Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

J. Higgins' Vegetable Preparation,

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

Shepherdstown, Oct. 10, 1839.

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

Agent 20

Granville's Irritating Lotion

THE attention of Physicians is invited to this useful preparation, which in the practice of Dr. Granville of London, has acquired great reputation—Applied for a few moments, it is powerfully rubifacient, and if continued for five minutes will produce full vesication. For sale by

J. P. BROWN & CO.

July 16, 1840.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam

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

For sale by J. P. BROWN & CO.

July 30, 1840.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

THIS invaluable medicine is daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known. All who have [illegible] Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Pain and Soreness of the Breast, difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the LUNGS and BREAST, can and do attest to its usefulness. BRONCHITIS, a disease which is annually sweeping thousands upon thousands to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of CONSUMPTION, is always CURED by it. The usual symptoms of this disease (Bronchitis) are Cough, Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hectic Fever, a spitting up of Phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels, which run through every part of the Lungs. This Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflammation, Fever and Difficulty of Breathing, and produces a free and easy Expectoration, and a cure is soon effected.

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

Rev. JONATHAN GOING, D. D. President of Mount Pleasant College, writes, Aug. 25, 1839, "I was under a severe cold, cough and hoarseness, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation, but was perfectly cured by using this Expectorant."——Mrs. Dilks, of Salem, N. J., was cured of Asthma, of twenty years standing, by using two bottles of this medicine ——Mrs. Ward, also of Salem, was cured of the same complaint by one bottle.——A young lady, also of Salem, who was believed by her friends to be far gone with Consumption, was perfectly restored by three bottles. ——Dr. Hamilton, of St. James, South Carolina, was greatly affected by a cough, hoarseness and soreness of the lungs, and on using a bottle of the medicine, found permanent relief.

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

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

Very respectfully, your,

R. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

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

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

RUFUS BABCOCK, Jr.

Philadelphia, 7th June, 1838.

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

NEW YORK, June 15, 1839.

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

C. C. P. CROSBY.

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

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

Respectfully Yours,

ARTHUR B. BRADFORD.

Pastor of the Presbyterian church, Burlington, Pa. June 9th, 1839.

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

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

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

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

AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE ABOVE INVALUABLE MEDICINES IN JEFFERSON COUNTY,

JOHN P. BROWN & CO., Charlestown

ADAM YOUNG, Jr., Harpers-Ferry.

January 23, 1840—1y.

WOOL.

WE will give the highest market price for WOOL. J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

June 4, 1840

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.

Wool Wanted.

I WILL pay the highest market price for any quantity of clean washed or unwashed WOOL, at my Store in Kabletown

GEORGE E. CHAMBERLIN.

June 11, 1840.

WOOL.

THE subscriber will give the highest market price for Wool. B. KEYES.

Charlestown, June 11, 1840.

Wool Wanted

By T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.

May 21, 1840.

Virginia Free Press.

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

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

VOL. 33. THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1840. NO. 38.

PROPOSALS,

FOR ENLARGING & CONTINUING

THE YEOMAN,

AS A REGULAR POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

NEWSPAPER.

WHEN the undersigned commenced, in January last, the publication of a weekly political sheet under the name of the YEOMAN, to be continued until the Presidential election, he intimated that, if circumstances should prove auspicious, it would probably be converted, after that period, into a regular journal. The awakening spirit of the country has thus far rewarded his enterprise with a success as brilliant as unexpected. The people of the country have at length learned from bitter experience that every citizen must take a part of his *business* to watch over the administration of its affairs. The price that must be paid for liberty, is no longer regarded as a rhetorical flourish of high sounding words—it has become, and if it please Heaven, it will continue to be, a practical maxim with the people of this generation. A storm has arisen which will ere long hurl from their high places the profligate and ambitious men who have blinded and deceived the people, who have abused their generous confidence, who have brought the institutions of the country and the country itself to the verge of ruin. The political atmosphere will be purified, in some degree at least, and the acclamations of the people will elevate to the first office in their gift an honest man, a true patriot, and a genuine lover of liberty.

But the election of William Henry Harrison, though an important and indispensable step, is, after all, *but* a step towards the attainment of those great objects which every enlightened patriot perceives to be essential to the preservation of our liberty and our institutions. Those objects, some of which can be attained only by an amendment of the Constitution, are—

Next to stability, the reduction of the power, importance and patronage of the Presidential office; and under this head that the President should be ineligible for a second term, and that the power of removal from office without the consent of the Senate should be taken from him:—

That public opinion, purified and enlightened by fair discussion, should frown on the vile system of buying up political partizans with the offices in the gift of the government, and of proscribing one half of the people for opinion's sake, and treating them as enemies to the country:—

That the freedom of elections should be restored by the disavowal of the base and degrading doctrine that the officers of the government are the "hirelings" and servants of the President, and bound, by virtue of their office, to become electioneering partizans, and even to contribute a part of their salaries to raise a fund for corrupting the people:—

The restoration of purity, independence and their original deliberative character to the legislative bodies, now corrupt and servile to an alarming extent, by making the members of the two houses ineligible to any office (with some few exceptions) in the gift of the Executive, and by the abandonment, once and forever, of the base, degrading and anti-republican doctrine, that every member of the party in power must vote as the head of the party directs on pain of proscription, obloquy and denunciation through all the journals of the party:—

The purification of a degraded and venal press, now the disseminator of falsehoods and servile documents, and the executioner of the victims of party despotism:—

The reduction of the superincumbent weight of the Federal government by a severe and scrutinizing reduction of its expenses or disbursements, and a jealous resistance of all its encroachments on the rights of the States and the People:—

Finally, the restoration of the Republic in all its departments, to its pristine simplicity and purity.

If these great objects be unattainable—if these views be Utopian, as some will be ready to pronounce them—then is our whole system of government Utopian also—and the great problem of the capacity of man for self-government will have been finally and fatally solved. The American people has already taken one long step towards monarchy, by permitting a President to nominate his successor. That almost fatal step is about to be retraced. Now is the appointed time to purify our institutions—now or never.

They fatally deceive themselves who imagine that a single effort—that a mere change of men—can at once effect this great and glorious object. A great and *long continued* effort will be necessary. We religiously believe that WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON is an honest man and a true patriot—and moreover that he will faithfully devote himself to the carrying out of the political doctrines which we have thus faintly sketched. But antagonist doctrines and practices have struck deep root in the country, and will not easily be eradicated. We repeat what we do firmly believe, that great and continued efforts will be necessary in order to purify our institutions.

We offer ourselves as humble co-laborers in this great work. We cheerfully concede to the zealous and able journal which public opinion and its own unwearied efforts have placed at the head of the Whig opposition press in Virginia, the rank which it has fairly earned and well deserved. In a provincial career which has now extended here and elsewhere, over nearly a fourth of a century, we have honestly devoted ourselves to the dissemination of what we have believed to be just and sound political principles. We have never failed to denounce usurpation, or quailed beneath the frown of those in high places. We will continue to do battle in the good cause, not too anxious about the rank that shall be assigned to us.

About the first of December, we propose to convert the weekly political sheet called THE YEOMAN into a regular political and miscellaneous journal, of the same name, which will be published *twice* in each week during the vacation of the Legislature, and *thrice* a week during the session of that body. We have already announced the *political* principles of the proposed new journal. For the rest, let it suffice to say, that we shall aim at making it emphatically a *newspaper*, and an useful and entertaining miscellany, so that this sheet, we shall expect, will be intellectual aid as will give it a standing with the most approved journals of the day. Such being its character, we ask the patronage and support of an enlightened metropolis and of the people of Virginia.

JOHN S. GALLAHER.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE YEOMAN will be printed on a sheet of large size, twice a week during the recess, and thrice during the session of the Legislature, at Five Dollars per annum.

A weekly edition will also be issued at Two Dollars per annum. Payments in all cases must be in advance—such a course being indispensable to the success and usefulness of every newspaper.

The friends who have so liberally sustained us in our efforts to aid the Whig cause in a small way, will doubtless lend us a helping hand in assuming a more responsible duty; and to them we confidently look for early and efficient aids.

It is desirable that subscription lists should be returned at as early a day as possible.

Richmond, October 1, 1840.

☞ Subscriptions to THE YEOMAN received at the Free Press Office.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of Heflebower & Slifer must make payment by the 1st of October. Also, those indebted to me for last year will be expected to make payment.

ESROM SLIFER.

Kabletown, Sept. 17, 1840—3t.

THE UNION

Of the Whigs,

For the sake of the Union.

WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS!

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

Who is Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison!

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

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

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

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

"General Harrison has done more for this man living." PRESIDENT MADISON.

Van Buren Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

ELECTORS.

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

What has Mr. Van Buren Done!

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

N. S. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Jefferson county. Any business confided to him shall receive prompt and faithful attention.

He will also attend the Superior Courts of Loudoun, Clarke and Frederick.

References—Hon. William Cost Johnson. Hon. David Daggett, Hon. Samuel J. Hitchcock—*New Haven, Connecticut.*

Thomas R. Rootes, Esq.—*Middleburg.* Philip Williams, Jr., Esq.—*Winchester, Va.* Brown & Muncaster; Duvall, Keightler & Co., Thomas & Philip Baltzell—*Baltimore.*

Office, Charlestown, Jeff. Co., Va.

September 24, 1840.—tf.

The Berryville Academy,

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

LANGUAGES.

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

Terms of Instruction:

For Languages and Mathematics, $25 00 per session

All English Branches, ... $12 50 per session

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

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

THE TRUSTEES.

Berryville, Clarke county, Va.,

August 20, 1840—tw.

THE TRYST.

I went alone, to the old familiar place
Where we often met,—
When the twilight soften'd thy bright and radiant face
And the sun had set.
All things around seem'd whispering of the past,
With thine image blent—
Even the changeful spray which the torrent cast
As it downward went!
I stood and gazed with a sad and heavy eye
On the waterfall—
And with a shouting voice of agony
On thy name did call.
With a yearning hope from my wrung and aching heart
I call'd on thee—
And the lone echoes from the rocks above
They answer'd me!
Glad and familiar as a household word
Was that cherished name
'Twas for the same!
Solemn and sad, with a distant kneeling cry,
On my heart it fell—
'Twas as if the word "Welcome" had been answer'd by
The word "FAREWELL!"

ADDRESS

Of the Whig Convention held at Richmond on the 5th of October, 1840,

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

The Whigs of Virginia, now assembled in Convention at Richmond, conscious themselves of no motive but love of country, and of no object but the public good, believe, most sincerely, that the great body of their political opponents, in the contest which now agitates the Union, are actuated by the same motive, and aim at the same end; that, whatever sinister or selfish views may be justly imputable to a few factious leaders and interested politicians, a vast majority of the People, of all parties, have equally at heart the Union and the Constitution of the United States, the sovereignty and just rights of the several States, and the principles of Civil Liberty and Republican Government; that the People of all parties honestly design, by the measures they advocate, and by their votes, to preserve and to perpetuate our institutions in purity and vigor to themselves and their posterity, and to promote the happiness of our common country. Embracing the opportunity which so general an assembly as the present affords, to set forth some of the leading motives of our opposition to the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency for a second term, and of our preference for Gen. Harrison, and a few of the prominent reasons which, in our opinion, should dictate to every lover of his country and its institutions the wisdom, and indeed the necessity, of a change in the administration of the Federal Government, we address ourselves to our fellow citizens without distinction of parties.

It is impossible to state our objections to President Van Buren's Administration, without adverting to that of his immediate predecessor, whose principles of government and policy he has proclaimed his entire approbation of, and declared his design to work out and consummate. Yet we shall advert to that which is past, and so far irretrievable, not for the vain purpose of unavailing complaint or censure, but only to exhibit more clearly the history and nature of existing evils, which it is in the power of the people, by a change of the administration, to correct.

One of the strongest objections to the Constitution of the United States, at the time of its adoption, was grounded on the frame of the Executive; the vast and preponderating power which it vested in that Department, and the facility with which that power was capable of being abused to the acquisition of more and overwhelming and absorbing influence in the system. Hence, from the first, and until within a few years past, jealousy of the Executive, vigilant to detect, and prompt to counteract encroachment, was the prevailing sentiment of the nation, and especially of Virginia. It manifested itself constantly even during the Administration of Washington, though the known justice and moderation of his character exempted him from all suspicion of wilfully extending his official power beyond its due bounds. It was kindled into a flame during the Administration of the elder Adams; it was allayed, indeed, yet continued always alive, throughout the Administrations of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. It was again excited to intensity against the younger Adams, (with what justice it is not our purpose to discuss,) and mainly contributed to his fall from power. Suddenly, and when the measures of President Jackson seemed to provoke and defy it, this wholesome jealousy was extinguished in the breasts of many Republicans by whom it had been before most cherished—Republicans, sincere Republicans, in heart and principle, we believe they were—and so believing, we cannot doubt that their former sentiments have already resumed, or must sooner or later resume, their just influence in their minds and over their conduct.

Among the grievances of which we complain, the chief and in our apprehension most alarming is the stupendous increase, far beyond what the just balance of the Constitution can bear, and beyond what our fathers ever feared, of the power and influence of the executive department in all the practical operations of the Government, and the abuse of the power and patronage, which the Constitution and the laws have really vested in the President. This increase, and this abuse, of the Executive influence and power, are, we know, denied; but the acknowledgment of them would prevent the consummation; nor is it material with a view to the consequences, whether the mischief is intended or not, if it really exist. It is our solemn and conscientious conviction, that unless the present tendency to the concentration of all power in the executive, shall be timely corrected, unless it be *now* corrected, the government must soon degenerate into a simple elective monarchy.

