf.

LOG CABIN.

(No Slander.)

MY MANUFACTORY is the Log Cabin, East of A. HUNTER'S, where I invite my customers and others to call and see me, and if I cannot give them "hard cider," I will give them what will be more beneficial, *good BOOTS and SHOES.*

I am not vain enough to say that my work shall be equal to any made in the State of Virginia, but this much I will say: it will at least be equal to any made in this part of the country.

THOMAS LIKENS.

Charlestown, May 14, 1840.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS.

JAMES CLOTHIER, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he continues at his former Stand, one door west of J. B. Packett's store, and immediately opposite the store of E. M. & G. W. Aisquith, where he may always be found in readiness to execute any and every variety of work in his line, at the shortest notice practicable, and in the most fashionable and durable style. He feels extremely grateful for the very liberal encouragement that has been extended to him by the citizens of Charlestown, and the adjacent neighbourhoods, and hopes to be able, by an increased exertion and desire to please, of being more worthy in future of meriting that kind support which has been tendered him in time past.

☞ He has just received from the East the *Latest Reports of the Spring & Summer* FASHIONS, and invites his friends, one and all, to call and examine them.

☞ GARMENTS of every description cut to order, at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms. JAMES CLOTHIER.

Charlestown, May 7, 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.

Sugar House Molasses.

VERY superior Sugar House Molasses for sale by JENEP MILLER.

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN'S STANDING ARMY.

From the Abingdon Statesman.

Address of JOHN CAMPBELL,

Late Treasurer of the United States, to the People of his native County.

Fellow-citizens—In the remarks I had the honor of submitting to you on your last court-day, at the request of many old friends and acquaintances, I had not then an opportunity of seeing the Bill which is at this time before Congress, in relation to the re-organization of the militia of the United States. My remarks were founded upon the report of the Secretary of War, made to the President of the United States, at the commencement of the present session of Congress; and in order that I might not misrepresent the Secretary, or do injustice to the President, in commenting upon the plan he [illegible] recommended, I quoted the Report itself, and *read it precisely as it was made to Congress*, and called upon every man present to read it—to take it home with him—to *study it, and to form his own opinions upon it*, as it appeared published before the world. I had read it over, repeatedly, and had reflected on it maturely, and could make nothing of it but the recommendation of a great Standing Army, in a period of profound peace—to be organized out of the militia, and of course to be raised by forcing the young men of our country into the ranks, as *regular soldiers!* *Here is the plan of the army*, word for word, as it was recommended to Congress by the President—the plan which the President says he *cannot too highly recommend.*

"It is proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts, and to organize the "militia in each district, so as to have a body of "12,500 men in ACTIVE SERVICE, and another of equal number as a reserve.

"This would give an armed militia force of "200,000 men, so drilled and stationed, as to be "ready to take their places in the ranks in defence of their country whenever called upon "to oppose the enemy or repel the invader. The age of the recruit to be from 20 to 37; the whole "term of service to be 8 years—4 years in the "first class and 4 in the reserve. One-fourth "part, 25,000 men, to leave service every year, "passing at the conclusion of the first term into "the reserve, and exempted from ordinary militia duty altogether at the end of the second—"In this manner, 25,000 men will be discharged "from ordinary militia duty every year, and "25,000 fresh recruits be received into the service."

According to this plan, 12,500 men were to be kept in "active service" in each district, and yet we are told it was not to be a Standing Army!!!

What is a standing army but one that is kept in active service? But how was *this army* to be raised? Not by a voluntary enlistment. The militia were to be so organized as to have a body of 100,000 in *active service*; of course they were were to be drafted and forced into the ranks.

But we have the law now before us, as proposed by the President to Congress. It is here in the form of a Bill, and is now before me in the official organ of Government, published at Washington. Here it is fellow-citizens, read it for yourselves, and form your own opinion about it. I am vastly deceived if you do not see in it a Standing Army, and one too, that threatens to fasten upon you forever a military despotism. It is proposed first—

"That every man on the militia roll above the age of 21 and under 45, shall provide himself, *at his own expense*, with a good musket, bore of capacity to receive a lead ball of eighteen in the pound, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints; a knapsack, cartridge box, to contain at least 24 cartridges, suited to the bore of his musket, and each cartridge to contain a ball and three buckshot, and a sufficient quantity of powder; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch, and powder horn or flask, with sufficient powder and ball for 24 charges, and two spare flints; and that he shall appear so armed, accoutred and provided, when called out for exercise or into service. And every citizen so enrolled, and *providing himself* with the *arms, ammunition and accoutrements*, required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all debts, distresses or executions or sales for debt, or for payment of taxes."

Our fellow-citizens, one half of men in the United States, are then, in the first place, required by this law to provide for themselves *arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, at their own expense.* The honest, young farmers and mechanics of our country, many of whom, we all know, are poor, and who are struggling by their laudable and honest exertions, to maintain their little families, are *required to* do all this at their own expense, to raise up an imperial army for the President, whilst the militia man, who is worth thousands and tens of thousands, is required to do no more! the rich and the poor are taxed equally to providing these arms, ammunition and accoutrements!—This is a measure that comes recommended to us by our *Democratic* President!—Will you believe your own eyes, fellow-citizens? Here is the bill before me in the Government organ published at Washington, and the editor highly extols the bill, showing that the Administration are determined to have it passed into a law, if they are sustained by the people at the approaching elections.

The editor says: "after this development we hope to hear no more of this unwarranted outcry against a plan so eminently calculated to render efficient the permanent defences of the country."

This feature in the bill requiring all the militia in the United States to contribute equal portions in providing arms, ammunition and accoutrements, I consider most outrageously unjust; but this you will find the least objectionable part of it, when you come to examine its other provisions.

From the mass of the militia thus armed are to be drafted 100,000 men, to be called the *active corps*, and are to be marched twice a year to some point of rendezvous within a military district, and are there to be put under the absolute and entire control and government of the President of the United States, for as many days as Congress may choose to prescribe! This power is to be conferred upon the President in a state of profound peace, when there is neither invasion, insurrection, or resistance to the laws of the Union! Our military district is to be composed of the States of Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia; and under this law, the active corps of Militia can be marched to any point within their district, twice a year, and there be subjected to any rules of discipline or government the President may think proper to establish. They can be marched to Richmond, Norfolk, Washington, Baltimore or Delaware, twice a year, and are to be regarded as in the service of the United States from the time they are ordered from their homes until they return! And at a time, too, be it remembered, when there is no war, no invasion, insurrection, or resistance to the laws! I will here quote the section *verbatim*, as it has been recommended to Congress by the President, in order that you may form your opinions about it. It is in the following words:

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

This law then provides, as we see, that the whole body of the militia in the United States, amounting now to more than a million and a half of men, shall, in the first place, be required to arm accoutre and provide themselves with ammunition at their own *expense*—and that they are to be divided into Military Districts—that 12,500 are to be drafted in each District, in other words, forced into the ranks—that they are to be marched twice a year to some point within this District—that they are there to be put under any regulations the President may choose to prescribe—that they are there to be kept in service such time as Congress may direct, and that they are to be regarded as in the service of the United States from the time they are marched from their homes until they return to them. They are not to be governed by the laws and regulations now in force for the government of the Army of the U. States, but they are to be "*governed by such regulations as the President may choose to prescribe!*" He can, under the authority of this law, inflict any punishments upon them he may choose, for any violations of the rules of discipline! Yes, he can order your sons and nephews and young brothers to be stripped if he choses, and scourged at the common whipping-post, *for any act which he may designate as a* military offence—for any act he may choose to call a violation of his rules of discipline. He proposes *himself*, that this power shall be conferred upon *himself!* Have I misinterpreted this proposed law? Read it and judge for yourselves. The 17th section does expressly provide that when the militia are at the place of rendezvous, "they shall be regarded as in the *service of the United States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt.*"

Suppose one of his regulations should be that every militiaman who appeared upon parade, with his arms, accoutrements, or ammunition, out of order, should be strung up at the whipping-post, and get 69 lashes on his bare back. Has he not the power under this law to adopt such a regulation?

Am I to be told there is no danger in granting such a power as this?—That it will never be exercised? Indeed! Is this the language of freemen? Is it the language of Republicans? That they are willing to grant absolute, despotic power in a time of peace, to a partizan President, under the consoling hope it will never be exercised. Where has been the mortal man, from the beginning of time to the present moment, to whom has been granted absolute despotic power, who has not occasionally made use of it? Where is the mortal, fallible, frail man, who *feels power*, that he may not err?—Where is the human being who, possessing despotic and irresponsible power, is not occasionally cruel and unjust?

But will I dare to insult my countrymen, you brave *Mountaineers*, by telling you, that such a power ought to be granted to any President, because it may not be exercised? Our forefathers reasoned very differently. They laughed at government at a distance, and snuffed the approach of tyranny in every tainted breeze." They braved and bearded the British Lion, for an abstract principle, which they thought might lead to their subjugation!

But where does Congress get the power to call forth the militia, in time of peace—to put them in the service of the U. States—to subject them to the absolute military regulations and government of the President, when there is no war—no invasion, insurrection, or resistance to the laws? They have no such power.—The power they are called upon to give the President, by this bill, is a most palpable and audacious violation of the Federal Constitution. The 8th section of the Constitution, and the 13th, 14th, and 15th articles, are in these words:—Congress (not the President) shall have power:

"13. To make rules for the government of the Land and Naval forces.

"14. To provide for calling forth the militia to *execute the laws of the Union*, to suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

"15. To provide for arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, *and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.*"

We see that the Constitution authorizes the militia to be called out only when there is war—when there is *invasion, insurrection*, or *resistance to the laws.* And when they are trained, it must be by the States, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress, and not by the President.

But here is a law recommended by the President, which proposes to authorize him to call out the militia twice a year—to march them off some 3 or 400 miles to a place of rendezvous—to place them, *in the service of the United States, and to* give him (the President) the absolute government of them—and authorizing him to make any regulations for their discipline that "he may think proper," when the country is in a state of profound peace! Could there be a more outrageous infraction of the plain provisions of the Constitution? Was there ever a more open, daring and audacious stride towards despotic power? But we are told that all this marching and counter-marching—all this service under the General Government—all this power in the President to make any military regulations he pleases for the government of his continental troops—all this power to inflict stripes, if he chooses, for the violation of his regulations—all these muskets, bayonets, powder and bullets, to be furnished by this imperial parade of *war*, in a state of profound peace, means only *organizing* and *classifying the militia*—and, therefore, we poor, ignorant, silly fellows are the greatest green-horns in the world for making any objection to it! Well, now fellow-citizens, does it make any difference by what NAME we call such a system? Does it change its nature? Does it change the thing itself? Suppose we call it the very *quintessence of Democracy!* Will that beautiful phrase, so often used, make our marches to Richmond, Washington, or Baltimore, or to any other point of rendezvous in the Military District any easier to be performed? Will it make the President's military discipline, whatever it may be, any more agreeable to us? Will it make it easier for us to purchase arms and ammunitions at our own expense? Will it prevent us from catching camp fevers, when encamped at the point of rendezvous and coming home with broken constitutions? *How* this marching and counter-marching—*How* this service under the absolute government of the President—*How* this purchasing, at our own expense, the muskets, bayonets and bullets, means *organizing and classing the militia*, I am wholly incompetent to decide. I acknowledge my total ignorance of the meaning of the terms *organizing* and *classing* the militia, if they mean putting them in the service of the United States, in time of peace, and authorizing the President to prescribe any punishment he pleases for the violation of his rules of military discipline!—I am wholly ignorant of the terms, if they mean marching twice a year to a place of rendezvous within a military District, and there kept in actual service, under the regulations of the President, as long as Congress shall prescribe! But, if those terms have any such meaning, then I am wholly opposed to organizing and classing in any such style. I care not what name you give the system. It is outrageously unjust—will be intolerably oppressive, and will inevitably overthrow the liberties of this country, if ever it is attempted *to be carried into effect.*

What is the object of such an active force in time of peace, or if the name is more agreeable, of such an "*organization and classification*" of the militia? Is there any man so blinded with party spirit, as not to see the object of it? The militia are to be assembled twice a year, in immense masses, at some point within the Military District. Our District, as I have stated, will be composed of Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia. Ten thousand five hundred men are to be marched twice a year to any point within this District, the President may select, and there kept encamped, and in service as long as Congress may direct. The centre of this military District would probably be Richmond or Winchester. A forcible writer in one of the public journals, gives the following exposition of the views of the President, in proposing to Congress the establishment of this immense continental army:

"Under the 17th section, the soldiers composing the active force of each District, are to be marched twice a year, at the *bidding of the President*, to a place of general rendezvous, somewhere within the Military District, to remain there, and to undergo the exercises of discipline, for so long a time as Congress (that is, the President) may desire. The time in reality, will depend on the progress the soldiers may make, as giving indications of their being penetrated by the industry, which during the rendezvous will be brought to bear upon them, to incline them to the support and service of the President. He himself, may, if he chooses, and no doubt will appear among them, and with gracious condescension, win the favorable regard of *his soldiers*, who will ever after be his *liege men—will sustain him and his men at the polls, and do his bidding to repel any enemy, or subject any State.*—While marching to and from the place of rendezvous, the President's soldiers are to be considered, as the project declares, in the service of the United States, and be subject to such *regulations as to discipline* and training, as the President may think proper to adopt, and are also to receive the same pay as the soldiers of the regular army of the United States. Be it remembered, that under this scheme, the citizens of Virginia may be coercively marched twice a year, in a time of the most profound peace, out of the State of Virginia, even into Delaware, and there encamped and disciplined with the other soldiers of the Military District."

Yes, here is the whole object of the scheme laid open with the hand of a master. The militia, thus embodied and armed, and accoutred at their own expense, are to be marched off twice a year, at a great distance *from their homes—to be assembled in masses*, that the President may have an opportunity of receiving them with his Secretary of War, and Cabinet Officers, and splendid retinue of imperial staff, with plumes waving, colours flying, cannons roaring, and bands of music resounding with the glorious National Air of Hail to the Chief who in triumph advances. Here is to be displayed to the astonished and delighted visions of the ardent young men of our country, all "the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war!!" What an admirable scheme! for a President of the United States, armed with the patronage and power which he has usurped, to make converts—to decide elections in doubtful States—to crush all the State Institutions—and finally, if he chooses, proclaim himself Emperor of this great Republic!

