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To Farmers, Millers and Distillers.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now engaged in the

Flour and General Produce Business

in the City of Baltimore, where all consignments and orders that their friends in the country may be pleased to favor them with, will be gratefully received and punctually attended to.

MILES & MACBRIDE,
No. 280, *Baltimore-St.*

July 23, 1840—7t.

References—S. Benitz and E. Davis, Boonsborough, Md.—Ohnsbaff & Co., Baltimore.

Important Discovery.

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

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,

and all stomach complaints, pain in side, Liver Complaints, Loss of *Appetite, Flatulency palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Nervous Irritability, Female Weakness, Costiveness, Hypochondriac Affections, Rheumatism, Scurvy, Consumption*, &c. The German Aperient Pills are to cleanse the stomach and purify the Blood. The Tonic or Strengthening Pills are to strengthen and invigorate the nerves and digestive organs and give tone to the Stomach, as all diseases originate from impurities of the Blood, or disordered Stomach. This mode of treating diseases is pursued by all practical physicians, which experience has taught them to be the only remedy to effect a cure. They are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced Physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves whenever they feel the symptoms of 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 variety of the most inveterate cases of dyspepsia, liver, and liver, by which impurities of the blood are occasioned.

Dyspepsia and Hypochondriacism.

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 flying 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 deplorable 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 uninterrupted health.

Riches not 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 present themselves in various forms and from various circumstances, which, in 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, acid 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. Isaac Hartman, of Germantown, Pa., entirely cured of the above disease, which he was afflicted with for six years. His 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 HARLICH'S *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 of 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 EIGHTH street, Philadelphia.

Also—for sale at the store of

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

June 2, 1840.

WHISKEY.

10 BARRELS WHISKEY, in store and for sale low, by

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.

June 25, 1840

Virginia Free Press.

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

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

VOL. 33. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1840. NO. 34.

The Berryville Academy,

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

LANGUAGES:

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

Terms of Instruction:

For Languages and Mathematics, $25 00 per session
All English Branches.....$12 50 per session

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

Liberally educated, and devoted to the profession of teaching, Mr. Robertson combines with a thorough knowledge of his duties, a kind and affectionate disposition, which, while it ennobles the attachment of his pupils, most certainly ensures their improvement. We feel confident that no parent or guardian will regret the selection of a School of Science and Classical Literature, under the management of so competent a teacher.

THE TRUSTEES.

Berryville, Clarke county, Va., August 20, 1840—6w.

Charlestown Academy.

THE ensuing term in this Institution will commence on Monday, August 24th, and continue five months—TEACHER, Mr. JOHN J. SANBORN.

TUITION:

English Department,	-	$20 per annum.
Classical and Mathematical,		33 do.

Thorough instruction given, not only in the different branches which constitute a good common education, but also in the Latin and Greek Languages, and the higher Mathematics, to any required extent.

☞ Pupils from a distance accommodated with boards in a reasonable price.

Pupils will be received and continue from the day of admission, till the close of the session.

For the Trustees,
AND. KENNEDY, Sec'y.

August 6, 1840.—6t

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE duties of the Seminary under the direction and government of the subscriber, will be resumed on Tuesday next the 1st of September.

Terms, per Session:

Tuition in the English branches, comprising a knowledge of the English Language, Writing, Mental and Practical Arithmetic—also Book-keeping, Geography with the use of a pair of Globes, and the Mathematical projection of Maps, &c.—Natural Philosophy Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical Botany, Rhetoric, Composition, &c.	$10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10,00
Music; per quarter, (24 lessons, by Mr. Gurtz.) - - - - - -	14 50
Use of Piano, per session, - - -	2,50
Fuel, - - - - - - -	0,50
Stationary, when supplied by the Teacher,	0 75
Board and Washing, - - - -	45 00

Every description of Ornamental Work on the lowest terms.

Thorough instruction given in all the above branches, and the manners and morals of the Young Ladies, will, as heretofore, receive a large share of the attention of the undersigned.

A limited number of Boarders will be received.

JANE K. FRAME.

Charlestown, August 27, 1840

Mrs. Trawin's Seminary,

WILL re-open after the Summer vacation, on Monday, 31st instant

Grateful for the patronage which this Institution has hitherto invariably received, Mrs T trusts that it will be rendered increasingly deserving the estimation of its patrons and friends, by her continued strict attention to the cultivation of the morals, minds and manners, of those Young Ladies committed to her care.

Terms, per Session of 5 months:

Board $40 (Washing included) -	$45
Tuition in all the English Branches	10
French - - - - - - -	5
Music, by Mr Girtz, per quarter of 24 lessons, - - - - - -	14

The Mathematical Projection of Maps and Astronomical pieces—also, Drawing and Painting in various styles—and other Ornamental Branches.

August 27, 1840

DISSOLUTION.

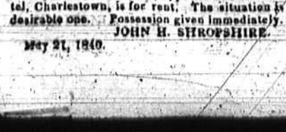
THE Co-Partnership heretofore known and trading under the firm and name of *Wells J. Hawks & Co.*, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 24th of June last.

WELLS J. HAWKS.
N. W. RICHARDSON.

July 9, 1840.

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

W. J. HAWKS.



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

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

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

W. J HAWKS.

Charlestown, July 9, 1840.—tf.

☞WANTED 5,000 well-seasoned White Oak SPOKES.

W. J. H.

Sept 2 1840

Store House and Town Lots FOR SALE.

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

ALSO,

Several TOWN LOTS,

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

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

Sept. 10, 1840—tf.