For the fact of the increase of the Executive influence and power in the practice of the government, we need only advert to the use which has been made of the qualified negative upon the acts of Congress, given by the Constitution to the President. It was designed (according to the opinion of Mr. Jefferson, in his advice to President Washington on the occasion of the first charter of the bank of the United States) as a shield to protect the other departments of the federal government, and the rights of the States and State governments, against invasions of the federal Legislature; as a check upon hasty, ambitious, corrupt, and "*clearly*" unconstitutional legislation. Washington, however, used his negative only on one occasion that we remember, namely: on the first act for apportioning representatives in Congress, whereby the population of the States was amalgamated into one mass. Madison exercised the Executive veto but twice, in cases which involving no material consequence, need not be particularized. The use, or rather the abuse, of which this power was capable, was never understood, until President Jackson exerted it so frequently, on such diverse occasions, and in such a variety of forms, as to make it quite apparent, that this qualified negative is capable of being converted into an instrument to direct and control the whole action of Congress; to make federal legislation, in truth and effect, the expression of the Executive will, dictated to Congress and embodied into form of law, instead of being the expression of the will of the representatives of the people and of the States. He went so far, in his veto on the bill for rechartering the bank of the United States, as to suggest, that Congress ought to have consulted him before they proceeded to act on the subject, in which case *he* would have given them the scheme of a national bank to which he would have given his approval.

We call the attention of our fellow-citizens to a signal instance of the exercise the veto power by President Jackson, because it is remarkable in itself, both in respect to the subject to which it was applied and the manner of its application, and because it is one in which the Administration of President Van Buren is directly implicated with that of his predecessor. During the recess of Congress in 1836, the Secretary of the Treasury, by the directions of the President, issued an order, (commonly called the *specie circular,*) instructing the receivers of moneys arising from the sales of public lands, to demand, and receive gold and silver only from all purchasers. The measure was, in fact, an alteration of an existing provision of the laws, which authorized the receipt and payment of the notes of specie paying banks; and a like alteration had been made in the revenue laws of Congress, but met with no countenance. It was of his own independent authority, that the President thought proper to direct the *specie circular.* At the following session of 1836-7, an act of Congress was passed, (cautiously framed, however, to avoid giving offence to the President,) the purpose of which was, and the effect would have been, to annul the *specie circular.* The act was presented to the President within ten days, next before the termination of the session of Congress, and of his own term of office: but he would not act upon it all: he applied one of his peculiar forms of executive veto, and *pocketed the act.* President Van Buren succeeded; and though thus distinctly apprised of the opinion and the will of Congress on the subject, (a subject in its nature, peculiarly, if not exclusively, proper for legislative consideration,) he deliberately forebore to revoke the *specie circular,* and persisted in the execution of it. As the order had originally been issued on the authority of the executive alone, it was in his power to revoke it at at any time, and it was his duty to revoke it in deference to the declared opinion of Congress. But, in his message to Congress at the extra session of September, 1837, without designing to notice the act which they had passed and his predecessor had spurned, he coolly informed Congress, that *he* approved and had persisted in the order: he said—"The revenue from lands had been for sometime so collected" [in specie] "under the order issued by the directions of my predecessor. The effects of that order had been so salutary, and its forecast in regard to the increasing insecurity of Bank paper had become so apparent, that even before the catastrophe" [the suspension of specie payments by the Banks,] "I had resolved not to interfere with its operation."

Upon the strength of this veto power, thus understood and practised, President Van Buren has openly and deliberately claimed, that *the executive is a part of the Legislature;* a pretension directly contrary to the plain words of the constitution, that "*all legislative powers* therein granted shall be vested in a Congress, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." We would not cavil at a mere form of expression. But if the modern interpretation and use of this power, shall be allowed to prevail and grow into system, the President will not only be part of the Legislature, but he will soon become, to all practical purposes, the whole Legislature. And if Mr. Van Buren shall be re-elected to office, and Congress shall prove at all refractory, we shall soon see new specimens of the all controlling efficacy of the executive veto, which, properly understood and practised, would be, as formerly it was, innocuous and almost inert.

The President may indeed put his negative on an act of Congress, after it has been passed and regularly presented to him for his approval; yet even then, it behooves him to interpose with the utmost caution, moderation, and deference to the Legislature. But he goes beyond his province, and essays to exercise an unconstitutional influence on the action of Congress, which ought to be independent; when he presumes, as President Van Buren has presumed, to intimate to them beforehand, that he will put his veto upon any particular act he apprehends they may pass; especially if this be done, as it has been done by President Van Buren, to induce Congress to adopt a favorite measure of his own recommendation;

"When the people and the States of the Union shall be taught to place their reliance on the veto of the President, instead of the wisdom and virtue of their own Representatives, for the security of their Federal and State Constitutions, their civil rights and national prosperity, then will the subversion of this Federal Republic have been accomplished, and one general Monarchy enthroned upon its ruins.

The power of appointment to and of removal from office, is a trust confided to the President to be executed with a single view to the public service; not a property granted to him, to be disposed of according to his pleasure or his bounty; not a mere arbitrary power, to be exercised for the gratification of personal hatred or favor, much more for the increase and aggrandizement of the Executive influence in the Government. Used as mere power, without reference to the trust for which it was conferred, it is of most pernicious, vast, and all-pervading influence. The patronage has been so used—supposing, in charity, that the mischievous effect was not designed, it has been so exercised as at once to work corruption, and to aggrandise the Executive Department.

The power of appointment to office is conferred on the President by the Constitution, to be exercised, however, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The power of removal from office without the concurrence of the Senate is not conferred on the President, by the Constitution. It is inferred from a concession made (unwarily made, as the experience of the last ten or twelve years has taught us) by the first Congress in its legislation on the subject. It is true that this unqualified power of removal has the high authority of Mr. Madison's approbation, and of the constant practice of the Government; but in form or times, it was exercised with such moderation and justice, that it gave little or no cause for jealousy; and when the danger of such a power of removal from office at the will and pleasure of the President, was objected in debate, Mr. Madison argued, that it was not to be presumed that the President would remove any officer without just cause, and declared, that if he should do so, it would be an impeachable offence. How often, and how recklessly, *this impeachable offence* has been committed of late years, this whole people must be prepared to bear witness.

President Jackson, whether actuated by passion or design, did, in effect, divest the Senate of its share of the appointing powers. Having the sole power of nomination, he, in the appointment of his nominee, he nevertheless persisted in the nomination, and held the office vacant, however imperiously the public service required that it should be filled, until the refractory spirit of the Senate was subdued; as it none other but his favorite was competent to discharge the duty. Instances occurred during the administration of both Washington and Jefferson, in which the Senate refused to confirm presidential nominations for office, and each of these Presidents immediately presented another nominee, in whose appointment the Senate concurred. When President Jackson set his heart upon an appointment, he resolved that the person he proposed should be appointed, or that there should be no appointment at all. He went, perhaps, only for victory over the Senate he achieved, in fact, a victory over the Constitution. His example stands unrebuked to this day, and no well informed man now regards the Senate's confirmation of an Executive appointment as any thing but a form.

In referring to the practice of appointing members of Congress, during their term of service, or shortly afterwards, to civil offices of trust, honor or emolument, as one of the abuses of the presidential patronage, and as one of the causes now in constant and regular action, of the extension and increase of Executive power and influence, it must be acknowledged, that it did not originate with President Jackson. Appointments of the kind had occurred before his time, though they were comparatively rare, and were generally made on very particular occasions; but the vital mischief of the practice was perceived from the beginning, and it was condemned by many of our wisest statesmen, and by none (if we mistake not) more earnestly than by President Jackson, and his friends, before his elevation to office. So important was it deemed, that general propositions have been made for an amendment of the constitution to correct it. Indeed, the effect of such a practice to give the President a direct influence over the Legislature, and an influence in its nature corrupt and corrupting, is too obvious to require elucidation or comment. The precise grievance of which we complain, in this particular, is the excess, beyond all former example, to which the practice has been carried of late years, and (what we think but too apparent) the consequent aggravation of its influential effect upon Congress. And a kindred practice has grown up, which has become particularly frequent and noticeable under the administration of President Van Buren, and which is yet more efficient to sustain and extend the overgrown power and influence of the Executive. A member of Congress, for example, or Governor of a State, devoted to the President, and active and zealous to promote his views, incurs the disapprobation of his constituents, and is turned out of place; or a partisan of the President offers himself a candidate for the suffrages of the people for office, and is rejected. President Van Buren seems lately to have made it his business to correct the judgment of the people on such occasions, and to make compensation to his discarded friends by appointments to offices, sometimes honorable and lucrative, sometimes only lucrative, thereby indemnifying them for any disappointment or sacrifice they may have incurred in his service, and stimulating others to like meritorious exertions, by the hope held out of similar reward. It were invidious to mention names, since it is unnecessary to do so; the cases are numerous, recent and notorious. It really seems to us, that the foreign embassies have been set apart and appropriated to the purpose of providing rewards for sufferers in this branch of partisan service. Unless the people are content that the patronage of the Executive shall be used to counteract their own power, they ought not to re-elect President Van Buren.

In the general exercise of the Executive patronage, during the whole course of the administrations we are reviewing, we doubt if a trace can be found of any motive, object or principle, in the choice of public officers, but the reward of party devotion, or the punishment of independence, and the avowed purpose both was to augment the presidential power.—It is most notorious, that party zeal, reckless, ruthless, undiscriminating zeal, in support of the President, his party, his measures and his pretensions, has been an indispensable qualification, if indeed it has not been the only qualification, to which any serious regard has been paid, for all appointments of honor and trust, or of any considerable emolument. It is a merit achievable at the cheapest rate. It requires neither industry, nor abilities, nor virtue; or, the contrary, it not unfrequently infers the absence of them all, for when high reward is the meed of mere zeal, the most unworthy will generally be found the most clamorous in their professions of loyalty, and the most impudent in the services by which they essay to recommend themselves to favor. The consequence was natural and inevitable; a vast number of men have been appointed to office, who have earned their places only by their partisan services; who hold them by no other tenure, and who have proved themselves utterly untrustworthy: witness the numerous defaulters among the receivers of public moneys at the land offices, and the frequency, boldness and extent of their operations. We should be pained to believe, that in so large a corps as the office holders under the federal government compose, there is not to be found a large number of capable and honest men: we do not doubt, that under any administration, the purest, and most circumspect in the exercise of its patronage, many virtuous men, though false representations of men, may be introduced into office: but we believe that hardly ever under any government, and we are quite sure never in former times under ours, was there so large a proportion of unworthy, unprincipled men enjoying and abusing public office, as there is at this time, under this administration. Let us acquit even of wilful premeditated design to appoint *dishonest* men to places of public trust: yet they have appointed their own partizans in consideration of partisan services only. The narrow, ungenerous party motives, and the pervading principle of official ambition; which have regulated their choice upon all occasions have vitiated their appointments: and it is the motive, and the principle, which we wish and confidently hope to see signally rebuked by an indignant and virtuous people.

The same unworthy motive and the same mischievous principle have been equally manifest in the removals from office which have been made by president Van Buren and his predecessor; and have operated likewise to withold them from making removals of officers, when the public weal required they should be made with promptitude and decision—when the very cases occurred, in consideration of the possible occurrence of which the pa controlled power of removal was conceded to the President. On the one hand, numbers of tried, capable and faithful officers have been removed from places merely ministerial, which they had filled with credit to themselves and utility to the public, without pretence of advantage to the public service, and without fault imputed or imputable save only honest independence of political opinion; and others have been appointed to their offices, for no merit but loyalty to the President, which has been, in contempt of common sense, misnamed *democracy.* On the other hand public defaulters have been retained in or restored to their offices after their peculations have been detected and avowed, with a patient tolerance wholly irreconcilable with the least care for the interests of the public, and, in some instances, reasons for continuing such defaulters in the offices they have abused, have been suggested by friends of the administration to the head of the treasury department, and (supposing him to have done his duty, as we doubt not he did) communicated to the President, which ought to have been regarded as an insult to them both; reasons founded on a consideration of the interests of the ministerial party alone: Witness again, the notorious cases of defaulters among the receivers of public moneys in the Land Offices. Of these abuses, we have at present only to complain of their extent, and to inquire at what point of time they have continued, and to what degree of aggravation they have been carried, will probably never be revealed, until a full and searching inquiry shall be made when the ministers concerned will have no interest to conceal the truth.

Mr. Jefferson promulgated a general principle, which President Jackson, before his election to the Chief Magistracy, approved, and which it was supposed until lately, challenged universal approbation—that "the right of any officer to give his vote at elections as a qualified citizen, ought not to be restrained, nor, however given, should it have any effect to his prejudice;" but that he ought not to "attempt to influence the votes of others, nor take any part in the business of electioneering, that being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution and his duties to it;" that "interferences with elections, whether of the State or General Government, by officers of the latter, should be deemed cause of removal, because the constitutional remedy by the elective principle becomes nothing, if it may be smothered by the enormous patronage of the General Government." The ministerial party in the Senate of the U. States were the first to declare any dissent from these wholesome truths, according to their doctrine, it is the right and duty of Executive officers, dependent as they are on the absolute pleasure of the President, to take part in the business of electioneering, and to influence the votes of others in support of the Administration. President Van Buren, we suppose, must hold the same opinions. For it has been proved, by evidence regularly taken by a committee of the House of Representatives, reported to the House, and published to the world, that a regular contribution has been levied on the officers of the Custom-House at New-York, rated in proportion to their salaries, and enforced by the terror of dismissal from their places, to raise a fund "to be used to support the election of persons attached to the present Administration;" and that this practice has prevailed there for years. Yet, President Van Buren has taken no measures that we have heard of, to check, much more to suppress, this corrupt and corrupting

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN:

Thursday Morning, October 15.

