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

**J. Higgins' Vegetable Preparation,**

FOR the cure of Diarrhoea, 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.

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.

July 30, 1840.

**Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.**

THIS invaluable medicine is daily effecting cures that have never been known. All who have ever used it for Asthma, Cough, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Croup or Hives, Consumption, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Pain and Soreness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the LUNGS and BREAST, can and do attest to its usefulness. BRONCHITIS, a disease which is annually sweeping thousands upon thousands to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of CONSUMPTION, is always cured by it. The usual symptoms of this disease (Bronchitis) are Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hectic Fever, a spitting up of Phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind 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, and it invariably subdues the violence of HOOPING COUGH, and effects a speedy cure. Numbers who have been given up by their physicians as incurable with "CONSUMPTION," have been restored to perfect health by it.

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

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

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

RUFUS BABCOCK, Jr.

Philadelphia, 7th June, 1838.

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

NEW YORK, June 15, 1839.

To Dr. JAYNE—Dear Sir—I have made use of your Expectorant, personally and in my family, for the last six years with great benefit. Indeed, I may consider my life prolonged by the use of this valuable medicine, under the blessings of God, for several years.—I may say almost as much in the case of my wife, and, also of the Rev. Mr. Finson, 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, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible malady, CROUP. We landed in the night at Beaver Point, and when our fears were alarmed, least 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 it cannot be wondered at, why I have so high an opinion of Dr. Jayne's medicine, and why I intend keeping a family set kept on hand, ready for any emergency.

Respectfully, yours,
ARTHUR B. BRADFORD.

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

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

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

Where 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 of the Stomach and Bowels and Organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE ABOVE VALUABLE MEDICINES
IN JEFFERSON COUNTY,
JOHN P. BROWN & CO., Charlestown.
ADAM YOUNG, Jr., Harpers-Ferry.

January 23, 1840—1y.

**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.

**Timothy Hay, &c.**

I HAVE for sale about 20 tons of Timothy Hay—a quantity of Locust Posts, and a fine young Riding Mare.

NATH'L MYERS.

Spring-Grove, near Leetown,
August 13, 1840.

**Silks.**

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

October 15, 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 29, 1840. NO. 40.

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 | — *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 do. | V. W. Southall | — *Albemarle;* |
| 13 do. | John S. Pendleton | — *Culpeper;* |
| 14 do. | John Janney | — *Loudoun;* |
| 15 do. | Andrew Hunter | — *Jefferson;* |
| 16 do. | Philip Williams, Jr. | — *Frederick;* |
| 17 do. | [illegible] | — *Augusta;* |
| 18 do. | Briscoe G. Baldwin | — *Staunton;* |
| 19 do. | Tallard Smith | — *Greenbrier;* |
| 20 do. | Edward Johnston | — *Bottetourt;* |
| 21 do. | John N. Humes | — *Washington;* |
| 22 do. | Geo. W. Summers | — *Kanawha;* |
| 23 do. | Waitman T. Willey | — *Monongalia.* |

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

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

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

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

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

"Have not the services of such a man to his country, entitled him to compensation for it, than any 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 Sussex.* |
| 3. do | James Jones, | *of Nottoway.* |
| 4. do. | W. R. Baskerville, | *of Mecklenburg.* |
| 5. do. | Charles Yancey, | *of Buckingham.* |
| 6. do. | Richard Logan, | *of Halifax.* |
| 7. do. | Archibald Stewart, | *of Patrick.* |
| 8 do | William Jones, | *of Gloucester.* |
| 9. do. | Austin Brockenbrough, | *of Essex.* |
| 10. do. | John Gibson, | *of Prince William.* |
| 11. do. | J. D. Halyburton, | *of New Kent.* |
| 12. do. | Thomas J. Randolph, | *of Albemarle.* |
| 13. do. | Waller Holladay, | *of Spotsylvania.* |
| 14. do. | Inman Horner, | *of Fauquier.* |
| 15. do. | Henry Bedinger, | *of Berkeley.* |
| 16. do. | William A. Harris, | *of Page.* |
| 17. do. | J. D. Williamson, | *of Rockingham.* |
| 18. do. | William Taylor, | *of Rockbridge.* |
| 19. do. | Aug. A. Chapman, | *of Monroe.* |
| 20. do. | James Hoge, | *of Montgomery.* |
| 21. do. | William Byers, | *of Washington.* |
| 22. do. | Benjamin Brown, | *of Cabell.* |
| 23. do. | John Hundman, | *of Brooke.* |

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

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

**New Establishment.**

*Joseph Rosenbaum,*
**Furrier & Fancy Cap Manufacturer,**
*Wholesale and Retail, Queen-Street, Martinsburg, Va.,*

HAS now on hand, at his room in the house nearly opposite Wm. L. Boak's Hotel, a large Stock of MEN'S AND BOY'S CAPS, consisting of Fur, Scarlet, Velvet, Cloth, Hair and Seal, of the latest fashion.—Also, Fur Collars of every description—Muffs, Tippets, Boas, Fur Trimmings for Cloaks, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c.—all of which he will sell on the most accommodating terms.

*CAPS and Furs of all kinds made to order.*

JOSEPH ROSENBAUM.

October 22, 1840.—6t.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Daniel Cresmer, deceased, will please call on Mr. Rumbury Bennett, who is authorised 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 Cresmer, dec'd.*

October 15, 1840.

**MEDICINES.**

WE keep a constant supply of Thompsonian Medicines—Davies' Family Pills—Davies' Tooth Ache Drops, to remove the pain in one minute—Brandreth's Pills—and Fahnestock's Vermifuge. Enough has been already said, and we believe known, of these Medicines, to supersede any necessity by us, further than to let the public know that we keep them for sale.

*W. & S. B. ANDERSON.*

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 3, 1840.

WOMEN AND POETRY.

What to us were this world and its burden of care
But a fetter of clay, that in slavery bound us,
Were our troubles not sooth'd by the smiles of the fair,
And if Poetry spread not its magic around us?
In the hour of our gladdess, if Woman be near,
More smoothly the stream of enjoyment will flow,
And where can our grief find a balm like the tear
From the bright eyes of her who partakes of our wo.
To the poet a power of enchantment is given,
Which time cannot limit, space cannot confine,
Which can lift on its wings the rapt spirit to heaven,
And make dull mortality almost divine!

A Woman and a Poet each is a treasure,
A mine of delight that enriches life's span:
The first is a ministring angel of pleasure;
While the gift of the next makes an angel of man!

**TO CONTRACTORS**
FOR
**Graduation, Masonry, and Brick Making.**

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at the Engineer's Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Raid Company, in Baltimore, Martinsburg, and Cumberland, up to 6 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, November 14th prox., for the following work on the Line of said Road between Harpers-Ferry and Cumberland, viz:

*Graduation and Culvert Masonry of* the 1st Section, 4th Residency, 2d Division, situated at the Pawpaw bend of the Potomac.

Also, of the 3rd Section, 5th Residency, 2d Division, situated at the Narrows of the Break Neck Mountain, opposite the Mouth of Town Creek, both of said sections having been recently declared abandoned by the Company. On the first named, a considerable amount of work has been done by the late Contractors.—On the latter, nothing.

*Arching and Front Walls of the Tunnel at the Pawpaw Ridge, opposite the Canal Tunnel.—This Tunnel is about* 300 feet in length, and is now in active progress, about two-thirds of the heading being finished. The quantity of brick required for the Arching and side walling will be about 400,000, to be burnt in the neighbourhood of the Tunnel, and for which the clay must be dug the present Fall and Winter, for moulding and burning in the Spring of next year. The manufacture of the bricks must be proposed for separately from the other work.

Specifications of the above work, with directions as to the manner of bidding, &c. will be ready for distribution at the above named Offices on Monday the 26th current; and the detailed plans of the Tunnel fronts and Arching will also be prepared for inspection on that day, at the offices in Martinsburg and Cumberland. Satisfactory recommendations must accompany the proposals of those who may not be personally known to the undersigned, to whom the bids will be directed under seal, and endorsed with the words "Proposals for Work on the Line of the B. & O. R. R."

By order of the President and Directors,
BENJ. H. LATROBE,
*Engineer of Location and Construction.*

Baltimore Oct. 29, 1840.—tf.

**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.*
David W. Barton, A. S. Tidball, Philip Williams, Jr., Esqs.—*Winchester, Va.*
Brown & Muncaster; Duvall, Keighler & Co., Thomas & Philip Baltzell—*Baltimore.*

Office, Charlestown, Jeff. Co., Va.,
September 24, 1840.—tf.

**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.

**NEW FIRM.**

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, would respectfully make known to the farmers 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 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 liberal patronage, 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 accounts—by cash, bonds, or otherwise.

WILLIAM HICKS.

October 8, 1840.

**TRANSPORTATION**

**On the Canal, &c.**

THE undersigned having purchased the Boats, Ware-House, and Stock, of Messrs. Wager & Co. at this place, announce to the public that they are ready to receive for Transportation on the Canal or Rail-Road, both here and at the Old Furnace,

*All kinds of Country Produce,*

And will advance money or purchase the same, upon the most favourable terms. They will also Receive and Forward Merchandise and other articles on the most reasonable terms.

WM. RUSSELL & CO.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 20, 1840.

N. B.—They will keep on hand, for sale Plaster, Fish, Salt, Coal, &c.

W. R. & CO.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. STATES ARMORY AT SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

There are in the U. States only two establishments for the manufacture of small arms owned by the General Government. One of those is at Harper's Ferry, Va.—the other at Springfield, Mass. A correspondent of the N. York Journal of Commerce, in a letter dated 13th inst. gives some account of the latter.

The premises owned by the Government at Springfield include about 400 acres of land, divided into two parts; one of 60 acres, upon which the armories and part of the workshops and other public buildings are erected, the other of 40 acres lying on Mile River, three quarters of a mile distant, where the factories worked by water-power are located. The two portions are connected by a street or avenue running from one to the other.

Springfield is situated on the Connecticut, twenty-six miles from Hartford, and contains six or seven thousand inhabitants. The Armory was established there in 1795—which event gave the first impulse to the prosperity of the place. It is healthy and occupies a beautiful position. The number of men employed by the Government is from 200 to 270—all of whom are paid by the piece, except the Superintendent, Master Armourer, Pay Master, four clerks and nine inspectors, who receive salaries. A good workman can earn from forty to sixty dollars per month, labouring ten hours a day. Some of the men employed at this establishment have been there for thirty years, their reputation as good mechanics being so well confirmed that their services could not well be dispensed with.

During the year of 1838 the amount of expenditure at Springfield was $186,250 88, for which the Government manufactured 15,000 muskets with the necessary appendages, such as screw drivers, wipers, ball screws, &c. Each musket cost about $11,84. The report for 1839 includes the work done during three fourths of the year only—a change having been made in the fiscal arrangements of the establishment by which the year ends with September instead of December.—During that period the Government expenditure was $121,664.31 for the manufacture of arms, and $6,705 31 for machinery. Ten thousand muskets were made with the usual appendages. A new mode of constructing the muskets had been adopted, taken from the model of the French weapon, although it is stated that the Frenchmen themselves have gone back to the old plan. The improvement has rendered available at our armories by reason of the greater precision and mechanical skill with which the piece is constructed. The particulars of the new plan are too minute and technical to be interesting to the general reader.

Since the establishment of the armory at Springfield in 1795, there have been manufactured there 437,460 muskets, consisting of 253,300 bright varnished pieces and 184,160 brown; besides which in former years a few short guns, carbines and pistols were made, and large quantities of muskets from time to time repaired.—*Balt. American.*

FRAUDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The means by which the Van Burenites made the extraordinary increase in their vote in Philadelphia city and county, are beginning to come to light. The United States Gazette of Monday contains the following paragraph:

EXTRAORDINARY FRAUD.—An act has been brought to light which is connected with one of the most iniquitous frauds ever practised in this country in reference to elections. The matter is undergoing judicial enquiry, and we therefore give the report as it is now current.

Our readers are aware that the *V. Buren* vote in the city and county of Philadelphia was larger, by several thousands than any one, even the honest men of that party, believed it would be: no man, for instance, thought that there were as many Van Buren voters in this city and county, by several thousands, as there were Van Buren votes received last Tuesday; and attention was, consequently, drawn to the naturalization proceedings, to illustrate the subject. The following discovery, we learn, has been made: In the book of the proper officer of the Court, wherein are registered the names and oaths of those emigrants who declare their intention to become citizens, leaves had been inserted this year in the record of the year 1838, and the names of many persons registered as declaring their intentions, and the name of the former clerk of the office forged thereto; and the Court having been induced to believe that these several entries were really made in 1838, granted the papers of naturalization. This high-handed fraud, striking at the purity of courts and elections, has been brought to the notice of Judge King, and will be carefully sifted.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, as Dr. David Palmer was delivering a lecture on chemistry in Pittsfield, he inhaled some concentrated sulphuric acid, owing to the breaking of some of his apparatus. Soon afterwards, he was unable to breath through his mouth or nose, and an incision was made into his windpipe, by which means, he was living on Tuesday morning, although there were faint hopes of his recovery. He is President of the Medical School, and Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica in the Berkshire Medical School.

*[Boston Transcript.*

AN IMMENSE YIELD OF CORN.—We understand, says the Lexington (Ky.) Reporter, that three of the neighbours of Mr. W. C. Young, of Jessamine county, measured the quantity of corn grown on an acre of his farm a few days since, and found the yield to be THIRTY-NINE BARRELS AND ONE HALF BUSHEL! About the same quantity was also found, from measurement, to have been produced upon one acre of the farm of Mr. Joseph Bryan, of the same county.