Store House for Rent.

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

JOHN H. SHROPSHIRE.

May 21, 1840.

The Broken Harp.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS (MO.) REPUBLICAN.

Farewell, farewell, my broken harp, thy plaintive songs are o'er,
And silent is the feeble chord that ne'er will vibrate more;
The chord whose humble strains did serve to chase away and dry
The tear that left the breaking heart, to dim the watchful eye.

Farewell, my harp, my broken harp, how oft, when care and grief
Had traced their furrows on my brow, with bone to give relief,
Thy trembling strings would breathe a note of gladness, to impart
A tone of peace and quietude, to soothe the achings heart.

Farewell, my harp, although thy songs no praises may have won,
'Tis comfort but to know and feel that they have injured none;—
Fond woman, in her modest garb of virtue, was the theme
That ever tuned the broken harp, and blessed my youthful dream.

How oft, when night had dressed the world in all its darkest gloom,
My broken harp, thy sounds would float around some lonely tomb,
To offer comfort to the heart, that wept in its despair,
And mourned in sadness o'er the fate of friends who mouldered there.

When cares did cloud the troubled mind, my broken harp, thy lay
Would swell upon the breeze to bear its gloomy thoughts away;
To still the storms within the breast, where troublous feeling springs,
Thy music would breathe its soothing lays on thy strings.

But rest in silence now, my harp, for all thy songs are o'er,
No thought shall mingle with thy notes to breathe its sorrows more;
Thy doom is told, sweet comforter, thy feeble chords must sever,
Then fare thee well, my broken harp, thy sounds are hushed, *forever!*

G.

St. Louis, August 14th, 1840.

POLITICAL.

From the Bangor (Maine) Whig.

LETTER FROM JUDGE RUGGLES.

We invite attention to the excellent letter of Mr. Ruggles, one of our Senators in Congress. It defines his position in a very satisfactory manner, and places him on impregnable ground, so far as concerns his fidelity to the principles upon which he was elected. It is worthy of remark too that the letter is addressed to Hon. Joseph Williamson, formerly President of the Senate of this State, and for many years politically associated with Mr. Ruggles in support of Gen. Jackson; both of them too having exerted their influence to obtain the election of Martin Van Buren. Both are now opposed to him.

THOMASTON, August 5th, 1840

Dear Sir—I have received yours of the 1st inst. inviting me "in behalf of the friends of Gen. HARRISON in Waldo District, to be present at a district and county *meeting* at Belfast, on the 15th inst., and to address them on the subject of the pending Presidential election." Accept my thanks for the kind and flattering terms in which you have conveyed to me their request, the more gratifying as coming from one in behalf of many of my old democratic friends, with whom I have acted for many years, and who, like myself, have been driven by misrule to abandon him whom we assisted to elevate to the Presidency. Should other engagements permit, it would afford me great pleasure to commune with my friends and fellow citizens of Waldo District, on the great and interesting questions which are claiming the anxious consideration of the people—measures which, if adopted by the farmer, the mechanic, and laborer and the fisherman are particularly and vitally interested.

Here we are, in a time of profound peace, with the advantages of Heaven's blessings and fruitful seasons, suffering a sudden prostration of business, depreciation of property, reduction of wages and of every thing which has heretofore made up the sum of public prosperity. The producing classes, for whose protection and benefit, above all others, government was instituted, are beginning to feel its heavy hand and to look about them for the means of relief. All are suffering from the obvious effects of a new financial policy, adopted by no former administration, and which Mr. Van Buren is the first President that has thought proper to urge upon Congress and the country. That policy is the anti-bank, hard money, sub-treasury, low prices and low wages policy which is beginning to be felt throughout the Union. The sub-treasury is but a part of that system of measures which is to be carried out by the administration "to bring down prices and wages to the level of the prices of the old world; as tho' it were desirable to reduce *free American labor* to a level with the *oppressed and starved labor of Europe.*

I repeat, that this is a new policy, not only never adopted by any former administration in this country, but studiously avoided by all others, as being at war with the business of the people, at war with the principles of natural right, which secures to every man the fruits of his labor, and repays the sweat of his brow with abundance and blessings.

Such a perverse policy, so destructive to the prosperity of the people, if it had come from any other quarter than the Executive head of the government, backed by power and influence, by the threats of removal from office, and the promise of promotion, would have been denounced and visited with high indignation, from one end of the Union to the other. Nay it *was* denounced and scouted before and up to the time that Mr. Van Buren resolved to fasten it upon the country, by the very men and the very party who now embrace it though it be with loathing and dislike. When the same sub treasury scheme was proposed in Congress in 1834 by Gen. Gordon, a Federal Representative from Virginia, the Democratic Press throughout the country following the example of the Globe, denounced it as "revolutionary," "subversive of the sacred" principles of the Constitution, and as "overturning the settled policy of the government from the adoption of the constitution to the present day." You well recollect it was so odious, that with all the influence of Gen. Gordon and Mr. Calhoun who claims its paternity, the project did not obtain votes enough from any party to redeem it from universal execration, as one which, more than any other, was calculated to entail innumerable evils upon the whole country.