THE CONVENTION.—It was our good fortune to be one of the many thousands who had the pleasure of attending the late great Whig State Convention at Richmond—and we regret that every Whig in this good old Commonwealth was not there, to listen to the many able and eloquent speeches on the occasion, and to witness the patriotic spirit manifested by our friends from every quarter of the State. We can assure our friends in this section, that their efforts in the good cause of HARRISON and REFORM will be nobly seconded in other parts of the State—that the right spirit is abroad every where—and that we must triumph in Virginia by thousands, if this spirit is kept up, as we doubt not it will, until Monday the second of November.—Keep the ball in motion two weeks longer—and then come to the polls, one and all, and your efforts will be crowned with a success as gratifying to every genuine friend of Reform, as it will be astounding to the supporters and advocates of all the ruinous and destructive measures, principles and practices of the Administration for the last twelve years. Keep in mind the numberless abuses and outrages of your rulers since the reign of Jackson and Van Burenism—remember that they promised to retrench public expenditures, and have increased them from thirteen to thirty-nine millions per annum—remember that they promised you a "better currency," and have given you the worst in the place of the best in the world—remember their *promises* and their *practice* in regard to defaulters—their sub-treasury, standing army, and their other various schemes, "experiments" and humbugs, for the last twelve years,—and no [illegible] you from the polls on the second of November. The Presidential vote is eminently important, because it is given but once in four years and cannot be recalled for that time; because it fastens upon the country for that long term a course of policy that may wither our best hopes or shed upon us the golden showers of prosperity; and because one single vote may settle the question of the Presidency in a State, by carrying a whole electoral ticket. It becomes you, therefore, WHIGS, *every man of you*, to let nothing but death prevent you from discharging this high trust at the approaching election.

☞The Election of President and Vice President of the United States will take place in this State on Monday the 2d day of November next.

☞Members of the Tippecanoe Associations, and others, are informed that we are now prepared to furnish printed copies of the Harrison and Reform Electoral Ticket. Write sent to your orders early.

MAJ. J. H. EATON.—This gentleman is "stumping" it in Tennessee, and pouring hot shot into the Van Buren camp. He addressed his fellow-citizens in the "log cabin" at Nashville, on the 2d inst. The Banner says:—His appeal to his old Jackson friends must,—we think, have been *felt* by such of them as were present. He defined his position very clearly—repelled the imputations that have been cast upon the motives by which he is actuated—and stated the reasons which had induced him to support Gen. Harrison rather than Mr. Van Buren.

A CHANGE.—A young lady at the West has promised to marry her lover, provided Gen. Harrison is elected President. The way the young man, who was formerly a Loco, is stumping it for old Tip, isn't slow.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER.—It is stated that Capt. Collins, the Government disbursing agent at Little Rock, Arkansas, has proven a defaulter to a very large amount—rumor says $300,000 to $1000,000.

☞Governor Porter, of Pennsylvania, has signed the death warrant of Robert M'Conachy, who, for the sake of a few dollars, murdered the [illegible] is to be executed on the 2d of November. [illegible]

At the late races over the Nashville course, the celebrated horse WAGNER was badly beaten, four mile heats, by Mr. Vaughan's filly GAZEL, Pacific, in two straight heats. Time 8m. 13s. 8m. 25s.—the track heavy. The "knowing ones" were, of course, taken in. Bets, in the morning, ran as high as twenty to one in favor of Wagner. After the first heat, the betting was about even.

The Van Buren papers assert that Gen. Harrison is an abolitionist, because Maine has signified her intention to vote for him. Is it his abolition principles which have brought over Louisiana, North Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, and GEORGIA, to his support?

The Whigs of Albany, New-York, offer to bet 1,000 dollars that the majority for the Harrison Electoral ticket in that State will be larger in seven counties than the Van Buren majorities in all the counties of the State.

It is a remarkable fact, that the only public officer removed by Andrew Jackson, on the very first day of his entering upon the discharge of his duties, (besides the heads of departments,) was WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, Minister to Colombia.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The N. Y. Correspondent of the National Intelligencer says—"I see by the New-Hampshire newspapers that the Whigs there are seriously going to work with an honest belief that they can put New Hampshire in the New England line of Whigs! Well, there is no knowing what may happen in these times."

At the last Presidential election the vote of New-Hampshire stood: For Van Buren 18,722; for the Whig ticket, 6,228.

PROSCRIPTION.—We regret to learn that CHARLES B. FISH, Esq., the principal Engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, has been removed from office by the President and Directors of that Company. As this removal was made, we presume, purely from political considerations, we must reprobate and denounce the act. Mr. Fish is one of the ablest and most experienced Engineers in the country.—[*Alex. Gaz.*

THE EFFECTS OF INDUSTRY AND ENTERPRISE.—Oliver Ames, of West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, commenced life by making a dozen shovels, which he took to market in a little wagon. He now owns three extensive factories in Easton, Braintree, and West Bridgewater—employs sixty workmen, and has four teams to carry his shovels to market. His profits are 20,000 dollars annually.

☞Four State Elections have taken place this week. PENNSYLVANIA voted on Tuesday for 28 Members of Congress, for a part of the State Senate, and for the whole House of Representatives. OHIO also voted on Tuesday, for Governor, 19 Members of Congress, a part of the State Senate, and the whole of the lower House. NEW-JERSEY voted on Tuesday and Wednesday, for members of both Houses of the Legislature, which have the appointment of the Governor and U. S. Senator. And SOUTH CAROLINA voted on Monday, for Members of the Legislature. Many of the returns will reach us in time for our next paper.

Our opponents claim all of these States—Pennsylvania by more than 20,000 majority, as estimates recently put forth by Van Buren editors, and now in our office, will show. We claim at least an equal division of the spoils.

☞GEORGE W. EWING, Esq., one of the Van Buren Electors for Indiana, has written a letter to James B. Kinter, of Logansport, in which he, in the strongest and most emphatic language, condemns the Sub-Treasury scheme, and renounces the support of those who advocate that ruinous measure.

☞The French are now building fourteen 100-gun ships, nine of 90 guns, and 20 frigates.

POSTSCRIPT

ELECTION RETURNS.

GEORGIA.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!

From the Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle, of Oct. 9.

VICTORY! VICTORY! VICTORY!!

Our victory is complete and overwhelming. The faithful SIX (members of Congress) are rewarded, and Colquit, Cooper, and Black, (the unfaithful THREE, who deserted us last winter and went over to the enemy,) are most signally rebuked, by the People whom they have deceived.

We have elected our entire Congressional Ticket by a majority of 3 or 4,000, and have carried the Legislature by a large majority.

Already have we gained THIRTY-ONE members of the Legislature and lost only four, which makes a difference on joint ballot of FIFTY-FOUR votes. **This secures a Whig Senator** [illegible] deliverance is come. Rejoice, patriots! rejoice.

From the same paper, Oct 9.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON! Every day only increases our majority, and renders our victory over the spoilsmen more decided and triumphant. In the Legislature we have gained **41**, and lost but **9**—clear gain **34**, which makes a difference of **68** on ballot. This gives us a large majority, and secures the election of a Whig Senator to Congress. Our victory is therefore complete in every respect. ☞*Georgia is safe for Harrison and Tyler.*

The Augusta Constitutionalist (Van Buren paper) it will be seen by the following paragraph, virtually gives up the State:

We are sorry that we have not cheering news to communicate to our friends abroad of the result of our elections last Monday. The returns already received show a decided gain to the Harrison ticket for Members of Congress, which can be overbalanced only by a large increase of votes for our ticket in some of our strong counties, and especially in the Cherokee counties.—But if these counties do not give an increase of votes, the Harrison ticket must succeed by a small majority.

With regard to the Legislature, the Harrison party may have a majority in the Senate, and possibly in the House also. The returns to be received will determine the complexion of that legislative body. Another battle is soon to take place. Will our friends be wide awake. We can rest contented with the election to Congress of the gentlemen composing the Harrison ticket. We can rest contented with a Legislature opposed to us in political principles; but, we shall certainly be mortified and grieved, surprised and amazed, should the votes of Georgia be given to General Harrison.

Georgia has nobly redeemed her character, and will henceforth assume her former elevated position among her sister States.

The V. B. majority last year was 1,237.

MARYLAND.

VICTORY! VICTORY!!

From the Baltimore American of Monday last.

The returns from all the Counties in MARYLAND have now been received, and we are able to present a full statement of the result.

Let us briefly recapitulate our gains.—Last year the House of Delegates stood **33** Whigs to **46** Van Burenites; **13** majority for Van Buren. This year the session will open with **60 Whigs** and **19 Van Burenites**, showing a majority for the Whigs of **41**. The nett Whig GAIN in the House is **27** Delegates.

In the Senate last year the parties stood thus: **12** Whigs to **9** Van Buren men. The Senate now consists of **15 Whigs** and **6** Van Burenites. It will thus be seen that **the Whig majority on joint ballot is FIFTY!** In other words, out of one hundred members constituting the two Houses, the Whigs have precisely **75**—or **three-fourths of the whole.**

By the estimate of the popular vote as nearly as it can be made, there is exhibited a Whig majority in the State of **more than twenty-five hundred.** Taking the Congressional election of last year as a standard, the Van Buren party had then a majority in the State of **912**. **The Whig gain is therefore upwards of three thousand four hundred.** This, in an agricultural State like Maryland, and in view of the number of voters, indicates a thorough revolution. But great as this majority may be considered, it will fall short of what Maryland will give next month when Gen. HARRISON himself shall take the field in person.

The Whigs have carried all the counties in the State but **three**—showing that Maryland stands thus on the Presidential question:

Counties for Gen. Harrison:

ALLEGHANY,
WASHINGTON,
FREDERICK,
ANNE ARUNDEL,
MONTGOMERY,
PRINCE GEORGE'S,
CALVERT,
CHARLES,
ST. MARY'S,
HARFORD,
CECIL,
QUEEN ANN'S
KENT,
CAROLINE,
DORCHESTER,
SOMERSET,
WORCESTER, and
ANNAPOLIS CITY.

Counties for Van Buren.

BALTIMORE,
CARROLL,
TALBOT, and
BALTIMORE CITY, by the meagre majority of 192 votes.

POPULAR VOTE.

The following table exhibits the popular vote of Maryland at the election on the 7th instant. We have taken the highest vote on the Delegate ticket of each party, and we have added the vote on the Congressional ticket last year:

	Legislature 1840.		*Congress 1839.*	
	Whig.	V. B.	Whig.	V. B.
Allegheny	1199	1109	931	989
Annapolis City	170	148	154	159
A. Arundel Co.	1378	1297	1987	1954
Baltimore City	7108	7295	6318	6608
Baltimore Co'ty	1673	2339	1019	1983
Calvert	496	369	432	357
Caroline	683	591	583	607
Carroll	1514	1697	1254	1374
Cecil	1391	1366	1144	1333
Charles	807	519	770	500
Dorchester	350	maj.	165	maj.
Frederick	2935	2709	2429	2412
Harford	1274	1292	938	1236
Kent	130	maj.	615	475
Montgomery	1039	731	912	699
Prince George's	727	402	780	696
Queen Anne's	773	698	643	716
Somerset	514	maj.	1024	963
St. Mary's	500	maj.	102	maj.
Talbot	713	740	638	700
Washington	2349	2337	1927	2047
Worcester	313	maj.	1063	854
	28035	25478	25048	25960
	25478			25048
Whig maj now	2557			912
V. B. maj. 1839	912			

Whig gain **3469**

It will be seen by the above (says the Baltimore Patriot) that the Whig majority is now 2,557 votes. In November, when we come to vote directly on the Presidency, Maryland will nearly double the present majority, making it 5,000 for Harrison and Tyler.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Recapitulation.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

	Elected this year.				*Last year.*	
	Whig.		V. B.		Whig.	V. B.
Allegheny	6		-		-	6
Montgomery	4		-		2	2
Carroll		4	-		1	3
Baltimore Co.		5	-		-	5
Baltimore City		5	-		-	5
Anne Arundel	4		-		2	2
Annapolis	1		-		-	1
Prince George's	4		-		4	
Harford	2		2		-	4
Cecil	3		-		-	3
Kent	3		-		3	
Queen Anne's	3		-		-	3
Talbot		3	-		-	3
Calvert	3		-		3	
Charles	3		-		4	
Alleghany	3		-		1	2
Dorchester	4		-		4	
St. Mary's	3		-		3	
Caroline	3		-		1	2
Somerset	4		-		2	2
Worcester	4		-		4	
	60		19		33	46

SENATE.

This body consists of twenty-one members, seven of whom were chosen at this election—as follows:

	This year.		*Last year.*	
	Whig.	V. B.	Whig.	V. B.
Washington	1			1
Baltimore Co.		1		1
Baltimore City		1	1	
Cecil	1			1
Queen Anne's	1			1
Alleghany	1			1
Worcester	1		1	
	5	2	2	5

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Newcomer (Whig) is elected State Senator, over Wason (V. B.). Nesbit, Weast, Clagett, and Zeigler (Whigs) elected to the House of Delegates, over Rentch, Mason, Garrot, and Lyday (V. B.) This county has been in the hands of the office-holders for twelve years past—by as high as 400, 500, and 600 majority.