Is there any man so wedded to party—so blinded and bigotted by party resentment—so *unmindful of the welfare of his country*—so utterly deaf to the warnings of history, in all past time, as not to see in this scheme, the seeds of Despotism?

Fellow-citizens, need I ask any one of you, if you are in favor of his scheme, call it what you please?

Will you say that you are opposed to the scheme, but in favor of the man, who is determined, if re-elected, to fasten it upon the country? Has party spirit got to that point in this country, that we have determined to obey its dictates if it leads to our own destruction?

Is the man, who proposes such a scheme as this to the American People, fit to be President? Has he not served us long enough? I appeal to *you*, as patriots, as men who love your country, is not four years long enough for any man to be intrusted with the immense power which the President possesses? With the immense patronage, and immense salary he enjoys of $25,000 a year, would it not be better for the country, that he should know that he was to serve but one term? Then we should hear no more of these gigantic schemes of continental armies in time of peace, intended for no other earthly purpose, but to insure his re-election!!

But, as an argument in favor of this vast scheme to arm the President with this military power, we are told, that Gen. Harrison recommended the same thing, some 18 or 19 years ago. It has been a most remarkable characteristic in the fame of Gen. Harrison, in this cruel and ungrateful war which has been waged upon his well-earned reputation, that upon those very points of it, upon which he has been most violently assailed, are the very ones upon which he seems to have surrounded himself with a rampart of defence that is altogether impregnable. *The more he is rubbed, the brighter he gets!* His enemies contribute more to make him President, than his friends! They assail him upon his strongest points, and have constantly been beaten off with bloody noses, bruised faces, and broken limbs. They had better turn in and *praise* the old General, or they will make his majority too large.

Gen. Harrison never recommended any such scheme as this army of conscripts, or any thing like it. On the contrary, *his recommendations on the subject of* disciplining the militia 18 years ago, were precisely the reverse of this scheme.—Fortunately, for his fame, we have his reports upon this subject, here in Abingdon, in a volume of State papers, published at Washington, by the authority of Congress. Every citizen of our county can have them read to him, if he chooses. In the Report of the 9th of January, 1818, Gen. Harrison says:—"That the Constitution having made it the *duty of Congress* to provide for arming the militia, this power is not duly exercised by enacting that the militia shall arm themselves.—A law to that effect, unsanctioned by penalties, would be disregarded, and if thus sanctioned, will be *unjust*, for it will operate as a capitation tax, which the rich and the poor will pay equally, and which will not be borne by the States in the proportion fixed by the Constitution.—The Committee do not *approve* the plan of putting arms in the hands of the militia, when not necessary.—That mode would expose the arms to be lost and destroyed. They conceive that Congress should provide Arsenals, from which the militia from every part of the U. States, should draw arms when necessary, which would be a sufficient exercise of the power, to provide for arming the militia.—Congress having power to provide for governing the militia only when they are in the service of the United States, and the authority of training them belonging to the State Governments, the Committee have not deemed it proper, that Congress should prescribe the time to be devoted to training, or the manner in which that object is to be effected, leaving the exercise of the State Legislatures to enact the necessary laws for that purpose."

Here, fellow-citizens, is a true, genuine, constitutional, Republican doctrine, and so far from it doing any discredit to Gen. Harrison, it will remain among the archives of his country, as a monument of his wisdom, of his philanthropy and of his knowledge of the Constitution and Institutions of his country.

In his report of Jan. 22d, 1819, he makes the following remarks about disciplining the militia:

"The great difficulty to be encountered is the application of a system of discipline of military instruction, to a great population, scattered over an immense territory. The accomplishment of this object is evidently not within the power of the Government.—To instruct the militia of the country to any useful extent, would require a larger portion of their time, than they could possibly spare from the duty of providing for their families, unless they are liberally paid, and to pay them would absorb all the resources of the Nation."

Now, here, fellow citizens, are the sentiments of a patriot, and of a good man, that do Gen. Harrison everlasting honor. They do credit to his heart, as well as his head.—They show unquestionably, that he has those kind and benevolent feelings for his fellow man—for the situation of the militia of his country, as well as those high endowments of the mind, which fit him to be the Chief Magistrate of our country. We find here, no dragging off the militia, twice a year, to places of rendezvous, some 3 or 400 miles from their homes, to be disciplined under the orders of the President, in a state of profound peace. Gen. Harrison says that, the General Government has no right to discipline the militia, in any such way; and that "it would require a larger portion of their time, than they could spare from the duty of providing for their families."

The friends of Gen. Harrison ought to be thankful to his enemies for bringing this charge against him. It has only enabled them to hunt up evidence and documents, which accumulate every day, of his patriotism, his benevolence, and his wisdom, as a Statesman.

The votes of Legislatures, whose troops he commanded in battle—the resolutions of the Congress of the United States—the *beautiful* compliments paid *him by President* Madison during the last War, his masterly productions as a republican statesman when Governor of Indiana, when Senator in Congress, and when Minister abroad, all place him in the first rank as an illustrious citizen, and will ensure him the first place in the hearts of his countrymen.

From the Winchester Republican, May 23.

An intelligent gentleman of a neighboring Congressional district, who like many others, was unwilling to confide in the correctness of the Report of the Secretary of War on the organization of the militia, published in the Whig papers, (the Administration papers, with few exceptions, having failed to publish it,) recently wrote to his Representative for a [illegible] made. In reply he was informed that the Secretary of War *had* made a report on the subject; that it had been referred to the Military Committee of the House, which would report in a few days; and that he would forward him a copy of the "*report of the Committee;*" but declined forwarding a copy of the document written for.

This Representative professes to be a *Democrat;* yet he is evidently afraid *to trust the people* with a knowledge of the opinions which are promulgated by the Cabinet at Washington. So too, with the Richmond Enquirer: time after time the editor of the Enquirer has been called upon to publish Mr. Poinsett's Army Bill—the Tippecanoe club at Richmond offered to pay for its insertion *as an advertisement*—when the editor replies that he must be permitted to conduct the Enquirer according to his own taste, and declines publishing it. It should be borne in mind that the principle here avowed is, that the people must be kept in ignorance of the measures recommended by the President and his Secretary, lest alarm should be taken at their hideousness, and the Administration be abandoned as unworthy of support.

Light only is necessary to prove the total unworthiness of the present rulers of the land; which in the case referred to, has been most shamelessly withheld by those claiming to be the peculiar advocates of the rights of the "dear people."

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG, MAY 23.

Mr. Van Buren's Standing Army.

Neighbor Ritchie fancies that because he will not publish the military scheme of the Administration, the people will never see it. In this we apprehend, he underrates their intelligence and curiosity. At the time of the late elections, many of them did not believe in the existence of such a project—they were told it was a humbug—a Whig lie. They would not believe that the Richmond Enquirer would suppress an *official* document laboriously prepared by a Cabinet Minister and recommended by the President. The thing seemed too extraordinary for their belief. They are getting an inkling of the truth however, now.—They find that there *is* such a document in existence as the Army Bill, and that Mr. Van Buren did recommend the general plan in very strong language. The suppression of it by Ritchie has excited their suspicions. They reason and reason rightly, that he could not withhold from them an official State paper without some design. What was that design?—It must have been that he was afraid to let them see it—afraid to let them know the whole truth. He knew their abhorrence of Standing Armies—he knew they never could be brought to submit quietly to a capitation tax of $15 or $20—to be marched, at the pleasure of the President twice a year, to the District of Columbia, or Maryland or Delaware, for ten or thirty days at a time, and to be subject to fine and imprisonment for failing *to obey orders*. He knew their republican principles would be shocked at such a monstrous project: he therefore concealed it from them. He would have had this despotic measure rivetted upon them without their knowledge and consent.

Thus they argue; and having ascertained the existence of the scheme, the greater Ritchie's efforts to conceal it from them, the more inflamed will be their curiosity to see it. And see it and understand it they will, and as surely as they do that, will they damn it and its authors.

The Editor has become aware of the suspicions and fears of his own party, and he is striving very adroitly to remove them. He professes to be opposed to the scheme himself—(so he did to the sub-Treasury) and declares that it can never pass. But how can his own men believe this, after having acted so disingenuously with them before—after having refused to let them know that the Administration had laid the bill before Congress—a bill which might have been enacted into a law in three days? But if the bill does not pass now, if Mr. V. B. is re-elected, will he not deem his re-election tantamount to popular approbation of this gigantic military project, and feel himself instructed to press its adoption with all the influence of his exalted station? Who will prevent him? Who can prevent him?

Another paltry expedient of the Editor to dupe his readers, is the assertion that Mr. Van Buren did not endorse the scheme—that the Secretary of War is alone responsible for it, and that he will be forced in a few days to take all the blame upon himself. We do not doubt but that Mr. Van Buren is selfish enough to sacrifice his tool, if he deems it necessary to promote his interest. But that will not alter the case. Poinsett may come out with a publication acquitting Van, or he may resign, or be removed, and yet the strong language of the President's message, "I cannot too strongly recommend to your consideration the plan," &c., will not be expunged nor forgotten. And the baseness of making a victim of the subordinate to screen the principal, will only serve to increase the *public abhorrence of the whole posse.*—The people will say that the man thus capable of sacrificing a friend for his own selfish ends, is unworthy the confidence and support of any one. He *did* approve of the high toned Federal doctrines of his underling, and if they had not aroused popular indignation, he would gladly have profited by them. He skulks now, not because his sentiments have changed, but because he is afraid to avow them.—Reinstate him in power, and he will press his odious Federal measures upon us again. In four years more he would organize his Standing Army—he would be a despot and we his slaves. Better give him, and all his Federal Associates their walking papers, and entrust our affairs to genuine Republicans, whose principles and feelings being identical with our own, [illegible] despotism over us.

The faltering policy of THE VAN BUREN CONVENTION in declining to nominate a candidate for the VICE PRESIDENCY is plainly condemned by the sagacious of the party as an act of short-sighted timidity, and by the zealous as an act of treachery. We are struck with the intensity of the latter feeling as displayed in the Pittsburgh Constitutionalist, an ardent Administration print, from which we copy the following article:

MORE TREACHERY.

A faithful public servant laid upon the shelf by Southern intrigue and Northern craven-heartedness.—It is with feelings of burning indignation that we notice the meanness and political degradation of the so-called Democratic (but more properly office-hunters') Convention held at Baltimore last week. It is time that the independent press, of the true democratic stamp, speak out, when a body of men, professing to speak the wishes of the democracy of this Union, *dare* to hesitate when the question is between the gallant soldier and noble-hearted patriot now filling the chair of the Vice Presidency and some one of the many intriguing spirits who aim at displacing him. Where was the free spirit of old Pennsylvania—*pledged* to support his renomination—when that sneaking artifice was employed in the Convention to remove the danger which they feared would attend the support of the noble Johnson? Were our delegates afraid that the chivalry of the South would *bolt?* Is Pennsylvania to be considered an appanage to the political despotism of Tennessee and Alabama?—Is Ohio, also, to be sold for Southern votes? Is Kentucky considered so certain for the enemy that we must insult her in the person of her gallant son?—Are Indiana and Illinois conceded to Harrison, that we dare to remove their gallant defender to make way for a Polk or a King? It is well for the drills of the Convention that Mississippi was not represented, or she would have spoken her rebuke in tones of thunder. But the conspirators must beware. The States of the Mississippi Valley, that glorious belt of young giants, will not thus be imposed upon. New Hampshire, Arkansas, ay, and *Pennsylvania*, will teach these aspiring demagogues that it is one thing to plot, another to succeed. We feel that, with the name of Johnson, the cause of Martin Van Buren would have prospered, but (and let all mark the prediction) the Democratic Convention have placed a worm there that may gat away the vitals of success. We fear, even while we burn with shame; we doubt the future, because what can the *People* think of measures which have for their guide, and leading object as well, to truckle at the footstool of Southern intolerance?

For our own part, the name of Richard M. Johnson, the people's candidate, still floats, and shall float, at the head of the Constitutionalist, a beacon to all who love to reward political virtue and noble achievements—while we trust to make this paper a terror to the craven dastards who dare to *contrive* political capital at the expense of the country's honor.

Richard M. Johnson is the choice of the Democratic party in all the States where the Democratic ticket can succeed. If then, he is not elected, neither can Martin Van Buren. Mark the assertion, fellow-citizens, and remember it well when the idea of November arrives!

The tide is rife for Mr. Van Buren.

So says the Albany Argus, in speaking of Virginia. Considering that the Argus deduces this consolation from the returns of the late elections, giving both branches of the Legislature and a decided majority of the popular vote to the Whigs and Harrison, we are reminded of an anecdote. An Irish cook on board of a ship, having dropped his tea-kettle over board, ran to the captain to acquaint him with the accident. "Captain, your honor!" said Pat, "is a thing lost when you know where it is?" "No, you fool!" "Well, your honor, this your tea-kettle is safe, *for it's in the bottom of the sea!*"

[*N. Y. Com. Advr.*

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Adjournment of the Legislature.—The Legislature of the State of New York, having been in session 127 days and enacted 270 laws, adjourned at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The session has been laborious, important and exciting. It was the first Whig Legislature of the Empire State, and we shall take pride and pleasure, at the earliest moment, to point the people to the results of its deliberations—results which tell most emphatically upon the welfare of the public and the prosperity and glory of the State.

The *Frederick Citizen* of yesterday says that the German, Frederick Fetsts, arrested on suspicion of the late murder of a woman and lad named Davis, near the Point of Rocks, has confessed his guilt, and expresses but little compunction for the crime.