This was the general sentiment up to the period of its being taken up and made the platform of democratic faith by Mr. Van Buren. It was at this time, while the democratic party was denouncing the sub-treasury scheme as "revolutionary" and as "placing the treasury of the people [illegible] to be plundered by an hundred hands where one could not reach it before," that I was elected to a seat in the Senate. If I stood pledged by the circumstances attending my election, to oppose any measure, it was this project of a sub-treasury. Yet to my astonishment and the astonishment of all my political friends, the first movement made by Mr. Van Buren after he succeeded to the Presidency, was to seek the establishment of this identical scheme of a sub-treasury! It came upon the party like a thunder clap. They were astounded. They knew not what to say. They stopped, stood still, gazed at one another; but could not for a long time look their *opponents* in the face. The inquiry was put to one another, what shall we do? Can we turn short about in the face of the enemy and [illegible] which we have so often denounced as opposed to every principle of republicanism? Can it be possible that Mr. Van Buren is serious in requiring us to swallow this bitter pill? *It will ruin the party*; what can we do? Can we wheel round and give the lie to all our former professions and opinions? Must we sacrifice all our character for consistency and political honesty? What will our opponents think of us? What will all honest people think of us?—what shall we think of ourselves?

Such was the perturbation into which the *late* Democratic party, in and out of Congress, was thrown by Mr. Van Buren's first annunciation of the destructive sub-treasury policy which was to characterise his administration; so different was it from that to which he and we were pledged at the time of his election.

But the language of Mr. Van Buren was authoritative. It came from one armed with power—from him who could confer office and remove from office—who could punish for disobedience to his mandates, and bestow rewards for submission. And it was soon found that he could be obeyed. We were powerfully wielded in his hands.

The sequel is known. Office-holders who held office at the President's will, were the first to submit, and, as if in duty bound, even lauded the measure. The next who displayed their loyalty, were those who had the promise of office.—Newspapers that showed signs of wavering or resistance, were silenced by such appliances as were found appropriate and effectual: and many of the Editors of leading Democratic Journals have since found, in lucrative offices bestowed by Mr. Van Buren, what they no doubt consider ample reward for slandering and villifying such of the Representatives as could not turn quite so short a corner as some of their colleagues did. Mr. Van Buren, aided by his army of office holders, applied the party screws. Some resisted and refused to face about at the word of command. Many yielded after a long struggle with their best feelings and principles; and at length, after a three years' war upon the people and upon Congress, EXECUTIVE POWER has triumphed over both!!

But Mr. Van Buren, through the Secretary of the Treasury, had before succeeded in practically introducing to some extent, his sub treasury policy, as far as it was possible without an act of Congress; and the people are now beginning (it is but *the beginning*) to feel the effects of it in the prostration of business, enterprise and confidence; the reduction of wages, and the depreciation in the value of agricultural products and most other property. A scheme better calculated to increase Executive power by indirectly doubling official salaries, and to oppress the people by reducing their means of discharging their debts, could not be devised. No free government—none but despotic, sub-treasury monarchies of Europe, ever before attempted to enforce such a policy; and to them Mr. Van Buren refers us for example worthy of imitation!

At the extra session of 1837, I found it necessary to make up my mind whether to support or oppose this new financial project. I could hesitate no longer than was necessary to give a calm and candid review. My colleague and myself had formed the same opinion of it, yet afterwards we acted diversely, one supporting the other opposing it. I did not feel at liberty to violate the implied instructions growing out of the circumstances of my election and the opinion of my political friends, to oppose this "anti-republican" and "revolutionary" sub-treasury project. I did not for a moment suppose that I was placed in the station that I occupied, merely to play the part of an automaton to the President, and bow the head and bend the knee at the pull of a string, or to wheel around and face about at the word of command. I did not suppose my political friends expected me to give up my old democratic principles in exchange for those embraced by the sub treasury policy, which at the moment of electing me, was receiving their severest reprehensions. I did not then believe that their confidence was to be retained by supporting this measure and thus giving the lie to all my former opinions and professions by which their confidence was acquired.

No such thought occurred to me. I therefore kept straight onward, in an unchanged and unchanging democratic opposition to the revolutionary financial scheme which was to enable the President to drive out of existence the common currency of the States, and to 'reduce wages and prices to the level of the prices of the world." "I was foolish enough to imagine that it was my duty to *examine* the measures recommended by the President and form my own judgment of them, before I gave them my support.—But for this, it seems, I have been greatly blamed. I even thought it would best comport with the dignity and interest of the State which had conferred on me a high trust, to preserve some little independence of Executive dictation, and to withhold my support from measures calculated, more than all others, to undermine her prosperity and bring ruin upon her citizens.

But the [illegible] thought very erroneous by those who have made them the occasion of malignant and ferocious assaults upon me in the presses devoted to Mr. Van Buren. I regret the difference of opinion, but still I must adhere to my own, supposing that they cannot be very much out of the way, since they so lately had the sanction and approbation of all those same amiable, worthy and kindhearted gentlemen who manifest so much bitterness towards me for having continued to cherish them. I must still think, in accordance with the principles of the constitution, that the Senate and House of Representatives should be independent of Executive control, and when the period shall arrive, (*if it has not already*) when an imperious Executive shall dictate measures to an obedient and submissive party Congress, the *people will have nothing but the forms* of free government left to them.

The security of popular liberty, is to be found only in the preservation of the checks and balances of the constitution. The independence of the Legislative and Judical departments of the Executive branch, is a cardinal principle of our government.—The balance and equipoise of power constitutes the conservative principle of all free institutions. Let that equipose be destroyed by the Executive assuming to control the Legislative branch, and the democratic feature of the constitution has only a nominal existence, and the government degenerates into a practical despotism.