We copy from the Baltimore Patriot of Monday evening the following account of the lamentable suicide of which a brief notice was published in our last:—

The Hon. WILLIAM S. RAMSEY, of Carlisle, Pa., a Van Buren member of the present Congress, and re-elected at the recent election, committed suicide at Barnum's Hotel, in this city, yesterday evening, about six o'clock. The deceased arrived in town on Saturday evening, and took lodgings as above; and, it is said, manifested nothing unusual in his behaviour or appearance, up to five o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which time he made some inquiries at the bar of the Hotel relative to the time of the boats and cars for Philadelphia. He then returned to his room, and in an hour afterwards the report of a pistol was heard.—On entering the apartment the unfortunate man was discovered in a dying condition, speechless, and lying near the fire, with a pistol close at his side, and the blood flowing profusely from a wound in the right eye. The deceased was recognised by the Hon. Mr. Jenifer, of Maryland, who was attracted to the spot, and who sent for the Hon. Messrs. Carroll and Howard. A coroner's inquest was held over the body by Seth Pollard, Esq. when, on examination, the ball was found to have entered the right eye, and to have penetrated nearly to the back of his neck. The verdict of the jury was: "Death by shooting himself with a pistol."

Mr. Ramsey was about 50 years of age, and a native of Carlisle, Pa. He was in his seat in the House on Saturday morning, and, it appears, he returned to Baltimore in the evening train.—Whilst here, he purchased a pistol at one of the variety stores of this city, with percussion caps for it, and procured some bullets ready moulded.—*National Intelligencer.*

BANK OF MILLINGTON.—In consequence of a notice of the failure of this institution, a gentleman of this city a few days since went to Millington with a quantity of notes of the Bank, to ascertain the probability of their redemption. On application to the President, he stated that he had been but a short time at the head of the institution, and knew very little of its affairs. Finding that he could procure nothing for his notes, the gentleman immediately obtained legal process and seized the Banking house, a building of small value, being the only property belonging to the Bank which he could find or hear of.

Since that time a considerable amount of these notes have been sent to the city from the South and West for redemption, some of them of the denomination of five hundred dollars, and purported to be currency was given to them, as by the annunciation some time since made in the newspapers, that they were redeemed at one of the Banks in this city. As Millington notes have circulated freely in Baltimore of late, it is supposed that the loss to individuals will be considerable, but not so great as the loss in the West, where notes of larger denomination were current.—*[Baltimore American.*

*Millington Bank.*—A gentleman from the Eastern shore states that the President of this broken Bank, Capt. Ellis, has been arrested and lodged in jail. Who are the real owners of this concern we know not, but it is generally understood they reside in New York.—*Balt. Patriot.*

The Treasurer of the Bunker Hill Monument Association acknowledges the receipt of $10,000 as a donation from AMOS LAWRENCE. This gentleman is a brother in blood and spirit of the late distinguished Representative from Boston.

*Horse Racing.*—The Louisville Journal of Monday last states that the sixteen mile race on the preceding Friday was too severe for the horses engaged in it.—Sambo, who won the first heat, and Dermty, who won the third, died on Friday night. The other two are too much injured, it is thought, ever to run again.—Mary Morris, it is feared, will die.

The census of Richmond, just taken, is as follows:

5135 white males,
5293 do. females,
866 free colored males,
1062 do. do. females,
3953 male slaves,
3556 female do

20,152.

POPULAR INCREASE.—The Cincinnati Chronicle estimates the number of votes polled in the late election in Ohio at 270,000, being 60,000 more than was ever polled in the State before.

THE NEWTOWN FESTIVAL, on Friday last, was one of the most pleasant gatherings of the people which it has been our fortune to attend. There were between five and six hundred persons including about fifty ladies. The speakers were Messrs. Conrad, of Berkeley; McDonald of Hampshire; Faulkner, of Berkeley; Hunter, the Whig Elector for Jefferson District; and Williams, the Whig Elector for this District, who addressed the people in the order in which they are named. The speaking continued until nearly sunset, when the meeting adjourned to meet at Washington on the 4th of March next, to witness the inauguration of Gen. Harrison.—*[Winchester Repub.*

"GENERAL VAN BUREN."—At a meeting of Van Burenites in Buffalo, New York, a few days ago, the New York American informs us that one of their orators stated in his speech, that during the battle of the Thames, General Harrison was taken prisoner by Proctor, and that he was rescued by GENERAL VAN BUREN, who commanded the reserve, and who, by a rapid and masterly movement, advanced upon the enemy, retook old Tip, changed the fortunes of the day, and gained the victory! But, better than all, the assertion was received as gospel by many of the meeting. So that Col. Johnson is not the real "hero of the Thames" after all! The victorious wreath is bound around the brow of *General Van Buren! Huzza for Humbug!*

*[Lunenburg Virginian.*

Gen. Scott and Gen. McComb were in the city of New-York on the 17th inst.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION
OF THE WHIGS OF N. CAROLINA,
*In Convention Assembled, Oct. 5, 1840.*

WE DECLARE the leaders of the Party in Power unworthy the confidence of a free People:

BECAUSE, *they have violated every pledge they have given to the nation:*

Coming into power with the alleged purpose of enforcing the most rigid economy, they have increased the public Expenditures from twelve to thirty-six millions of dollars per annum:

Promising as a currency better than bank notes, which were convertible at the will of the holder, either into gold or silver, they have released the promisor by a course of measures which has issued in a general suspension of specie payments; has destroyed as altogether of gold and silver; compelled the banks to extort their discounts, and contract their circulation, until the price of property and produce is generally and greatly reduced, and the wages of labor, rendered uncertain, fluctuating, and inadequate:

Professing a holy horror at the very idea of the patronage of the Government being brought into conflict with the freedom of elections, they have, nevertheless, habitually conferred office as a reward for past, and a stimulus to future electioneering services; have directly inculcated the right and duty of federal officers to interfere in elections; have treated as a virtue in political servants, a slavish opposition and indifference, but inactivity of service in political canvassings; and have thus, so far as in them lay, converted the whole body of office-holders into mere dependants upon Executive favor; bound, not to serve the country, but to maintain a party; and holding their places by the tenure of unlimited obedience to Executive commands:

Professing boundless devotion to the will of the People, and asserting the right of the many to rule the few, they have, nevertheless, lost no opportunity of encouraging public servants to betray their constituents, when their own schemes would be thereby promoted; and have repeatedly rewarded with honors and emoluments men whom the People have discarded from their service for incapacity and corruption:

BECAUSE, they have subverted a system for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the revenue, nearly coeval with the existence of the Government, and continued under every Administration, and have substituted in lieu thereof the Sub-Treasury, by which the revenue is withdrawn from the channels of business, which it was wont to invigorate and support, is locked up in vaults under the charge of Executive officers, and subject to Executive control and misapplication:

By which the People are required to pay all the duties to Government in gold or silver, while, by the measures of the Government in respect to the currency, to obtain gold and silver is rendered *impossible* to many, and to *all* difficult or expensive:

By which, under a power of issuing Treasury drafts, ostensibly for the transfer of the revenue, the President is covertly armed with power, at his pleasure, to supply a Government paper currency, to convert the Treasury into a great bank of issue and deposite, and thus, by contracting or enlarging the amount of circulation, to enhance or diminish the value of labor and property, at his own will, and for his own purposes:

And which Sub-Treasury system they themselves, in 1834, denounced as unwise, unjust, contrary to the genius of our institutions and the practice of the Government, as exposing the public funds to loss and peculation, and conferring on the Executive a power dangerous to freedom:

BECAUSE, the Sub-Treasury Plan, repudiated by the People and repeatedly rejected in Congress by large majorities, was finally carried in the House of Representatives by a majority procured in part by a corrupt coalition, and in part by a gross and palpable violation of the Constitution, accompanied with open contempt and disregard of the symbols of authority appointed by the laws of the New Jersey to authenticate the will of her People:

Because, in order to secure a clear majority in the House of Representatives, the Administration members of that body did, without any color or shadow of right, against precedent, and in violation of the Constitution and laws, refuse to admit to their seats five members duly returned by the State of New Jersey, and did admit, as *prima facie* entitled to seats, five persons not returned, whom they finally declared to be sitting members on the part of New Jersey, for the whole Congress, against the return under the great seal of the State, and without any evidence to justify the said return, or in any manner to manifest the title of the persons so admitted, whereby the said Administration members did in truth and effect, of their own authority, appoint five members to represent the State of New Jersey, and thus usurp to themselves the elective franchise of the People of that State:

Because, they have, from time to time, obtained from Congress grants of large sums of money, have increased by hundreds the number of office-holders, and by many thousands of dollars the amount of salaries, beyond the demands of the public service, and have then squandered the money and distributed the offices to purchase the support of the venal and ambitious, and have sought, by every art of corruption, to secure themselves the possession of power, and to retain the means of advancing themselves at the expense of the Nation:

Because, the Executive has recommended to Congress, under the specious name of a plan for the organization of the Militia, the establishment of a *Standing Army* of 200,000 men, to be mustered into the service of the United States for eight years, to be marched to distant places, but under the chief expectation of employing them as electioneering agents of the President;

Because this is opposed to all usurpation of powers not granted, and all abuse of granted powers, and because, in regard to all alike, he is for electing, as not only relief for the present, but eternal security for the future, and, finally,

Because, in his patronage and services, he more nearly than any man now living approaches to the Father of his Country, the illustrious WASHINGTON. Wherefore,

We, the Whigs of North Carolina, declare that WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON ought to be elected President of the United States, and we do hereby give a solemn assurance to the Whigs of the Union that we will, on the 19th day of November next, to a man, attend the polls, and put in our ballots for the Whig Electoral ticket, and this give proof of the sincerity of this declaration and our purpose to maintain it.

And let not our opponents flatter, or our friends allow themselves to think, that we may prove recreant to this pledge. The spirit of the People is roused, their resolution taken, and this State, which first raised the voice of independence against a foreign despot, will be found the last to yield her freedom to domestic tyrants.

The following report of a conversation between two negroes is from the Wheeling times. It is amusing and pointed:

"Sambo, what you drudder be, a pose you won't nigger?

"Why, Mike, I think I drudder be a commodore in the navy."

"Why you want to be dat, Sambo?

"Kase you see I would cut up shines, and hab a fort mashed on me, and Mr. Van Buren gib nothing to do, and five thousand dollars a year besides, like him did commodore Elliot."

"Ah, Sambo, you lubber boy. Well, what you drudder be, s'pose you was nigger?"

"Why, Mike, I drudder be great master's servant in the baby, cause I could swear again white man and make he get turned out. Ya, ya, ya, ya, ya!"

John Quincy Adams is nominated for re-election to Congress.

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# THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN:

Thursday Morning, October 29.


FOR PRESIDENT,
**WM. H. HARRISON,**
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
**JOHN TYLER,**
OF VIRGINIA.

## On Monday next

The Voters of Jefferson County, and of every County in the State, will assemble at their respective places of voting to give their approval or condemnation of the acts and measures of this Administration. Let every voter give, as we doubt not he will, an *honest* and *conscientious* vote, and all will be well. —Let every voter remember, that "he has a Country to serve, as well as a Party to obey."

☞ Voters are required to endorse their names on the back of the Ticket they vote—and hand it in to the Commissioners.

## "Strike for Liberty!"

"The country claims our active aid;
"Thither let us roam—
"And where we find a spark of public virtue,
"Blow it into flame."

*In a few short days the solemn judgment of the American People, invoked according to the forms of our fundamental law, is to be pronounced upon the acts and pretensions of the present Chief Magistrate of the Republic.*

*This must be the last occasion on which we can address ourselves before the great contest will be closed which will decide, as we sincerely believe, for many years, the fate of our beloved country. They will therefore need no apology for our saying to them, as we do with solemnity and deep earnestness, that the crisis demands of the Whigs of the country, and of all who are, under whatever name, opposed to the continuance of an incompetent and unfaithful Administration, their most strenuous efforts until the victory they have begun is completed in the total overthrow of a party that has for years outraged the spirit of Democracy, while essaying to conjure in its name.*

*The country seeks peace and repose under a wise, temperate, and just administration of the Government. She turns with loathing from experimenters and quacks, and asks again the guidance of old experience, and the return of her ancient prosperity. Of her sons she asks this precious boon, that she shall be reinstated in her lost rights, and restored to the benefits of constitutional law, to evil caprices, partly under which she now groans. Shall her appeal be in vain? No; it were unjust to the many noble spirits who have stood forward in opposition to a proscriptive Administration, and firmly repelled both the open menace and secret lure, to imagine that they would falter now when the triumph of their principles and the rescue of their country are alike secured by another successful blow.*

*The Administration is in the field—with all its resources; its train-bands of office-holders, with all the weapons of corruption, fighting with the recklessness of men who see that their cause is desperate; they cling to their abused power with the tenacity of men struggling for life itself. But part with it they must. The country is roused, and the fiat has gone forth. To our friends we say, the prospect before us is cheering; after a long night of gloom light dawns upon the country. In whatever quarter we look, we see propitious omens, and with the highest confidence we anticipate that brilliant success which our cause and the efforts which have sustained it so signally merit. If our voice might prevail, we would say to them also that those efforts must not yet be relaxed. In our various recent engagements with the enemy, we have, indeed, shown a power to conquer, but those were partial conflicts. Let it be remembered that the great and final contest is yet to be decided. And let every Whig who loves his country, and would be a conservator of her best institutions, resolve to share in the conflict, and we shall need no other spirit to carry us on to victory. The highest interests of your country are at stake.—At the present period, the Whig who fails to exercise the inestimable privilege of the elective franchise, should be held unworthy to enjoy the blessings of that liberty of which the ballot-box is the only sure palladium.*

*To the Whigs every where we say, unfurl your banners—give them freely to the breeze, and upon their ample folds inscribe not only the names of the brave HARRISON and the virtuous TYLER, honored as the instruments through whom you seek the recovery of your lost rights; but, in the consciousness of that holy purpose for the accomplishment of which you have girded on your armor, imitate the chivalry of the heroes of the elder time, and emblazon upon your ensigns the rallying cry, "FOR GOD and OUR COUNTRY!"—(National Intelligencer.)*

## THE LAST RALLY!

☞ *The last rally of the "North Benders" of Charlestown, is requested at the Court-House on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Be punctual in your attendance.*

THE VAN BUREN CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—The day of election is almost here, and no one can tell us who is the Van Buren candidate in Virginia for the Vice Presidency. Some of their papers fly the Polk flag—some the Johnson flag—and others no flag at all. The delegates to the late Charlottesville Convention from Western Virginia, went generally under instructions to procure if possible the nomination of Johnson by that body; but Ritchie blocked the game, by promptly telling them that he could not and would not support the favorite of Western Virginia—and thus did these delegates find themselves there with their thumbs in their noses. All were obliged to yield to his dictum; and hence no nomination for this important office.—Was it ever known before, (asks the Lynchburg Virginian,) that a party, pretending to be of the true faith, asserting their ability to elect their candidates, and professing to be republicans in principle and practice, could not, to the very day of the election, agree upon a candidate for the Vice Presidency? When it is recollected that in certain contingencies that officer may be the Chief Executive of this great nation, it cannot be a matter of indifference who is to be elected to the office; and yet now, within a few days of the election, no man in Virginia can tell who is the Van Buren candidate for the Vice Presidency! If the party managers know, they will not proclaim who it is, and this makes the matter, if possible, still worse. It may turn out to be Johnson, or Benton, or Polk, or Duncan, or Theophilus Fisk, and yet it is all a profound secret to those who have a right to know.—Whom will the Van Buren Electors vote for, if elected, to fill the office of Vice President?—and echo answers, "Really! don't know!"