In London, a coal whipper testified, that he and his wife [illegible] FOREVER more.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN:

Thursday Morning, May 28, 1840

☞ We invite the serious attention of every reader to the Address of Maj. John Campbell, late Treasurer of the United States, upon the subject of Mr. Van Buren's Standing Army.—Look at the hideous features of this great project for the establishment of a military Depotism in the land; and remember that it is a scheme which the President said in his opening message to Congress, he could not "too strongly recommend to the consideration" of that body—a scheme which proposes to impose a capitation Tax of at least Twenty Millions of Dollars on the People, and to subject them to onerous military duties, and heavy fines and imprisonment for failing to perform them. The editor of the Richmond Enquirer says he "cannot approve" the measure himself, that "it can never pass into a law," &c. So he said of the Sub-Treasury scheme, which notwithstanding will be a law in a few days. Let Mr. Van Buren's pertinacious course in regard to the Sub-Treasury be borne in mind, and who can doubt that he will persist in his Military Scheme, until it also shall become a law, "in spite of the lamentations of the people." Re-elect him, and he and his friends in Congress will contend that it is an evidence of the approbation by the people of the measure, and the bill will forthwith become a law.

A Democratic Address, in 1804, thus remarks upon the Administration of the elder Adams:

"A large army was raised and organised, as it was at that time declared necessary, by the [illegible] executive, which, it was calculated, could be most effectually done by extending its patronage. The army was, consequently, officered with persons from different parts of the Union, devoted to the will, and ready to defend every measure, of their benefactors, however arbitrary or unjust."

Then, as this army business of the elder Adams was thus regarded as a Federal

"monster of such hideous mein,"

is it the less Federal, monstrous, or hideous, when recommended and advocated by an Executive, under the garb and assumption of Democracy, as is now done by Mr. Van Buren, upon the most enlarged scale?

CONGRESS.—The Intelligencer of Friday last, says—"By a not unfitting succession of subjects, the House of Representatives, after rejecting Mr. Bell's bill for preventing the patronage of Government from coming in contact with the freedom of elections, has plunged into a discussion, which will necessarily be of great latitude, if not of great length, upon the thrice-rejected sub-Treasury scheme. The Administration seems to have staked every thing upon that bill, as if it were the one only thing worthy of the care of a provident Government. Organised as the House now is, we shall not be surprised if the bill now pass that body and become a law. We desire no evil that good may come out of it, and therefore we hope that the bill will *not* pass. We believe, nevertheless, that its effect, when passed, will, beyond doubt, be to accelerate the downfall of the Administration which will have forced it upon the People."

We have (says the Baltimore Patriot) a notable specimen of the selfishness and injustice of the Administration and its adherents, in their course upon the sub-Treasury bill. The anxiety of the President and his party to legalise as soon as possible, this scheme, by which the Executive has contrived, of his own will, and without law, to keep the public purse in his own possession and control, has caused them to sacrifice the *Army, Navy, and Indian Appropriation Bills*, and hundreds of private claims, to take up the sub-Treasury bill. They have repeatedly refused to take up these supply bills, although pressed to do so by the Whigs. They have given to the Sub-Treasury precedence over them, although the Globe, and its echoes in and out of Congress, have repeatedly proclaimed that each of these branches of the public service is suffering for the want of funds. Here we find the characteristic and callous selfishness of the Administration party exhibited. They have passed the appropriation bill for paying the salaries of the President, and his Cabinet, and his troops of office-holders, civil and diplomatic, who hold their places as the rewards of party services. But they are content to let the Army and Navy officers wait for a more convenient season. We call the attention of those particularly interested, and the public generally, to these facts. If any suffering, if any prejudice, results to any branch of the service from the obstructions to the passage of the Appropriation bills, the Administration is to blame. The same majority who got up the Sub-Treasury, might have taken up the Appropriation bills. The Whigs urged that they should be taken up; but, the Van Buren party being paid themselves, and the Treasury having no more to spare just now, refused.

LOUDOUN COUNTY.—With a Whig majority of 1,000 or upwards, at the last presidential election Loudoun gave but about 700 majority against Mr. Van-Buren. But—we rejoice to hear—that the Whigs of that county are fully alive to the importance of the present crisis, and have "resolved to do their duty in a political view more zealously and thoroughly than heretofore."

"We have never seen (says the last Leesburg Washingtonian) so large a political meeting in our county as the Whig one held in the Court-House on Tuesday last. The speeches of Messrs. Janney and Powers were enthusiastically responded to. Mr. Janney's speech was mainly designed to show the unconstitutional and odious character of the Military Bill, the latest project of the Administration, and designed to place at the absolute disposal of the President a Standing Army of one hundred thousand men—and this he did in a masterly and most conclusive manner. Very properly did he designate it the 'bloody bill,' and prove it to be alone congenial to the government of the Czars of Russia."

The Whigs of Hillsborough and neighborhood went to the meeting in procession, and was met and escorted into town by a number of the citizens of Leesburg. "Its long line of mounted yeomanry, (says the Washingtonian) headed by the fine Hillsborough band, with banners flying, music resounding, and a Log Cabin drawn on wheels by eight white horses, constituted a most imposing display, which attracted great attention, and altogether presented one of the most animated scenes ever witnessed in our streets, through several of which it marched. Messrs. T. M. McIlhany, Wm. Heath, William Divine, Samuel Clendening, Jr., John Clendenidg, Heston Pursell, C. A. Copeland, and John R. White were, we learn, the Marshals of the day."

Both boilers of the steam-boat Greenfield, plying between Hartford, Conn., and Greenfield, Massachusetts, exploded on the 18th instant, throwing the captain high in the air and injuring him so badly that he died in a few hours—killing the engineer instantly, and severely wounding several others.

A terrible hail-storm, extending over a space of four miles wide and thirty in length, occurred in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, North Carolina, a few days ago. The hail fell in masses as large as a man's fist, and some as large as 24 inches in circumference. Grain crops, gardens, poultry, glass, &c. were pretty well "used up."

BOASTING.—The Richmond Enquirer seems to think its party entitled to the exclusive privilege of boasting. It is constantly finding fault with the Whigs for exercising this harmless right; in reply to which the Fredericksburg Arena says—"The Whigs do boast—they are justified in boasting. They intend, too, to make good their boasting. They are just in the right frame of mind to ensure success—animated and encouraged by all the signs of the times and by every popular demonstration—but not so sanguine nor so confident as to induce the slightest relaxation of effort. They know too well the character and strength of their opponents; have too just an appreciation of the power and influence of the Government, to relax, for a moment, the vigor and continuity of their exertions.—There is certainly no despondency—nor is there overweening confidence. Assured of the righteousness of their cause and of their growing strength, rejoicing in their unanimity and encouraged by the signs of dismay in the enemy's camp, the Whigs are more than ever attentive to discipline—and never was the levy *en masse* seen under so admirable an organization."

EDITOR KENDALL.—We are not honored by an exchange with the Globe; but we infer from the following paragraph in the last Alexandria Gazette that Mr. Kendall's "excitement of composition," for the "benefit of his health," is very great:

"For a specimen of unadulterated coarseness, vulgarity, abuse, and, we feel confident, audacious falsehoods, see the editorial columns of the Globe of Wednesday night. If such rancorous, malignant, and foul slanders of a venerable patriot, does not add to his cause troops of friends, there is no justice left in the people of this country. Such articles must disgust even the friends of the Administration."

With the unprincipled Kendall at the head of the Globe, to write, and the unprincipled Niles at the head of the Post-Office Department, to circulate, Mr. Van Buren hopes to sustain himself; but all will not do; the people's eyes are open, and cannot be blinded by the dust which these worthies may set afloat.

Whilst we exercise the right of freely scanning the conduct of our rulers, and speaking of them as they deserve at our hands as an independent press, we are far from applying corrupt motives to the great body of those who continue to support the administration. That the results to which all its schemes and practices have tended, have not alienated the confidence of every reflecting and patriotic man, is matter of regret and surprise to us, we confess. But that this has not been the universal effect we know; and therefore, whilst we shall continue zealously and *fearlessly to press our own views of the public* interests, we do not intend to indulge in accusation and reproach of those who still think that the public welfare is advancing under the influence and guidance of those who now hold its direction.

Our joy is for our country, and not for a party. Our exultation is not that some of our neighbors and associates are downcast, or in a minority, but that a dawn of brighter days has broken on our State, and an era of ruin and distress to our loved country is about to change to one of hope, revival and recovery. If in these well founded expectations we shall be disappointed, with the same cordiality which we now sustain, will we in turn condemn those who are the means of accomplishing this change.

So saith the Petersburg Intelligencer, and so say we.

THE FLY.—We have complaints of the ravages of the fly upon the Wheat crop in the neighborhood of Annapolis, Md., in Bucks, and Chester counties, Penn., in Berkeley, Buckingham, and Campbell counties, Va., and the Cincinnati Republican contains statements from farmers in that State and Kentucky, that the ravages of the fly in the growing wheat are very extensive in their respective regions.

We have received the first two or three Nos. of "The Jeffersonian," a paper recently started at Charleston, Kanawha county, Va., by John J. Hickey, Esq. It is of respectable size, well printed, and supports the re-election of Martin Van Buren. Mr. H. is an attorney at law, and was a citizen of this county previous to his late removal to Kanawha. He is a young gentleman of much private worth, and possesses more than ordinary literary attainments. Apart from his political views, we wish him success in his new vocation.

The Hon. Edward Everett, late Governor of Massachusetts, and not less distinguished for his services as a Representative in Congress, is about to leave the United States, on a visit to Europe. His numerous friends in Boston, wishing to make some public demonstrations of their high regard for him as a scholar and a statesman, before his departure, have invited him to a public dinner, which he has accepted.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Committee of Vigilance for Jefferson County, appointed by the late Whig State Convention, at Richmond.

Charlestown—Thomas Griggs, John Clauson, S W Lockland, B C Washington, James Hite, Thomas H Willis, G W Sappington, John Yates, Andrew Kennedy, John A Thompson, Thomas Hite, John Kable, W P Alexander, William Crow, I N Carter, G W Little, J W McCardy, W T Washington, Daniel Snyder, Chas Yates, Abraham Snyder, David Howell, James Wysong, C W Alsquith, Nicholas Slattry, Henry Rowland, H N Gallisher, T A Moore, Daniel McPherson, Thomas Briscoe, R S Blackburn, J T A Washington, William Jenkins, John Clip, J T Daugherty, Andrew Hunter, B Ford L Sadler, J J Miller, Wm Moore, G H Tate, W F Turner, N W Manning, Wm F Lock, Wm S Lock, T C Sigafoose, T G Baylor, Sam'l Wright, C R Starry, G W Hammond, R T Brown, R Thompson.

Shepherdstown—George Reynolds, Jr., B T Towner, W Short, C Harper, J T Cookus, H Berry, Henry Shepherd, Wm Butler, D Buckles, Robert Slemons, James A Kerney, Henry Snyder, John Walper, James Osborne, James Chapline, Henry Boteler, Daniel Entler, Jacob Miller, J White, A Robinson, W L Webb, W A Fouke, James Shepherd, E I Lee, Jr., A Humrickhouse, Dr O Hammond, U Kerney, W Osborne, Capt J Quigley, John Snyder, Sr., John Marshall, James V Moore, A. S. Boteler, S D Baker, John G Unseld, Benjamin Melvin, A Vanarsdale.

Halltown—John Moler, John T Hoofle, Colin Peter, L W Washington, D G Henkle, A Moler, E M Gatton, Joseph F Abell, Samuel Miller, Richard Henderson, Isaac Henkle, Jonathan Kearsley, John Chambers, Dr W F Alexander, Isaac Chapline, John J Abell, James M Manning.

Harper's-Ferry—Wm Anderson, John Strider, S B Anderson, G W Cutshaw, Samuel Strider, John H Allstadt, James Foley, John Lambaugh, David Claspy, Thomas Kirgen, Joseph L Russell, W B Thompson, Thomas Hughes, John Sellars, Dr G B Stephenson, Colin Unseld, Dr P F W Stephenson, John Strider, jr., James Brown, John Hockensmith, Jacob Strider, Geo. Zorger, Francis Duke.

Smithfield—Thomas Timberlake, Dr S Scolley, Dr M P Nelson, W Grantham, N Shaull, D Rosenberger, Charles Barnes, Henry Smith, David Fry, Joseph Harley, Sebastian Esty, John Little, Peter Smith, Frederick Smith, Lewis Homer, A S Dandridge, J P Reilley, W Willis, John Campbell, B B Welsh, J P Smith, Paul Smith, T E Buchanan, J A Craighill, W Annan.

Mr. Postmaster General Niles has arrived in this city, and entered on the duties of his office.—*Nat. Int.*

The Hon. Richard Biddle, of Pennsylvania, has addressed a letter to his constituents, apprising them of his intention to resign his seat in Congress at the close of the present session.—Ill health he assigns as the cause of his resignation.

Aaron Vail (formerly Charge d'Affaires of the United States at London, and now and for some time past Chief Clerk in the Department of State) has been appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States at the Court of Spain.

[The mission of Mr. Eaton, Minister Plenipotentiary to the same Court, of course will now be at an end.]

Mr. Foster, late of the U. S. Senate, is one of the Whig Electors at large, for Tennessee, and is traversing the State and making addresses to the people on the Presidential question. In a paper before us we observe a list of appointments, amounting to Thirty one, in the months of May and June. He is a man of very decided talent and eloquence, and must make a great impression. Three or four of the Van Buren electors have backed out from the contest, some alleging private engagements and others declaring that they have not the "necessary documents" to defend the Administration.

New York, May 20.

[illegible] Friday arrested William M. Price at the suit of the Government. After a short detention he was liberated, on giving bail to the amount of $82,000.

Newcomb, the absconding teller of the Manhattan Bank, voluntarily surrendered himself yesterday at the police office.—He was discharged on $10,000 bail.

It is understood that Mr. Price is very anxious to have his account with the Government settled; but, if there is any truth in his assertion that he owes nothing, the matter will not come to trial till after the Presidential election. It would be very embarrassing to the Treasury officers just now, if it should appear that their accounts are so loosely kept that they cannot tell whether a public officer is a defaulter or not.