Who can contemplate the recent strides of Executive power; the multiplication of office holders beyond the former example, marshalled, disciplined and stationed in every township in the Union, overawing the people and controlling the elections;—who can reflect upon the triumph of the President over the people and both Houses of Congress, in the enforcement of the Sub Treasury and other kindred measures by which his power was so signally [illegible] the people broken down;—who can view the unconstitutional project, so warmly recommended by Mr. Van Buren of a STANDING ARMY OF TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND militia, one half of which to be kept as an *active force under arms and under the orders and control of the President*;—who can contemplate these strides toward absolute power—the President of a free people grasping at the purse and the sword—without seeing in these movements the most alarming auguries of the future. Thousands of the President's friends in every part of the Union, have witnessed these things with the deepest anxiety and concern. They have been doubting and hesitating though still adhering; reposing upon the hope that the sub-treasury bill would never become a law. Disappointed in that expectation they are now compelled by their sense of duty to themselves and to the country, to abstain from any farther support of Mr. Van Buren and of those who countenance his measures. The open advocacy, by his friends in Congress, of the sub treasury bill, upon the distinct ground that it would effect great reduction of the wages of labour, bring down prices and greatly depreciate the productions of the earth, has opened their eyes to some of its most hideous features which have till lately been kept partially concealed.

I have already written at much greater length, my dear sir, in reply to your letter, than I intended when I sat down.—But I cannot forbear to add that in my opinion Maine has less reason for supporting Mr. Van Buren than any other State in the Union. Judging from his course he seems to have thought that she would endure any thing; that she would see her most important interests disregarded, and still maintain her loyalty. It has even been said that she could not be forced into opposition to his measures, even to those bearing most heavily and severely upon her interests. Such a supposition is an insult to the intelligence and independence of her people, and is but a poor compliment to the thousands who sided in electing him, but whose votes he can never obtain again.

What, I beg to ask, has Mr. Van Buren and his leading friends in Congress ever done for Maine?—What, but concert the ruin of her fisheries by taking away the protecting bounties, to promote other interests elsewhere?—What, but leave her coast and inland frontier unprotected, while expending millions in fortifying and protecting other sections less exposed? What, but acquiesce for four years in the British usurpation of her territory without the slightest attempt to defend her rights? What, but leave her burthened with a heavy debt which should have been promptly paid from the national treasury?—as if to keep her broken down and embarrassed to prevent her from again attempting to defend her soil from invasion?

It is undeniably true that the N. E. Boundary question has never presented an aspect so little favoring the hope of an early and equitable adjustment of it, as at this time. There never has been a period when Maine stood in so much danger of a disgraceful dismemberment and loss of her rightful territory, as at this very moment. The opinion which prevails to some extent, that the subject is in a train of speedy and favorable adjustment, has no good foundation. I speak advisedly. Maine never had so much cause for apprehension, as every one must perceive who has closely watched the recent movements of the British Government, and observed the complying and procrastinating disposition of our own. I will not prophecy of results, but I will say, that if Maine shall ever recover her territory from the grasp of Great Britain, it will never be under the Administration of any President who shall think more of securing a continuance in office than of protecting the rights of the States.

The prudent, but urgent, energetic, steady firm and persevering policy adopted by Gov. Kent on this subject, did more than has been done by any other Governor of Maine for some years back towards securing the co-operation of the General Government in vindicating our rights. I rash, puerile and fitful policy, now rushing recklessly forward, and now retreating under the disapproving frown of the President, has done, and will always do, infinite injury to our cause.

The foregoing considerations involve ample reasons, to my mind, for the total abandonment of Mr. Van Buren, by the Democratic party of Maine, and of the whole Union. The general voice of the country is loud for a CHANGE. It cannot be for the worse. The people every where are preparing their minds for it.—It seems hardly possible that any intelligent man can hesitate as to the result.—The election of Gen. *Harrison* is placed beyond all rational doubt. In the elevation to the Presidency, of that illustrious patriot and Nestor, whose wisdom and bravery fill some of the brightest pages of American history, the country will be redeemed from misrule; party corruption will be signally rebuked; popular liberty will be vindicated, animosities will be assuaged; the government will be turned back upon those old Jeffersonian, democratic principles from which it has so widely departed; and returning confidence and prosperity will again gladden the hearts of all. The people will have a President, taken from among themselves, and possessing a common sympathy with them—one who has always mingled with his fellow citizens, farmers, laborers; fought the battles of his country with them side by side; followed the plough with them; and opened to them and to all, the door of kindness and hospitality; and who never knew any thing of the distinction among men, which, from possible necessity makes a President inaccessible to the people and insensible to their wants and sufferings. In war, though a commanding General, he was the soldier's comrade and shared with him all his hardships and dangers. In peace he has always been the farmer's friend, and has shed a benignant influence on all classes of his fellow citizens, in the blessings which his own labor so largely contributed to perpetuate. Such is Gen. Harrison. Such should be the President of this Union.

With the heartfelt offering of kindred sentiments to the "friends of Harrison in Waldo," I am, dear sir,

With true regard, your ob't servant,

JOHN RUGGLES.

Hon. JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

It gives us pleasure to comply with a request to give place to the following Address

TO THE PEOPLE OF CLARKE COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—By order and in behalf of the Tippecanoe Club of Clarke County, we tender to you the following address.

Early in the political contest in which we are engaged, it was recognized as the duty of every Whig to be ready on all times, and in all places, to buckle on his armor, and do battle in the sacred and holy cause—a cause the most momentous in which a free people have ever been engaged—a cause involving in its decision by the American people, the great question of freedom or of servitude—a cause upon which hangs the question, whether, in the future conduct of our Government, public and official virtue is to assert her supremacy—or profligacy vice and corruption, both public and private, are to bear the sway. In such a cause, no man who loves his country and her institutions can be silent, when called upon to speak; and in such a cause, we now fellow-citizens appear before you.