☞ FRAUDS UPON THE VAN BUREN PARTY.—The Van Buren presses told their friends to bet their money on Ohio, Maryland, and indeed upon nearly all the States whose elections have taken place since the nomination of Harrison; and the result is, or will be, a loss of their money in every instance. Still these presses are attempting to keep up the deception by advising their party to stake their money upon other States, and on the general result—the effect of which will be an additional loss.—They are publishing tables of the popular vote at the late election in Pennsylvania, showing a Van Buren majority of upwards of 10,000!—when this majority is made up in part by claiming 6,750 in Berks county, where there was no election, and in other counties at pretended majorities ranging down to one, in one county, and only 4,033—thus claiming a majority of 2,717 more than the whole number of votes given in the county. In three counties which casually came under our investigation, we discovered an error of as many thousands against the Whigs. In this way these presses could as easily have made up a majority of 50,000 as 10,000.

"Sometime before the Ohio election (says the last Wheeling Gazette) some of the V. B. party were so much deceived by the representations of Shannon, Allen, and others, that they risked small sums "even up." As the day approached, however, they became alarmed, and bet that Corwin's majority would not exceed 5,000, thinking they had a sure thing, and if they lost the first bets they would certainly win the second. When the returns began to come in, they got frightened about the last, and made other bets on 12,500 and 15,000; but lo! they have lost the whole of them. And now many of them are eking out their spite upon the heads of their deceivers—and the way they are cursed is not slow."

The *legitimate* province of the Press, all will admit (says the Chambersburg Whig—and so they are) is to *speak truth* before the public.

In conducting a political contest, it is equally clear that the object of the editor of a public journal ought to be to elicit the *truth* to enable the public judgment to arrive at right conclusions; and whatever may be said to the contrary by those who speak from a consciousness of their own moral frailty, the Editor of this paper claims for his sheet, entire exemption from the stain of *intentional falsehood*. Errors of fact or of opinion may find their way into it, but the Editor always has, and always will, hold himself bound to either maintain, in a rational and reasonable way, any thing to which he has given publicity, or, being convinced that it is not sustained by truth, retract or contradict it. That we have not adhered to this rule, we challenge our opponents to show.

In regard to Election Results, we have always pursued, and shall continue to pursue the same course—satisfied, as we are, that honesty is the best policy" in this as well as in every other case. All advantages gained by a different course, are dearly bought. Any present good will be dearly paid for by the ultimate evil.

Such, however, we are convinced, is not the course of many of the Van Buren papers at this time. Rendered desperate by the desperate state into which their party has fallen, their whole reliance seems to be placed upon misrepresentation. Their ruling passion seems "strong in death," and they do not now hesitate, in the face of an intelligent community, to scatter their brazen falsehoods through the country as thick almost as autumnal leaves. By such a course they may lead astray the "unknowing" of their party, but at the same time cannot fail to disgust and lose the respect of the more intelligent of their friends.

☞ About a month ago, the Enquirer favored the world with its estimate of the Presidential vote—115 certain for Van Buren, 60 certain for Harrison, and 119 'doubtful' for argument sake. Of the 115 certain for Van Buren, Maryland and Georgia have since declared emphatically against him—take off therefore 21 votes, and add them to Harrison's poll, and the result will be 94 for Van, and 81 for Harrison. Pennsylvania, also, has given such indications as to inspire a hope that her vote will be given for Harrison, which will swell his poll to 110, and reduce Van's to 61. Of the Enquirer's "doubtful" States, Ohio and New Jersey have declared for Harrison, which will make his "certain" vote 139—rendering only 9 more necessary to secure his election—and who can doubt that he will get them in Virginia, Illinois, Mississippi and Arkansas, (the Enquirer's other *certain* States for Van,) or in Maine, New York, Tennessee, North Carolina, Louisiana and Michigan—the other States set down as "doubtful" by that paper?

*(Lynchburg Virginian.*

GEN. HARRISON AT HOME.—The votes given by Ohio, the residence of Gen. Harrison, and by Indiana and Kentucky, whose people have served under his command in war and known him in peace, are lofty tributes to his worth, his patriotism, his willingness and his capacity to serve his country. The one gives a majority of 18,000, another of 16,000, and another of 10,000 in his favor! What a testimonial to him, and what a rebuke to his traducers! What a contrast to the course and opinions of the States which have longest known Van Buren! Even his own native State repudiates him with scorn.—*[Richmond Whig.*

☞ In consequence of the illness of Major HENRY BEDINGER, of Berkeley, and in accordance with his own wishes, his name has been stricken from the Van Buren Electoral Ticket, and the name of JAMES GIBSON, of Hampshire, of the 15th Electoral District, substituted in lieu of Major Bedinger, who was recently nominated in the place of Major Opie, deceased.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—In consequence of the opposite statements of the result of the election in Pennsylvania, it is difficult to present an exact estimate of the popular vote. The American Sentinel (a Van Buren paper) claims the State by a majority of between three and four thousand. Some of the opposition papers claim it for the Whigs. It will be recollected that the Whigs made no opposition in Berks county. If we give them their vote of 1839, the Van Buren men have carried the State by about 665 majority. Compare this with the result in previous elections, and the prospect of Martin's defeat is rendered almost certain.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jackson's majority, | 1828 | was | 50,000 |
| " " " | 1832 | was | 24,267 |
| Van Buren's maj. | 1836 | was | 4,304 |
| Porter (V. B. Gov.) | 1838 | was | 7,530 |
| V. B. Congress ticket, | 1840 | about | 665 |

This shows a Whig gain over the election of 1839 of 6,865. In October, 1836, the Whig ticket was defeated in Pennsylvania by upwards of 16,000 votes. Less than a month afterwards, at the Presidential election, Harrison was defeated by only 4,300—proving that Harrison has *eleven or twelve thousand more voters in his favor* than the mere party can muster. Under such circumstances, he comes into the field on the 30th. That he will break down the slender majority of six or eight hundred that is opposed to him, no reasonable man can doubt; and that he will carry the State by at least two or three thousand, is almost certain.

OHIO ELECTION.—Of all the elections which have taken place throughout the United States since the Presidential election, none were more to the hopes of the Administration as that of Ohio. Up to the last moment Mr. Van Buren and his political friends were confident of carrying that State. But what was the result? CORWIN, (Whig,) is elected by over EIGHTEEN THOUSAND majority, while at the last Gubernatorial election in 1838, his opponent, Shannon, carried the State by *five thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine* votes, making a Whig gain of 23,000 votes. It will become Ohio to vindicate the character of one of her most distinguished citizens, who has been most basely calumniated by the Administration press throughout the country; and by her recent vote she has forever put the seal of condemnation on these vile and malicious falsehoods. On Friday, (to-morrow,) Harrison, Tyler and Reform, will sweep the State by a still greater majority than has been obtained at the recent election. The people have willed a change in their rulers, and their decision must be obeyed.

GEORGIA—COMPLETE.—We have a slip (says the Baltimore American) from the office of the Georgia Journal, containing the complete returns of the late election. The Counties have all been *officially* heard from except three, and the returns from the latter are believed to be correct. The aggregate vote for the Congress ticket is as follows:

| *Whigs.* | | *Van Buren.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dawson | 39,619 | Cooper | 35,569 |
| Nesbit | 39 399 | Colquitt | 35,562 |
| Habersham | 39 379 | Black | 35,496 |
| Alford | 39 295 | Lumpkin | 35,417 |
| Foster | 39,256 | Pooler | 35,360 |
| Warren | 39,298 | Campbell | 35,379 |
| King | 39 257 | Hilyer | 35 357 |
| Gamble | 39,261 | Iverson | 35,311 |
| Merriwether | 39,144 | Patterson | 35,311 |

It will be seen by thv above aggregate, that Mr. Dawson, the highest on the Harrison ticket, has a majority of 4050 over Mr. Cooper the highest, and a majority of 4408 over Messrs. Iverson and Patterson, the lowest on the Van Buren ticket, which shows a clear Whig gain of 6000 votes since last year.

In the Senate the Whigs have 48, the Van Buren party 44 [illegible] in Committee of the House of Representatives, the Whig majority is about 30.

*RESULTS.*

OHIO.—The Whigs will have two to one in the next Legislature. Corwin's majority will be about 18,000. Twelve Whigs and seven Van Buren members of Congress elected.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Thirteen Whigs and fifteen Vanites elected to Congress, and a majority of nine Whigs to the State Legislature.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—No change in the strength of parties by the recent election. D. M. Butler (Whig) is elected in the Pendleton and Greenville district (Waddy Thompson's)—the other Congressional districts returning Van Buren members. We give to the Administration Calhoun's State, Benton's, and Isaac Hill's.

ARKANSAS.—Only three counties heard from, which show a Whig gain of 133. Fowler (Whig) and Cross (V. B) the candidates for Congress.

WHAT A DIFFERENCE!—1837 AND 1840.—In 1837, just after the suspension of the Banks, brought about by the notorious Specie Circular, and before the reduction of the circulation could be affected so as to bring prices down to the Hard Money standard, Humbug BENTON, in replying to a dinner invitation from certain citizens of Lancaster, Ohio, made use of the following language:

"I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the success of Gen. Jackson's endeavors to improve the condition of the currency, exemplified in the present prosperity of the productive classes, and in the general capacity of the country to carry on its business, and to measure values by the specie standard, in spite of the stoppage of the Banks. *What would the Farmers now say to a relapse from present prices to those of 1825, '6, '7, '8, when flour was four or five dollars a barrel, and every thing else in proportion?*"

The *success* of Gen. Jackson's endeavours to *improve the currency?* And what would the Farmers say, &c.? Why, they say, away with your 'improved currency'—no more humbugs—no *reduction in the price of our lands and produce*—a protecting Government—a Government made and administered for the People, and not the People for the Government! And what is more, *they will be heard*, in spite of the "lamentations" of the Office-Holders!

THE WHITE SLAVERY LIE.—*The Hon. Eli Baldwin, a former Van Buren candidate for Governor of Ohio, out against his party!*—Let our friends bear in mind that the bill for which Gen. Harrison voted, and which has been so extensively used in endeavoring to prejudice the public mind against him, was drawn by Thomas Morris, late Senator, and still a Van Buren man; and was voted for, among others, by Eli Baldwin, late candidate of that party for Governor. Hear what Mr. B. says of this farfetched discovery of construing the act into one for selling white men for debt:

"As there were a number of the first lawyers in the State Assembly at that time, *they* ought to have been able to have made the discovery that the Legislature was then passing laws to collect debts, instead of passing laws for the punishment of offences committed against the community. But it seems they were not able, at that time, to make the wonderful discovery, but this was left for the more enlightened and more learned jurists of the present day, *for which they ought to take out a patent*—which patent at least would be possessed of one of the requisites necessary to make it stand in law; it would be a new if not a useful discovery.

"ELI BALDWIN."

☞ We ask the indulgence of our advertising patrons this week—their favours hereafter shall receive prompt attention.

☞ The infamous fraud plot in New York, is called "The last dying effort of Van Burenism."

We give below the vote of Virginia at the last Presidential election, to enable our readers to compare results as the returns from the different counties shall come in.

Our friends will here see the odds they have to contend with, as shown by the strength of parties at the last Presidential election. But, a great revolution in public sentiment in Virginia as well as elsewhere (thanks to the intelligence and patriotism of the people!) has since taken place, and now the victory is in our hands, if we will but grasp it. A majority of the people of the State are now opposed to this Administration—and all that's wanting, is, that they shall go to the polls on Monday next. The fact that we were the majority in the Spring, that we have increased our strength since then, and all our recent intelligence, assure us that victory awaits us. You have, Whigs, but to do your duty: one and all go to the Polls, and the Old Dominion will have her part in the glory to which her ancient fame entitles her, of delivering the Government from the hands of the polluted agents who hold it.