Trial of B. W. Green.—The examination of Mr. Dabney was closed, yesterday, on the part of the Commonwealth. The cross-examination was then commenced, and was not concluded when the Court adjourned. It will probably continue through to-day, and possibly to-morrow and next day—for the whole affairs of the bank are scrutinized, and the trial seems to be as much a trial of the bank as of Green.—*Richmond Whig.*

Trial of B. W. Green.—We learn from the Richmond Whig that the cross examination of Mr. Dabney was continued on Thursday, without closing. Nothing new or important has been elicited since the examination in chief. As soon as the trial is over, adds the Whig, we hope to be able to give all the material points in the testimony. As much curiosity has been manifested to know Mr. Dabney's account of the beginning of the deficit, we will give it as we understand it. The first over-checking was permitted by another, then an officer in the bank. When it came to his (Mr. Dabney's) knowledge, he consented to conceal the fact, for the purpose of screening the officer, under a promise from Green to make good the deficiency next day, or in some very short time. That promise was not fulfilled; on the contrary, it was alleged that more money was necessary to prevent exposure; and so it continued from time to time—bankruptcy and consequent exposure being threatened as the means of extorting larger sums—until the deficit reached the present amount.

The two bodies comprising the two General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church in the United States met on Thursday morning in Philadelphia; one in the First Presbyterian Church, on Washington Square; the other in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, in Runstead's Court. The first named was opened with a sermon by the Moderator of the last year, the Rev. Baxter Dickinson. The other assembly was opened by a sermon from the Rev. Dr. Joshua L. Wilson, the moderator of last year. The Rev. Mr. Wisner was chosen Moderator and Henry A. Rowland Clerk, pro tem., of the Assembly in the First Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Wm. M. Engles was chosen Moderator and the Rev. Sylvester Scovel, Clerk, pro tem., of the Assembly meeting in the Seventh Church.

EX-PRESIDENT ADAMS.

The Baltimore Republican says:—We learn from the National Intelligencer that Mr. Adams had his shoulder dislocated on Monday afternoon. In moving from one part of the house to the other, one of his feet caught in the straw matting, which caused him to fall and produced the injury. He was conveyed to his residence and his shoulder restored to the socket. On the following day he was at his post in the house at the usual hour of meeting.

Mr. John Q. Adams, conversing with a member of the House of Representatives on the subject of his late accident, jocosely and pleasantly said—"Well sir, I was *floored*, but it is the first time I have been *floored in this House*."

The North West Passage.—The question of a North Western passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, after having been for three centuries a matter of doubt to the civilized world, has been settled at last. It is now known that such a passage exists. Messrs Dease and Simson, of the Hudson Bay Company, have succeeded after two previous attempts, which resulted unsuccessfully, in exploring the way, and in establishing beyond a doubt the fact of a continuous communication between the two great Oceans.

The Mississippi and Tributaries.—By the steamer Caddo, arrived yesterday from the foot of the raft on Red river, we learn that nearly all the plantations on that river are more or less under water, and the river rapidly rising. The same intelligence is brought by all the arrivals from above. The river, opposite our city, is on the rise, but yet some distance from the top of the Levee. We noticed several places in the First Municipality that deserve particular attention from the city authorities; too much caution cannot be applied at this period.—*New O. Bee, 14th.*

The way the Money goes.—It has been a trick of the present administrations to procure appropriations to be made for certain clerkships, and then, after the bill has passed from Congress, "to dispense with the services of the clerks so provided for, and to devote the public money voted for them to other purposes, connected in general, with the advancement of the party's interests."

This is a great abuse. Another prolific source of extravagance and corruption, is the fund for contingencies. Here no items are stated,—no estimates are given—but a round sum, and in all cases, a good large one, is put down under the comprehensive head of "*contingencies*."

[*Madisonian.*

The mission to Russia has cost the Government within the last three years about $67,200. To Wilkins out infit and salary $22,000. Dallas out, infit and salary $22,000—and to Cambreleng $22,000. The policy has been that a minister should only remain about 12 months—the period for which he would receive the greatest amount of pay. Outfit $9,000, infit $4,500, and salary $9,000.—This sum pocketed, the Executive tool gives way for some other waiter upon the bounty of His Majesty.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE ARTS OF ABLE EDITORS.

We were greatly at a loss to perceive how it came to pass, that the Enquirer and ourselves differed so widely as to the aggregate of the returns of the late Election, when we did not differ as to the individual returns. Our statement showed a Whig majority of 10, counting Gen. Bayly as a Whig.—In the Enquirer of the 8th inst., there is a tabular statement, showing the strength of the House of Delegates for 1839, Whigs 68, Adm. 62—while for 1840, the relative strength is thus given, Whigs 67. Adm. 63. A correspondent of the Whig unravels the mystery. Aware that figures cannot lie, through *mistakes may occur in addition*, he took the trouble to add up for himself, and behold the result—the very statement inserted in the Enquirer showed that the list for 1840, when rightly summed, made 70 Whigs and 61 Van Buren men, counting Bayly, as he was classed therein a 'Democrat'—A note said that the returns from Wythe and Caroline were received, but that the editor did not know how to put them down. Placing Corbin and Fulton on the Whig side, claiming Gen. Bayly as a Whig, and adding up the column correctly, the Whig strength, *as shown by the statement in the Enquirer*, is 73—One More than we have ever claimed.

Well this may have been an error in the summation. But, it has never yet been corrected, and never will be. In the next Enquirer, in an obscure corner, we are briefly told that the statement should have been credited to the Globe, but not a word as to the deception. This shuffled off some of the responsibility—but it has gone forth and served its purpose abroad, and the exclusive readers of the Enquirer will never know but that the list was full and correct.

From the Washington Madisonian.

"THE EXCITEMENT OF COMPOSITION"

The following is the Ex-Postmaster General's first movement "for the benefit of his health." Twenty thousand copies of the following precious confidential letter are at this moment preparing for the mails. Amos calls upon all the officeholders to help him put down "the daring efforts now making" by the People "to conquer" those who are in possession of the Treasury. It will be seen that he says, if you can't spare a dollar, send a half dollar.—If this appeal does not enable Mr. Kendall and his Federal Vanite conspirators to put down the daring efforts now making by the People, we advise him to take a commission under General Poinsett, and call out the standing army, and if the People won't give way before the 200,000 militiamen, then bring out the bloodhounds and "let slip the dogs of war."

Washington, May 20, 1840.

My Dear Sir! Having embarked, with consciousness of right and hearty good-will, in defence of the Administration of which I have formed a part, I earnestly invoke your assistance in rendering my efforts effective by disseminating the enclosed address, and obtaining subscribers to the Extra Globe throughout your region of country.

Every farmer, mechanic, and workingman, should have one; and if they cannot well spare a dollar each, two or more should unite together to take one.

Stimulated by an enthusiastic devotion to the pure principles of democracy, and by the daring efforts now making to conquer them, and to extinguish forever the beacon-light which our beloved country is holding up to mankind, I shall endeavor to *take care* that the true-hearted men who may aid me in reaching the minds of an honest People shall have no cause to repent their exertions.

Your friend and fellow-citizen,

AMOS KENDALL.

The New York Evening Post advertises that "subscriptions for the Extra Globe, on account of the Hon. Mr. Kendall, will be received, &c. price one dollar, payable in advance." Some warm friends of the Administration in New York look upon it as a pitiable expedient to extort money for party purposes.

At the victory on the Thames, General Harrison captured 12 pieces of cannon, 6000 stand of arms, 5 gun boats and ammunition, and stores to the amount of $1,000,000!—If any body can show when or how Van Buren ever earned or saved one cent for the country, we would like to see it. General Harrison has protected the lives and property of his fellow citizens and beaten and captured the enemies of his country; but Van Buren has done nothing but waste the public funds at the rate of $37,000,000 per annum for the three years in which he has been president. His private purse he takes good care of; but the public funds are squandered by millions in the most reckless manner. Gen. Harrison captured the British at the Thames, and took $1,000,000 worth of property; Van Buren has wasted about $30,000,000 in the Florida War and has not yet captured a meagre band of half-starved Indians. With the present administration it is all *outlay* and no *savings*.—*Delaware Gazette.*

Prentice says that several of the Van Buren leaders in and about his diggings, were in the habit of lying in bed all day to avoid hearing the news from Virginia.

"I am in favor of the sub-Treasury," said a worthy old gentleman of this city the other day, "but I shall vote for Gen. Harrison. I go for the sub-Treasury, but I want an honest man to superintend it."

[*Prentice.*

From the Fredericksburg Arena.

The Tippecanoe Club, No. 1, of Richmond, at a late meeting, passed a resolution for the appointment of a committee, to wait on the Editor of the Enquirer and request him to publish Mr. Poinsett's scheme for organizing the militia, and, in the event of his refusal, to endeavor to get it inserted in his paper as an advertisement. No answer seems to have been returned to the note of the committee, but in Friday's Enquirer there is a long article, in which the proposition to print it, for love or money, is emphatically declined. The reasons, half jocular and half serious, are assigned at length, and we regret that we have not room for the article, which would greatly amuse our readers.

It is sufficient for our purpose, that the Enquirer distinctly announces its intention NOT TO PUBLISH an official document, proceding from one of the Cabinet officers of the Government, and which received the special commendation of the President—a document of vast importance, as connected with the comforts, interests, and, it may be, the liberties of the People. What makes this refusal the more singular, is, that the Enquirer is constantly, editorially and by correspondents, pronouncing the whole scheme humbug, decided by the Whigs to delude the people of Virginia. If it be a humbug; if Mr. Poinsett's scheme be nothing new, if it be innocent and not oppressive in its provisions—what harm would its publication do to the Van Buren party of Virginia?—Cannot the people of Virginia be trusted with a sight of it? Have they not intelligence enough to discriminate between its real character and the enormities, with which, according to the Enquirer, the Whigs invest it for political effect? If the Whigs have misrepresented it, why not bring them to shame and confusion, by simply publishing the scheme, without note or comment? No, the Enquirer, in the very article alluded to, reiterates the charge of the Whigs humbugging the people upon it, and yet refuses to let the people see wherein it has been misrepresented. What shall we think of this conduct? Is there any other solution of the mystery, than that the Enquirer is AFRAID to let it appear. It well knows that no paper ever had so many readers, who never look into any other Journal. It is something to keep this number in the dark. Its publication, moreover, in the Enquirer would be giving the official imprimatur to a document—the very existence of which is stoutly denied by many. There were hundreds who voted with the Administration party last month, under the firm belief that the whole story was a Whig fabrication, who would have renounced its support had they believed the scheme was really broached by the Secretary at War.

The Enquirer affects to disbelieve that the President ever gave his approbation to the details of the scheme, and distinctly throws all the responsibility upon Mr. Poinsett with a flourish and compliment to his firmness. We do not believe this is true—nor is it fair towards the Secretary. But however this may be, it avails nothing. If Mr. Poinsett concoct a scheme so heinous, so revolting, that the official organ of the administration in Virginia *dare not publish it*, is the President to bear none of the opprobrium of the measure, though he still retains him in office, and has neither directly nor indirectly, repudiated or intimated the slightest censure of the same? But can any one believe—does the Enquirer believe, that Mr. Van Buren did not see the details of the scheme before he penned his commendation, or at any rate before they were published? The attempt to dissever the President from the Secretary is impotent and unjust.

All that the Whigs have said against the Army Bill then falls short of the simple refusal of the Enquirer to publish the document. How flagrant must be the provisions of the bill even to the mind of the Enquirer, when it thus refuses,—though well aware of the "political capital" which the refusal lends to the Whigs—rather than let in light upon the benighted of its own party.

Mr. Hiram Haines, formerly editor of the Petersburg Constellation, (a favorite organ of the Administration party, threatening at one time to supersede the Enquirer in the affections of that party) is now the editor of a neutral paper, "the Star," at Petersburg. In a late number he says:

"The Democrats are bewailing their defeat and wondering at the cause. We will explain it in a few words. Since the first of December the Administration and its friends have made three false moves on the political chess board. We *approve* and *condemn it and them*, for prudence and propriety, *in the estimation of all thinking men of both parties*. The first was the proceeding on the New Jersey question—the second was the coalition between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun—and the third was Mr. Poinsett's plan for organizing and arming the militia. To those three causes is to be ascribed the defeat of the Administration party in Virginia at the recent election—an election more important in its effects upon the Presidential contest than any which has taken or is yet to take place in any State of the Union. Regret can avail nothing now to our ancient friends; and it will be well for them if it be not too late to gather wisdom from the future for the errors of the past."

DEMOCRACY.

The assumption of the name of Democracy by the Van Buren party of the present day reminds us of a story by an old friend the other day.

"I say Squire," said an individual who was indulging in the luxury of whittling a pine stick in front of a tavern, "this here's my grandfather's jack-knife."

"No, not your *grandfather's*, is it?"

"Yes, its grandfather's knife sartin."

"What an old knife it must be! how have you kept it so long?

"Why *there's been four new blades, and six new handles put to it since grandfather's time, but its the same old jack-knife for all that.*"—*Ark. Star.*

Upper Marlborough, May 14.

Murder will out!—We learn from the Philadelphia papers that a man named Boteler has been arrested in that city on a charge of having murdered James Bridewell, in Bladensburg, in this county about fifteen years ago. He was an inmate of the Almshouse when arrested. Dr. William Baker, who resided in Bladensburg, at the time the murder was committed, identified Boteler, and had him arrested to await the requisition of the Governor of Maryland.—*Gazette.*

Natchez, May 11.

THE DENOUEMENT OF THE CALAMITY.

What we wrote on Friday, the day after the calamity, has since proved far too low a computation, and far too faint a sketch of the ruin which has befallen our noble, spirited yet devoted city.

The estimate of a little more than a million and a quarter of dollars, for the damages done to the buildings merely, may be nearly correct, for the compact part of the city; but to cover the loss of merchandize, provisions, goods of various kinds, and furniture destroyed, there should, in the opinion of some of our practical and clear headed men, be at least four millions more added—making the entire loss of property in the city of Natchez more than FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

This estimate we believe to be strictly within the bounds of moderation. The immense quantities of pork, bacon, butter, lard and vegetables, lost at the landing—swept into the deep and oblivious river, would astonish any one not acquainted with he nature of our trade. Many of our large ware houses and furnishing stores having lately been crippled and restricted in their operations, the most of the supplies for city, county, and the adjacent counties, having been derived from the Natchez Landing. These now, with a very few exceptions, are whelmed in the ruin or lost in the water.

There are numerous dwellings in the lower as well as the upper city where every item of furniture and clothing and ornament was given to the gyrations of the whirlwind and lost irrevocably. Many ladies lost elegant and valuable wardrobes [illegible] initial vestments, with which they covered themselves, after they had been reduced to a state of almost entire nudity, by a tornado, which was writhing from the sweat of its great agony, and leaping from ower to tower with delirius bound.