We entered upon this contest with fearful forebodings of its result. We well knew the controlling power of public patronage, unscrupulously exerted; we well knew that every official in the service of the Government held his office by the foul and unholy tenure of partisan service; and that the whole corps, from the highest to the lowest, was required to prostitute themselves and their stations to the service of their masters; and that every where they were but too ready "to win their daily bread by their daily shame." But we shrunk not from the contest; we had an abiding confidence in the virtue and patriotism of our fellow citizens; and we had still a stronger trust in that Almighty goodness which has heretofore presided over our nation, leading us on with unequalled speed and power from infancy to manhood—from weakness to strength. We were to encounter a giant covered with armour, and bearing in his hand a spear "thicker than a weaver's beam," and we went forth to meet him in the spirit of David, armed with a sling and with a stone, but that stone was *truth*, and with it we shall prevail. The giant totters to his fall. Yes, fellow-citizens, *truth*, beautiful in its simplicity, and most powerful in its native majesty, has prevailed.—We speak with confidence, for already the voice of a free and indignant people sounds like a whirlwind throughout the land. The Empire State led the van—Virginia strang to the rescue—New England, for the most part, has put to route the trained bands of the spoilers, and now, from the far South, from the vigorous West, the thunder breaks upon the devoted heads of Van Buren and his party. Louisiana, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, have all spoken with a mighty voice—North Carolina, too, has joined in the chorus. Yes, fellow-citizens, the doom of the Administration is sealed; the Star of the West is in the ascendant; the cause of HARRISON, which is now the cause of virtue and the cause of hope, is mighty and will prevail. In the brief and rapid survey which we can take, on this occasion, of the misdeeds of the Administration, and of their consequences, it is difficult to select topics from the multitude which he around us. We shall touch on the most prominent, for they are but too familiar to us all. What think you, fellow citizens, of the state of our public Treasury? Where are the millions which absolutely encumbered it when the present Administration came into power? The public debt had been paid—universal peace prevailed—the currency of the country was the best on the face of the earth—in every part of the world where commerce spreads her wings, the notes of the Bank of the United States, always redeemable in specie, were recognized and received at par—at home the merchants of New Orleans and Mobile made their remittances to New York and Baltimore without loss and without danger—all the interests of the country prospered—the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic, and the farmer were all prosperous and happy. The excess of public treasure had been beneficently diffused throughout the country, in the construction of rail roads and canals. Fortifications upon the exposed points of our Territory were constructed and preserved—all was prosperity and safety and peace, [illegible]

But, fellow citizens, how is it now?—"What a change has come o'er the spirit of our dream!" A Treasury bankrupt—a vast public debt accumulated—all fortifications and defences crippled or abandoned—the ordinary appropriations coupled with a condition that the President may suspend them if the state of the Treasury requires it—When it is known and acknowledged that the Treasury is empty—all internal improvements at a stand—the currency of the country worse than worthless—commerce destroyed—all interests prostrated—the mercantile community crushed—the manufacturer and mechanic ruined—the agricultural interest destroyed—and now we have in high places the profligate and insolent avowal, that the price of a man's labor must be reduced to eleven pence per day, and the price of wheat to sixteen cents per bushel." Yes, Farmers of Virginia, you are to toil and sweat for the wages of the German laborer; calculations are already made by the hired presses of the Administration, upon your powers of endurance upon a more meagre fare than that to which you are accustomed; and you are [illegible] your money like the books of the Sybil, will increase in value as it diminishes in quantity. You may not readily comprehend such reasoning as this, but you will be at no loss to perceive, that with the enhancement of the value of money, the wages of office-holders, from the President to the tide-waiter, will be proportionally increased; and from the depth of your necessities and distresses, you may find such consolation as you can in the knowledge that they luxuriate in the enjoyment of augmented incomes.

We find the ample cause of these disasters, fellow-citizens, in the wide-spread corruption which every where prevails in the conduct of our public affairs. We attribute it not to weakness, but to wickedness—the profligate waste of the public money is without a parallel—the good of the country is unthought of—the interest [illegible] sacrifice, and at any cost—and money is the engine by which it is accomplished. Under the administration of President Adams, the money expended amounted to about twelve millions per annum, and this, too, when so many public improvements were made; it has since increased, until now it has reached the enormous sum of thirty-seven millions per annum! And what have we to show for it? Actually nothing!—the party has absorbed it all—"to the victors belong the spoils." Sub Treasurers have gone off with millions—the country has been plundered without measure and without remorse. Under the pretences of the Florida war alone, millions have been squandered upon partisan contractors—supplies of all kinds have been furnished at enormous prices at New Orleans and elsewhere, transported to Florida at vast expense, and then, under the pretence of being damaged, have been sold for almost nothing, bought in by the same contractors, and then resold to the public at enormous prices; and all this the Department at Washington has known and winked at.—Such, fellow-citizens, is the present aspect of our affairs.

One of the most extraordinary and portentous signs of the times is to be found in the power of the Executive to control the Legislative branch of the Government. In no instance has it failed to carry any point at which it has aimed. A measure is proposed—Congress refuses it—the President is re-elected, and forthwith he proclaims that the people have, by re-electing him, declared their sanction, and Congress, at his bidding, passes the required law. Such was the result of the war upon the U. S. Bank—such the progress of the Sub-Treasury Bill, now the law of the land—and such will be the result of the new and audacious attempt of the Administration to raise a Standing Army under the pretext of Militia organization, if Mr. Van Buren should be re-elected.