## Presidential Election 1836.

### VIRGINIA—(OFFICIAL.)

| | WHIG. | VAN BUREN. |
|---|---|---|
| Accomack | 617 | 30 |
| Albemarle | 524 | 676 |
| Alleghany | 30 | 153 |
| Amelia | 83 | 180 |
| Amherst | 245 | 255 |
| Augusta | 821 | 302 |
| Bath | 114 | 206 |
| Bedford | 511 | 482 |
| Berkeley | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Botetourt | 181 | 799 |
| Brooke | 181 | 413 |
| Braxton | 15 | 42 |
| Brunswick | 177 | 258 |
| Buckingham | 296 | 408 |
| Clarke | 102 | 138 |
| Cabell | 192 | 206 |
| Campbell | 478 | 477 |
| Caroline | 219 | 317 |
| Charles City | 103 | 31 |
| Charlotte | 245 | 332 |
| Chesterfield | 243 | 353 |
| Culpeper | 251 | 242 |
| Cumberland | 241 | 216 |
| Dinwiddie | 168 | 161 |
| Elizabeth City | 79 | 38 |
| Essex | 130 | 87 |
| Fairfax | 230 | 176 |
| Fauquier | 429 | 363 |
| Fayette | 129 | 136 |
| Floyd ([illegible]) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fluvanna | 56 | 300 |
| Franklin | 348 | 530 |
| Frederick | 281 | 518 |
| Giles | 159 | 254 |
| Gloucester | 177 | 126 |
| Goochland | 67 | 282 |
| Grayson | 59 | 377 |
| Greenbrier | 371 | 212 |
| Greensville | 102 | 171 |
| Halifax | 183 | 732 |
| Hampshire | 396 | 407 |
| Hanover | 268 | 386 |
| Hardy | 285 | 137 |
| Harrison | 246 | 601 |
| Henrico | 287 | 246 |
| Henry | 238 | 213 |
| Isle of Wight | 49 | 253 |
| Jackson | 113 | 152 |
| James City | 109 | 4 |
| Jefferson | 400 | 269 |
| Kanawha | 497 | 228 |
| King George | 148 | 52 |
| King & Queen | 199 | 275 |
| King William | 61 | 185 |
| Lancaster | 92 | 76 |
| Lee | 62 | 236 |
| Lewis | 144 | 243 |
| Logan | 57 | 157 |
| Loudoun | 935 | 254 |
| Louisa | 116 | 458 |
| Lunenburg | 132 | 202 |
| Marshall | 229 | 297 |
| Madison | 32 | 307 |
| Matthews | 64 | 131 |
| Middlesex | 62 | 96 |
| Mason | 204 | 170 |
| Mecklenburg | 206 | 420 |
| Monongalia | 309 | 681 |
| Monroe | 223 | 358 |
| Montgomery | 163 | 889 |
| Morgan | 46 | 100 |
| New Kent | 108 | 57 |
| Nansemond | 185 | 76 |
| Nelson | 118 | 249 |
| Nicholas | 119 | 53 |
| Norfolk county | 320 | 163 |
| Northampton | 284 | 6 |
| Northumberland | 77 | 185 |
| Nottoway | 70 | 174 |
| Norfolk Borough | 234 | 98 |
| Ohio | 536 | 239 |
| Orange | 217 | 398 |
| Page | 18 | 247 |
| Patrick | 177 | 294 |
| Pendleton | 217 | 382 |
| Pittsylvania | 641 | 529 |
| Pocahontas | 28 | 85 |
| Powhatan | 161 | 176 |
| Preston | 156 | 300 |
| Princess Anne | 195 | 56 |
| Prince Edward | 216 | 273 |
| Prince George | 71 | 154 |
| Prince William | 96 | 232 |
| Petersburg | 183 | 125 |
| Randolph | 293 | 160 |
| Rappahannock | 171 | 196 |
| Richmond Co. | 115 | 108 |
| Rockbridge | 498 | 379 |
| Rockingham | 129 | 792 |
| Russell | 9 | 385 |
| Richmond City | 455 | 138 |
| Scott | 10 | 316 |
| Shenandoah | 52 | 735 |
| Smyth | 76 | 229 |
| Southampton | 185 | 192 |
| Spottsylvania | 207 | 282 |
| Stafford | 148 | 178 |
| Surry | 41 | 108 |
| Sussex | 46 | 213 |
| Tazewell | 2 | 259 |
| Tyler | 143 | 223 |
| Washington | 70 | 608 |
| Westmoreland | 150 | 52 |
| Wood | 315 | 249 |
| Warwick | 41 | 5 |
| Warren | 56 | 163 |
| Wythe | 112 | 369 |
| York | 57 | 3 |
| Williamsburg | 68 | 4 |
| | 23,368 | 30,261 |
| | | 23,368 |
| Van Buren majority, | | 6,893 |

The Hon. Richard Winn, recently elected to Congress by the Van Buren party, died at his residence in Louisiana, on the 5th inst. The majority by which he was elected was very small.

We regret to learn (says the Baltimore American of Tuesday) that the Hon. J. S. Spence, U. S. Senator for Maryland, died at his residence in Worcester county, on Thursday last.

☞ Remember, Whigs, the boasts of the Van Buren party, about the 350 new voters manufactured since the Spring elections, to bear down upon and defeat you at the Fall election. Will you permit such arts and contrivances to succeed, when your attendance at the polls can prevent it?

## Pennsylvania.

Election for Members of Congress, 1840.

| | MAJORITIES. | |
|---|---|---|
| | WHIG. | VAN BUREN. |
| Adams | 569 | |
| Armstrong | | 280 |
| Alleghany | 2561 | |
| Beaver | 707 | |
| Butler | 377 | |
| Bedford | 145 | |
| Bradford | | 327 |
| Berks | | 4033 |
| Bucks | 22 | |
| Clinton | | 393 |
| Clarion | | 630 |
| City Philadelphia | 2505 | |
| Crawford | | 460 |
| Clearfield | | 291 |
| Cambria | | 144 |
| Centre | | 595 |
| Columbia | | 1198 |
| Cumberland | | 186 |
| Chester | 619 | |
| Delaware | 598 | |
| Dauphin | 513 | |
| Erie | 1305 | |
| Franklin | 571 | |
| Fayette | | 367 |
| Greene | | 656 |
| Huntingdon | 1362 | |
| Indiana | 680 | |
| Jefferson | | 50 |
| Juniata | | 130 |
| Lycoming | | 414 |
| Luzerne | | 139 |
| Lebanon | 537 | |
| Lancaster | 3759 | |
| Lehigh | | 276 |
| Monroe | | 727 |
| Montgomery | | 803 |
| McKean | | 150 |
| Mifflin | | 78 |
| Mercer | 590 | |
| Northampton | | 871 |
| Northumberland | | 778 |
| Pike | | 318 |
| Perry | | 787 |
| Potter | | 200 |
| Susquehannah | | 571 |
| Somerset | 1560 | |
| Schuylkill | | 592 |
| Southwark, &c. } North. Lib. &c. } | | 2576 |
| Tioga | | 704 |
| Union | 867 | |
| Venango | | 886 |
| Wayne | | 411 |
| Warren | | 66 |
| Westmoreland | | 2131 |
| Washington | 328 | |
| York | | 463 |
| | 20,175 | 23,613 |
| | | 20,175 |
| Van Buren majority | | 3,438 |

The Philadelphia United States Gazette says:—"We had prepared a comparative tabular statement of the vote on the Congressional ticket this year, with that on the Electoral ticket in 1836; but omit it, for the reason that in looking at the official returns from several counties, we do not find that the Congress ticket ran equal with that for State representatives—in some counties far above, in others far below. When the chance of success with a Whig Assemblyman was fair, then the Whig vote for him was large, while at the same poll, the Whig Congress vote would be small, because the district being differently composed could by no effort be carried.

"On the [illegible] that might be termed a fair average, we are led to the belief that a true estimate made would place the Whigs in a majority of the popular vote throughout the State.—So favorable is the result, however, considered, that on all hands our political friends express the utmost confidence of carrying the State for the Harrison ticket, on Friday next, by many thousands."

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Several articles will be found in to-day's paper in regard to the base and high-handed fraud committed at the late election in Philadelphia.—The subject is undergoing judicial investigation, and it is to be hoped that the guilty persons implicated may be ascertained and punished. By the Naturalization law in force, a foreigner must reside five years in the United States before he can be naturalized; and he must make a declaration of his intentions to become a citizen two years before his final application for naturalization papers. In order to expedite the business of naturalization and to preserve regularity and system, it has been usual for many years, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, in the offices connected with the County Court, to have large books or records, containing from 500 to 1000 printed certificates of declaration, with places for the names, the dates of birth, the time of arrival in the United States, the country of nativity, &c. in blank. Any one wishing to declare his intention of becoming naturalized would make oath or affirmation and sign the same in the book thus described; and this record could be turned to, two years afterwards, to establish the right of the claimant to a full certificate of naturalization.

With regard to the present matter of investigation, the Inquirer says—

"The allegation is, that upwards of 60 sheets of declarations have been fraudulently introduced into one Declaration book; that Naturalization papers have been fraudulently obtained on such declarations, and that individuals have voted on such false papers. The Clerk of the Court in which the false papers have been discovered, Mr. Eneu, Jr., has retained Counsel, and is endeavoring to discover the authors of this infamous fraud. The American Sentinel states that the book containing declarations, was freely loaned to both political committees, and thus, the gentlemen comprising those committees will also feel bound to exert themselves to the utmost to ferret out the true sources of this inquiry.—It may be observed that in addition to the first fraud, those who voted on such papers committed perjury, as every one naturalized under such circumstances, must have taken oath that he had declared his intention two years before, while a citizen must also under oath, have vouched for the residence of the other, for five years in the United States. It is clear, therefore, that there has been gross fraud and wilful perjury somewhere, and on a wholesale scale.

In the court of Quarter Sessions on the 20th inst. the names of sixty-two individuals were reported, and on motion of W. B. REED, Esq. a rule to show cause was granted why their papers purporting to be declarations of intention should not be cancelled. Judge BARTON stated that he had discovered this name forged to 18 petitions, and that thus far the authors had not been detected. He urged the Grand Jury to proceed vigilantly and rigidly with the investigation, and then continued the rule which had been granted until Saturday morning.

☞ Mr. VAN BUREN, we understand, sets off for the North to-day.

We only wish that this electioneering expedition may be attended with results similar to those that followed his excursions through New York last year.

*(Wash. Madisonian.*

☞ Counterfeit Treasury Notes of the denomination of $50, are said to be in circulation.

THE PRESS AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—We were rejoiced to see in Mr. Webster's speech at Richmond, the other day, that one of the first "reforms" contemplated by the Whigs, when they get the power, is the separation of the Political Press altogether from the patronage of the Government; for how is it possible to keep pure that great instrument of good or evil, as it is in honest or dishonest hands, if such powerful temptations to a course of servility be constantly held up to the cupidity of its conductors? Who, for instance, can expect *truth* from the Washington Globe, except when its wages are not endangered by telling the truth? Who can expect a press, deriving such large emoluments from the Administration, ever to say a word which will offend that Administration? If the Globe saw the hand uplifted to strike a fatal blow at the liberties of the country—if it believed that the measures of the Administration would overwhelm the nation in ruin,—who believes that it would dare to raise the voice of warning? No man in his senses. The sentinel is bribed—and yet we expect him to give warning of the enemy's approach!—*[Lynchburg Virginian.*

Never have greater means been employed in any country, to destroy the liberty of the Press and to subsidize and corrupt this important engine, than have been used by this Administration. Almost every editor in the support of the Administration, has been "rewarded" directly or indirectly; and those who have not been rewarded, are assured by the course pursued with others, and the general policy of the Administration, that their turn will come next. We do not know a single Administration press in Virginia, which has been in existence any considerable length of time, that has not been "greased" from the public ladder, at one time or in one way or another—of which press the editor has not been rewarded by money or by office. And so it has been, we judge from the statements of our friends, throughout the whole country. In 1839, the National Intelligencer shows from the official records, *fifty thousand dollars* were paid by the public Departments at Washington, to printers—being *twelve times as much* as was paid before this "economical" and "retrenchment" Administration came into power—the expense of printing for three years preceding 1826, having amounted only to the sum of *four thousand dollars* per annum.

Do our readers want any proof of all this? Look at the thousands of dollars which have been paid by the Administration to their "By Authority" presses in Virginia, and to the large sums which have been paid to other party editors for advertising "Proposals for carrying the Mails," &c. Look at our own immediate neighborhood. Was not Alburtis of the Martinsburg Republican rewarded for his labors in the cause of the '*dimicrats*?" Was not Robinson of the Winchester Virginian, rewarded for like services, by an appointment in one of the public Departments at Washington, after he had become doubly recommended by becoming a defaulter as Postmaster at Winchester? Was not Robinson of the Charlestown Argus, also rewarded for like services, by an appointment to a responsible station in connection with the Post-Office Department—an office which he now holds, as travelling agent and postmaster to examine and assort the great Southern mails on the route between Washington and Richmond? Next you will hear that Smoot of the Virginia Republican, who has likewise earned his reward, has been rewarded by some important office, if he has not already received it. And are there not others at your doors, of less enviable character, basking in the sunshine of favors from the public purse—who will also claim their reward, and receive it too—aye, receive it—(for they are of the true O. K.) stamp to [illegible] years longer.