The beautiful and splendid villa of Andrew Brown, Esq., at which place the most gorgeous and splendid fete ever given in this city to the city guests, from Vicksburg, last year, is totally ruined.—The cost of its erection was sixty or seventy thousand dollars. The mansions of Peter Little, Esq., and Mrs. Linton, on the Bluff, fronting each other, at about a mile distant, outrode the storm, being built of very massive materials, and escaped with the loss of chimneys, and the dismantling of some of the friezes and architectural ornaments.

The Natchez Theatre is a pile of shapeless ruins beyond recovery. The building, surrounded by the walls, and partly covered by the piles of the Railroad depot, late one of the largest and noblest edifices of the kind, in any city in the Union, is covered with the wreck of the tower walls, and roofs. From this immense mass of rubbish, several wounded persons and dead bodies have been dug, and the work of removing the huge pile of brick and timber has been but just commenced.

From the immense ruins of Parker's Southern Exchange, Messrs. Farish and Bemish were dug out alive, after a confinement of an hour or two, and the dead body of Moses, a most valuable servant; it is possible that there may be one or two more bodies still in those ruins.

The Planter's Hotel, formerly called "Our House," situated on the brow of the bluff, was blown down the precipice. Many men were known to have been in the house at the time; and it has become painfully evident to the senses that the rapid decomposition of flesh is going on under the timber of that house.

Eleven dead bodies have been taken from the ruins of the Steamboat Hotel, which have all been removed by the gangs of slaves of Colonel Surget, Mr. Crosgrove, and others, generously sent in by these wealthy planters.

Of the number and names of the dead we cannot now speak with certainty.

SIXTH CENSUS.

The duty of enumerating the inhabitants of the United States, will be commenced by the assistant marshals in each county, on the first day of June next.—We have been requested to call the attention of the people to the vast number of novel enquiries, which the marshals are required to make of them—not only embracing the number of persons and the sex of each in every family, and their various ages; the number of deaf, dumb, blind, insane and idiots; the number who cannot read and write; and the number employed in mining, agriculture, manufactures, trade, learned professions, &c. &c., but also the number of each one's horses and mules, cattle, sheep and swine, the value of their poultry of all kinds;—the number of bushels of wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, corn and potatoes, grown in the year 1839; and how many pounds of wool, hops, and wax, tobacco, rice, cotton, cocoons, and sugar; how many tons of hay, hemp, and flax they have raised; how many cords of wood they have sold; the value of the products of their dairies and orchards; how many gallons of wine they have made; the value of home-made or family goods; the number of retail dry goods, grocery or other stores in 1839, and the amount of capital invested in them; the value of manufactures of the various metals; of the bricks or lime made; and of tobacco manufactured in 1839, and the number of tanneries, and how many sides of sole leather were tanned in 1839, how many other manufactories of leather—such as saddles, boots, shoes, &c., and the value of articles manufactured in the same period, the number of distilleries, and the quantity of spirits distilled; and so on, as to potteries, flour mills, grist and saw mills, oil mills, &c. &c., embracing every conceivable range of business in its minutest subdivisions. Whether the people can answer all of these questions—many of which seem to us unimportant, (and many impertinent) we cannot say. We think it hardly possible, however.

[*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Spencer, one of the slaves lately convicted at Fairfax Court, for an assault on the patrol of the county, with intent to kill, was hanged at Fairfax Court House, on Friday last.—*Alex. Gazette.*

Mrs. Chapman, alias Mina, recently died at Quincy, Florida, leaving her children in a destitute condition. She was travelling in that country with her children, in the capacity of strolling players.—*Doylestown Dem.*

A special term of the Superior Court for Loudoun County, will be held on the first Monday of June next.

THOMAS H. LAUGHLIN.

The contributions so far, for the benefit of the bereaved family of Thomas H. Laughlin, of Baltimore, it appears from a card of of the President of the late Convention, John V. L. McMahon, Esq., amount in the whole only to the sum of $2,430 12; of which sum $1000 was received from the State of Massachusetts, and nearly $500 from the State of Virginia. Mr. McMahon is induced to make this statement owing to the erroneous reports abroad as to the amount of the contributions, and that his silence might be considered as giving credence to them, and might in some measure defeat the intention of the Resolution, by producing the impression that the amount already received was sufficient to accomplish the objects of the Convention. The names of the donors (when the collections are completed) are to be published.—*Romney Intelligencer.*

PLAYING POSSUM.

The particulars of the recent affair, at Fort King, are given as follows in the St. Augustine Herald. It is the keenest kind of Military tactics on record:

"Captain Raines, commanding that post, prepared a shell with a shirt over it, in such a manner that any attempt to remove the garment would explode the shell. This he placed at a distance from the post. In a little while the shell was heard to explode, and Captain Raines repaired to the spot, when he discovered Indian signs, a pony track, and some blood. So pleased was he at the success of the experiment, that he placed another shell similarly prepared, covered with a blanket and retired. It exploded, and on going to the spot, it was discovered that the Indians had tied an *opossum* to it and its exertions to escape, had exploded the shell. The Indians had stationed themselves, and as they came up, fired upon the troops, killing one sergeant and one private, wounding Captain Raines mortally, and three privates. The Indians are variously estimated from 60 to 90in number."

The Apalachicola Gazette of the 10th states that the Florida Indians have massacred three more families of whites, who resided in the vicinity of Blountstown.

From the New York American.

The arrival in our harbor, some days ago, of the first Arabian man-of-war that ever crossed the Atlantic is an occurrence of much interest. The Sultani was built at Bombay, of *teak-wood*, and is a handsomely modelled and well equipped ship. Her officers and crew are all Arabians, and in their oriental costume of turbans, loose robes, and log beards, present a strange appearance on a ship's deck. She is commanded by a Captain of the Sultan's navy, whose bearing has all the dignity and grace so characteristic of the upper classes of the Arabians.—The Sultan of Muscat to whom she belongs, has sent her out on a commercial expedition, (under a treaty effected with this Government in 1835) loaded with the products of Arabia, and among them as presents to the President, two fine Arabian horses, a box of pearls, a sabre, &c.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—The House had under discussion on the 21st, the items of the appropriation bill reported by the Internal Improvement Committee.

In the Senate, Mr. Snowden reported a Bank bill, which contains a provision repealing the Resumption Bill of the late session, and requires the Banks to resume on the first of October next.

Balt. American.

James Wood, of Philadelphia, the murderer of his daughter, [acquitted upon trial on the ground of insanity,] has been delivered by the Court of Oyer and Terminer of that city into the custody of his bail. The penalty of the bail bond is $6,000, and the sureties are justified in upwards of $16,000. It is stated in the Philadelphia Ledger "that he is now on his way to a distant part of the Union, in company with one of his bail."

Gratitude to a Horse.—The late Dr. Parrish, of Philadelphia, who died last month, greatly lamented, made an express provision in his will that one hundred and fifty dollars of his estate be annually expended in making his old horse comfortable as long as he lives.—The will requires that he shall be quartered in Burlington, be liberally fed, have a bed of straw every night, be regularly curried and kept clean, and just enough for his own agreeable and healthy exercise; no more than this. This fact demonstrates the benevolence and kindness of the good Doctor.

My Mother Learned me to Work.—Such was the remark of one of our Boston matrons, who had graced the first circle of society, whose husband was reputed to be rich, but who in the commercial pressure of 37 had, in common with many others of his class, all the profits of years swept away. "My mother learned me to work"—and her face looked as happy in her cheap lodgings, as ever it did when surrounded by the paraphernalia of luxury and pride. Such a wife is a treasure; but what would she have been, had not her mother learned her to work?

[*Boston Times.*

Early Apples.—We have been presented with a ripe apple, from the garden of Mr. Charles Delage, of this city. Its flavor is fresh and fine, and what is more, the one which we have just finished eating has plenty of ripe brothers on the same tree.

Watermelons have appeared at Savannah—though the cold temperature has made them more curious than desirable, says the Georgian.

In the United States there are 95 Colleges, containing about 9500 students, 97 Medical schools, with 2750 students, and 8 law schools with 350 students.

"Hollos, Sam! what you doin' dar?" "Fishing." "Well wat dat you got in yo mout?" "Noth'n but some *wo'ms* for bait."

"What time is it Tom?"

"Just time to pay that little account you owe me."

"O, indeed! well indeed I didn't think it was half so late, so I must be off or I shall lose my dinner!"

"The Eyes Have It."—[illegible] Garrick said when he hit Mr. Bynum a [illegible] the proprietor

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

H. LAUGHLIN.

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[Boston Times.

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..," as Mr. Garland said ...m a punch in the peepers.

QUERY.

Would it not be advantageous to the Rail-road Company, and more agreeable to travellers to and from Charlestown, that the Depot at that place should always be open for accommodation? A few days since the cars arrived at the Depot during a most violent storm, and the door of the house found locked, and the agent and sub-agent both elsewhere upon business (I suppose) of more importance. Among the several passengers who got out of the car, was a poor woman with an infant in her arms, without an umbrella or any thing to protect her from the storm. In her distress she was obliged, in order to protect her child, to raise the skirt of her dress over it, and necessarily expose her ankles to the gaze of the crowd. If this was the only time the depot had been closed against travellers, it might be overlooked; but, as far as I can learn, it too frequently occurs.

AN OBSERVER.

HARRISON MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Harpers-Ferry, friendly to the cause of HARRISON and REFORM, held at the United States Hotel on Saturday evening the 23d inst., on motion, F. BECKHAM was appointed Chairman, and M. O'BRIEN, Secretary. The object of the meeting being briefly stated by Wm. B. Thompson, Esq., in a forcible and eloquent speech portrayed the evils and corruptions practiced by the present administration; and briefly but forcibly advocated the claims of Gen. Wm. HENRY HARRISON upon the American People for their support at the coming Presidential election.—Having concluded his remarks, Capt. John Strider briefly stated the causes that have brought about the present distresses in our once happy and prosperous country, and which has caused her honest, industrious and enterprising citizens to look back to what her prosperity once was, and to look forward with anxious anticipations to what she will be again should the Whigs be successful in elevating to the Presidential chair on the 4th day of March next, the People's candidate—the poor man's friend, Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison. Having concluded, on motion of Wm. B. Thompson, it was

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a delegation of five members of this meeting to assemble in Convention in Charlestown, on Monday the 1st day of June next, with other delegates from the other precincts in the county, for the purpose of appointing a suitable time and place for giving a public County Dinner, and for the purpose of procuring the attendance of some of our most distinguished fellow-citizens to the said Dinner, to partake of our hospitalities, and to extend their influence with ours in promoting the great and glorious cause of Harrison and Reform.

The Chair thereupon announced the following gentlemen as composing the delegation: Capt. John Strider, Wm. B. Thompson, John C. Unseld, Anthony Beisterling and James Brown.

And on motion of Wm. B. Thompson, it was further

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of five gentlemen, whose duty it shall be to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the Government of a Tippecanoe Club which is about being organized in this place, and report to our next meeting.

The following gentlemen compose the said committee: Capt. John Strider, Wm. B. Thompson, S. B. Southerland, Joseph Smith and B. S. Pine.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the proprietor of the United States Hotel, for the use of his room.

And on motion it was further

Resolved, That when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at the U. S. Hotel on Saturday evening the 30th instant, at 7½ o'clock—and that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Charlestown Free Press, Yeoman and Richmond Whig. F. BECKHAM, *Chairman.*

M. O'BRIEN, *Sec'y.*

WHIG MEETING.

☞ The Whigs of Shepherdstown and neighborhood are requested to meet at Daniel Entler's tavern, on Saturday evening next at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet in Charlestown on Monday the 1st June, to make arrangements for a Whig Dinner.

May 28. MANY.

WHIG MEETING.

☞ A meeting of the Whigs of the Smithfield precinct will be held at Smithfield on Saturday evening next at 4 o'clock, to appoint delegates to attend a Convention in Charlestown on Monday the 1st June, for the purpose of making arrangements for a public county Whig Festival.

May 28. *WHIGS.*

ATTENTION, WHIGS!

☞ You are requested to meet at Carter's hotel on Saturday night next a 8 o'clock, to appoint delegates to a Convention to be held in Charlestown on Monday next, in order to make arrangements to give a Whig Dinner. A full meeting is desired. *A WHIG.*

May 28.

To the Citizens of Virginia Generally, and of Jefferson County especially:

We invite you to a meeting of the friends of *HARRISON & TYLER*, to be held in this place on Monday the 8th of June next. Several members of Congress and other distinguished individuals are expected to be present and address the meeting. We shall be happy to greet the citizens of the "Old Dominion," who go for the "Hero of Tippecanoe." Come, gentlemen, you will meet a hearty welcome from the citizens of this place, the friends of *Harrison and Reform.*

By order of the Committee of Arrangements and Invitation,

AUGUSTINE A. BIGGS.

Sharpsburg, Md., May 23, 1840.

☞ A meeting of the *Friends of Harrison and Reform* is requested at Mr. Daniel Entler's Tavern on Saturday next at 4 o'clock, P. M., to make suitable arrangements for accepting the invitation of the citizens of Sharpsburg, Md. to their Log Cabin Procession on Monday the 8th of June next. A full meeting is desirable.

For the Hard Cider Boys.

LOG CABIN.

Shepherdstown, May 28, 1840.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the American, May 25, 5 P. M.

FLOUR—Howard st. good brands, $4 68, which may be considered the top of the market. Wagon price $4 50 to $4 56. Inspected last week 15,110 barrels 675 half barrels.

WHEAT—90 to 95 cents, as in quality.

RYE—45 cents.

CORN—white 42 to 43, yellow 46 to 47.

OATS—25 to 26 cents.

WHISKEY—22 to 23 cents—wagon price 27 cts, exclusive of the barrel.

BEEF—On Friday, $6 to $7 per hundred for inferior to prime.

FISH—Shad $6 25 per barrel; *Herring* $2 75 per barrel; Mackerel $13 per barrel for No. 1.

FEATHERS—40 to 50 cents, according to quality.

PLASTER—Sales this week at $3 19½ to $3 25, according to quality.