But, fellow-citizens, innovation upon our most valuable and cherished institutions is not to stop here. The Judiciary, the great bulwark of constitutional liberty, stands in the path of power, and must be humbled at its footstool. The pretension [illegible]

* Senator Tappan, of Ohio.

† The total expenditure of money during the four years of Mr. Adams's administration, was $50,501,914 31
Average, each year, 12,625,478 58
In the three years of Mr. Van Buren's Administration there have been expended $111,406,963 00
Average, each year, " 37,135,654 33

incidently asserted by Amos Kendall, the late Postmaster General, and the chosen mouth-piece of the Administration, that the Executive proceedings could not be reached or hindered by judicial process, because the President could strike that process, dead in the hand of the officer, was signally met and rebuked by the Supreme Court. During the late session of Congress, the doctrine was avowed by Administration Senators, that the term of judicial service ought to be altered—that, instead of a tenure of office during good behavior, the Judges ought to be appointed for a term of years only. Thus would the independence of the judiciary be destroyed, and party strife and party discipline be introduced into our courts of justice. The enumeration of these abuses might be continued in an endless chain, but the brevity due to this address requires that we shall extend it no further.

Fellow-citizens, we congratulate you upon the prospect, now almost certain, of driving the Goths from the Capitol—the Spoilers from their spoil—the Vultures from their prey. In the election of Gen. HARRISON, the hero, the statesman, and long tried patriot, to the Presidency of the United States, we shall find a panacea for all our political woes. Let us go on, then, fellow-citizens, conquering and to conquer: and we may hope, in the restoration of honesty to our public counsels, to find the lost jewels of tran[illegible]

JOHN F. FAGE,
SAMUEL TAYLOR,
LORENZO LEWIS,
JOHN B LARUE,
THOMAS F NELSON,
DAVID H. McGUIRE,
DANIEL S BONHAM,
JOHN B. TAYLOR,
THOMAS H. CROW.

CLARKE COUNTY, August, 1840.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The National Jockey Club Races over the Washington city Course will con mence on Tuesday, October 13, 1840, and continue four days.

A TRIBUTE.—The delegation from Maury, at the Great Southwestern Convention, was preceded by a large banner bearing a correct and finished likeness of the lamented HUGH L. WHITE in the act of reading his Letter of Resignation to the Senate of the United States. To the right of the portrait were the following lines:

"For the sake of place, I will never cringe to power. You have instructed me to do these things, which, entertaining the opinions I do, I cannot do with a good conscience. Under circumstances like these, I believe I have long professed, I hereby tender to you my resignation of the trust confided to me as one of the Senators of the State of Tennessee to the Congress of the United States."

On the reverse of the banner was painted an urn, sacred to the honored dead.

This touching memento excited universal remark, and as the line moved by it hundreds of heads were involuntarily uncovered as they passed.

Washington's Body Guard.—A foreigner in the city of Philadelphia once asked "what noble looking man that was, walking on the opposite side of the street?" "That is President Washington," replied an American. "Where is his body guard?" asked the foreigner, in evident surprise. "Here," said the American, striking his hand upon his breast.

A most forcible and beautiful illustration of the theory of republican institutions.

It is said that the Government, having already issued the authorised quantity of Treasury Notes, will be compelled to depend for the next two months upon the $2,500,000 due by the U. S. Bank, and payable, according to the Sub Treasury Law, one-fourth in specie, and *three-fourths in bills of specie paying banks.* It is believed, however, that the Bank has already anticipated a large portion of this debt.—[*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The rail road bridge over the North-Anna bridge between Fredericksburg and Richmond was burnt on Monday night—being the second time within the last year [illegible] Loss, several thousand dollars.

TENNESSEE.

Extract from a letter signed by one hundred and seventeen citizens of Blount county, in Tennessee, published in the Knoxville Times.

"JULY 26, 1840.

"*To His Excellency, Governor POLK:*

"SIR:—We, the undersigned citizens of Blount county, assisted by our votes, at the last August election, to make you Governor of our State. In doing so, we were influenced by your oft-repeated declaration, that you desired no higher or other office than that in the gift of Tennesseans, and a confident belief that such being the fact, you would unremittingly devote your time and talents to the duties of your office; but, with mortification and regret, we find you have abandoned your post of duty, and assumed the elevated task of a stump orator and itinerant political *missionary* for a President who cannot find pocket change enough to an annual salary of $25,000 to pay for hem

THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN:

Thursday Morning, September 17.

JOHN W. MURDAUGH, Esq.

It will be remembered by those who attended the late Van Buren Festival at the Flowing Spring, that a *Robert Thompson Moffat* was one of the orators on that occasion, and that his speech consisted chiefly in coarse abuse of John W. Murdaugh, Esq.; the gentleman whose name stands at the head of the Whig Electoral Ticket of Virginia. Moffat stated that Mr. Murdaugh, while here in attendance upon the late Whig Festival, at the same place, made sundry charges against him, affecting if true his character as a gentleman; but, all of which charges he most emphatically pronounced false, and declared at the top of his voice. Mr. Murdaugh "a liar, poltroon, and scoundrel," for having made them,—which drew from many of the crowd around him the most vociferous huzzas

Moffat is a native of Portsmouth, Va., and recently came to Leesburg (upon the recommendation of the notorious Fisk) as the *proper person* to edit the "*Spirit of Democracy*," a new V. Paper lately established in Leesburg; and the *party* there, deeming Moffat's single denial of the charges conclusive as to his innocence, straightway call a public meeting of the "Democratic Association" and denounced Mr. Murdaugh in the vile terms for assaulting the character of "one whom, when in their own town of Portsmouth, he *dared* not attack—evincing, as it did, gratuitous malignity on the part of Mr. Murdaugh, and rendering his conduct reprehensible in the highest degree," &c. &c.