FREDERICK COUNTY.—The following is the official vote in this county:

Whigs.		Van Buren.	
E. Lynch	2890	Quynn	2701
Richardson	2935	Schley	2695
Nalll	2884	McKeehan	2709
Motter	2895	Dunlop	2704
Wm Lynch	2891	Geiger	2688

BALTIMORE CITY.—Howard (V. B.) is elected to the State Senate, over Ridgely, Whig) Presstman, Seidenstricker, Graves, Gallagher, and Legrand, (V. B.) elected to the House of Delegates, over Purviance, Leary, Sewell, Collins, and Walsh (Whigs.)

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.—Beall (Whig) elected to the State Senate, over Blocher (V. B.) And Spring, Thayer, and Combs (Whigs) elected to the House of Delegates, over Neff, Huddleson, and Price (V. B.)

Speaking of the above glorious result in MARYLAND, the Baltimore Patriot says—"The issue was fully made up, and fairly joined, between the people and the office-holding legions; and the result has been most decisive. The victory has been thorough and complete. The friends of the good cause expected much, and hoped more, from the faithful and fearless yeomanry of the State. But the whole length and breadth of the triumph they could not have anticipated. The glorious realities of the achievement have outstripped both hope and expectation. The magnitude of the victory has astonished both friend and opponent.

"In the face of such a grateful and decisive testimonial of the progress of sound opinion—in view of such splendid trophies of the intelligence and just judgment of the people, the QUESTION, as to the position of Maryland, in the Presidential array, is held to be perfectly SETTLED. The inquiry is no longer, whether Maryland is for Harrison—but, how many thousands will be his majority.

"The people have been true to themselves and to their country. Let the friends of the Constitution rejoice—let the Whigs of our sister States mingle their congratulations with ours—and let us all renew our faith in the stability of our free institutions, established as they are upon the intelligence and virtue of the people. When men in power forget their responsibility, and rule in office as though the Government were theirs, and its patronage, functions, and influence designed only to promote their ends and strengthen their authority, there is a redeeming spirit that will soon quicken into action to rebuke such presumption as it deserves. The progress of the revolution now going on all over the country is an evidence of this. The lesson which it teaches we hope will not soon be forgotten."

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER ESTIMATE.—On the 23d of last month (September) the Richmond Enquirer put forth a calculation, or estimate, in regard to the vote for the Presidency at the coming election. In this calculation, the State of Maryland was put down as "*certain*" for Van Buren. Virginia and Ohio were also put down among the States *certain* for Van Buren. Yet, notwithstanding these very liberal *claims* on the part of the spoils candidate, the list of "certainties" amounted to only 115 votes in the aggregate, and fell short of the number necessary to elect him by 29 votes—Counting Maryland as "CERTAIN" for Van Buren, there still lacked 33 votes to elect him.

Though this estimate was put forth so lately as the 23d ultimo, Maryland has since spoken, and has proclaimed, in a voice of thunder, that she is now and forever against the spoilers, and that the *certainty* of the case is, that she will go for Harrison, by thousands.

But the point to which we would call attention is this: If so lately as two weeks ago, the most experienced calculator of the spoils party—the veteran of the seven principles—could not raise even a plausible estimate, without putting down Maryland as *certain* for Van Buren, and, even with that assumption, could not elect him on paper, how desperate is the plight in which the Van Buren party now find themselves. How immeasurable the folly, which can now anticipate his re-election!—[*Balt. Pat.*

TENNESSEE.

The Metropolis of Tennessee has spoken!

CITY ELECTION—HARRISON VICTORY.

From the Nashville Whig.

The municipal election on Saturday turned, as we apprehended, from the movements of our opponents, it would turn, upon National politics, and the result is, the Whig ticket prevailed in every Ward in the city! We have a Whig Mayor by the triumphant majority of 198. We have twelve Whig Aldermen, the entire Board, by decided majorities in all the Wards. The sweep was thorough, and with the single exception of the City Constable, was made on the Presidential question.

Tennessee votes on the 19th of November for President. As goes Nashville, so goes the State.

DELAWARE.

The last vestige of Van Burenism in little Delaware swept away!

NEW-CASTLE COUNTY REDEEMED!

The Whigs of New-Castle county, after having battled for twelve long years, against Jackson and Van Burenism, have the proud satisfaction of announcing to the Whigs throughout the Union that NEW-CASTLE County stands *redeemed! regenerated! and disenthralled!!* after having given the largest vote ever polled in the county. At the Inspectors election which took place to-day (October 6) the Whigs carried their ticket by 140 majority!

At the last election, the Van Buren majority in New-Castle county was 208. This was the only Van Buren county in the State.

MAINE.

The New-York Commercial of Saturday afternoon says—"We have returns this morning from some of the towns which failed to elect their representatives at the first trial. They show the election of 3 Whigs and 1 Van Burenite. According to the calculation of the Boston Atlas, the Whigs have now 97 members of the House, whose seats are not contested—A full House consists of but 186 members, the Whigs are now certain of an undoubted majority in it. In the Senate there is a Whig majority of 8.

The correspondent of the Mercantile Journal points the attention of the Van Buren party to the fact that in Lubec and Trescott the Van Buren vote is precisely the same in the aggregate as at the former election, while the Whig vote is increased upwards of 50, and justly remarks: "Please to take notice that this is a little ominous of November."

In relation to the result of the gubernatorial contest, we have nothing farther in the way of figures than we have heretofore published.—Kent is no doubt elected Governor.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh papers are filled with detailed descriptions of the great Whig State Convention which assembled there on the 5th instant. Twelve thousand delegates were in attendance—Ex-Governor OWEN President. The Convention lasted two or three days, and was addressed by many distinguished speakers. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested throughout. North Carolina, we are assured, will give Harrison and Tyler 10,000 majority.

The returns of the Elections, which we publish to-day, are of the most cheering character to the friends of HARRISON AND REFORM, and to all who love their country more than party.—Never, as the Baltimore American remarks, was there a more signal rebuke given to any Administration; and never was there an Administration that so richly deserved it. A party in place pursuing exclusive measures in defiance of the will of the people, using the power and functions of the Government to gain their own ends, and openly arraying the influence of office and patronage against the public interests—what do such leaders merit but the fate that awaits them

MR. WEBSTER.—Because this great American statesman is charged with having been a Federalist some twenty years ago, the would-be *Democrats* hold up their hands and profess a holy horror at his coming now to address a Virginia audience. But what think ye, would be the conduct of these *democrats*, if James Buchanan, Roger B. Taney, Levi Woodbury, Garret D. Wall, or any of the other thousand Federalist *leaders* of this *democratic* party, were to come here for a similar purpose.—Why, it would be declared altogether right and proper—and their arms would be thrown wide open to receive, to give them the fraternal hug, and the affectionate and welcome kiss. Yes, Dr. Duncan, the rankest *abolitionist* in the United States, and the worshipped bell-wether *leader* of this *democratic* party, would be thus received and welcomed, by Tray, Blanche, Sweetheart and all, if he were to come here to preach *democracy*. No one can doubt this, for we know that he was recently invited, and great disappointment manifested by his *democratic*, ANTI-*abolitionist* brethren, when he failed to come!

The most material charges which have been brought against DANIEL WEBSTER, to prove that he was a Federalist twenty years ago, are false—It is false that he was a Hartford Conventionist in any shape or form, or that he approved the proceedings of that body, directly or indirectly—it is false, that he uniformly voted against appropriations for the war, &c. This is shown by a letter from Mr. W., published in 1836, as well as by other corroborating and indisputable evidence.

MR. WEBSTER.

Our distinguished guest left the city Saturday morning, on his return homewards. His visit has been a source of high gratification to thousands in this Commonwealth. Those who saw and heard him in public, could not suppress their admiration at his abilities: But they who saw him in private, and listened to his unpretending but intensely interesting discourse, enjoyed a treat still richer. It has never been our fortune to hear one who so entirely absorbed the attention and delighted the auditor.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE RICHMOND CONVENTION.

From the Richmond Compiler, October 7, 1840.

Well, the great spectacle has come and has passed away. It was certainly the grandest and most enthusiastic we ever beheld. We have never seen so large a number of people congregated together, and when they were formed in procession with their badges, banners, and music, they presented a pageant indescribably grand.

During the latter part of last week there was a continual influx of strangers. Sunday they came in by hundreds, and Sunday night one or two thousand arrived by the railroads and steamboats. The committees of reception were in vigilant attendance at the different Hotels, and as fast as the delegates arrived, they were disposed of among the citizens, who, almost without distinction of party, received them cordially and gave up their beds to them, and spread their boards, set out with such as the market affords, for their entertainment. At a late hour Sunday night we visited all the taverns, and found a number of citizens looking out for guests; after all who had arrived had been quartered. In addition to the preparations of the citizens, a thousand and more beds made up by the ladies, and filled with straw, were arranged in a neat manner and covered with comfortable clothing, in several large rooms about the city, to be used in case of emergency; but such was the extent of the preparations by the citizens, and such the avidity with which they sought for guests, that these beds were but little used.

Cannon were fired Monday morning by the dawn of day. By seven o'clock, the streets were thronged with people, and numbers continued to come in from the contiguous country. The day was bright and beautiful. The sun rose unclouded, and not even a fleeting cloud dimmed its brightness at any time during the whole day. At eight o'clock, the Petersburg train poured in a vast accession to the throng, among which was a very large delegation from the patriotic town itself, bearing several banners, the foremost of which was very handsome.

THE PROCESSION.

At eight o'clock the procession commenced forming. This occupied a long time. It was nearly twelve o'clock before the whole was complete and had taken up the line of march. To give those who know something of the streets of Richmond an idea of the extent of the procession when formed, we tell them that it extended from the Banks to the Court House of Henrico county, on Main st., from 6 to 8 abreast.

Well, being formed, it marched on under the direction of the Chief Marshal, Capt. Benj. Sheppard and his aids, up Main street to 1st street, along 1st to H st., (Main st., Shockoe Hill,) down that street to the Powhattan House and thence to the square.

In the procession there was a vast number of beautiful banners, with appropriate inscriptions upon them. As it moved onward every window and balcony on either hand was crowded with the beauty of our city, and the hundreds of kerchiefs waved by fair hands, betokened the enthusiasm which the ladies imbibed from the gay, moving scene before them. The *coup d'oeil* from the highest elevation of Main street, as the procession reached, was grand and magnificent. It must have filled any man, Whig or Administration, with a pleasurable excitement. Repeated cheers were elicited by the galaxy of beauty, the bright smiles and sparkling eyes which shone upon the procession from the various houses before which it passed.

It might not be mete for us to be so minute as to detail the inscriptions upon the banners, but we cannot help mentioning some of them.

The Alexandria delegation, with the talented editor of the Gazette and Mayor of the city, Edgar Snowden, Esq., at its head, bore off the palm. First in order was the Banner of the delegation, presented by the Ladies of Alexandria.—This banner is of rich white silk. On one side is the bust of Gen. Harrison—with the mottoes, "Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, the Glory and Hope of our Nation"—"Alexandria cannot vote, but she will advocate the cause of Harrison, Tyler, and Reform"—Around the whole—"Presented by the whig Ladies of Alexandria to the Tippecanoe Club, October 1, 1840." On the other side, is an emblematic representation of Virginia and Alexandria—the Mother and the daughter, with a distant view of Alexandria and harbor. The motto, above, "RETROCESSION," and below, "Our Revolutionary Fathers intended us to be free—Sons of Virginia, will you see us slaves?" This was truly a beautiful banner. Next came three interesting revolutionary relics, 1st. The flag of Washington's Life Guard—the motto "Conquer or die." 2nd. The flag borne by the corps commanded by the gallant Morgan. It bore the inscription, "IXth Virginia Regiment, 1776—Alexandria Rifle Company." The 3rd was the flag of the Bon Homme Richard, which was flying at the mast head in the memorable action between that vessel, commanded by John Paul Jones, and the Serapis commanded by Capt. Pearson. Every body has read of this action; but still we can't help alluding to it briefly. It has never been surpassed in period of duration, in severity of conflict, or in the bravery with which it was sustained on both sides.—It took place on the 23rd September, 1779, off the British coast, whither the daring Jones had ventured to make reprisals. The Serapis was greatly superior to the Bon Homme Richard, but this was made up in the determined resolution with which Jones manœuvred to lay his vessel alongside, and in which he succeeded, after an hour's engagement.—At half past 8 the two ships were lashed together fore and aft, and until half past ten, the fight raged with equal fury and with equal hopes. Both ships were on fire more than once, and to add to the horror of the scene, the American ship Alliance came up several times in the course of the action, and, while it was too dark to distinguish friends from foes, poured several broadsides into both.—Capt. Pearson at length found further resistance useless, and struck his flag.—Jones' ship was reduced to a perfect wreck, and it required the most assiduous labor at the pumps to prevent her from going down before her crew could be removed. The slaughter was terrible on both sides, and accident perhaps, rather than superiority of courage and skill, determined the victory in favor of Jones.—The recollection of this contest filled the heart of the spectator of the flag with uncommon emotions. It was a plain national flag, and with its drooping, tattered and aged appearance, looked as though it had had but little part in animating the brave spirits who fought under it to victory. But it had!—coarse as it was, and dim as they might have been, the stripes and stars were visible upon it, and that alone was enough! Aye, fling that banner to the breeze from the mast head of an American ship to-morrow, and tell her men that it was the Bon Homme Richard's flag, and every one of them would give up his life rather than see it struck before a victorious foe.