BACON—New western assorted, 8½ to 9 cts. for cost to strictly prime parcels. Baltimore assorted firm at 9 cents.

ALEXANDRIA, May 26.

FLOUR—We continue to quote the wagon price $4 37½. We were not advised of any sales from stores yesterday—presume $4 50 to $4 56 would be a fair quotation.—[Gazette.

Notice.

☞ Divine Service may be expected in the Presbyterian Church in Charlestown, on Sunday next at 11 o'clock, A. M. May 28.

MARRIED,

In Boonsborough, Maryland, on Thursday last, by the Rev. William Monroe, Mr. BENJAMIN B. WELLS to Miss ELIZABETH B. GILBERT, both of Jefferson county, Virginia.

On Wednesday the 6th inst., at Warfersburg, Penn. by the Rev. John E. Kennable, Mr. SOLOMON S. SHEPHERD to Miss CATHARINE CHRISTIANA BAKER, daughter of Mr. Jacob Baker, of Timber Ridge, Frederick county, Va.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Wylie, Mr. CHARLES C. GIBSON, of Baltimore, to Miss PRISCILLA C. BOYKLER, daughter of the late Dr. Henry Boteler, of Jefferson county, Virginia.

On the 5th instant, in Front Royal, by the Rev. Mr. Lipscomb, Mr. HENRY CREW to Miss SUSAN PAGE, all of Loudoun county.

On the 12th instant, by the Rev. Joseph Baker, Mr. ANDREW ALBIN to Miss RACHEL ANN SWARTZ, both of Clarke county.

On Thursday the 14th inst., by the Rev. Lewis F. Wilson, Mr. SOLOMON HOFF to Miss ANN POST, all of Berkeley county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Peyton Harrison, Mr. J. CONRAD MENSER to Miss MARY ANN BRADY, all of Martinsburg.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Berry, L. WASHINGTON GILLETT, of Baltimore, to ANN ISABELLA, daughter of Conrad Hogmire, of Georgetown, D. C., and formerly of Martinsburg.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.

THE subscribers are now opening their summer supply of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Dye-stuffs;

ALSO,

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

which they offer on pleasing terms.

JOHN P. BROWN & CO.

Charlestown, May 28, 1840.

Jefferson County, Sct.,

MARCH TERM, 1840.

ORDERED: That Joseph McMurran, Daniel Buckles, John Moler and George B. Beall, or any three of them, be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee, to examine the County Roads in the Northern District of the County, and to the best of their judgment allot the hands to work the same: And that Samuel W. Lackland, Bushrod C. Washington, James M. Brown, John Kable and Samuel Cameron, or any three of them, be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee, to perform the same duty in the Southern District of this County—And after the said Committees shall have so acted separately, they are directed to meet and Report jointly to the next term of this Court, recommending to the Court suitable persons as Surveyors of the several roads,—and also stating in said Report whatever in their judgment may be useful in the several matters in which they are hereby appointed to act.

A Copy—Teste,

S. J. CRAMER, c. c.

☞ WE the undersigned, Committees named in the above Order, do most earnestly request all of the Overseers of Roads in the County of Jefferson, to inform us by letter, directed to either of us, to be left at the Post Office in Charlestown, or Shepherdstown, before the 15th day of June, (at which time we wish to complete the duties required of us,) the particular Road or section of Road they have to Oversee, and the actual hands that work under them; and also, if there are any County Roads that have no Overseers on them; and also if there are any tithables not assigned to work on any Road, and any other information they may deem necessary to enable us to carry into effect fully the above Order.

JOSEPH McMURRAN,
DANIEL BUCKLES,
JOHN MOLER,
GEORGE B. BEALL,
S. W. LACKLAND,
B. C. WASHINGTON,
JAMES M. BROWN,
JOHN KABLE,
SAMUEL CAMERON, Comm'rs.

May 28, 1840.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, at public auction, at the residence of the late Thomas N. Beall, near Halltown, *on Saturday, 6th of June,*

The following Property, to wit:

1 bay Mare, 1 Colt, 2 years old;
1 Milch Cow, and 1 Heifer,

together with sundry articles of HOUSE-HOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE.

☞ *Terms of Sale*—A credit of three months will be given on all sums of $5, and upwards; all sums under $5, cash;—bond and security will be required before the removal of any of the articles. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. JOHN C. WILTSHIRE, *Adm'r of Thomas N. Beall, dec'd.*

May 28, 1840.

CHANTICLEER.

IN consequence of Chanticleer's injuring his groom, it appears that there has been a report put in circulation that he has, on one occasion, killed a groom. This, to say the least of it, is entirely *false*, and no further notice will be taken of it. Among those who have heard such a report, I suppose Mr. William Sinclair must be one; as he has refused to permit the horse to stand at his stable—Therefore, on and after this day, he will stand at Mr. John B. Taylor's, near Battletown, three days in each week, viz: Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; and on Mondays and Tuesdays at my own stable—the other two days he will be on the road to and from.

THOMAS G. BAYLOR.

May 28, 1840.

STRAY HORSE.

AN ESTRAY HORSE has been trespassing upon us for some time—he is a dun color, white mane and tail, right eye out, and is about 12 years old. The owner will confer a favor by paying charges and taking him away.

G. W. & J. H. LITTLE.

Hammond's Ferry, near Shannondale Springs, May 28, 1840.

LEGHORN HATS,

OF the most fashionable shape, just received by HUMPHREY KEYES.

May 28, 1840.

SPLENDID CAPITALS!

Virginia State Lottery,

Class No. 5, for 1840.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, 6th June, 1840.

GRAND CAPITALS.

35,294 Dollars!
12,500 do.
10,000 do.

$5,000—3,000—2,500—2,000—1,975—$1,600—1,500

2 Prizes of - - - $1,250
2 of $1,200—20 of $1,000, &c. &c.

14 Drawn Nos. in each package of 26 tickets! Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50. Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets $130
Do. do. 26 half do. 65
Do. do. 26 quarter do. 32 50

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

D. S. GREGORY & CO.
Managers,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

May 28, 1840.

PREPARE FOR HARVEST!

GRASS & GRAIN *SCYTHES*, Whetstones, Rifles, &c., for sale by J. J. & E. F. MILLER.

May 28, 1840.

TIN PLATES,

TOGETHER with a supply of QUEENSWARE, just received and for sale, very low, at our *shop store.*

MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO.

May 28, 1840.

DENTISTRY.

M. OVERFIELD,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the citizens of Jefferson county, to his determination to visit them on professional business—commencing about the 10th of June.

May 28, 1840—3t.

FOR SALE,

A VERY FINE, and highly bred BULL—He was sired by my full Durham bull, Bashaw, and is out of a very superior Cow, descended from the importation of cattle made by Mr. Clay, in 1818. This Cow, and two others of the same stock, give, upon the summer pastures, six gallons of milk per day. This Bull is 4 years old, a dark red, will weigh from 12 to 13 hundred lbs., and is the sire of Mr. Rawlin's (of Charlestown) celebrated Cow, which was advertised, a few weeks ago, as yielding 18 *lbs. butter, per week.* I have bred long enough from him, and therefore wish to sell him.

JOHN A. THOMPSON.

May 28, 1840—3t.

FOR SALE,

THE undersigned offers for sale a FARM, in Clarke county, Virginia, containing

880 ACRES;

this farm lies within four miles of Berryville, the county seat, and one and a half miles from Snickers' ferry. This farm is equal in quality to any one in the county, and possesses many advantages, having several Mills near, where the highest price can at all times be obtained for grain, and a good turnpike road leading nearly to the doors of the two mills; the road runs also to the county town; the neighborhood is healthy and agreeable,—the improvements are comfortable, and there is a never failing spring near the house, and a sufficient quantity of timber. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this farm, as those who wish to purchase will no doubt examine for themselves. The terms will be accommodating.

☞ If the above farm should not be sold at private sale, *before Monday, the 20th of July*, it will, on that day, be sold to the highest bidder, before the Court-house in Berryville.

GRIFFIN TAYLOR.

May 28, 1840—ts.

More New Goods at Summit Point.

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

Cloths and Cassimeres, very low;
Sattinetts, as low as 55 cts., (good,)
Mousalines and Challeys, cheap;
Variety of handsome Lawns;
Prints, from 4 cts. to every other price;
36 inches and 4-4 brown Cottons, 10 and 11 cents, (best;)
Bleach'd Cottons, at from 6¼ to 25 cents;
Ticking, very low;
10-4 Linen Sheeting;
Hemp Carpeting—a good article;

GROCERIES—such as,

Santa Cruz refined Sugar, also Common, as low as 6¼ cents;
Coffee, at 12½ cents;
Molasses, 37½ to 50 cents;
Pine Apple and Common Cheese,
Fish, Salt, &c., &c., ALL LOW.

BOOTS and SHOES, a great variety,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

108 pair Coarse, Kip, *Horse*; Calf and Morocco BOOTS, a first-rate home-made article, equal to any in the Valley—as low as $3 00;
Ladies' best Morocco, Kid & Seal Shoes, *low;*
HATS—Russia, Fur and Silk;

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

Summit Point, May 28, 1840—tf.

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

Wool Wanted.

I WILL give, at my store in Charlestown, the highest market price, for any quantity of washed or unwashed WOOL.

J. B. PACKETT.

May 28, 1840.

Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, &c.,

FOR SALE low, by GEORGE E. CHAMBERLIN.

Kabletown, May 28, 1840.

LARD.

500 LBS. LARD, suitable for family use, for sale by W. S. LOCK.

May 14, 1840.

FLOUR.

30 BBLS. superior *white Wheat FAMILY FLOUR*, for sale by W. S. LOCK.

May 28, 1840.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT, embracing the following, with many others:

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary,
Jacob's Latin Reader,
Worcester's Elem. History,
Davies' First Lessons Algebra,
Davies' Surveying,
Do. Legendre,
Do. Elements Algebra,
Gummere's Surveying,
Worcester's Geography and Atlas,
Smith's do. do.
Olney's do. do.
Peirce's Algebra,
National Reader,
Comstock's Philosophy, Jamieson's Rhetoric,
Hale's United States,
Walker's Dictionary, Cobb's do.
English Grammars,
P. Parley's World,
Do. Asia,
Do. America,
Do. Great Britain, &c. &c. &c.
Hazier's Speller and Definer,
Do. S. Primers,
Webster's Spellers,
Comly's do.
Smith's Arithmetic,
Emerson's Arithmetic,
Pike's do.

For Children's Amusement:

All Parley's Works;
Winter Evening Book,
Leisure Hour do.
Summer day do.
Every day do.
Boy's Own Book, Little Child's do.
Bible Stories, Primers, &c. &c.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

Family Bibles, plain and fancy binding,
Prayer Books, plain and splendid do.
Bibles, various sizes, splendid embossed and gilt binding,
Hymn Books for all denominations, which will be furnished to choirs at a small advance,

Just received and for sale at

May 28, 1840. STRAITH'S.

Mitchell's School Geography,

WITH a very elegant ATLAS, the most approved work on the subject for schools, for sale at $1 25 for the Book and Atlas, at

May 28, 1840. STRAITH'S.

Soda Water.

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

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

Orgeat SYRUP.

Charlestown, May 28, 1840.

VERMICELLI.

1 CASE very superior Vermicelli and Maccaroni, received and for sale at

May 28. STRAITH'S.

Baker's Cocoa and Chockolate,—also SPICES,

GROUND and put up in ¼ and ½ lb. papers, ready for use, just received and for sale at STRAITH'S.

May 28, 1840.

Dissolution of Co-partnership

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day (21st May) dissolved by mutual consent;—all debts due by and to the late concern (Smith & Keplinger) will be settled by J. Keplinger & Co., who are fully authorised to settle the same.

JOSEPH SMITH,
JOHN KEPLINGER.

Shepherdstown, May 28, 1840.

NEW CONCERN.

THE subscribers respectfully give notice that they have taken the Establishment (late Smith & Keplinger's) for the purpose of conducting the *MERCANTILE BUSINESS*, and respectfully solicit the customers of the late concern, and the public generally, for their support. The new concern will be conducted under the name and firm of *J. Keplinger & Co.*

JOHN KEPLINGER,
JACOB HAMME.

May 28, 1840—3t.

BACON.

1000 POUNDS *BACON*, for sale by WM. S. LOCK.

May 28, 1840.

$50 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the employ of Mr. Frederick Briscoe, of the county of Jefferson, *A Negro Man, named JESSE BURWELL;*

About 24 or 25 years of age,—5 feet 8 or 9 inches high—a dark copper colour, and tolerably heavy made. I will give the above reward of $50 for his apprehension, if he is taken beyond the State of Virginia; and $20 if taken in this State, and be secured, in each case, so that I get him again, or returned to me in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia.

WILLIAM S. LOCK,
Committee-man for Thomas Atwell.

May 28, 1840.

BOOT & SHOE FACTORY,

In Charlestown, Virga.

THE subscriber embraces the present opportunity of tendering to the good citizens of Charlestown and its neighbourhood, his most grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal encouragement that has been extended to him since his commencement of the *BOOT & SHOE MAKING BUSINESS* in this town, and hopes he may be able, by strict attention to business, using nothing but good leather, employing the best of workmen, and an ardent desire to render general satisfaction, to continue to merit for the future, that patronage which has been bestowed on him in the past.

☞ Every description of COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for work, at the highest market price.

☞ His Shop is on Main street, one door East of David Humphreys' Store.

P. J. F. BOYLE.

Charlestown, May 28, 1840—tf.

TRUST SALE.

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

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

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

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

near the Brick Mill; and about

20 ACRES OF WOOD LAND,

adjoining the lands of George 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.*

☞ POSTPONEMENT. ☜

THE SALE of the above LAND is postponed until the 15th *day of July next.*

JOHN MOLER, *Trustee.*

May 28, 1840.

Important Discovery.