Whereupon, the Whig party of Leesburg also held a public meeting upon the subject, and, *without denouncing Moffat for his abuse of Mr. Murdaugh*, simply called upon Mr. Murdaugh (who also resides at Portsmouth) to furnish such "proof of the charges alleged against Moffat as "might relieve himself from the imputation cast "upon his character by the resolutions of the "Democratic Association."

In compliance with this demand, Mr. Murdaugh promptly furnished the "proof" of his charges against Moffat, and which proof is embraced in the proceedings of a Whig meeting in Leesburg, published in the last papers of that place. Mr. Murdaugh after detailing the manner in which some gentlemen at Shannondale Springs, from Loudoun, drew from him the character of Moffat, goes on to show and furnish proof of his statements; from which it appears beyond dispute that "Moffat has been several times committed to the jail of Norfolk county under peace warrants, for personal abuse to an aged and venerable *father*, the best of men and the best of parents"—that he has been "for many years a drunken rowdy of the most vulgar cast" —"an out-cast from his family, and not admitted within the doors"—"a common street drunkard and brawler, who supported himself by a regular system of loafing"—who had served on board a national ship as "loblolly boy" or *servant* to the sailors' physician, "mixing up medicine and waiting on the sailors in the dispensary" —who had several times been whipped "at the gangway" of the ship for getting drunk—and whose back has also been "flayed with the lash of public justice for stealing"—who was guilty, while on board of the ship Vandalia, of an *unnaturable* offence, too heinous in its character to be named, but which the laws of Virginia recognise under the head of crimes, felonies, and misdemeanors, and for which the act passed on the 6th day of February, 1819, (see 1 Rev. Code, chap. 159, p. 586) prescribes the punishment—& c. &c. McMaster states that a "volume might be filled on Moffat's rascality"—and yet this is the man who occupied a seat amongst gentlemen on the speakers' stand at the late Flowing Spring Van Buren festival—who was loudly called for by the crowd—and whose coarse abuse of Mr. Murdaugh (a gentleman whose character, wherever he is known, defies all assault, and whose name is above all reproach) was received with loud demonstrations of approbation by a portion of that assemblage! And this too is the person who, in the face of these facts—after his infamous character has been made known,—continues to receive the countenance, attention and encomiums of certain persons. But, "birds of a feather will flock together"—And while they pour out their foul abuse upon David Hoffman, Esq., of Baltimore, the accomplished gentleman, and openly approve the outrages and the murders committed by a lawless mob in Baltimore during the last war, upon persons guilty of no greater crime than that of being Federalists, as they are pleased to term all who opposed the war—(a crime of which Mr. Van Buren is not entirely innocent, as his support of De Witt Clinton, the anti-War candidate for President in opposition to James Madison, the democratic War candidate, fully proves—and a crime which lies at the door of James Buchanan, Roger B. Taney, Levi Woodbury, Ruel Williams, U. S. Senator from Maine, who assisted to burn James Madison in effigy in 1812, and a host of other *democratic* idols of the Van Buren party)—while, we say, the foulest abuse is poured out upon Mr. Hoffman for no greater crime than that of being a Federalist in 1812—and the acts of a lawless and *murderous* mob justified—John W. Murdaugh is called "a *liar, scoundrel, and poltroon*," for no other offence than "assailing the reputation" (aye, the "*reputation*"!) of this "*Robert Thompson Moffat*"

☞ Thomas, the Whig District Attorney for the State of N[illegible] addressing the "Democracy" in various parts of that State. He labours hard, no doubt, to convince the "dear people," as he is beginning to have, as Mr. Grundy says, some uncertain forebodings as to the continuance of "*his bread*."

☞ Judge Peter V. Daniel, a District Judge of the United States Court, in Virginia, is stumping it throughout the State. The Baltimore American, in commenting upon his speech at an Administration meeting in Fredericksburg, a few days since, justly says—Let the President write letters to vindicate his Democracy and to show his ignorance of "military affairs;" let the Vice President mount the stump and talk of his own merits; let the Governors of States canvass Ohio and Tennessee; but white official robes are bedraggled in the dirt, let the ermine of the judge at least be kept unstained.

☞ KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET.—The Frankfort Commonwealth gives the following as the Whig Electoral Ticket, and predicts a larger Whig majority in November than Letcher received at the late election:

On the part of the State:

RICHARD A. BUCKNER,
JAMES T. MOREHEAD,

For Congressional Districts:—R. Patterson, I. Hart, J. W. Irwin, B. Y. Owsley, J. Harlan, C. G. Wintersmith, T. W. Riley, W. H. Field, D. Breck, R. H. Menefee, M. P. Marshall, A. Beatty, W. W. Southgate.

The New Orleans Picayune is certain that Wm. Henry Harrison will be elected President of the United States in November next; *Provided* Martin Van Buren is not. As there is so much uncertainty in this life, it may be well enough to note this.

The Picayune is mistaken. An old lady informs us that Gen. Harrison and Mr. Van Buren will each receive some votes, but that there is an old man called "Tip," who will beat both.