There were yet one more ensign borne by the Alexandrians, interesting to us. It was the Algerine blue flag taken by Decatur at Tripoli. All these were full of interest and attracted general notice.—They belong to the Museum at Alexandria, and were politely loaned the delegation. We are glad they were brought and thank the delegation, for the sight of them conferred inexpressible gratification.

There were two other banners which excited much interest, viz: a banner borne in the battle of Tippecanoe, perforated by many bullets, and with blood stains upon it. [This was procured through the activity of a member of the Tippecanoe Club; and is the same brought on by Mr. Brooks from Ohio, and presented to the whigs of New York.] And a flag used in the battle of Monmee. This last was borne by old Mr. John Wise of Augusta, who was himself in the battle [illegible] and the occasion gave much interest to them both.

There were delegations from Maine, Alabama, Kentucky and Louisiana. The Maine delegate (for there was only one) bore a banner with only the name of the State inscribed beneath a star. There was also a delegation from Prince George's Maryland, with a beautiful banner. There were delegations from most all of the middle and tide water counties, and from many of the valley and trans-Alleghany counties. The largest delegations were from Norfolk, Portsmouth and Petersburg. Fredericksburg sent also a large delegation. The Augusta delegation presented an imposing array.—Their beautiful banner was inscribed with the memorable expression of Washington in 1776, viz: "Leave me but a standard, give me the means of planting it on the mountains of Augusta, and I will yet draw around me men who will lift up their bleeding country from the dust, and set her free."

Buckingham sent a banner bearing a motto which should not only be kept in constant remembrance, but which should influence all movements, popular and deliberative, viz: "The towns and the country—united they stand, divided they fall."

The procession was as orderly as procession could be: not the slightest incident occurred to disturb its arrangement. The column was not encroached upon, and the space was so large on either side as to give the most favorable veiw of it.

The Young Men's Delegation of our city presented a most interesting display. They bore beautiful banners, and with their youthful, gallant appearance, were greatly admired.

But it were almost an endless task to enter into detail of all that is worthy of [illegible] procession, and its paraphernalia.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The Convention formed at the southren end of the Capitol. The speaker's stand was upon the high porch of the Capitol in the centre of the colonnade. This porch was reserved for the invited guests and ladies. It was decorated in the most tasteful manner with evergreen, which was suspended down the massive columns and hung in festoons on the Capitol wall and between the capitals of the columns. The Stand was decorated beautifully with evergreen and flowers; the whole presenting a very graceful and elegant appearance. The assembled multitude below seemed as a vast sea of heads. On the right and left in front were platforms with seats for the ladies, which were accordingly well filled.

The Convention was called to order by Travis Daniel, Esq., on behalf of the sub-committee of arrangement, who nominated as President of the Convention JAMES BARBOUR, Esq., who was elected without dissent. The several presidential electors present were then chosen Vice Presidents. James M. Garnett, Esq., and Judge Beverly Tucker, were appointed Secretaries. Governor Barbour addressed the Convention for a short time in acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon him. Mr. Leigh then came forward and read an address which had been prepared and recommended to the Convention for its adoption. This was unanimously accepted. The President in a very appropriate and happy manner introduced Mr. WEBSTER to the Convention. Mr. W. delivered a speech of some two hours and a half in length. He was often cheered, and his remarks excited the warm approbation of his audience.—After he had concluded the Convention was adjourned until the afternoon.

The afternoon was occupied with addresses from Wm. S. Archer, Esq., and the Hon. Mr. Hill of Buckingham.

At night, B. W. Leigh, Esq., and Mr. Cutler, of Buckingham, made speeches at the Log Cabin, and the Hon. John M. Botts, Mr. Snowden of Alexandria, Mr. Skinner, editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore, and Mr. Duncan of Illinois, addressed the citizens at the Capitol, which was well lighted up. The Convention was then adjourned to meet yesterday.

Every thing went off in the very best manner. We cannot let the opportunity pass without a compliment to the sub-committee, who deserve the thanks of the Whigs for the zeal and good taste they have exhibited in their preparations for the Convention. They laboured hard and with their own hands performed some heavy tasks. The ladies of Richmond have won by their kind assistance in these preparations, the gratitude of the Whigs and the admiration of all.

Yesterday the Convention met at the Capitol. Mr. Rives addressed them for several hours, and in the evening Gov. Barbour entertained with them a sensible and well conceived speech, interlarded with some excellent humour and amusing anecdotes. We were surprised to see so large a concourse remaining to witness the proceedings of the second day. Gov. Barbour addressed yesterday evening at least 1,000 people.

* The property of the Tippecanoe Club of Shepherdstown, by some of the members of which the flag was borne to Richmond.

From the Richmond Whig.

GOV. BARBOUR'S CLOSING ADDRESS

On Wednesday, when the Convention was about to adjourn, Gov. Barbour, the President, addressed the Convention in the following eloquent and impressive terms:

In this moment of parting, I wish to add one word. We have abundant occasion, my fellow-citizens, to congratulate ourselves on the happy meeting we have enjoyed. Heaven has smiled most propitiously upon our assembling together, by granting us the very finest weather that heart could desire. We have had a gathering of some of the best spirits in the Commonwealth: happy indeed should I be if the character of every assemblage in the State should be, now, and for all time to come, equal to that of the assembly now about to adjourn. We have all enjoyed an intellectual treat in the addresses of the distinguished guests who have honoured us with their presence, and especially of the eloquent gentleman from Massachusetts, who, whether he has addressed himself to men or to ladies amongst us, has worked out a justification of that high character which he bears throughout this country and the whole civilized world.

It is due to truth and to gratitude that I should state, what every individual, I am sure, who has visited the city will cordially ratify, the sense of profound obligation [illegible] mond for the cordial hospitality every where extended to us. With one solitary exception (and that has been rebuked in a manner which must be an effectual warning against all like attempts in future) the Metropolis has furnished on the present occasion, a new evidence of that character for decorum and propriety of conduct which has ever been so dear to the people of Virginia. The remembrance will be carried to the utmost borders of the Commonwealth, and cannot but be most honorable to the people of Richmond. And now, as it is more than probable that some among this assemblage may never meet again, suffer an old man, who claims to be a patriot of this Commonwealth, to conjure you, at every one, by all that is dear to freemen, to make every possible exertion, in season and out of season, to shrink from no labour, to refuse no sacrifice, to impress upon our brethren every where those great and momentous truths which have, in so thrilling a manner, been urged upon your own minds in the eloquent addresses to which we have been listening. Tell them of the deep conviction entertained by the greatest minds in the country, that the crisis of our political destiny is now approaching, in which either the redemption of the public liberty must be achieved, or all hope of preserving it be given up forever—that the problem of man's capacity for self-government is now to be settled, not only for us, but for mankind; for if, in a country with all the advantages which this country enjoys, civil liberty cannot be kept out of the grasp of power, what hope is there that its security can ever be attained—more especially when you reflect on the feeble character of the individual who now holds the reigns—an individual of whom it has been truly remarked, that "he never either did or said a good thing." [illegible] ly challenged to put their finger on one act of disinterested patriotism, one deed which can swell the bosom of an American with pride of his country, but no man has hitherto responded to the appeal. If, in waging war with such a poor adversary as this, we cannot attain to victory, sanguine indeed must that man be who can cherish one bright hope for the future destiny of our once free and happy Republic. Be not outwitted by mere words—keep the eyes of your understanding wide open—watch the enemy—divide the State into districts, in which the sentiments of every individual may be ascertained—know every man who has a right to vote, and what is not less important, every man who has *not* that right.—If the members of the Jacobin Clubs insist upon forcing spurious votes into the ballot-box, be you equally stout to see that the laws have their due ascendancy, and that all votes are duly taken—go with the old, the infirm, the helpless, and see that they have the means of obtaining access to the polls—furnish liberally the requisite means of going, to such as do not possess them—tell all, that our liberty is in danger—that a last effort must now be made, or it is lost—call them with a voice that even the dead might hear, to come forth and shew to the world that they possess the intelligence to know their rights, and the virtue to maintain them. Fail not, falter not—but do your whole duty, and then all shall yet be well,—Wishing you all a safe and pleasant return to your families and homes, I bid you a respectful and affectionate farewell.

THE CONVENTION.—When we take into consideration the sparseness of the population of Virginia, and the proportion of slaves, it is not a little surprising that so large a convention of Virginians as assembled here on Monday could be gotten together. The procession which we have described did not comprise more than one-half of the persons present. Each side of the street during the procession was thronged with people.

It was, we sincerely believe, taking all things into consideration, equal to an assemblage of 30,000 people in any part of New York; i. e. it would be as easy to get up a convention of 30,000 people in New York, as one of 10,000 in Virginia.

[*Compiler.*

THE MARKETS.

Office of the Baltimore American, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

CATTLE.—Nearly 1000 head of Beef Cattle were offered at the drove yard to-day, and about 400 sold at prices ranging from $2 25 to $3 per 100 lbs. live weight, which is equal to $4.50 to $6 per 100 lbs. nett. Live Hogs are selling at about $6 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR.—There has been but few transactions in Howard street Flour. Sales of good common brands were made from stores, both on Saturday and to-day, to a limited extent at $5.06. The receipt price continues at $5.

WHEAT.—We continue to quote Maryland and Virginia new red Wheats at 90 a 100 cents for fair to prime parcels. On Saturday a parcel of old Pennsylvania red Wheat, prime, was sold at 105 cents, and one of white at 107 cents. To-day a sale of old red Pennsylvania was made at 103 cents, and another at 104 cents; we quote at 103 a 104 cents.

CORN.—Sales of every description, at 53 a 54 cents for white, and 53 a 56 cents for yellow.

RYE.—We quote Md. Rye at 58 a 60 cents. Sales of Pennsylvania at 62 a 63 cents.

OATS.—We quote Md. Oats at 27 a 28 cents.

WHISKEY.—We quote hhds. at 25 a 25½ cents, and bbls. at 26½ a 27 cents—both dull.—The wagon price of bbls. is 23 cents, exclusive of the barrel.

DIED,

On Sunday evening, 4th inst., [illegible] D. C.,

From the Richmond Whig.

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DIED,

On Sunday evening, 4th inst. at Alexandria, D. C., ROBERT I. TAYLOR, Esq., in the 63d year of his age.

At his residence, near Shepherdstown, in this county, on Tuesday the 6th instant, Mr. JOHN WOMELSDORF, aged about 45 years.

Departed this life, on Wednesday the 7th inst. in Shepherdstown, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Miss MARY C. JEWETT, in the 21st year of her age.

The amiable disposition and manners of the deceased were such as to render her an object of peculiar endearment to her family, and of tender interest to all who knew her. During her illness, and for some time previous, she gave every indication of sincere penitence, and seemed to look forward not only with resignation but pleasure to the moment when her spirit would take its flight to a *far better and happier world.* She was a child in whom a widowed mother's hopes of happiness were in a great degree centered; but alas! the cold hand of Death, has laid her low, and blasted all the bright hopes, save one, of her relatives and friends. Her loss will long be mourned by her acquaintances, but by none more sincerely than the writer of this, who will long remember the day on which she was consigned to the cold and silent tomb.

Charlestown, Oct. 10, 1840. W.

On Tuesday night last, after long and severe suffering, Mrs. ELIZABETH SHOPE, aged 66 years, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Shope of this town.

Notices.

☞ The Vestry of the Episcopal Church in Charlestown is requested to meet at the Church on Monday the 19th instant at 10 o'clock, A. M. The members are earnestly requested to be present, to consider the expediency of providing a suitable Parsonage at this time.

October 15, 1840.

☞ The Commissioners named by the Governor to conduct the election at the Court-house of Electors for President and Vice President, have made the appointment for the Precinct elections of this county, as follows:

Shepherdstown:—Henry Berry, Henry Bedinger, and W. L. Webb.

Smithfield:—Thomas Griggs, Thomas Watson, and W. W. Throckmorton.

Harpers-Ferry:—Richard Henderson, Philip Coons, John Strider.

The above Commissioners are respectfully requested to meet at the Court-house in Charlestown, on 1st day of October Court—Monday, the 19th instant. JOHN MOLER,

JACOB MORGAN,

WM. C. WORTHINGTON.

October 8, 1840.

STOLEN

FROM the stable of the subscriber, on Tuesday night last, a

SORREL HORSE,

About 14½ hands high, 6 years old last spring—one hind foot white, and a small star on his forehead.

Also, from the same stable, at the same time,

A BAY MARE,

The property of the Rev. Mr. Blain. Her shoulders are shrunk by sweeny, and she has a sink in the crest from a fistula—one hind foot white. A double reined bridle was also stolen which has one broken rein.

A liberal reward will be given to any one who will deliver one or both of the above to the Rev. Mr. Simpson, in Charlestown. The above mare is a very superior pacer.

T. W. SIMPSON.

October 15, 1840.

AUCTION.

THE subscriber, having purchased out the Messrs. Long, at Bunkers-Hill, will sell, at his Store near Summit Point, commencing *on Monday the 26th instant,*

HIS STOCK OF GOODS

Remaining on hand, embracing a variety of

DRY GOODS, QUEENS-WARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS, SHOES & HATS,

&c. &c.