THE public are hereby directed to the medical advertisements of Dr. HARLICH'S celebrated *COMPOUND STRENGTHENING TONIC*, and *GERMAN APERIENT PILLS*, which is a medicine of great value to the afflicted, discovered by O. P. Harlich, a celebrated physician at Altdorf, Germany, which has been used with unparalleled success throughout Germany. This Medicine consists of two kinds: the German Aperient, and the Compound Strengthening Tonic Pills. They are each put up in small packs, and should both be used to effect a permanent cure. Those who are afflicted would do well to make a trial of this invaluable Medicine, as they never produce sickness or nausea while using. A safe and effectual remedy for

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,

and all stomach complaints, pain in side, Liver Complaints, Loss of *Appetite, Flatulency, palpitation* of the Heart, General *Debility, Nervous Irritability*, Sick Headache, *Female Diseases, Spasmodic* Affections, Rheumatism, Asthmas, Consumption, &c. The German Aperient Pills are to cleanse the stomach and purify the Blood. The Tonic or Strengthening Pills are to strengthen and invigorate the nerves and digestive organs and give tone to the Stomach, as all diseases originate from impurities of the Blood, or disordered Stomach. This mode of treating diseases is pursued by all practical physicians, which experience has taught them to be the only remedy to effect a cure. They are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced Physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases, in which they know them to be efficacious. This is the case in all large cities in which they have an extensive sale. It is not to be understood that these medicines will cure all diseases merely by purifying the blood—this they will not do; but they certainly will, and sufficient authority of daily proofs asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended by the directions which accompany them, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the stomach, lungs, and liver, by which impurities of the Blood are occasioned.

Liver Complaint

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

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

☞ Ask for *Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient Pills.*

Principal Office for the sale of this Medicine is at No 19, North EIGHTH street, Philadelphia.

Also—for sale at the store of

J. J. H. STRAITH, *Charlestown:*
CHARLES D. KILHAM, *Harpers-Ferry.*

May 28, 1840.

THE VALLEY HOTEL,

IN SHEPHERDSTOWN, VA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened A NEW HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in Shepherdstown, on the street leading from main to the river, and nearly opposite Price's Woollen Factory, where he will be pleased to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom. He invites a call from the public,—they will then be able to judge of his accommodations. JOHN G. UNSELD.

May 21, 1840—3m.*

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

IN

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c.

THE subscriber having engaged in other business, and being desirous to dispose of his STOCK of SADDLERY on hand, will sell all, or any, of his ready-made work, at a discount of 25 per cent. below the usual selling price, for cash.—His stock consists of all kinds of

Saddles, Bridles, Wagon and Cart Harness, Saddle-Bags, Whips, &c.,

manufactured in the latest and most approved manner, and out of the best materials.

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

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

Charlestown, May 21, 1840—tf.

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

May 21, 1840.

FOR SALE.

WE WILL SELL, to the highest bidder, *on Wednesday, 1st July*, (next,)

A BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

and all the *IMPROVEMENTS*, with a large and handsome LOT attached, adjoining the old mansion property of the Messers. Wagers. Said Dwelling is two stories high, with a basement of stone; has two large porches, and in every manner well arranged.—Two Stables, Smoke-house, &c., are on the lot. These premises are handsomely situated on the side of a hill, sufficiently elevated to overlook the principal part of the village, the rivers Potomac and Shenandoah, the Potomac bridge, Rail-road, &c.;—in a word, it is the most beautiful residence at Harpers-Ferry.

This property will most certainly be sold, and we invite persons wishing to purchase, to view the premises before the day of sale. ☞ The terms of sale are—One-third in hand, one-third in 6 months, the balance in 12 months, bearing interest from the day of sale;—the Deed to be withheld until all the payments be made. Possession will be given immediately.

WM. ANDERSON,
G. B. STEPHENSON.

Harpers-Ferry, May 21, 1840.

PUBLIC SALE of VALUABLE LAND.

THE subscriber will sell, at public auction, his TWO FARMS, in Warren county, Va., adjoining the Shambaugh Farm. The one of the north side contains

336 Acres, 100 Acres cleared; dwelling house, Barn, &c.—The other on the Southwest side contains 500 acres, 250 acres cleared; 200 acres first rate Shenandoah bottom; has on it a dwelling house, barn, and all necessary out houses, orchard, &c.

The above farms will be sold on the 6th of June, and immediately succeeding the sale of the Shambaugh Farm, at my residence in sight of the place of sale of the said Shambaugh farm. *TERMS*—one third or $3500 in August—the residue in three equal annual payments, secured by deed of trust on the property. For particulars see advertisement in Winchester Republican. M. D. BAKER.

Warren county, May 14, 1840.—ts.

Houses and Lots AT PUBLIC SALE.

I shall offer for sale, on Saturday the 27th of June, in Shepherdstown,

My two Houses and Lots,

Situated on the east end of German street. The houses are comfortable—and a well of good water within a few yards of either house. The lots attached to the houses contain about 1½ acres of ground.

The terms of sale will be—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale; one-third in six months; and one-third in twelve months, without interest.

As to the possession of the property, the time will be made known on the day of sale.

STEPHEN STALEY.

Shepherdstown, May 14, 1840.

TRUST SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 13th day of June next, being the 6th day of the Superior Court of Jefferson county, I will, in pursuance of the terms of a Deed of Trust made on the 21st day of April, 1834, by John Lemon to Thomas Lewis, for the benefit of the Bank of Virginia, for the use of William Cleveland, proceed to sell at public auction, in front of the Court-house in Charlestown, to the highest bidder, for cash,

One undivided fifth-part of the Reversion, of a certain Tract of Land,

situated in the county of Jefferson, Va., adjoining the lands of John Walper, Thomas Mendenall, and others, and which formerly belonged to Robert Lemon, dec'd, and now willed by him to his wife, during her life, and after her death, over to his five sons, jointly.

ROBERT LUCAS, *surviving trustee.*

May 21, 1840.

TRUST SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of the authority vested in him by a Deed of Trust duly recorded in the Court of Jefferson county, will sell at public auction, at the Court-house door in Charlestown, on the 15th day of June next, (being the 1st day of June Court,)

A Tract of Five Acres of LAND,

with the appurtenances thereto, lying on the Shenandoah river and near the Shannondale ferry, in Jefferson county, at present in the occupancy of Thomas Griggs. Persons desirous of purchasing are requested to view the premises, and make themselves fully acquainted with the value of the lot. Mr. Thomas Griggs will shew the premises.

☞ The Terms will be made known on the day of sale. ROBERT T. BROWN,

May 21, 1840. *Trustee.*

Charlestown Carding and Fulling **MILL.**

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Jefferson county, that his MILL, one-half mile South from Charlestown, has just undergone a thorough and complete repair, and that he is now prepared to manufacture in the best and most approved style, every variety of

Cloths, Cassinetts, Linseys, (plain and striped,) Stocking Yarns, &c.,

at the shortest notice, and on the most favorable terms.

☞ Wool will be received and carded into Rolls at all times.

He solicits a share of the patronage of Farmers and the public generally, believing from his knowledge and experience of the business, that he will be able to execute all work in his line in as good manner and on as liberal terms, as it can be done for at any other Factory in Jefferson. Give me a trial and then judge for yourselves.

ABRAHAM EVERHART.

May 21, 1840—3t.

STRAW MATTING,

FOR SALE, by H. KEYES.

May 21, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE goods and effects of Mr. John H. Sweeney have all been transferred to the undersigned, as trustee, for the purposes expressed in the deed of assignment. The books, papers, and accounts, are now in the possession of Mr. JEREMIAH HARRIS, who is fully authorized to settle the accounts, and will, for the purpose of settlement, call upon all persons indebted to Mr. Shropshire.

My object is to have the business settled, and no one indebted will be "*pushed or pressed*" if a disposition be shown to settle and pay in a short time—"Peaceably if I can, forcibly if I must."

WM. C. WORTHINGTON.

May 14, 1840.

NOTICE.

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

Harpers-Ferry, May 21, 1840.—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of the late John Dalgarn, either as administrator of Stephen Dalgarn, or otherwise, are hereby notified that unless speedy payment be made, suits will be brought without respect to persons.—Those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. DALGARN, *Adm'r of John Dalgarn, dec'd, and Adm'r de bonis non of Stephen Dalgarn, dec'd.*

May 21, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE accounts of John Brook are in my hands as Trustee, for adjustment. All those who are indebted in any way to said Brook, are requested to call and settle the same forthwith, as indulgence cannot be given.

CHAS. G. STEWART, *Trustee.*

May 21, 1840.

Store House for Rent.

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

JOHN H. SHROPSHIRE.

May 21, 1840.

Horses and Cattle for Sale.

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

JAMES L. RANSON.

May 21, 1840.

A House, &c., for Rent.

I HAVE a *HOUSE & GARDEN*, near Lambert or Grove's Smith-shop, which I would rent to a good farm hand, gardener, or shoe maker. JAMES L. RANSON.

May 7, 1840—tf.

FOR HIRE,

UNTIL Christmas, a valuable SERVANT WOMAN, competent to do every kind of house work. Apply at

May 14, 1840. THIS OFFIC

MAY—MAY-DAY.

BY BISHOP BURNS.

Queen of fresh flowers,
Whom vernal stars obey,
Bring thy warm showers,
Bring thy genial ray
In Nature's greenest livery drest,
Descend on earth's expectant breast,—
To earth and Heaven a welcome guest,
Thou merry month of May!

Mark! how we meet thee
At dawn of dewy day!
Hail! how we greet thee,
With our roundelay!
While all the goodly things that be
In earth, in air, and ample sea,
Are waking up to welcome thee,
Thou merry month of May!

Flocks on the mountains
And birds upon the spray,
Tree, turf, and fountains,
All hold a holiday!
And Love, the life of living things,
Love warms his torch, and claps his wings,
And lord and king thy praises sings,
Thou merry month of May.

To preserve Corn from the Cut-Worm.—It may not perhaps be known to all our brother farmers, that a handful of slaked lime, or of lime alone, applied to each hill of corn, either when planted or after the corn is up, will effectually preserve it from the ravages of that [illegible] *Lexington (Ky.) Gazette.*

A madman once described money thus: "It is a commodity convenient. It enables me to purchase diamonds, temperance, nails, gin-slings and salt mackerel!"

THE NEW CONGRESS.—A lady in this county presented her husband with twin boys a few days since; they were baptized *Harrison* and *Tyler*, and are familiarly called *Tip* and *Ty*.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Knows his Nose.—He knows his nose. I know he knows his nose. *He said.* I knew he knew his nose. And, I, he said, he knew I knew his nose, of course he knows I know he knows his nose.

SHENANDOAH RIVER LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of Daniel Shambaugh, dec'd, I will offer for sale at public auction, *on Saturday the 6th day of June next*, the FARM on the north branch of the Shenandoah river in Warren county, Virg'a, on which the said Daniel Shambaugh, dec'd, formerly lived, and which is now in the occupation of his son Daniel. It contains 706 ACRES, of which, about 120 acres is *fresh river bottom*. The buildings are a comfortable DWELLING, a large new BARN, STABLES, &c. Possession will be given on the first of September next, reserving to the present tenant the right to his corn crop. The terms will be one-third to be paid on the 1st of September, for which personal security will be required, and the balance in two equal annual payments, without interest, to be secured by deed of trust on the property. JACOB S. DANNER, Ex'r.

Frederick county, May 7, 1840—ts.

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., as my tenant. This Farm is too well known to require any description. It contains about 500 Acres—the greater part of it consists of good LIMESTONE 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.

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

[illegible]

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 [illegible] with water. The situation is a beautiful one for a Tannery and Country Store, the former being about eight miles from any country town, and if ever the Shenandoah river is improved by a canal, (and there is but little doubt that it will be before many years,) Nature seems to have intended this as one of the best situations on river as a place for a public depot, it being the point where a public road strikes the river that passes through one of the finest wheat growing sections in the counties of Clarke and Jefferson. The terms of sale will be made easy to any one disposed to purchase. Application can be made to the subscriber by letter, (post paid,) who resides in Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Virginia.

JOHN H. McENDREE.

Nov. 14, 1839.—tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

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

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

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

April 23, 1840—tf.

BACON.

500 POUNDS BACON, hog round, received and for sale low, by

J. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.

New Goods and Great Bargains, in Berryville.

FLORE & KEYES

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

SEASONABLE GOODS,

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

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

Also, a large supply of

Groceries, Wines, Brandy, Whiskey,

(18 years old) a prime article.

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

Queens Glass, China and Stone WARES, (a [illegible] and Spanish Matting, Carpeting, &c., Iron ware and Cutlery, Nails and Spikes, American and English Steel, Hoop and Bar Iron, and Castings.

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

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

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

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

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

Berryville, Clarke county, Va., 7 May 14, 1840.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

I HAVE received and have now ready for sale, a large, cheap, and fashionable assortment of SPRING GOODS, selected with great care in the East, and I shall offer them to the public at such prices as will compare with the present hard times. My assortment comprises every article usually kept in retail stores, and I invite my friends and customers to call and examine and judge for themselves.

DANIEL G. HENKLE.

Halltown, May 14, 1840.

Fresh Groceries, &c.

JUST received and for sale at my store, a large and complete assortment of

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Queens-Ware, Shoes, Boots, Hats, and Bonnets,

All of which will be offered to my customers and the public generally, at astonishingly low prices.

D. G. HENKLE.

Halltown, May 14, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

HARPER & WHITE

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

GOODS.

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

Shepherdstown, April 23, 1840.

New Spring Goods.

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

Flax and tow Linens,
Penitentiary Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburg,
4-4 brown Sheeting,
7-8 do. do.
3-4 do. do.
6-4 do. do.

All of which, will be sold very low.

W. H. CHICHESTER.

Summit Point, March 5, 1840.

Cassimeres, Drills, &c.

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

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

For sale by

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.

April 16, 1840.

Cheap Groceries.

THE subscriber has just received a fresh and good supply of GROCERIES,

Loaf and brown Sugar,
Rio and Java Coffee,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson Tea,
Cheese, Soda, Butter, Sugar Crackers,
N. O. Sugar-house Molasses,
Sperm and Mould Candles,
Sperm and Fish Oil,

And a general supply of almost every description of Groceries, which can be sold very low.

W. H. CHICHESTER.

Summit Point, March 5, 1840.

PALM HATS.

MEN'S fine Palm Hats, Boy's do., and a few Ladies' Hats, just received and for sale, by WM. S. LOCK.

May 7, 1840.

SILKS.