Thus has the Press been corrupted—thus has its liberty been abridged, throughout the whole country as well as at your own doors. Can there be any wonder that defalcations occur, and that rogueries take place in the public channels, when such men find favor with the Administration and are appointed by it to responsible offices,—when such men are chosen to conduct the public affairs of the nation?

Does not this form a subject for reflection on coming to the polls on Monday next? Can you, voters—can you Virginians, give a vote of approval upon such attempts to subsidize and corrupt the Press, and upon such appointments to office? Do it—re-elect Martin Van Buren—and what may we not look for hereafter?—Sanction by your vote what has already been done—and what outrage in this respect, as well as in all others of which we have complained from time to time, will not be committed? At the future we look with dread, when a vote of approval shall have been given upon the past.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

There are no more State elections to be held until the choice of Presidential Electors. The following schedule shows the date of the Presidential elections in the different States, with the number of Electors to which each State is entitled:

| *States.* | *Date of Election.* | *No. of Electors* |
|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania | Oct. 30 | 30 |
| Ohio | Oct. 30 | 21 |
| Connecticut | Nov. 2 | 8 |
| Maine | Nov. 2 | 10 |
| New Hampshire | Nov. 2 | 7 |
| Maryland | Nov. 2 | 10 |
| Virginia | Nov. 2 | 23 |
| Missouri | Nov. 2 | 4 |
| Illinois | Nov. 2 | 5 |
| Arkansas | Nov. 2 | 3 |
| Georgia | Nov. 2 | 11 |
| Indiana | Nov. 2 | 9 |
| Kentucky | Nov. 2 | 15 |
| Michigan | Nov. 2 and 3 | 3 |
| New York | Nov. 2, 3, and 4 | 42 |
| Louisiana | Nov. 3 | 5 |
| Tennessee | Nov. 3 | 15 |
| New Jersey | Nov. 3 and 4 | 8 |
| Mississippi | Nov. 3 and 4 | 4 |
| Massachusetts | Nov. 9 | 14 |
| Alabama | Nov. 9 | 7 |
| Vermont | Nov. 10 | 7 |
| Delaware | Nov. 10 | 3 |
| North Carolina | Nov. 12 | 15 |
| Rhode Island | Nov. 18 | 4 |
| South Carolina, after 23d, by the Legislature, | | 11 |
| Total, | | 294 |

Equal to the number of Senators and representatives in Congress to which the several States are entitled. All are elected by general ticket except the eleven in South Carolina.

In New York city, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh the election commences and ends on the 4th. In the rest of the State it commences on the 2d and continues three days.

In New York, Massachusetts, Delaware, and Mississippi, the State elections are held simultaneously with those for Presidential Electors.

☞ BLACKGUARDISM.—The "American Sentinel," a Van Buren paper in Philadelphia, contained, a few days ago, an article upon the vulgarity and vindictiveness of a portion of the Van Buren press in Pennsylvania—contending that, "that mode of political warfare which substitutes abuse for argument, and the force of blackguardism for decency and sense," was productive of more evil than good to a party.—The remarks of the Sentinel, touching his brother of the Lancaster Intelligencer (Buchanan's mouth-piece) in a tender place, the latter straightway takes the former to task, for having made a shoe to fit him so nicely without first applying to him for the measure. In reply the Sentinel says:—

"The Intelligencer blames us for selecting an Administration print for censure, when the fault censured is equally or more common on the other side. To which we answer, that justice, as well as charity, begins at home, and the establishment for our own party of a character for decency, is no unfit prerequisite to a mission for the improvement of the Whigs in that particular. It seems to us, too, the most natural thing in the world, to be first and chiefly concerned about the behaviour of our friends, kindred and fellow-workmen. It is much more to our credit and comfort that our wives, sisters, brothers, or even partners in trade, should be decent and respectable, than that those of strangers and foreigners should be so.—For this most natural reason we watch our own political household with a sensitive jealousy of every thing dishonorable and mean. We are more distressed with the conduct of one blackguard, if he be of our household, than with any worse than he, who we attend not strangers.—Let our cousin of Lancaster consider this."

"The times are disclosing with fearful significance and rapidity who are the real traitors to democracy, and who they are that by their rash counsels, have brought that cause, once a tower of strength, to totter as if in the last stage of premature decrepitude; and too late for remedy though not for remorse, it may be discovered that our principles, if adhered to by the whole party, would have saved it and sustained it in all its ancient glory."

THE MILLINGTON BANK.—The Van Buren party are endeavoring to create political capital out of the explosion of the Millington Bank, a fraudulent concern which, like the Administration with its Treasury "shinplasters," has been flooding the country with its irredeemable notes. They assert that it was a Whig Bank, gotten up purposely to defraud the "Democrats," &c. Now, this is false. We have made enquiry upon the subject, and have learned that all the officers of the Bank, as far as their political sentiments were made known, belonged to the Administration party. Still, unlike our opponents, we shall not attempt to hold a whole party responsible for the acts of a few private individuals of that party, of whom and of whose political opinions not one in a thousand knew anything about until their rascality became known. But, is not this Millington money a "part and parcel" of the "better currency" promised the people by this and the preceding Administration?

*ELECTION FRAUDS.*

The Van Buren party, detected in their wholesale frauds at the late election in Philadelphia, have since been attempting to prove that the Whigs were guilty of similar acts in Baltimore at the recent election, and in the city of New-York as far back as 1838. But this attempt at retaliation, and to make a right by two wrongs, will prove "no go." Indeed, in New-York, the Whigs propose to prosecute every individual (a Mr. Glentworth) upon whose pretended say-so the charge was based, has come out with a statement, sworned and subscribed to, in which he states, that although "he has been applied to by Benjamin F. Butler, U. S. District Attorney, Jesse Hoyt, Collector of the Customs, and other public officers, to make statements that should implicate Gov. Seward and the leading friends of the Governor in New York, in a charge of having countenanced frauds at the election in New York city in the year 1838," and although he was offered large sums of money, as bribes to make said statements, yet he resisted all importunities and rejected all proffers of money for so base a purpose, and that he is in possession of no evidence to sustain said charge against Gov. Seward or any other member of the Whig party, whom it had been alleged his testimony would criminate. And thus have the conspirators of this base proceeding been caught in their own trap—thus has this infamous plot of the office-holders in the city of New-York been blown sky high, and the mine which they had so long and so wretchedly managed—the mine was sprung too soon—and the result must be an injury to that cause which it was designed to promote.

That frauds are practised at the polls in these large cities, we have no doubt; but for the Van Buren party to charge them all to the Whigs and claim entire exemption themselves, is going a little farther than we had supposed impudence could be found to go.

AN HONEST MAN AND A PATRIOT.

We give below an extract from a letter of Gov. RUNNELS, of Mississippi, to a Whig Committee of Natchez. Gov. Runnels has been a main pillar of the Van Buren party in Mississippi. In truth, it seems as if the very *pillars of Van Burenism* are crumbling every where.

Gov. RUNNELS says: "I am, and ever shall be, a democrat; and when those who profess the doctrines of democracy carry them out in good faith, I will be found acting with them, and not till then. I have no political views to subserve, but will, regardless of the source from which they emanate, contribute to oppose those measures that I think are calculated to injure my country, and to advocate such as I conceive are calculated to sustain our free institutions, and spread peace, prosperity, and happiness thro' the land.

"The financial concerns of the country are in so deplorable a condition that a change cannot be for the worse. I am clearly of opinion that the doctrines of an exclusive gold and silver currency are calculated to produce a scene of bankruptcy and ruin never before witnessed in our devoted country.

"I have heretofore been an advocate of the 'exclusive State Bank system,' but I am now fully convinced that, in consequence of local influences and local causes, neither the Government nor the People can prosper without the aid of a National Bank. Such a bank can and will, as it has done heretofore, give a currency preferable to a metallic currency alone. I am not an advocate for inconvertible bank paper, but for such a one as will better subserve all commercial purposes, and which can, at the will of the holders, be converted into gold or silver.

"In voting for General HARRISON, let it not be said that I am sustaining a man who is unworthy of public confidence.—He is the son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence—the friend and supporter of Thomas Jefferson, of James Madison, and of James Monroe.—He has always been found ready and willing to enter the ranks in his country's defence and I see nothing charged against him which has been sustained by proof calculated, in my opinion, to render him obnoxious to the charge

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[illegible]

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"It is true that General HARRISON, after having devoted a large portion of his life to the service of his country, has retired from public life and sought his ease and comfort by his own fireside; but when the locsin of war was sounded, or his country's liberties endangered, he has never been found among the first to gird on his armor in defence of his home and his country's cause.

"I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

H. G. RUNNELS."

*From the Wilmington (Delaware) Journal.*

ONE TERM.

We have heretofore directed the attention of our readers to this important subject. As there are many individuals among our opponents who believe that the principles which Andrew Jackson professed, are now advocated by Martin Van Buren, we intend showing from time to time, that such is not the case, and that our present Chief Magistrate has not only departed from the path in which the immortal Jefferson trod, but that he has also failed "to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor." If those, who from motives of principle supported Andrew Jackson, and now support Martin Van Buren, will turn back a few years, and look into the old book of their faith, they will doubtless find, that their once loved creed remains yet to be brought into practice. A part of it was, *that the President should hold his office for a single term and no longer.* This was considered a very important measure. It was designed to reduce the Executive patronage, and to place beyond the reach of the President, such temptations, as might lead him from the path of duty, to seek his own aggrandizement, or gratify his own ambition. To effect this, no better plan could be devised, than to confine his *services to a single term.* If a President be elected with this understanding, he becomes at once the President of the people. They have elevated him to the highest office within their gift, and as there is nothing beyond it, his ambition can extend no further. His thoughts are then suffered to rest upon the people, and *their* happiness becomes the ending place of his glory. Andrew Jackson, in his first message to Congress in 1829, says:

"I WOULD RECOMMEND SUCH AN AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION, *as to limit the service of the Chief Magistrate to a single term for either four or six years.*"

In his second Message to Congress, he again directs the attention of Congress to the subject, in the following words:

"I cannot too earnestly invite attention to the propriety of producing such an amendment to the Constitution, as will render him [THE PRESIDENT] *ineligible after one term of service.*"

In his third Message in December, 1831, he again presses the subject upon Congress as follows:

"I have heretofore recommended amendments of the Federal Constitution giving the election of President and Vice President to the people, and limiting the service of the former to a single term. So important do I consider these changes in our fundamental law, that I cannot, in accordance with my sense of duty, omit to press them upon the consideration of a new Congress. For my views more at large, as well in relation to these points as to the disqualification of members of Congress to receive an office from a President in whose election they have had official agency, which I propose as a substitute, I refer you to my former messages."

The above extracts from Gen. Jackson's Messages plainly "define the position" which he at that time occupied in reference to this subject. If it was an "*important*" subject then, it must be infinitely more so now, [illegible] fastening themselves upon us. The Executive patronage has been alarmingly increased, power has been gradually stealing into the hands of the President, and party animosities have been fed by a spirit of proscription that has found its way into every ramification of the Government. The re-eligibility of the President, we believe has done much to promote these evils. He has pursued a policy which is designed to strengthen a *party*, and open the way to his re-election.—From that policy no good has resulted to the country. Our Agricultural, Manufacturing, and trading interests have not been encouraged, our currency has not been improved, nor have we received any of those blessings that emanate from a wise and virtuous Government. Yet to this policy the President has *committed* himself:—he is bound by his party obligations to pursue it, if re-elected, and consequently, the present condition of things will be continued. This is a strong objection to the *two term system.* It is an objection which the immortal Washington saw, and which he only laid aside at the earnest entreaties of the people.—When the President has a hope before him of being elected a second time, he can bring into exercise every power of his office for the purpose of strengthening that hope. Hence, his legitimate duties may be forgotten; the interests of the people may be sacrificed; the Government may become corrupt, its patronage extended, and all its energies be directed to party ends. If, under such circumstances, he succeeds in securing the office a second time, he is bound to continue the same policy—to preside over, and unite himself with the destinies of a party, and to leave the great interests of the nation to perish for want of care. Would it not be well to prevent any further consequences of this kind, by bringing the old principle of "*one term*" into practice?—There is much to recommend it, and it certainly can do no harm. It removes many bad influences from around the President; it limits his power, and confines his thoughts and feelings to their proper sphere; it destroys party animosities, and, in the language of Gen. Jackson, "leaves the Chief Magistrate uncommitted to any other course than the strict line of Constitutional duty." Something of the kind is badly wanted at the present time, and when carried into effect, the principle will be found at once safe and beneficial. To whom then shall it be entrusted? To those who have trifled with us, violated their promises, and forgotten their obligations to the people? No: it is time to turn away from these men and to seek more faithful guardians of the public weal. The nation points to WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON;—he is pledged to serve but one term, and his past conduct gives us every reason to believe, that his pledge will be fulfilled. An opportunity, then, is before the honest portion of our opponents of testing through him, the advantages of this system which they advocated in the days of Andrew Jackson, and which is now believed to be essentially connected with the prosperity and happiness of the people, and with the safety of the free institutions under which they live.

The Van Buren papers are just now very busily warning the people against Whig humbugs and lies. It is, not uncharitable to suppose that they judge the Whigs by themselves.

*(Lynchburg Virginian.*

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

In the Biography of Gen. HARRISON it is stated that at the celebrated conference held between him and Tecumseh, in 1810, "a Methodist preacher by the name WINANS behaved with great gallantry, in seizing a musket and standing in defence of the ladies, when an instant attack was anticipated from the savages." Mr. LEVI G. HARRIS of Raymond, Mississippi, addressed a letter to the Rev. WILLIAM WINANS of the same State, requesting to know if he were the clergyman alluded to in the statement—and asking at the same time his opinion of Gen. HARRISON's character, &c.