Also, will be sold, a small stock of

HORSES and COWS,

And various other articles.

Terms of sale will be, six months credit on all sums exceeding ten dollars. Sums of ten dollars and under, cash.

The Stock of Goods, fresh and in good order, may be bought at private sale, on good terms. Also, the *STORE and WARE-HOUSE* will be for Rent. Apply to

L. CAIN.

Summit Point, Oct. 15, 1840.

TRUST SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the undersigned by William and Joseph Clarke, to secure the payment of certain sums of money therein specified, due to William Watson and others, which deed is of record in the Clerk's Office of the county court of Jefferson, and bears date September the 14th, 1832, I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, in the town of Smithfield in said county of Jefferson, *on Saturday the 7th of November next,*

THE HOUSE AND LOT

At present in the occupancy of Mrs. Howell, with

TWO OTHER LOTS

Adjoining thereto, and tenanted and used in connexion therewith, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the purposes of said deed.

Terms of sale, as prescribed by said deed, will be—so much of the purchase money in hand on the day of sale as will be necessary to pay the sum of $115 33 cents, with the lawful interest thereon from the date of the deed of trust up to the time of sale, and the necessary expenses attending the same. On the balance of the purchase money a credit of 12 months will be given, by the purchaser securing the same by deed of trust on the premises.

Sale to take place about the meridian of the day, when due attendance will be given by the subscriber. Such title only as is vested in the trustee, which is believed to be indisputable, will be given, and no other.

BENJAMIN CUSTER,

October 15, 1840.—4t. *Trustee.*

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Robert Burns, dated January 20, 1835, and of record in the county court of Jefferson county, the undersigned will expose to sale, at public auction, FOR CASH, *on Saturday the 7th day of November next;*

Three pieces or parcels of LAND,

Lying in the county of Jefferson and specially described in said deed of trust. The first tract containing

73 Acres 2 Roods and 39 Poles.

The second containing

Forty-six Acres and 2 Roods.

And the third containing

TWELVE ACRES.

The sale will take place on the first named tract, and so much of the three tracts, commencing with that, then the smallest, and lastly, the second named,) will be sold as necessary to raise the sum of $1798 52 cents, the principal and interest on the day of sale, of the debt secured by the said deed of trust—and in addition to said sum, the expenses and commissions to the trustee.

The title is believed to be indisputable, but the undersigned will convey to the purchaser his title as trustee under said deed.

JOHN WAGELEY, *Trustee.*

October 15, 1840.

Silks, &c.

SPLENDID embroidered and plaid Mouslines, splendid Silks—Merinoes—together with the greatest variety of all kinds of Fancy Goods, just received by

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

October 15, 1840.

ALL IS RIGHT.

THE subscriber has finished his new Store Room on Washington Street, one door east of his former store room, where he is now receiving and opening an extensive supply of

Seasonable Dry Goods.

Also, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery; Queens, Glass and China Ware, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Which, added to his former Stock, makes his assortment nearly complete. His customers and the public generally are invited to give him an early call, and he will endeavor to please by offering them good *Goods—Cheap Goods*—either for *Cash or on credit to responsible dealers.*

WM. P. LOCK.

Charlestown, Oct. 15, 1840.

Fancy Goods.

WE are opening a Splendid Stock of Fancy GOODS, comprising the latest style, to which we invite the attention of the Ladies particularly. J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

October 15, 1840.

Ladies' Cloaks.

JUST received, two pieces Alpacha Cloth for Ladies' Cloaks and Dresses.

E. M. & C. W. MISQUITH.

October 15, 1840.

FANCY GOODS.

EXTRA super Worked Collars,
Irish Gauze, (all colors,)
Plaid do. do.
Black Chantilla Lace Veils,
Plaid and corded Brown Silks,
Plaid and Velvet Ribbands,
Embroidered and Plain Mouslanes,
Extra super. figured Silks and Challeys,
Black and blue black Mouselanes, with a vast many other Fancy Goods, for sale by

E. M. & C. W. MISQUITH.

October 15, 1840.

Cloths and Cassimeres.

WE invite particular attention to our Stocks of gentlemen's Wear—such as Vestings, Beaver Cloths, and extra West of England Broad Cloths.

E. M. & C. W. MISQUITH.

October 15, 1840.

New Fall & Winter Goods.

I AM now receiving and opening the largest and cheapest Stock of *GOODS* I have ever had to offer to the public. They will be sold at very small profits, for cash, or to punctual customers on credit. I respectfully solicit my customers and the public generally to call and examine my Stock.

WM. S. LOCK.

Charlestown, Oct. 15, 1840.

Bacon Wanted.

I WILL Exchange Goods for 100 hams of good *BACON*, if applied to immediately.

WM S. LOCK.

October 15, 1840.

Cotton Batting,

OF superior quality, and dark Calico at a 6p, for Comforts, at

E. M. & C. W. MISQUITHS.

October 15, 1840.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

WILL be sold, *on Wednesday the 28th day of October, (instant,)* at the residence of the late Judge Parker, in Clarke County,

20 head of CATTLE,
120 SHEEP, some of them fat,
Eight or ten Horses—3 Mules,
A quantity of Wool,
A Stanhope or Buggy, (with harness,) nearly new,
Farming Utensils,
500 or 600 bushels of WHEAT,
Several ricks of Timothy Hay,
And many other articles of various kinds.

Terms of sale—On all sums over five dollars, a credit of nine months will be given, by the purchaser giving bond with approved security. On all sums under five dollars, cash will be required—except for the Wheat, which will be sold on a credit of 60 days, the purchaser giving his note negotiable in Bank, with approved endorsers.

RICHARD PARKER,
CHARLES McCORMICK,
Executors of R. E. Parker, dec'd

October 15, 1840.

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

Ammishaddai Moore, acting and only qualified Ex'r of Francis Moore, dec'd, and Ammishaddai Moore, Sally C. Moore, (widow,) Wm. Strider, and Lydia his wife, Ann Duke, and the said Ann Duke, Executrix of Robert Duke, Archibald Bowen, and Margaret his wife, Daniel Moler and Cornelia his wife, Sarah C. Moler, and George W. Humphreys, committee administrator of Jesse H. Moore, deceased; the said Ammishaddai Moore, Sally C. Moore, Jesse H. Moore, Lydia Strider, Ann Duke, Margaret Bowen, Cornelia Moler, and Sarah C. Moler, being devisees of Francis Moore, deceased, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Lewis Neill, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed of Walter Baker, dec'd, Lewis Neill and Corbina his wife, Ellen Hinkle, Cyrus F. McWilliams and Magdaleen his wife, Ursular Baker, Harriet Frances Baker, Washington Baker, and Jacobina Baker, DEFENDANTS.

THE defendants in the above named cause, will take notice, that *on the 5th day of November next*, 1840, between 9 o'clock in the morning, and 6 o'clock in the evening of that day, at the Office of Master Commissioner Worthington, in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, the Plaintiffs in the abovenamed cause, will proceed to take the depositions of James M. Brown, and Samuel Strider, to be read as evidence in the abovenamed cause.

J. T. DAUGHERTY,
Of Counsel for Plaintiffs.

October 15, 1840.

FRESH GROCERIES.

WE have received a very extensive assortment of Groceries, embracing every thing almost in the line, of very superior quality, and cheap. *J. J. & E. P. MILLER.*

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

AN extensive stock of Shoes, Boots, Hats, and Caps, &c., just received by

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

October 15, 1840.

SALT,

A LARGE supply of Ground Alum and Fine Salt, just received and for sale by

MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO.

October 15, 1840.

Silks.

SPLENDID yard wide Silks, new style.—Also, a large stock of Challeys and Mouslin-de-lanes, entirely new; just received and for sale by *T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.*

October 15, 1840.

SHOES, BOOTS, HATS and CAPS.

IN addition to a large stock of Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. we have added a very extensive assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats and Caps. We have taken great pains in the selection of these articles and can recommend them as being very superior and cheap.

MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO.

October 15, 1840.

OLD ACCOMACK PEACH BRANDY at *E. M. & C. W. MISQUITH'S.*

Oct. 8, 1840.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Daniel Creamer, deceased, will please call on Mr. Banbury Bennett, who is authorized to collect and receipt for all dues. And all persons having claims against said estate, will call on him for adjustment and settlement. It is hoped all concerned will attend to this notice.

MARY CREAMER,
Executrix of Daniel Creamer, dec'd.

October 15, 1840.

Groceries! Groceries!

A VERY large and general assortment of Groceries always in store and for sale by

Oct. 15, 1840. *J. B. PACKETT.*

BONNET TRIMMINGS.

A LARGE supply of Fashionable Ribbands, just received by

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

October 15, 1840.

The Leetown Company

WILL parade on Saturday next the 17th instant, at the usual place. By order of the CAPTAIN.

October 15, 1840.

Company Orders.

THE Company under my command is ordered to parade, at the usual place, in Charlestown, on Saturday, 17th of the present month, at 11 o'clock A. M. JOHN LOCK, *Capt.*

October 8, 1840.

Company Orders.

THE Company under my command is ordered to parade, before Slifer's Store, Kabletown, on the 3rd Saturday in this month.

JOHN G. COCKRELL, *Capt.*

Company Orders.

THE Company under my command is ordered to parade, at the usual place, in Smithfield, on the third Saturday in October, at 11 o'clock A. M. JOSEPH G. PACKETT,

October 8, 1840. *Adjutant.*

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. C. H. STEPHEN having located at Walpert's X Roads, respectfully tenders his professional services to all persons residing in the neighbourhood

Jefferson county, Oct. 8, 1840—3t*.

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, would respectfully make known to their friends and the public generally, that they intend to keep on hand, or manufacture to order, at their Shop on Main street, one door west of Thompson's Hotel, and immediately opposite the Court-house, Charlestown,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

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

of the latest and most approved style, and made of the best materials, by experienced workmen. To those who have formerly patronized the old establishment, whilst under the control of one of the present firm, they deem it only necessary to say that every exertion will be made to merit their kind patronage for the future, as well as that of the public's generally. We solicit a call. WILLIAM HICKS,

JAMES M. RICE.

October 8, 1840.

☞ NOTICE.—My old customers, to whom I feel most truly grateful for their many kind favours, will see from the above the absolute necessity that their accounts should be settled up to the 6th of the present month, at which time the new firm commenced. This is, therefore, to request, that all who are in any wise indebted to me, will come forward promptly and liquidate their respective amounts—by cash, bonds, or otherwise.

WILLIAM HICKS.

October 8, 1840.

New and Cheap GOODS.

THE subscribers tender their grateful acknowledgments to their friends and customers for their very liberal encouragement, since they commenced the Grocery business, and would respectfully inform them that they have greatly enlarged their store room, and consequently are prepared to keep a much larger and more general assortment. They have just returned from the Markets, and are now receiving and opening a very extensive STOCK OF GOODS, which have been purchased at cash prices, and will be sold at very short profits for cash—All, whether they wish to purchase or not, are invited to call and examine our stock and prices, and judge for themselves.

MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO.

October 8, 1840.

New Fall & Winter Goods.

J. J. & E. P. MILLER are now receiving and opening a large and well selected *Stock of Fall & Winter GOODS,* which they feel no hesitation in saying is the *cheapest, the most splendid, and fashionable Stock* they have ever had the pleasure of offering to their customers. To an examination of which, they most respectfully ask their friends, customers, and the public generally.

Charlestown, Oct. 8, 1840.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO. are receiving and opening their fall stock of GOODS, amongst which may be found a great variety of useful and fancy articles—some entirely new—to which they would invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.

October 8, 1840.

NEW FALL GOODS.

I HAVE just returned from the Eastern markets and am now opening a large and well selected stock of *FALL & WINTER GOODS,* which will be sold LOW for cash, or to punctual dealers on time. J. B. PACKETT.

October 8, 1840.

New Fall & Winter Goods.

WE are now opening our Fall and Winter supply of GOODS.

E. M. & C. W. MISQUITH.

Oct. 8, 1840.

Fencing Rails Wanted.

A VERY liberal price in cash, will be paid for **5000** *CHESNUT or OAK RAILS,* delivered at any suitable place on the west bank of the Shenandoah River, between Hammonds and Keyes' Ferries. Enquire at

THE FREE PRESS OFFICE.

October 8, 1840—7t.

ESTRAYS.

STRAYED from the subscriber's residence in Bolivar, in this county, on the 5th of September, two **HORNED COWS**—one a red and white spotted brindle—the other, a brown black, with a white face. Any information of the above property, will be thankfully received, and liberally rewarded.

A. STORM.

October 8, 1840—3t.

30 Acres of Wood for Sale.

THE WOOD, from thirty acres of land, part of Hazlefield, will be sold on the 24th inst., by private sale, at the Hazlefield house, in lots of two acres, by BEVERLY THOMAS,

Oct. 9, 1840. *for David H. Tucker.*

Seed Rye for Sale.

100 BUSHELS SEED RYE, for sale of last ? SAM'L RIDENOUR.

Sept. 10, 1840.

GROCERIES.

OUR stock is larger than usual this fall, and we can furnish every article in the Grocery line as LOW as can be had *any where.*

E. M. & C. W. MISQUITH.

Oct. 8, 1840.

Knitting Worsted, and Yarns, of all kinds, at

E. M. & C. W. MISQUITH'S.

Oct. 8, 1840.

TO MERCHANTS.