BLACK, and blue black Italian Lutestring;
Plain and figured blue b'k Pruderoni;
Fancy coloured
Plain, figured, and coloured Silk, for dresses and bonnets, handsome style, just received and for sale by WM. S. LOCK.

April 30, 1840.

VEILS.

CHANTILLA VEILS, a splendid article;
Fillet Veils, black and white, a new article, and very pretty;
Green and White Gauze, and other kind of Veils, just received and for sale by

April 30, 1840. WM. S. LOCK.

SHOES.

100 PAIR strong homemade for harvest,
50 Pair do Boy's do do
100 Pair superior extra, for Ladies,
Misses' Shoes, all kinds,
Fancy coloured, for Children.

May 7, 1840. J. B. PACKETT.

BONNETS.

FLORENCE BRAID, Eleven Braid Straw, Ladies and Misses' Hoods, and other Bonnets, just received and for sale by

WM. S. LOCK.

May 7.

QUEENSWARE.

I HAVE just received an excellent assortment of Queensware, which I am selling at reduced prices.

WM. S. LOCK.

May 7, 1840.

SHAD, HERRINGS, &c.

SUSQUEHANNAH Shad and Herrings,
Coarse and fine SALT,
Tar and Nails, for sale low, for cash, at the Charlestown Depot, by REYES & LEVY.

May 7, 1840.

Straw Matting, Ingrain Carpeting, Splendid Rugs, Window Blinds, &c.,

FOR sale by HARPER & WHITE.

April 23, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

E. M. & C. W. ALSQUITH

ARE now opening a large and handsome selection of

Spring and Summer Goods,

all of which will be sold on pleasing terms.—They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally.

Silks, &c.

Amongst a great many fancy goods at our house will be found

New style changeable Silk,
do. do. figured plain,
4-4 blue black Rep. Silks,
Blue black gro. de Rhine,
Plain Muslin de Laine (new style),
Ombrelles of every kind,
Black Muslin de Laine,
Black Thibet Wool Shawls,
White embroidered do.,
Super Kid Gloves, black and col'd,
French worked Collars, &c., &c.

E. M. & C. W. ALSQUITH.

April 9, 1840.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber has received a very large supply of seasonable GOODS.

HUMPHREY KEYES.

May 7, 1840.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

I HAVE received and am now receiving at my Store house, a large and well selected stock of Goods, which I am prepared to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and, altogether the best selected assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, which the subscriber has ever offered to the citizens of this village. They have been selected with great care in the Eastern cities, and comprise any and every article usually kept in retail stores. I will offer them to the public at such prices as cannot fail to convince that I am determined to sell as CHEAP as the cheapest, either for cash, or to punctual customers on time. Call and examine, and satisfy yourselves as to the truths hereof. ESROM SLIFER.

Kabletown, April 30, 1840.

New, Cheap and Fashionable SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HAVING just returned from the Eastern Cities, I am prepared to offer to the citizens of Kabletown, and the surrounding neighbourhood, as cheap and handsome an assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

as can be found in any retail store in Jefferson. I deem it unnecessary to enter into an enumeration of the various articles of merchandize which I can offer to the public, or dilate as to their cheapness, satisfied, that if my friends will *honor me* with a call, I shall be enabled to convince that I am disposed to offer such Goods, and at such Prices, as cannot fail to please.

GEORGE E. CHAMBERLIN.

Kabletown, May 7, 1840.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

I HAVE received and have just opened at my store room, cross-corner from the Bank, the

Largest, Cheapest, and most Splendid Assortment of GOODS,

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

WM. S. LOCK.

Charlestown, May 7, 1840.

SPRING GOODS.

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.,

ARE receiving and opening a large and well selected stock of

SPRING GOODS.

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

April 16, 1840.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving and opening their supply of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

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

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

April 9, 1840.

SPRING GOODS.

JOHN B. PACKETT

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

Charlestown, April 30, 1840.

CHINA.

A FEW sets, of new style,
Queensware, of all kinds,
Stone do do.

April 30. J. B. PACKETT.

PANTALOON STUFFS.

SUPERIOR ribbed Linen, plain ditto,
Gaubroon Cord, Merino Crape, a new article, just received and for sale by

WM. S. LOCK.

May 7.

TRAVELLING, ON THE RAIL-ROAD.

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

J. GEO. HEIST, *Agent.*

Winchester, March 4, 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 April, 1840.

James Duncanson, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
James B. Wilkins, Jesse Schofield, and John Wernwag, DEFENDANTS

IN CHANCERY.

The defendants, James B. Wilkins and John Wernwag, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of the 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 tenth day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house in the said town of Charlestown.

A copy—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

April 16, 1840.

CHANTICLEER.

This thorough-bred Horse

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

CHANTICLEER

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

PEDIGREE.

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

I have said that Black Ghost was one of the best brood mares of her day. In proof of this, I need only state that she is the dam of the following race and brood mares: Gen. Wynn's Isabella, one of the best racers of her day, (and dam of Col. Wynn's fine horse Anvil, Martha Washington, and Picton,)—Columbia, (the dam of Kate Kennon, Meg Dodd's and Miss Mattie, that beat Virginia Tailor, 4 mile heats on Long Island)—all got by Sir Archie, and full sisters to Chanticleer.

CHANTICLEER was trained when three years old by James S. Garrison, Esq., but in consequence of an injury sustained in one of his feet, when a colt, he was run only once. In that race, though unsuccessful, he ran with credit. It was and still is the opinion of Mr. Garrison, that but for his lameness he would have won the race.

He was trained at 6 years old, by Mr. Garrison, with the hope that he had recovered, but in a trial his foot gave way again, and he was turned out. In this trial he beat both of his competitors.

PRIVILEGES GRANTED.

Any gentleman putting four mares of his own can have the benefit of the Season for $40, if he pays the same by the 10th of July next. Any company of gentlemen putting five mares, and each becoming responsible for the whole, can have the benefit of the Season for $50—if they pay the same by the 10th of July next.

A failure to comply, in either case, will cause me to charge the regular Season price.

All mares failing to prove in foal, can go the Fall Season, free of further charge.

Gentlemen sending mares from a distance, can have grain and pasturage furnished at the neighbourhood prices; provided a written notice to that effect be sent with the mare.

The greatest possible care will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no responsibility will be incurred.

N. B. In being thus particular in stating terms, I wish to lessen the trouble of bargaining in every instance, and also the necessity of refusing to alter the terms in any manner, for they are now too low to be profitable. The liberal and candid will and must be satisfied. I make it my object to judge my horse by the price, which I have been induced to reduce to suit the times. In conclusion, let me repeat that all bargains will be made according to the bill without regard to any person or persons.

THOMAS G. BAYLOR.

March 12, 1840—tf.

CHANTICLEER.

APPLICATION having several times been made to me that I should procure a stand for this horse in the Bullskin neighborhood, I would now inform the gentlemen of the country generally, that Chanticleer will stand at Mr. Wm. Sinclair's stable three days in every week during the season. He will arrive at Mr. Sinclair's every Sunday morning, and leave his house every Wednesday morning. The other days of the week he will as advertised stand at my stable. For terms see advertisement in Free Press.

THOMAS G. BAYLOR.

April 9, 1840.

The Splendid Stallion and first-rate Riding Horse

ORLANDO,

THE property of M. Ranson, Esq., will make his first season this Spring, at his, Ranson's, farm, adjoining Charlestown, in the county of Jefferson, and be let to mares at the low price of $10 the season, dischargable by the payment of $8 at any time within the season; $5 *cash* the single service; and $15 to insure a mare to be in foal, payable when the fact is ascertained or the mare transferred.

ORLANDO is a beautiful blood bay, full 16 hands high, finely formed for either saddle or harness, and is unquestionably one of the most pleasant and rapid movers, as a saddle horse, that is any where to be met with. He was bred by said Ranson, is now about six years old, sound, healthy, and of fine form and appearance. He is got by Boyd's Industry; grand sire the celebrated old Sir Archy; his dam by Whip, of Kentucky. The season has commenced, and will end with the month of June next.

ISAIAH GANNT, *Agent.*

April 2, 1840.—tf.

The Celebrated Racker, YOUNG HEROD TUCKAHOE,

WILL stand for service this Season, from the 20th of March until the 27th of June next, as follows: On Mondays and Tuesdays in Sharpsburg, Md., on Wednesdays and Thursdays, at A. Snyder's Blacksmith Shop, three miles from Shepherdstown on the Charlestown road, on Fridays and Saturdays, at the stable of Washington Evans, five miles west of Shepherdstown, on the road leading from Shepherdstown to Martinsburg,—and will be let to mares at the low rate of FIVE DOLLARS *the single leap, and* SEVEN DOLLARS *the season*, provided the season *are paid* within the season; if not, Eight Dollars will be required. Every attention will be paid to mares, but *no responsibility* for accidents.

PEDIGREE.

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

JOHN D. GROVE,
JACOB ROHRBACK.

April 16, 1840.

CASH FOR NEGROES!

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

WM. CROW, Jr.

Nov. 29, 1838.—tf.

IRISH LINEN.

FROM 25 to 150 cents, a splendid article—all linen.

J. B. PACKETT.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society lest the jeers and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the gentleman's breast with that bitterness of feeling as does the loss of his hair. To avoid all those unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

☞ *Read the following:*

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

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

WM. THATCHER, Sen.,
Methodist Minister to St. George, No. 88, North Fifth st.
JOHN F. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race street.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th street.
JOHN GARD, Jun., 123 Arch st.

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

[From the Mayor.]

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
City of Philadelphia.

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

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

THE HUMAN HAIR.

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

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

A CASE IN POINT.

I had unfortunately lost nearly all the hair from the top of my head, when I commenced the use of the Balm of Columbia, and have, by the use of two bottles, had my head covered with a fine growth of hair. There can be no mistake in the matter, as any of my friends can see by calling on me. I had also become quite gray, but had the gray hairs plucked out, and it has grown in, as the *Balm* says, of the natural color. If any body doubts these facts, let them call upon me and see.—I bought the Balm of Comstock & Co., 8 Fletcher street.

A. RINGGE,

No. 19 Coenties Slip, Agent of Detroit Line.

New York, Nov. 9, 1838.

TO THE INCREDULOUS.

New York, Sept. 28th, 1838.

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

J. P. SCHMIDLING,

[illegible]

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, for the HAIR.

Its positive qualities are as follows:

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

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

3d.—For persons removing from any [illegible] bility, the same effect is produced.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Chancellor of the State of N. Y.

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

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

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

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

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

October 3, 1839—6m.

SHEETING.

10-4 LINEN SHEETING, a good article, for sale by

WM. S. LOCK.

May 7.

Masonic Procession.

THE MEMBERS of MOUNT NEBO LODGE No. 91, will celebrate the 24th June next, by Procession, in Shepherdstown.

The neighbouring Lodges, and all Brethren in regular standing, are respectfully solicited to attend.

☞ A suitable sermon will be preached on the occasion.

DAVID ANIVELY,
DANIEL ENTLER,
THOMAS T. LEMEN,
WILLIAM BOWIN,
Committee of Arrangements.

May 7, 1840.

FOR SALE,

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

NOTICE.

INASMUCH as I have made changes 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 upon my creditors, but cannot comply it, in order to keep my creditors' claims above water.

SAMUEL GIBSON.

Harpers-Ferry, March 26, 1840.

Wanted to Hire,

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

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

ANDREW HUNTER.

April 16, 1840.

PILES, &c.

HAEMORRHOIDS.

HAYS' LINIMENT.

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

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the PILES, and also as extensively and effectually as to baffle regularity, unless where its effects are witnessed.

Externally in the following complaints:

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption of acre.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers, or colds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HAYS' LINIMENT.

FLORENCE, Alabama, Sept. 28.

A gentleman of the highest standing in this town, who has been dreadfully afflicted with the Blind Piles for the last 26 years, called upon me and freely confessed to me his situation. After describing the severity of the complaint, he remarked he had not been well for 22 years past as he was at that moment. He had used one bottle only of Hays' Liniment. To use his own words, he said "the whole human family, who were thus afflicted, ought to be made acquainted with this medicine."

Signed, H. L. BLISS.

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

To Physicians and Patients.

The Blind Piles, said to be incurable by external applications. Solomon Hays warrants the contrary. His Liniment will cure Blind Piles. Facts are more stubborn than theories. He solicits all respectable physicians to try it upon their patients.—If with one dose they are not satisfied, 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 respectable members, and they ought to refer to it. It is now used in a public hospital, and if it cures it is solely for the benefit of the poor. It is a sorrowful reflection, to see 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 won't try it themselves, let them try it on their prescription bill. Physicians are respectfully requested to do themselves and patients the justice to use this article. It shall be taken from the bottles, and done up as their prescription. Price only $1. For sale by Comstock & Co., at the Drug Store, No. 2 Fletcher street, New York, and by all of most respectable druggists throughout the country. None can be genuine without the written signature of Comstock & Co., on a splendid engraved wrapper.

SOLOMON HAYS.

HAYS' LINIMENT.

Mrs. MANWARING, of Jamaica, L. I., has been under the hands of several physicians for a year past with an unbearable Fever Sore on her ankle, and has been 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. H. Jones, Esq., Editor of the Long Island Farmer, and many other citizens of that town, will testify.

Piles, Drapsy, Swellings, all Sores, Rheumatism.

It is absolutely asserted, on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hays' Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those records which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at Dr. Knight's office, 557 Pearl st., New York.

Gen'l Thos Gibbs, 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 so far as in his power, to his suffering fellow men that such an extraordinary article was in existence. He said he would cheerfully lend his name, and aid in extending its usefulness. This is but one of, we may safely say hundreds, who have given like testimony.

WONDERFUL!!

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

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

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

Harpers-Ferry.

Oct. 23, 1839—6

Friends and Acquaintances.

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

W. & S. B. ANDERSON.

Harpers-Ferry, April 16, 1840.

BOOK BINDERY AND Blank Book Manufactory.

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

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

A. G. TSCHIFFELY.

Winchester, Jan. 30, 1840.

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

NOTICE.

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

JOHN H. SHROPSHIRE.

Charlestown, April 23, 1840.

WANTED,

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

Inquire at this Office.

FOR RENT.

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

Apply to ANDREW KENNEDY.

Feb. 13, 1840.

NOTICE.

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