Mr. WINANS is well known as a Methodist Minister of great eloquence and ability, primitive in his manners, and energetic in character. He was a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church which sat in this city last Spring, and was distinguished among the many able men in that body. We have room for some extracts only from this letter, in reply to the interrogatories of HARRIS. He says:

I am the Winans, spoken of in the Biography of Gen. Wm H. Harrison, as present on the occasion above refered to. I was during the year 1810, travelling as a Methodist itinerant preacher, on the Circuit, which embraced the town of Vincennes—the place of General, then Governor Harrison's residence. At the time of the conference or council mentioned in your enquiry, I was enjoying, as I *often* did, the hospitality of Governor Harrison's family, while in his door. The number of Indians belonging to the party of Tecumthe was sixty or seventy; and there were from fifty to sixty, whose party had not been openly taken; though little doubt was entertained that most of them would join that Chief, in case of collision between him and the whites.

In the course of the discussion, Tecumthe, who, as well as the rest of the Indians, was seated upon the ground, sprang to his feet, and angrily pronounced Gen. Harrison a *liar*, or what he had just said a *lie*. The Indians, of his party, followed this movement of their chief, and, by tone and gesture, indicated, a hostile purpose. Nearly all these Indians were armed for *close* conflict; whereas, not more than about twenty of the *whites* had any sort of arms. I was standing at the back of General Gibson, Secretary of the Territory, who had been some twenty years a prisoner among the Shawnee Indians, and who, consequently, knew their manners well; and I heard him say to Lieutenant Jennings, "Have your men" (alluding to a Sergeant's command who were then on guard) "Have your men ready—there is danger."

At the close of the discussion, the Governor rose, and bade the interpreter tell Tecumthe that "the Council was dissolved: for he would sit no longer with such a scoundrel." All believed that there was a probability of an attack from the Indians, and I have now no doubt there would have been, had not the position of Tecumthe and the other Chiefs been such with relation to the Sergeant's guard, as to render it almost certain that they would fall in the onset. No man could have acted with more cool, deliberate bravery than did Governor Harrison on this trying occasion. I spent the evening and night of this dreadful day in his family; and though the Indians were encamped within half a mile of the house, there was not in him, during the whole time, the slightest indication of a want of courage, though there was provident and judicious care taken to be ready for a night attack, should one have been made by the Indians, as was apprehended would be the case.

He goes on to say of Gen HARRISON—

Thirty years ago, I considered him equal to any public man of his years; and his public conduct since, both in the Camp and in the Senate, has satisfied me that my opinion was well founded. It will be difficult, I think, to [illegible] more purely, acted more prudently or efficiently, or committed fewer errors than General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. And, my observation, during a *recent* intercourse with him, afforded me the gratifying assurance that his mind has lost little if any of its activity or energy, by the wear and tear of sixty-seven years. Indeed, he might well pass for a man of not more than fifty years of age, if judged of by either his corporeal or mental vigor or elasticity.

In speaking of the private character of Gen. HARRISON, he observes:

Of his *justice* and *benevolence*, no question will be made among those who have enjoyed the pleasure of knowing his social qualities. There lives not, probably, one man who can rise up and charge the General with injury, in regard to his property, his person or his *reputation*. On the other hand, all who know him well will bear ready testimony to the kindness, the condescension, the active benevolence of his conduct towards those whom Providence has placed in less eligible circumstances than those in which he was placed.

Of the *patriotism* of General Harrison, the history of the West, for nearly fifty years, is the impartial record; and, as I have no claim to peculiar information in that matter, I shall not affront your intelligence by dwelling upon the instances that might be cited from that ample volume, in illustration of his character in that respect. I will only say, that, whether you consider him as the Governor of a Territory, Agent of Indian Affairs, the Commander of an Army, a Member of the State Legislature or a Senator in Congress, you will find *love of country* the leading star of his movements—the mainspring of his actions. To *this*, he freely sacrificed wealth and ease, and what was far dearer to a man under the impulse of political ambition,—that popularity with his immediate constituents upon which he depended for continuance in office. This last sacrifice he did emphatically make, when contrary to what he knew were the wishes of his Ohio constituents, he voted in the Congress of the United States, for the admission of Missouri into the Union as a *slaveholding State*. How admirable the *gratitude* of Southern politicians, opposed to his election to the Presidency, who *gratuitously* denounce him as an *Abolitionist!* How nobly *they* reward such self-sacrificing patriotism, in the *disinterested* defender of *their* rights and privileges!

It will thus be seen that the testimony of Mr. WINANS coincides with that of every unprejudiced observer who has had an opportunity of being personally a witness of Gen. HARRISON's memorable actions. The fact that the brave old hero achieved the most of his great exploits in a remote wilderness, or a thinly peopled territory, or the native modesty of his character, which never permitted him to blazon forth his own deeds to the world—these two considerations or both together must have induced on the part of his opponents that singular hardihood and effrontery which emboldened them to call his character in question. Every successive developement that makes Gen. HARRISON better known to his countrymen discloses some new quality of excellence that raises him still higher in their regard, and establishes more firmly his claims to their confidence and gratitude.

*(Baltimore American.*

*Striking Rebuke to Mr. Frank Thomas and his Petty Tools.*—Last year, the four river counties through which the Canal passes, viz: Allegany, Washington, Frederick and Montgomery, sent 13 Loco Foco members to the lower House and 2 to the Senate—making 15 out of 20 and giving a majority of 10 on joint ballot.

This year, these four counties send 20 WHIGS—*not one loco*—notwithstanding the influence that Mr. Thomas brought to bear in every one of the four—removing from office old, experienced, well tried and faithful officers, and appointing in their stead party tools and noisy demagogues.—*Cumberland Civilian.*

A VISIT TO NORTH BEND.

*(Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal)*

NEW YORK OCTOBER 16, 1840.

After a separation of ten years from Gen. Harrison's society, I have returned from a visit to Ohio, where I left that illustrious personage, in the best of health and spirits. The statements made by his political opponents of infirmities of mind and body, were so at variance with his situation ten years ago, that I determined to visit the old Hero of so many battles.—I found him on his beautiful farm at North Bend, enjoying all the happiness of an American farmer, and more vigorous in body and mind than in 1830. Although sixty-six winters have passed over him, and his bed has often been its snow, still time has treated him kindly; and he is all that every Whig desires, as President of the United States for the next four years.

The same eagle eye, and active spirit, which sleeps but five hours in twenty four, governs his actions with all the vigour of the battle days of Wayne, Tippecanoe, Meigs, Thames, &c.

His sight is so perfect, that he reads the letters of his numerous daily correspondents, without the use of glasses. He is moving with the morning dawn, and every branch of business connected with the life of a farmer, he superintends personally.

Whoever visits his hospitable mansion, becomes satisfied that the latch string is never pulled in, as the neighboring villagers resort at all times for their wants to Gen. Harrison.

The second day of my visit (August 18th) he invited me to walk and view his grounds. The heat was excessive, and I proposed taking umbrellas, but General Harrison remarked it was an article he never used—and I was unwilling and would not resort to that protection from the scorching sun. He took me to a delightful summit on his farm, and pointed out a short distance to the West, the hills of Democratic Indiana, and not more than one mile to the East, in all the pride of nature's richest foliage, the shores of Henry Clay's Democratic Kentucky.

The soil of Ohio on which we stood and the blue hills at a distance of Indiana and Ky., were secured in battle and by treaty by the valour of the great and good man by whose side I was then standing.

[illegible] Harrison's feelings, that a majority probably of fifty thousand democrats in these three States, then in full view, will unite in sending up their shout of joy to Heaven when he takes the Presidential Chair.

The General next took me through his forest of Indian Corn, one hundred bushels to the acre, and fourteen feet in height

When in this vegitable growth, where the thermometer would have stood at 100, and not a breath of air, I found myself entirely overcome by the heat, and had to yield to the old veteran's superior constitution. I have heretofore supposed that no individual could endure more fatigue than myself, but found I was no match for the pioneer of the West.

If there is any spot at the present time more interesting in the United States to an American to visit than another, it must be the hospitable mansion of General Harrison at North Bend. You not only [illegible] ness in his biography, but the mind is led back to his illustrious father, who placed his name in '76 to the Declaration of Independence. Let any American who glories in the name of Washington, and is familiar with Mount Vernon and the history of the Washington family, make this visit, and he will, I think, come to the conclusion, that there is nothing to be seen which will, in comparison, so forcibly remind him of the father of his country, as a visit to General Harrison's. You are welcomed, on arrival, with true genuine Virginian hospitality, which makes every one feel as if surrounded by his own family circle. Mrs. Harrison is one of the most interesting and pleasing ladies of her age that I have ever seen, and appears to be only happy in endeavoring to make others so. Mr. Taylor, a nephew of the General, a native of Richmond, Virginia, and a fine representative of that great democratic State, acts as Secretary to the General, and by his untiring urbanity and attention adds much to the happiness of the visitors of North Bend.

General Harrison is fond of retirement, but the spirit of persecution from his political opponents has been such as to draw him from his farm, and he has made arrangements to meet his old soldiers and brother farmers in various parts of the State. The effects produced in Ohio from his presence and soul stirring eloquence, are sweeping the field, and his opponents are already crying, "*Take him, off! take him off!*" He is one of the most eloquent orators, of the present day, and those who have heard him will go farther to hear him again, than any other speaker in the United States. His voice is so clear and powerful that he makes the largest audience hear him when all other speakers fail.

*From the Alexandria Gazette.*

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

Mr. Custis, of Arlington, while addressing the People at the late Festival in Fairfax, alluded to the objections made to General Harrison's fitness for the office of President of the United States, on account of his advanced age. "In the American Republic," observed Mr. C., "a man must never be too old to serve his Country!" Then, turning to Col. BROADWATER, a veteran of the Revolution, who was seated on the platform, and who is upwards of *ninety*, the orator continued: "Say, venerable man, thou being of a by-gone age! Say, soldier of the Revolution,—thy country's defender in her hour of trial, blessings be on thy silver hairs, and may the choicest charities of Heaven cheer the remnant of thy days!—Say, is an American citizen ever too old to serve his Country?"

A pause ensued, when the veteran, slowly rising from his seat, and resting upon his staff, exclaimed, in a firm and audible voice, "No! Never too old to serve his country!" And here ensued a scene proudly to be remembered by the people of Fairfax. The Ladies waved their scarfs, while the enthusiasm of a thousand hearts bursted spontaneously from a thousand lips. Loud rang the wild huzzah! It was magnificent!


WANTED.

A MAN, with a small family, wishes a situation as Ostler. He can give any satisfactory testimonial for character and capacity, that may be necessary. Inquire at the Free Press Office. Oct. 29, 1840.


Maine all Right!

The question in regard to which party polled the greatest number of votes at the recent election in Maine, has been settled by the Van Buren Governor and Council. On Tuesday the 20th, Gov. Fairfield and his Van Buren Council, opened and counted the ballots given at the recent election for members of Congress, and have *officially* declared the following result:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the Whigs | 45,347 |
| For the Van Burenites | 45,110 |
| Whig majority, | 237 |

This includes all the scattering votes given by Whigs on both sides—but if *all the scattering* votes, even those given to Whigs, were counted for the Van Burenites, the Whigs would still have a majority! This settles the question in regard to Maine.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ONE VOTE.

*From the National Intelligencer.*

Notwithstanding the recent glorious triumph of the Whigs, and the *entire* and *perfect* certainty of the elevation of Gen. HARRISON to the Presidency, I desire to call the attention of the People of the United States to the *caption* of this article. But the other day, Massachusetts lost the services of the gifted and accomplished EVERETT by one vote. Judge MORTON received one vote more than Mr. EVERETT, and was of course duly elected Governor of that State. Just before the election, Mr. H——, than whom I do not know a better man or better Whig, absented himself to New York on business, supposing his vote could be of no consequence. Had he remained at home and voted, as he ought to have done, there would have been a tie, and the election would have devolved on the Legislature, which, being Whig, the office of Governor would have been bestowed on Mr. EVERETT. How often do we hear our friends say that their votes will do no good, and neglect the polls? It is the duty of every man to vote; and he who neglects it is not a good citizen. As to my worthy friend Mr. H——, he bitterly laments that he is the cause of Massachusetts having a Locofoco Governor, and promises to sin no more.

A VIRGINIAN.

NEW YORK, OCT. 1840.

Will the People remember, that *four* votes, given in the 5th Ward of New York, made THOMAS JEFFERSON President of the United States.

That *one* vote made Judge MORTON Governor of Massachusetts, last year.

That *six* votes, given in the 14th Ward, three years ago, gave the Whig party the majority in the Common Council.

That, last year, a merchant from the 3d Senatorial District of this State, being here on business, *returned home* TO VOTE, by which we elected a Senator to the State Senate.—*N. Y. Times.*

*Another Recantation.*—The New York Commercial Advertiser says that A. B. Johnson, Esq. of Utica, long a most zealous supporter of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, and one of the ablest men in that State, has publicly announced his intention not to vote for the Administration ticket at the approaching election. The main point of his reasons is that Mr. Van Buren has time and again set up his will in opposition to the will of the people.