THE subscriber, having other engagements in view, will sell his

Entire Stock of Goods,

At Halltown, embracing almost every article usually kept in a country Store, on accommodating terms.

The stand can also be had, which is a desirable one for business, as can be vouched for by the neighbors. A Bargain can be had.

DANIEL G. HENKLE.

Halltown, October 1, 1840.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlestown, on 30th September, 1840:

A	**L**
Mason Alder	Sam'l W Lackland 2
Miss Eliza Armstrong	Hon. Wm. Lucas 3
Mrs Anna Maria T B W Alexander	John Lyons
Miss Jane E Allen	Henry Lyray
B	Wm. S Lock
Mrs Maria Buckmaster	Wm. F Lock 2
Mrs Sarah D Briscoe	**M**
Mrs Helen Brady 2	Wm. Moore
Thaddeus Bany	Mrs McDaniel
R W Baylor	Miss Mary Mortimore
Joseph Brown	John Mefiery
Mrs Jane Blackford	Mrs Martha Jane McCormick
Michael Blue	Mrs Winny Mellon
Wm. F Batchelder	James F Marsh
Charles Burwell	Joseph Moore
J H Beatle	G W McFarland
Mrs Elleanor Brian	Lieut. T J Manning
Mr L. H Brown	**N**
James Brown 2	Cour. Nunnberger
Joseph O Bogue	**O P Q**
John Barrett	Bryant O'Bannon
Miss Caroline Brandell	Samuel Osseckowski
	Mr Pendleton
Jefferson County Clerk	Benjamin Price
John Clauson	Dr R E Putney
Mrs Willie Ann Cooke	**R**
John G Cockrell	Lewis Ranson
	Thomas Rutherford 2
Enoch Chambers	T Roper
L D Childs	J A O Reily 2
James Cariley	Mrs Margaret Reinhart
Wm. G Carter	John Ramsey
Henry Chargo	James B Reily
Mrs Mary G Chirry	Wm. Roby
Fanny Courtney	Henry Ripley
D	**S**
J J Donnally	Hannah Shipman
J T Daugherty 2	Catharine Sheetz 2
Wm. W Davis	Joseph Shertzer
John Dunavel	Charles Stewart
E Y Donaldson	Sarah Stanly
Miss Eliza Doyle	Monsieur J G Springel
James W Duke	Patrick Simers
Samuel Dobbins	Dr Conway Sloan
Robert Dorrer	Mr Smithwood
Richard Duffield	James Smith 2
Mrs Martha E. Davenport	Shadrick Shavin
Dr H Dorsey	James Spewart
E F	Henson Sultzer
Mrs Amelia B English	Joseph Starry
D H Estell	William Sanders
George Eichelberger	Wm. S Smith
Talmon B Furman	Miss Ellen Sweeney
Donald M Fairfax	Humphrey H Stone
G	John H Sheetz
James Gillespie	Abram Snyder
J J H Gunnell 2	**T**
Mrs Elizabeth Gilland	James B Thomas
Thomas W Gideon	Jacob Tutwiler
John Gilmore	J C R Taylor
Adam Grubb	John A Thompson
H	Thomas Thomas
Andrew Hunter 4	Thomas Thompson
Isaac Heidwhol	James Haughur, care Capt. M Thompson
M B Howell	**W**
Peter Hubbert	Edward S Williams
Joseph Howell	Miss Lucy Muse Walton
Henry Heller	John Ware
Wm. Hoeff	Susan Wilkinson
G W Humphreys	Wm. Wright
G W Hammond	Thomas West
J	Thomas Willis 2
Thomas Johnson	Rachel Wright
Mrs Juliet A Jack	George B West
Abraham Isler	J Woodard
Messrs Clark & Johnson	Patrick Watson
	J T A Washington
Mrs Mary Ann Jackson	Miss Lucinda Walraven
Miss Harriet E Jackson	John Wellcombe
Hamilton Jefferson	**X Y**
K	Miss Mary D Xsupis
Dr Wm. Keerl	Elizabeth Young
William Kemp	

H. KEYES, P. M.

October 8, 1840.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Shepherdstown, October 1, 1840, which if not taken out before January, 1, 1841, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters:

A	**L**
Thomas C Atkinson	Dr R A Lucas
John Allstadt	Wm. Lamping
B	Daniel Louden
Emeline Brown	Nichola L Lemen
Andrew Brautner	James M Lemen 2
Dr E G Buckles	**M M**
Mr Byers	John Melvin
Miss Sarah Bowen	Dr Jno E Moler
Thomas Bennix 2	Jacob Myers
Eliza C Billmyer	James R McGarey
Philip Bicklehaupt	Elizabeth R Morgan
Mr B—	Henrietta Mitchel
C	Samuel Mitchel 2
A Cathcart	John Miller
Mary E Cooper	Jacob Miller
Anderson Chatman	Ann Eliza Miller
Joseph Chambers 2	William Miller
Jeremiah Coffesh	Abraham Misoner
	Henry Nicholas
	George Needy
D	**O P Q**
Rev S Dubinson	Henry Ollryan
Mr Davenport	Jane Powel (colⁿᵈ)
Joseph E Dust 2	Frederick Pohle
Nathaniel Drenner	**R S T**
Benjamin Darby	Miss Richards
E	Henry Shepherd
Susan Entler	Mrs Shopman
Ellen Entler	Elias Sloan
Henry S Entler	John Stevenson
David Euen	J Steeves
F	Juliet Smith
Uliy Fitz	Jacob Schlop
Mary F Foreman	Elizabeth A M Toulidion
Dr S B Foster	Hannah Tucker 2
Jacob Fuh	**U V W**
G H	Catharine Vinsenheller
Patrick Golden	Archibald Vickeys
Israel Gelwick	John J Welsh 2
Benjamin Hoffman	Matilda Ware
Otho Hoffman	Eliza Woods
Daniel Hendricks	Elizabeth Williamson
Sam'l Humrickhouse	John White
Michael Hensell	**X Y Z**
Godleib Hetzell	John Zigler
K	
Cowin Kroh	
Jacob Lambright	

J. T. COOKUS, P. M.

October 8, 1840.

School Commissioners.

THE annual meeting of the School Commissioners of Jefferson county will be held in Shepherdstown, on Monday, *the 19th inst.*, to examine and settle their Treasurer's account; and to prepare their annual report. A written report of each Commissioner, communicating the number of schools—the period of the year in which they are in operation—and the number of poor children (designating the sex) entitled to the benefits of the fund, in his district—is indispensably necessary, to enable the board to make a full and satisfactory report to the Superintendant of the Literary Fund.

RICHARD [illegible], *Treas'r.*

Oct. 8, 1840.

BLANKETS.

A LARGE supply of Rose, Wadney, and Mackinaw BLANKETS, some extra heavy and cheap; sufficiently so, to keep even an old bachelor warm

E. M. & C. W. MISQUITH.

Oct. 8, 1840.

BAGGING.

JUST received several hundred yards of best twilled Cotton Bagging, for sale low.

E. M. & C. W. MISQUITH.

Sept. 10, 1840.

WHISKEY.

50 BARRELS superior old Whiskey, 25 bbls. common do. In Store, and for sale by

J. B. PACKETT.

August 27, 1840.

Earthenware, China and Glass Ware.

ROBERT H. MILLER, Importer, has just received by the ship Alexandria, direct from Liverpool,

57 Crates of Earthenware,

Of new style and patterns, *manufactured for him* within the past summer.

By the next arrivals, he will continue to receive additional supplies, which, added to his present very desirable stock, will enable him to offer an assortment, such as cannot be excelled elsewhere, and which will be sold upon accommodating terms, and at northern prices.

N. B.—By an early arrival, R. H. M. expects supplies of Ware with Harrison and Log Cabin Engravings, from designs sent out to the Potteries by himself. Whig Merchants will be supplied upon the "*Credit System,*" at reasonable prices, in time to celebrate the approaching triumph of correct principles.

Alexandria, Sept. 24, 1840.—3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, *on Monday, 19th of October,* (being Court day,) before the Court-house door in Charlestown, Jefferson County, for ready money, to the highest bidder,

A Number of Valuable SLAVES,

belonging to the estate of John Delgarn, dec'd. Among them are two young men, two Boys, and a Woman, with three Children, two of which are Girls, and neither more than eight years old; the boy is second, and is about four years of age. JOHN W. DELGARN, Adm'r.

Oct. 8, 1840. *of John Delgarn, dec'd.*

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by John Strider, Esq. of Jefferson County, to the undersigned, and duly recorded according to law, they will expose at public sale, for cash, at Carter's Hotel in Charlestown, on *Friday the 2d day of October next*, the following described

PROPERTY,

TO WIT:

One undivided third part of a certain Tract of Land, lying on Elk Branch, in Jefferson county, containing **611 ACRES**, with the appurtenances. Also, one undivided half part of two other Tracts of Land, containing, together, **101 ACRES**. Also, a certain other Tract containing 27 Acres. Also, a certain other Lot containing 3 Acres. Also, of all a certain other Tract, lying on the South East side of the Shenandoah River, containing 62 Acres, 3 Roods, 27 Poles. Such title as is vested in the undersigned will be conveyed to the purchaser, and so much only of said described property will be sold as will be sufficient to satisfy said deed of trust, and the expenses incident to the same.

GEO. W. SAPPINGTON,
ISAAC FOUKE,

Sept. 3, 1840.—4t. *Trustees.*

Postponement!

☞ The above sale has been postponed until the *9th day of November*, (next,) first day of Superior Court for Jefferson county.

G. W. SAPPINGTON,
ISAAC FOUKE,

October 8, 1840. *Trustees.*

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 Monday the 19th day of October next*, (being Court-day,) in front of the Court-House in Charlestown, 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 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, *Trustee.*

August 13, 1840.—4t.

Trustee's Sale.

BY authority of a deed of trust from John Davenport and wife, now of record in the Clerk's Office of Jefferson county, we will, on *Monday the 2d day of November next*, before the Court-House door in Charlestown, offer for sale, the interest of said Davenport in

THE DOWER

Of the widow of the late Benjamin Davenport in the Farm near the White-House. Such interest has been ascertained by a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, to be the

One-fifth part of $5,516 13 cents,

Payable at the death of the widow, with interest from the period of her death, and secured by a deed of trust.

TERMS—So much as may be necessary to defray the expenses of sale, cash—the balance in three annual payments.

GEORGE W. SAPPINGTON,
WM. C. WORTHINGTON,

Oct. 1, 1840. *Trustees.*

FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale, a full bred Durham and Teeswater BULL, 18 months old. Also, a full bred sorrel RIDING HORSE.

WILLIAM KEERLE,

Retreat, Bullskin, Oct 1, 1840.—3t.

Saddle & Harness Making.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs the public that he is carrying on the above named business in a room adjoining the Cooper Factory of Mr. W. Hawks, where he will be pleased to execute all orders for work in either branch of the business. His desire and intention being to be *honest* in misfortune, and to render unto all the things that are due them, he hopes a generous public will, by the extension of a share of their patronage to him, enable him to effect this object, to which his whole attention and exertion will be directed, and to extricate himself from difficulties in which mismanagement and indiscretion have involved him. The proceeds of his labour will be faithfully applied as fast as available, by the trustee appointed for the purpose to the payment of his liabilities. He therefore asks patience and forbearance from his creditors, and aid from a liberal community.

JOHN BROOK.

Charlestown, Oct. 1, 1840.—3t.

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.

[illegible] SHOW, Jr.

Nov. [illegible]

New Supply of Medicines.

JUST received, STRAITH'S Drug Store.

August 20, 1840.

Rock Wheat.

THE subscriber has still on hand, some ROCK WHEAT, pure and free from all filth, which he will dispose of at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel.

JOHN WYSONG.

Near Shepherdstown, Sept. 17, 1840.

Horse for Sale,

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

THE FREE PRESS OFFICE.

August 20, 1840.

CARPETING.

ANOTHER supply of Carpeting and Rugs, at *E. M & C. W. MISQUITH'S.*

Oct. 8, 1840.

DISSOLUTION.

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

WELLS & HAWKS,
N. W. RICHARDSON.

July 9, 1840.

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

W. J. HAWKS.

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

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

VEHICLES, *of every description*, made to suit the taste of those who order. ☞ REPAIRING [illegible]

Charlestown, July 9, 1840.—tf.

☞ WANTED

THE FREE PRESS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS
PER ANNUM,

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

ADVERTISING.

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

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against trespassing in future upon my farm, formerly owned by John Brien, dec'd, near Reynolds's Little Mill, in any manner whatever. Having sustained great loss from persons cutting timber, and much inconvenience and injury from persons hunting, &c., I am determined in future to enforce the law against all offenders.

WM. FLANAGAN.

Sept. 21, 1840.—3t.

Notice, Trespassers, and Stop!

HAVING sustained great injury by persons passing through my farm, leaving my gates open, and breaking off their fences, thus exposing my fields to the depredation of strange stock, and letting my own out, to my great annoyance, I will be glad, in future, if this notice be attended to, as I do not wish to resort to any unfriendly proceedings, the point of law, which will follow, if the practice be not discontinued.

JULIET A. JACK.

August 27, 1840.—6t.