*From the Hagerstown Torch Light.*

We expected that the Mail would be a good deal disconcerted and fretted at the defeat of its party in this county (Washington)—but we did think that it would bear its misfortunes with more fortitude and equanimity than it has manifested.—It charges many naughty things upon the Whigs, and among the rest, "compelling laboring men to vote with them, contrary to their declared sentiments, under the threat of being turned out of employment." We dont believe there is a word of truth in the charge, and we challenge the proof. But, admit it to be correct to the very letter, for the sake of argument—what right has the Mail to complain of it? Does not one of the editors hold an office from which another, and, perhaps, a better man was "turned out," to make room for him, because this better man would not "vote for them, contrary to his declared sentiments?" Was not almost every Whig magistrate, and constable, and judge of election, and every other Whig officer in the county that the Governor could get his hands upon, "turned out," because they would not "vote for them, contrary to their declared sentiments?" Were not Mr. Fisk and Mr. Stone, and other able and experienced engineers, and superintendents, on the Chesspeake and Ohio Canal—and lock-keepers, and pollmen, and contractors, and workmen—all—all—"turned out," because they would not "vote for them, contrary to their declared sentiments?"—Were not the workmen on the canal in the Clearspring District, marched in a body to the polls, under the Superintendent's clerk, and their tickets marked and they compelled to vote them under the threat of being "turned out of employment?" Were not three hundred of Frank Thomas's canal hands thus marshalled and voted in Allegany county?—Has not the whole line of the Canal, from one end to the other, been converted into a complete *party machine*? Yes. The Mail knows all this to be true, and yet it has the consummate folly—not to say impudence—to charge the Whig party with forcing men to vote against their sentiments!!


ATTENTION, LADIES & GENTLEMEN!

WE have just received a full stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS. We will sell them cheap, and wish to have your custom. W. & S. B. ANDERSON.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 29, 1840.

STOVES.

WE have on sale, a general assortment of STOVES—many of them are Parlour and Cooking Stoves. We have also No. 1 Herrings. W & S. B. ANDERSON.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct 29, 1840.

Shoes and Boots.

MEN'S coarse Brogans, suitable for servants,
Woman's do Shoes,
Boy's and Youth's do do,
Boy's and Youth's fine do,
Misses and children's do.
Women's Calf, Morocco and Seal. do,
Women's Kid Gity, made do.
Men's fine and coarse Boots,
Boy's do do., just received and for sale low by T C SIGAFOOSE & CO.

October 29, 1840.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Elizabeth Shope, deceased, will please hand them in immediately, properly authenticated, for adjustment.

DAVID HOWELL, Adm'r.

Charlestown, Oct. 29, 1840.


THE GATHERING.

They're coming, they're coming in valley and glen,
The noble in soul, and the fearless of heart;
At Freedom's stern call, to the combat again:
They rush with a zeal she alone can impart.

From wild Madawaska's dark forests of pine,
To the far fertile glades where the calm Wabash flows,
True sons of their fathers! The people combine
To shake off the chains of their tyrants and foes.

They're gathering, they're gathering on hill side and plain,
They swarm every vale and o'ershadow each river,
Each hamlet and dell is made vocal again,
With the soul-thrilling cry of "our country forever."

The flag of the free to the breeze is unfurled,
Around it they rally to guard its fair fame,
And well may the foes of corruption be bold,
In the glory and strength of their HARRISON'S name.

Where the noble Ohio in wild beauty sleeps—
Where the swift Susquehanna bears onward its wave,
And e'en where the Hudson in calm grandeur sleeps
There are thousands of freemen who scorn to be slaves.

Arouse, then, true hearts! to the battle once more!
And the spoilers shall quail at your gallant array!
Despair fades behind us—Hope's morn dawns before,
[illegible]

BALTIMORE MARKET—Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Beef Cattle ranging from $4.50 to $6.25 nett per 100 lbs; and 4 head Hogs sold at 4½ per lb. Sales of all descriptions of Flour at $4.87½, $4,00 and $5,00. Wheats 90, 100, 102 and 105 cents, according to quality. Corn, white, 48 a 50 cents, and yellow 52 a 54 cts. Md. Rye 55 cts., and Penn. 60 cents. Md. Oats 28 cts. Whiskey, (wagon price,) 23 cents, and duties of the barrel.

MARRIED.

At Mount Lebanon, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Henning, Mr. HENRY W. MOORE, merchant of Unity, to Miss LUCINDA ETCHISON, second daughter of Mr. William Etchison, all of Montgomery County, Md.

On Thursday the 8th inst., by the Rev. Lewis F. Wilson, Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON TABB to Miss MARY C. WILSON, all of Berkeley county.

On Wednesday evening, 21st inst., at Turbutt's Hotel, Fredericktown, Md., by the Rev. Jacob L. Pitts, Mr. HARRISON P. CLOWE to Miss MARIA YOUNG, both of Harpers-Ferry, Va.

DIED,

On Saturday, JOHN RICHARD HENRY, son of Mr. David High, of this county, aged 16 months.

Notices.

☞ THE THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Harpers-Ferry Station, advertised to take place on the 31st Oct., has been postponed until Saturday, the 14th of November. Oct. 29.

☞ THE TRUSTEES of the Presbyterian Church in Charlestown, are requested to meet at the Lecture Room of the Church on Friday next, at 12 o'clock, M., when the object of the meeting will be stated by the Chairman of the Board. Oct. 29.

NOTICE.

THE VOTERS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY are notified, that Monday the 23 of November ensuing, is the day appointed by the laws of Virginia for the election of twenty-three electors to choose a President and Vice President of the United States to serve four years from the fourth of March next—and that polls will be opened on that day (23d of Nov.) at the Court-House and at the several election precincts of Jefferson county, for the choice of said electors of President and Vice President.

JACOB MORGAN,
WM. C. WORTHINGTON,
Commissioners

Oct. 29, 1840.


STONE COAL,

Dried Peaches & Feathers.

1000 bushels best COAL,
60 bushels prime DRIED PEACHES,
1000 pounds best live Geese FEATHERS, for sale on easy terms by

ISAAC PAUL.

Winchester, Oct. 29, 1840.—1m.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscriber, having associated his brother WM. DORAN in business with him, the business heretofore conducted by him will hereafter be carried on under the firm of R. D. DORAN & Co. To those who are indebted to him he would ask the favour of them to call and settle up their old accounts by cash or otherwise, as bills or bonds of long standing cannot be longer held by him, but will be passed the 26th of November, 1840, into other hands for collection, if not attended to.

R. D. DOREN,

Harpers-Ferry, October 29, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the old customers of R. D. Doren, that they have just received a

*A New and Splendid Assortment of*

GOODS,

Which, added to the old stock of R. D. Doren, embraces every article usually kept in a well assorted Store. To the former patrons of the establishment they solicit a continuance of their favor, as every exertion will be made to please those who may give them a call.

R. D. DOREN & CO.

Harpers-Ferry, Oct. 29, 1840.—3t.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WE supply at Fall prices, embracing every thing substantial and fanciful, has been received and opened. They will be sold cheap or than the same description of Goods can be purchased elsewhere in the county. Call and see. The stock is large.

ESROM SLIFER.

Kabletown, Oct. 29, 1840.—3t.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public generally, the receipt of his

*Fall and Winter Supply of Goods,*

Embracing every article of the season, which will be sold as low as they can be had any where. He respectfully invites a call from all who may be in want of cheap and good Goods.

GEORGE E. CHAMBERLIN.

Kabletown, Oct 29, 1840.

FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening a large supply of SEASONABLE GOODS.

HUMPHREY KEYES.

Charlestown, Oct 29, 1840.

SALT, TAR, IRISH POTATOES, AND

Flour and Timothy Seed,

FOR SALE, cheap, for cash, at the CHARLESTOWN DEPOT.

Oct. 29, 1840.

STOVES,

JUST received and for sale, at the Charlestown Depot, Parlour, Ten-Plate, and Cooking STOVES, of different kinds.

KEYES & EBY.

Oct. 29.

FOR SALE.

A THREE-QUARTER DISHLEY BUCK.—Price, $10.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Walnut Farm, Oct. 26, 1840.—3t.

Log Cabin Cigars.

A SPLENDID article for the Whigs to smoke in commemorating their triumph on Monday next. Also, real Principe and Palma Cigars, together with a large supply of the most superior CHEWING TOBACCO, just received and for sale, by

J J & E P MILLER.


EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ON Friday the 6th day of November, 1840, the undersigned, as Executor, will, at the late residence of Thomas T. Byrd, deceased, near Berryville, in Clarke county, Virginia, proceed to sell,

All the Personal Property

Of said deceased (except his Negroes) at public auction, consisting of a variety of

*Household and Kitchen Furniture,*
*Farming Utensils,*
*Stock of every sort usually found on a farm,*
*A quantity of fine Bacon,*
*And the Grain Crops of the present year,*

CONSISTING OF

*Wheat, Corn, &c., besides some old Corn,*

TERMS—A credit of six months will be given for all purchases exceeding five dollars, upon the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, before removing the property purchased by him, except as to the Wheat, for which a credit of ninety days will be allowed, upon the same condition being complied with. For all sums of five dollars, or under that amount, the cash will be required.

Said sale will commence at ten o'clock in the morning of the said 6th day of November, 1840, and if not completed in one day, will be continued from day to day (Sunday excepted) till finished. RICHARD E. BYRD,

October 29, 1840. *Executor.*

N. B.—Several valuable Servants, consisting of two Men and Boys, and a Woman with one Child, will at the same time be offered for hire till Christmas, and from the 1st of January next to the 25th of December, 1841. Bond and security will be required for the payment of the hire, &c.

Committed to the Jail

OF Jefferson County, Virginia, on the 18th October, 1840, a negro man who calls himself *Jeremiah Morris*. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, quite black, tolerably high forehead—has small whiskers, lately turned out, nearly meeting at his chin—has three of his upper teeth out—is rather pleasant looking—he says he is free, that his freedom was given him by Daniel Embry, formerly a Flour Inspector of Washington City.

The owner of said negro, (if there be any,) will please come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away—otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.

WM. H. GRIGGS, *Jailor.*

Charlestown, Oct. 29, 1840.

STOP THE THIEVES!

TWO *HORSES* were stolen on Saturday night last, from my *farmington*, a sorrel horse aged about 10 years, with a star or small blaze in his face—one hind foot white to the fetlock, or a little above it perhaps—rides pleasantly, and paces very well. The other, a gray nor any particular marks which she may have about her. She trots finely and perhaps paces a little, and is of good carriage. She is blind of an eye, and no shoes on.

These horses no doubt were stolen out of my pasture, by two negroes, who ran away from this neighborhood on Saturday night last.

I will give $20 reward for the horses, or $10 for either, if taken and restored to me, and all reasonable charges besides. And I will give the further sum of $50 for the detection and conviction of the thief or thieves.

*TREADWELL SMITH.*

Berryville, Oct. 29, 1840.—3t.

☞ *Hagerstown Torch Light 3t and forward bill to this Office.*

Wanted.

A SERVANT WOMAN from 21 to 28 years of age, who is a good cook and washer, of good character and disposition. One without husband or children would be preferred.—For such a servant a liberal price will be paid, if early application be made to

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

October 29, 1840.

Executor's Sale.

B 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 $3,876 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,
*Trustees.*

Oct. 1, 1840.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ON Tuesday the 10th day of November, 1840, the undersigned, as Executor, will, at the late residence of H. L. Opie, dec'd, near Kabletown, Jefferson county, proceed to sell, at public auction, all the

Personal Property

Of said deceased, (except his Negroes,) consisting of a variety of

*Household and Kitchen Furniture,*
*Farming Utensils,*
*Stock of every sort usually found on a farm,*
*A quantity of prime Bacon,*
*Wheat, Corn, &c. &c.*

TERMS—A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums exceeding ten dollars, upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security, before removing the Property, except as to the wheat, for which a credit of ninety days will be given, upon the same conditions being complied with. For all sums of ten dollars, or under that amount, the cash will be required.

Said sale will commence at ten o'clock in the morning, and if not completed in one day, will continue from day to day till finished.

H. H. OPIE, *Executor.*

October 29, 1840.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at the residence of the subscriber, near Kabletown, on *Thursday the 5th of November*, (if fair, if not, the next fair day,) the following valuable Property:

*Seven Work Horses,*
*One fine Brood Mare,*
*One first-rate Riding Mare,*
*Three Colts—one of them by Mr. Burwell's celebrated Canadian horse Shuffler,*
*Forty-two head of Cattle,*
*100 head of Sheep,*
*100 head of Stock Hogs,*
*Two Wagons, Ploughs,*
*And Farming Utensils of all kinds,*
*4 or 500 bushels of Oats,*
*110 barrels of old Corn,*
*150 barrels of New Corn, to be delivered from the heap when gathered.*

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over $5, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security. For all sums of $5 and under, the cash will be required.

WM. K. JENKINS

October 29, 1840.

Store House for Rent, and Stock of Goods for Sale.

THE Stock of Goods on hand, belonging to the estate of Thomas Timberlake, dec'd, will be sold on accommodating terms, which will be made known on application to the subscriber.

The Store House will be for Rent, but the person who may purchase the Goods, shall have the refusal of the Store House.

*The TAN-YARD is for

# THE FREE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

**TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM,**

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

ADVERTISING.

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


### Stray Heifers.

STRAYED from the subscriber's farm, near Daniel McPherson's Mill, some time last Spring, two *HEIFERS*—one two years old, nearly or quite white all over, perhaps a little mixture on its side, with horns. The other a year old last Spring, a kind of a red brindle, though perhaps with some white on its back and belly, also with horns. Ear marks, a piece off the right ear and two slits, and a swallow fork in the left ear. A reasonable reward will be given for said heifers, or for any information which may lead to their recovery.

*OLIVER CROMWELL.*

October 22, 1840.

### EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

JUST received and for sale—
8 hhds of sup'r N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR, from 7 to 11 cents;
23 bags prime Rio, Java and Laguira COFFEE;
2 Chests G. P. Imperial, Imperial, Young Hyson and Pouchong TEAS, from 75 to 150 cts;
5 hhds prime retailing MOLASSES, from 37½ to 50 cts per gallon;
20 boxes Sperm, Mould and Dipt CANDLES;
3 bbls. Sperm and Patent Oil;
7 boxes superior TOBACCO;
13 boxes prime CHEESE;
12 bbls. of Soda, Water, Butter and Sugar Crackers;
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar—*cheap;*
10 boxes Rosin and White Soap;
10 kegs Nails, assorted;
10 boxes Glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12—also Putty;
1 bbl. superior Poland Starch;
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace;
Madder, Indigo, Ground Logwood, Copperas and Alum;
Sale Petre, Saleratus, Hall's Cocoa and Chocolate;
Rock and Rifle Powder, Shot, Lead and Caps;
Blacking, Varnish, and Brushes;
10 packs of Cards, and Fancy Soaps.

With almost every article in the Grocery line.

ALSO,

*A large assortment of Wines & Liquors:*
7 casks superior Cognac and Common BRANDIES;
2 casks Holland and Common Gin;
9 do very sup'r Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Port and Malaga *WINES;*
10 casks Jamaica Spirits, Apple Brandy, and Old Rye Whiskey;
10 bbls. Common Whiskey;
3 hhds. N. E. Rum;
10 bbls. prime Cider Vinegar, &c., &c.,

Together with a large supply of

*Castings, Wooden-ware, Baskets, &c. &c.*

☞ We would particularly invite the attention of Farmers, and others, who buy by the quantity, to our Stock, as we feel confident we can save them *the expense of a trip to Baltimore or Winchester, for we are determined to make it to their interest* to deal with us. Our Goods are purchased *for cash*, and why should we *not* be able to sell as LOW as any other House in the Valley? Call and test it.

*MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO.*

Charlestown, Oct. 22, 1840.

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1 000 pair of Boots and Shoes of every quality and size. Also, Fur and Seal Caps, just received and for sale at a small advance on cost, by *MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO.*

October 22.

### CLOTHS.

WE would particularly invite the attention of gentlemen to our stock of Beaver, Pilot and Asphaltum Cloths, for over coats. Also, a general assortment of superfine wool-dyed and other Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, and splendid Merino and Valencia Vesting, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

*J J & E P MILLER,*

October 22.

### *SPLENDID CHINA and GLASS-WARE.*

WE have just received a large and splendid assortment of China and Glass Ware, splendid sets, from $4 to $20. Also, a general assortment of all kinds of Queensware, all of which will be sold very low. We invite the attention of the ladies.

*J J & E P MILLER.*

October 22.

### *CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, &c.*

A LARGE assortment of Children's and Infants Lamb's Wool and Worsted Hosiery of all sizes and colours. Black, grey, white and scarlet Worsted Yarn, for knitting. Zypher Worsted, Patters, and Needles—Gum Elastic Lacetts, (a new article,)—Whalebone Splits and Reeds—Silk Velvet Ribband, and fluting to suit—black Silk Fringe—Silk Cord, assorted colours, for netting—Thread Edgings and Laces. Mohair Gloves and Mitts, with a handsome assortment of Kid Gloves, Silk and Merino Hosiery, &c., just received and for sale by

*J. J. & E. P. MILLER.*

Oct 22, 1840.

### *CARPETING.*

A LARGE supply of Ingrain, Venitian and Rug Carpeting, and a few splendid Rugs. Also, a general assortment of And Irons and Shovel and Tongs, just received and for sale a little lower than usual, by

*J J & E P MILLER.*

October 22.

### Silks, &c.

SPLENDID embroidered and plaid Mousselines, 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.

### *TO THE LADIES.*

WE particularly invite the attention of the ladies to our fine assortment of Kid Slippers and Walking Shoes, which are of the latest and most fashionable style.

*J J & E P MILLER.*

October 22, 1840.

### *FULLED & PLAID LINSEYS.*

A LARGE supply of Fulled and Plaid Linseys, Home made Flannel, of superior manufacture, for sale by

*J J & E P MILLER.*

Oct. 22.

### *SPLENDID CHINA & QUEENS-WARE.*

WE have opened a very extensive assortment of China, Queens, and Glass-ware, which we can offer unusually low.

*MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO.*

October 22.

### *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 Mousselin-de-laines, entirely new, just received and for sale by *T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.*

October 15, 1840.

### *Knitting Worsted, and Yarns,*

OF all kinds, at

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

Oct. 8, 1840.

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### 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. F. LOCK.

Charlestown, Oct. 15, 1840.

### *New Fall & Winter Goods.*

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 and Cheap GOODS.*

THE subscribers tender their grateful acknowledgements to their friends and customers for their very liberal patronage 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 Baltimore, 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.

### 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 for themselves.

WM. S. LOCK.

Charlestown, Oct. 15, 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 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—tf.

### *BACON Wanted.*

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 tip, for Comforts, at

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

October 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 Chandos Lace Veils,
Plaid and corded Bonnet Silks,
Plaid and Velvet Ribbands,
Embroidered and Plain Mousselines,
Extra super figured Silks and Challeys,
Black and blue black Mousselines, with a vast many other Fancy Goods, for sale by

*E. M & C. W. MISQUITH.*

October 15, 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 anywhere.

*E. M. & C. W. MISQUITH.*

Oct. 8, 1840.

### NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just received a supply of New and Seasonable *GOODS.*

W. & S. B. ANDERSON.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 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.

### *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.

### *Groceries! Groceries!*

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

*J. P. PACKETT.*

### *BONNET TRIMMINGS.*

A LARGE supply of Fashionable Ribbands, just received by

*J. J. & E. P. MILLER.*

October 15, 1840.

### *CARPETING.*

ANOTHER supply of Carpeting and Rugs, at

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

Oct. 8, 1840.

OLD ACCOMACK PEACH BRANDY at

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

Oct. 8, 1840.

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### 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 account 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.

HAYNES', Bartholomew's, New England, and other Expectorants for remedy colds and coughs, for sale by

YOUNG.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1840.

### Soothing Syrups.

HAYNES' Soothing Syrup, a valuable article for children Teething, allaying irritation and inflammation of the gums, and producing calm and sweet repose. Mum's Elixer of Opium, a similar preparation used for the same purpose. For sale at

YOUNG'S.

Sept. 17, 1840.

### Pills, Pills, Pills.

PETERS', Lees, Lyons, Brandreth's, Scoff's, Hoopers, Moffatt's Hans, Hygean, Dyott's, Quinine, Sanative, Dyspepsia and other Pills, for sale by

YOUNG.

September 17, 1840.

### Balm of Columbia.

ONE gross Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, of recent importation, received and for sale by agent and for sale by

YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1840.

### Rheumatic Liniment.

HEWES'S LINIMENT, for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c. Also—Liquid Opodeldoc, for sale at

YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1840.

### Davies's Celebrated Family PILLS,

FOR SALE by

MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO.,
*Agents for the Proprietor.*

Charlestown, August 6, 1840.

### *BAGGING.*

JUST received another supply of extra heavy BAGGING.

*E. M. & C. W. MISQUITH.*

Oct 8, 1840.

### Panaceas, &c.

SWAIM'S Panacea, Houck's Panacea, Moffatt's Life Bitters, Phenix Bitters, Hygean Syrups—Extract Sarsaparilla, Elixer Life—preparations designed as purifiers of the blood, some of which stand deservedly high, and are worthy of being tried by those afflicted with Scrofulous disease. A fresh supply of the above received and for sale by

YOUNG.

Sept. 17, 1840.

### Apothecary's Hall.

HENRY'S, Butler's, Davidson's, Moxon's, and McKim's Calcined Magnesia, warranted pure, for sale by

YOUNG.

Harpers Ferry, Sept. 17, 1840.

### *BAGGING.*

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

*E. M. & C. W. MISQUITH.*

Sept. 10, 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 o Cholic should never be without it.

Shepherdstown, Oct. 10, 1839.

CRANVILLE'S Counter-irritant Lotion, producing immediate relexation and power of 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 rubrifacient, and if continued for five minutes will produce full vesication. For sale by

S. P. BROWN & CO.

July 30, 1840.

### Bayne'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., *Agents.*

July 30, 1840.

### ESTRAYS.

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

*A Yoke of small black and white OXEN,*

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

FERGUS, NICHOLS & CO.

August 6, 1840.

### *JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS WANTED.*

WE wish to employ, immediately, SEVERAL JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS, to whom we will pay the highest wages, and ensure constant employment.

BRADLEY & MYERS.

Charlestown, June 18, 1840.

### CASH FOR NEGROES!

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

AVM. CROW, Jr.

Nov. 29, 1839.—tf.

### Timothy Hay, &c.

I HAVE for sale about 20 tons of Timothy Hay—a quantity of Locust Posts, and a fine young Riding Mare.

NATH'L MYERS.

Spring Grove, near Leetown, }
August 13, 1840. }

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### 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, Frances Ann Jefferson, and Ann Hamilton Jefferson, 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 county: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the 15th 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,

G. 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, Samuel Matheys, and Benjamin Ford 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 sixth 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,

ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

September 10, 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 N. Stephenson, Maria V. Strider, Augustus Strider, John Bush, Harriet J. Bush, James Poyer, Pulaski Poyer, Benjamin Poyer, Mary Hunsberry, Henry Shaffner, Henry S. Shaffner, Taliaferro Shaffner, William W. Green, and Ann A. Green, his wife,* DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants, Maria V. Strider, Augustus Strider, John Bush, Harriet J. Bush, James Poyer, Pulaski Poyer, Benjamin Poyer, Henry Shaffner, Henry S. Shaffner, Taliaferro Shaffner, William W. Green and Ann A. Green, not having entered their appearance and given a 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 newspaper 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.

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, Jesse H. Moore, Lydia Strider, 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 Cybina his wife, Ellen Hinkle, Cyrus T. 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 6th day of September 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.

### 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.

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### To Farmers.

THE undersigned having rented the Flouring Mills long established and known as the Tuscarora 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 cord, Flour Casks, which must be of good material.

He has on hand, a supply of Bran, Shorts, &c. for disposal at this time.

JOHN CLAUSON.

August 13, 1840.

### Important Discovery.

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

**DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,**

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

### Dyspepsia and Hypochondriasism.

*Cured by Dr. Harlich's celebrated Medicines.*

Mr. Wm. Morrison, of Schuylkill Sixth St., Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the above distressing disease—Sickness at the stomach, headache, Palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite, acid eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, severe dying pains in the chest, back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society or conversation, languor and lassitude upon the least occasion.—Mr. Morrison had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power of human skill to restore him to health; however as his afflictions had reduced him to a miserable condition, having been induced by a friend of his to try Dr. Harlich's Medicines, as they being highly recommended, by which he procured two packages for a trial; before using the second package he found himself greatly relieved; and by continuing the use of them, the disease entirely disappeared—he is now enjoying all the blessings of perfect health.

☞ Those who enjoy Health, must certainly feel blessed when they compare themselves to those sufferers that have been afflicted for years with various diseases which the human family are all subject to be troubled with.—Diseases proceed from a disordered state of the stomach, or from an obstruction of the liver, or the commencement, may all be checked by the use of Dr. O. P. HARLICH'S COMPOUND STRENGTHENING and GERMAN APERIENT PILLS,—such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Pain in the side, Rheumatism, General Debility, Female Diseases, and all Diseases to which human nature is subject, where the stomach is affected. Directions for using these Medicines always accompany them. These Medicines can be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate FEMALE, as they are mild in their operation and pleasant in their effects.

### Liver Complaint

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

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

### Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!!

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

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

*IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.*

DR. O. P. HARLICH'S

*Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient Pills.*

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

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

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

Also—for sale at the store of

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

June 2, 1840.

### *BLANKETS.*

A LARGE supply of Rose, Whitney, and Mackinaw BLANKETS, some extra heavy and warm; sufficiently so to keep even an old batchelor warm.

*E. M. & C. W. MISQUITH.*

Oct. 8, 1840.

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### CLARKE LAND For Sale.

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

**350 acres of strong Limestone 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 very best grass farms in the Valley, 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.

### 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 Railroad, 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 advantages of an abundance of fine water, and is equally 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. renders it very desirable property. In fact, as evidence of the above, I will guarantee for said farm, &c. for three, four, or five years, six per cent. as rent on the capital invested.

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

LEVI CAIN.

Summit Point, Jefferson Co., Va., }
July 9, 1840.—tf. }

### 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 ⅜ to 2 inch—Flat Tire iron from ¾ to 4½ to ⅜ by 2 inch—Horse Shoe iron of different sizes—Band iron from 1 inch thick and 2 inches wide, to ⅛ thick and 1½ 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 ½ ton at 5¼ cents per lb. cash.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

Charlestown, July 16, 1840.

### NOTICE.

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

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

GEORGE PRICE.

Shepherdstown, Feb. 11, 1840.—tf.

### 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.

JAMES H. SHEPHERD.

### *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, in the front rank of popular medicines. They are extensively used throughout the United States, Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies; than any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them; and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects.—The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand; upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising physicians—who are the most competent judges of their merits.

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

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

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, 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 tin-boxes, containing 20 and 45 Pills, price 25 and 50 cents per box.

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

DEAR SIR—I embrace this opportunity of expressing to you my pleasure at the unrivalled success of your pills in this section of the country.—It is the general fault of those who vend patent medicines, to say too much in their favor; but in regard to your pills, I am firmly persuaded that they are less indebted to puffing than any medicine I have ever heard of. Some months ago they were scarcely known; but success attends them so decidedly, that they can compare with them in popularity. In dysepsia, sick headache, torpidity of the bowels, or 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,

A. 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, general debility, and in all cases have found them to be very effective.

J. D. HOYD, M. D.

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

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