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 September, 1840:

Samuel Harden and John Yates, merchants and partners, trading under the name and firm of Samuel Harden & Co., PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Ann Sophia Jefferson, widow of Hamilton Jefferson, dec'd, Richard Williams, late Sheriff of Jefferson County, committee administrator de bonis non of said Hamilton Jefferson, dec'd, and Maria Elizabeth Jefferson, Francis Ann Jefferson, John Hamilton Jefferson, children and heirs at law of said Hamilton Jefferson, dec'd, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Ann Sophia Jefferson, Maria Elizabeth Jefferson, Frances Ann Jefferson, and Ann Hamilton Jefferson, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the 15th day of the next term, and answer the bill and petition of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

September 24, 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 September, 1840:

Samuel Cameron, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Charles C. Starbuck and Harvey M. Foreman, late partners, trading under the firm of Starbuck & Foreman, and Daniel Snyder, partners, trading under the firm of Ford & Snyder, and Warner Thomson, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Charles C. Starbuck, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the 15th 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.

September 24, 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 September, 1840:

George W. Humphreys and Humphrey Keyes, late merchants and partners under the name and firm of Humphreys & Keyes, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Ann Page, Mann R. Page, individually, and as administrator of Carey S. Page, dec'd, John Richardson, Edmund I. Lee, Sen., and Thomas Swann, Wilson C. Swann, and Robert P. Swann, Executors of Thomas Swann, deceased, and William B. Page, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Ann Page, Edmund I. Lee, Sen., Thomas Swann and William B. Page, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

September 10, 1840.

More New Goods at Summit Point.

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

Cloths and Cassimeres, very low;
Sattinetts, as low as 55 cts., (good,)
Moustaines and Challeys, cheap;
Variety of handsome Lawns,
Prints, from 5 cts. to every other price;
38 inches and 4-4 brown Cottons, 10 and 11 cents, (best;)
Bleach'd Cottons, at from 64 to 25 cents,
Fresh New Goods!

GROCERIES—such as

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

BOOTS and SHOES, a great variety,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

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

☞ Please call and see for yourselves, and oblige

LEVI CAIN.

Summit Point, May 28, 1840—tf.

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

BLANK NOTES,

Of every description for sale at this Office.

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 followed by myself, heretofore.

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

GEORGE PRICE.

Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1840—tf.

ESTRAYS.

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

A Yoke of small black and white OXEN,

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

PERDUE, NICHOLS & CO.

August 6, 1840.

Jefferson County, Set:

August Term, 1840, of the County Court.

Ferdinand W. Stephenson and John F. Strider, COMPLAINANTS,

AGAINST

Edward W. Stephenson, Charles B. Stephenson, James T. Stephenson, Marie L. Strider, Augustus Strider, John Bush, Harriet J. Bush, James Power, Pulaski Power, Benjamin Power, Mary Huntsberry, Henry Shaffner, Henry S. Shaffner, Tallaferro Shaffner, William W. Green, and Ann A. Green, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants, Maria V. Strider, Augustus Strider, John Bush, Harriet J. Bush, James Power, Pulaski Power, Benjamin Power, Henry Shaffner, Henry S. Shaffner, Tallaferro Shaffner, William W. Green and Ann A. Green, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next November Term of this Court, and answer the Bill of the Plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some new-paper published in the county of Jefferson for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-House of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

SAMUEL J. CRAMER, Clerk.

September 10, 1840.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

Thomas Rutherford, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

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

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 20, 1840.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

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

AGAINST

Henry J. Brien & Brother, trading under the name of Henry J. Brien & Brother, and William Brown, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 20, 1840.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

Thomas Rutherford, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

John M. Brien and William Brown, DEFTS,

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 20, 1840.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

Henry Staub, assignee of Martin Bittenbaugher, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Hiram Boyd and Jacob Zigler, partners, trading under the firm of Boyd & Zigler, and Michael Hurst, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 20, 1840.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

Charles J. Faulkner and Lewis Phillips, Trustees, PLAINTIFFS,

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

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 20, 1840.

Store House for Rent.

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

JOHN H. SHROPSHIRE.

May 21, 1840.

BULLSKIN LAND FOR SALE.

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

DESIRABLE FARM,

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

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

LEVI CAIN.

Summit Point, Jefferson Co., Va.,
July 2, 1840.—tf.

CLARKE LAND For Sale.

I WISH to sell, a very Valuable **FARM**, situated in the County of Clarke, and adjoining the farms of Messrs. Joseph Smith, James Griggs, &c. &c. This Farm is within a mile and a half of Thompson's Depot, and contains

Stone Land.

Eighty or ninety of which are in Timber, the balance in a fine state of cultivation—100 acres beautifully set in clover. This is one of the best farms in Clarke, and produces wheat, corn, rye, and oats, equal at least to any in the neighbourhood, as the neighbors can testify. The improvements are tolerable. Perhaps it might save trouble to state the price and terms of payment; I will take nine thousand dollars for it, one-third in hand, the balance in six equal annual payments, bearing interest from the date.

W. W. THROCKMORTON.

August 27, 1840.—tf

Store House and Town Lots FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale the BRICK **STORE HOUSE**, at present occupied by Mr. William S. Snyder, situated on the corner, Main st. and the Public Square, in Charlestown. It is one of the best business stands in the place, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

ALSO,

Several TOWN LOTS,

lying between the Rail-road and the limits of the town.

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

Sept. 10, 1840—tf.

BAR IRON.

THE subscriber has on hand about **12 TONS BAR IRON**, which he is anxious to dispose of—Square Iron from ⅜ to 1¼ inch—Round Iron from ½ to 2 inch—Flat Tire Iron from ⅞ by 1¼ to 1 by 2 inch—Horse Shoe Iron of different sizes—Band Iron from 1 inch thick and 2 inches wide, to 1 inch thick by 5 inches—a large assortment of Sledge and Crow Bar Moulds—a large assortment of Plough Irons &c., all of which I will sell as low as any person in this section of the country for cash or to punctual customers upon a short credit. I will sell heavy Iron by the 4 ton at 5¼ cents per lb., cash.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

Charlestown, July 16, 1840.

Dresses Wanted.

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

THOS. B. WASHINGTON.

Rich-Woods, July 30, 1840—tf.

NOTICE.

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

HUGH L. GALLAHER,
GEORGE MATTINGLY.

Harpers-Ferry, May 21, 1840.—tf.

$200 REWARD.

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

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

L. L. TURNER.

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

JAMES BROWN,
L. C. CORDELL.

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

$10 REWARD.

THE undersigned, with a few more of their Whig friends, erected at the Black-smith Shop of Mr. Abraham Snyder, a *Harrison Pole*, with a splendid FLAG floating therefrom, made and presented by two amiable young Whig ladies of the neighborhood. Upon the Flag was the twenty-six States,—one little dim, but from the bright rays that were beaming from the East and from the West, had well nigh penetrated through the mist and assumed its wonted lustre—also the names of Harrison and Tyler, the Hero and Statesman. Some time in the night of the 9th inst. marched thereby blood-thirsty cutthroats, whose gang of drunken woman and child, had gone to take the rest that God designed them to do, and, with a two-inch auger, bored through the Pole until it fell—also stealing the Flag.

As the perpetrators of this low, mean, yea contemptible act, have not as yet been apprehended, this is to give notice, that the above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will furnish such evidence as will bring the offenders to receive the punishment which the law provides for rogues and midnight miscreants.

JOHN ECTON.
JOHN EDWARDS.

Sept. 17, 1840.

FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale, a half-bred *DISHLEY BUCK*, one year old—price $10. Also, a fresh COW and CALF—the calf a quarter-bred Durham, (male.) Price for cow and calf, $25.

R. S. BLACKBURN.

Sept. 10, 1840—3t.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING *In Berryville, Clarke county*

THE undersigned take this method of informing the citizens of Berryville and its vicinity, that we have commenced the **TAILORING BUSINESS** in Berryville, Clarke county, and hope, by industry and application to business, to merit a share of public patronage. We pledge ourselves to do all work entrusted to our care, according to order and fashion, and with neatness and despatch.

H. T. BURNS,
RICHARD SYDNOR.

Sept. 17, 1840—7t.

Adam Young, Jr.

PRESENTS his grateful thanks to many kind friends for their support and patronage, and hopes to merit a continuance thereof. To very many who profess to be his friends, he would respectfully say, that any further amount they may wish to have placed to their credit, will be received in money. If promises would satisfy his creditors, he has sufficient on hand to meet all contingencies.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1840.

Assorted Confectionary.

600 POUNDS, consisting, in part, of Lemon, Mint, Sassafras, Hoarhound, Almond, Walnut, Filbert, Spice; Nutmeg, Vanilla, Calamus, Aniseed, Ginger, and Butter Candies—Wholesale price 21 cents—Retail 25 cents. For sale at

YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1840.

Saratoga Ale.

MEDART'S Saratoga Ale, on hand and for sale by

YOUNG.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1840.

Hays' Liniment.

HAYS' LINIMENT, for Piles.—A large supply of this deservedly celebrated article, on hand and for sale at

YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1840.

Sick Head Ache Remedy.

SPOHN'S Remedy for Sick Head Ache. I have received a fresh supply of the above article, and take pleasure in testifying to its efficacy in this distressing complaint.

A. YOUNG.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1840.

Expectorant Syrups.

JAYNES', Bartholomew's, New England, and other Expectorants, for coughs, colds, &c., on hand at

YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1840.

Soothing Syrups.

MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, a valuable article for children Teething, allaying irritation, reducing inflammation of the gums, and producing calm and sweet repose. Mother's Relief or Opium, a similar preparation used for the same purpose. For sale at

YOUNG'S.

Sept. 17, 1840.

Peters' Vegetable Pills.

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

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

They are in general use as a family medicine; and there are thousands of families who declare they never sufficient evidence to induce them to try any other medicine.

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

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

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

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

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

S. H. HARRIS, M. D.

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

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

J. D. BOYD, M. D.

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

Having used Dr. Peters' pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving the testimony of their good effects in every case where I have used them. Whether fevers, or other diseases, produced by the derangement of the liver.—They are a safe and mild aperient, being the best article of the kind I have ever used.

G. C. SCOTT, M. D.

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

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

☞ These valuable Pills are for sale by

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

Nov. 28, 1839.—1y.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

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

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

all of which will be sold very LOW, viz:

Good br. Sugar at 6¼ cents,
Molasses, at 37½ cents,
Yard-wide Savage Cotton, at 10 cents,
Ginghams, at 64, 8, 10, and 12½ cents—fast colours,
Bleached linen Cloth, new ——— wide, at ten cents,—and his entire stock on equally accommodating terms.

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

Also on hand, a good supply of

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

together with almost every article that can be named.

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

WM. H. CHICHESTER.

Summit Point, June 11, 1840.

Black Net Shawls,

RECEIVED and for sale low by

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.

TRAVELLING,

ON THE RAIL-ROAD.

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

J. GEO. HEIST, *Agent.*

Winchester, March 5, 1840.

To Farmers.

THE undersigned having rented the Flouring Mills long established and known as the "Hopewell Mills," on the Shenandoah river, where he has resided for the last five years, would say to those having Wheat to dispose of that they will find it to their interest to call and see him, as he is now ready to buy or grind any quantity, for which he will at all times give a fair price in cash.

He also would contract for, or buy by the load, Flour Casks, which must be of good material.

He has on hand a supply of Brandy, for disposal at this time.

JOHN CLAUSON.

August 13, 1840.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TESTIMONIALS.

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

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

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

Yours respectfully,

THOS. H. W. MUNROE.

Mr. C. HERSTONS.

From the Rev. William Runnels.

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

WM. RUNNELS.

Tiffin, Ohio, June 1st, 1838.

From the Rev. Leonard B. Gurley.

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

LEONARD B. GURLEY.

Tiffin, Ohio, 1838.

By Judge Irish.

ROSEWOOD, NEAR TIFFIN,
June 1st, 1839.

To Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryor:

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

HENRY C. BRISH,
Formerly of Fredericktown, Md.

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

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

PHILEMON TOWSON.

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

JOSEPH BIGGS,
Formerly of Frederick co., Md.

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

By Judge Pittenger.

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

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

Tiffin, Ohio, Feb. 18th, 1838.

INTERESTING CASE.

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

THOS. R. ELLIS.

☞ For the Medicine, Dec. 19th, 1838.

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

June 25, 1840.

Sulphate of Quinine, &c.

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

JOHN P. BROWN & CO.

August 6, 1840.

J. Higgins' Vegetable Preparation,

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

Shepherdstown, Oct. 10, 1839.

GRANVILLE'S Counterirritant Lotion, producing immediate vesication and powerful counterirritation, received and for sale at

DR. STRAITH'S *Drug Store.*

August 20.

Granville's Irritating Lotion

THE attention of Physicians is invited to this useful preparation, which in the practice of Dr. Granville of London, has acquired great reputation—Applied for a few moments, it is powerfully rubifacient, and if continued for five minutes will produce full vesication. For sale by

J. P. BROWN & CO.

July 16, 1840.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam

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

For sale by J. P. BROWN & CO.,
Agents.

July 30, 1840.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

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

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

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

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

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

Very respectfully, yours,

R. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

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

"From intimate personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, can regard the student of the medical University of Pennsylvania, and an experienced, successful practitioner, as a man of talents and skill. I appreciate the numerous testimonials in favor of his different medical preparations, much more highly than the great majority of those which are extensively eulogized. On trial of them in my own family, and some of them personally, I have more than realized their favorable anticipations. They are what they profess to be—not quack nostrums—but skillfully prepared antidotes for some of the most afflictive of human diseases. I know that they are highly esteemed, and frequently prescribed, by some of the most respectable of the regular practit