THE CANVASS.

We are in the midst of an unusual state of things. A ferment is going on in the mighty elements of the political world which works from the inmost depths, and heaves the huge mass of an entire population. The excitement is something more than the periodical effervescence of a popular election. The impression is deep on the public mind that an important crisis is at hand. The solemn consciousness of this becomes every day more and more engrossing—Whenever men meet together, in the street, by the road side, in the shop, the counting house, in steamboats or cars, at all places of public resort, and in the private dwelling, one chief subject supplies matter for conversation. Not only so. Day after day we hear of conventions, not of delegates, but of the people themselves—great gatherings from all quarters, in thousands and tens of thousands. The ablest men in the country are found traversing the whole land, as though the Union had been distributed into circuits, haranguing the people, and pouring forth strains of fervid eloquence that kindle an enthusiasm equal to their own.

Yet great as is the excitement, strong and all pervading as is the spirit now roused into action, no surprise need be felt when we regard the causes that have produced it. The only wonder is, that the people have not been roused to some energetic movement before now. When has it happened that an Administration so oppressive, so corrupt, so profligate in its measures, so reckless of the public good, so regardless of the rights and liberties of the people, went unrebuked so long—But this question must be modified; for it goes upon the supposition that there *has been* an Administration as worthy of condemnation as the present, which is an unwarrantable assumption. We have seen within less than four years past a surplus fund of twenty millions expended;—Treasury notes to the amount of nearly twenty millions more issued; the annual expenditures of the Government increased from about thirteen millions to near forty millions; we have seen during this time the existing evils of a disordered currency aggravated without the stirring of a finger on the part of the Government to relieve the public distresses; we have heard it proclaimed from official stations that the people must not expect too much from the Government, but heal their own disorders as best they might; and in addition to this withholding of aid, we have seen the Executive relentlessly pushing to consummation a system of measures which must make bad worse and fix the pressure of the burden permanently on the people. Besides present sufferings, which are felt more or less in almost every man's business, measures have been advanced which are calculated to arouse the most fearful apprehensions of every patriot. To the evils of bad government are joined the dangers of a broken Constitution and liberty in jeopardy. The Executive has grasped the Purse and attempted to draw the Sword. The public money is now in the hands of men appointed by the President and removable at his pleasure—men subject to his control and bound to do his bidding at the peril of their bread. If an organized army has not been raised under the banner of the Executive, it is not because no effort was made to organize one.

To continue the present party in power would be to do what? People have asked themselves this question, and have shrunk at the idea of such an answer as the "fearful looking for" of the future must suggest. It would be to sanction all that has been done to the nation's injury, and to secure the due visitation of those calamities in reserve which the faithful prosecution of the President's policy would inevitably bring with it. Shall we look to the entire prostration of a tariff, to the adoption of *excise laws* mended by some of the leading friends of the Administration,) to the destruction of State Banks, to the growth of a vast Government Bank founded upon the national revenue and directed by the Executive? Or if such contemplations afford not matter sufficient to excite apprehension, shall we turn to consider the Standing Army project carried out to consummation?

We know that Mr. Poinsett still thinks it a good project, and Mr. Van Buren reserves the full expression of his final opinion on the subject until he shall be called "*to act officially in this matter.*" What other kindred measures it may be the President's purpose to execute, we have no direct means of knowing. But this we may know, that in the event of his re-election, there is no measure which he may propose, so oppressive or monstrous that it will not be adopted. His power would be strong enough to bear down all opposition with the means now in his possession of concentrating influence in his own hands.

It is then high time that the people were roused—and they *are* roused. The contest is going on with a zeal befitting the occasion, and the friends of reform have every reason to be satisfied with the prospects before them. The upholders of the Administration seem confident, although now and then symptoms of misgiving are betrayed, but they do not afford the first examples of men blindly believing what they ardently wished for. Shut up within the edifice built by Executive art and means, they will not listen to the storm that rages around threatening to dash their tottering structure to the ground. The touch of reality will dispel the delusion. Light, so long shut out, will burst at length thro' the rents and chasms of a dismantled fabric, and thousands of well meaning men among them will wonder at the strange perversity which kept them so long in adherence to such an Administration.—*Balt. Amer.*

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.

ANOTHER BLOW UP!—The "Patapsco Savings Fund," in Baltimore street, next to the corner of Gay street, of which Mr. Thomas Pennington figured as principal financier, was this morning blown "sky high" by his permitting his notes for $200 to be protested. As soon as the information became known, a large crowd immediately surrounded "the institution," and probably would have proceeded to acts of violence had not the officers escaped, and the Mayor hastened to the spot for the preservation of peace and order.—[*Patriot.*

The closing of the doors of the Patapsco Savings Fund, has proved but the prelude to a similar movement on the part of several other similar "shin-plaster" institutions in Baltimore. The "Baltimore Savings Institution," so styled by the projector and President, F. H. Knapp—The "Mechanics' Savings Fund,"—and the "City Trust Company," have also closed their doors

These things never happened until Gen. Jackson took it into his head to destroy the U. S. Bank, and give us a "better currency" in the place of the best currency in the world. Instead of the "gold and silver" we were promised, we have nothing but irredeemable "bank rags," the Government itself having been compelled to issue yearly twenty millions of these "bank rags" in the form of Treasury notes, to keep it from falling a prey to its own bungling and wretched system of finance. But, thanks to the patriotism and intelligence of the People, these evils are not much longer to endure. A speedy remedy is in store for them.

TOAST, *by the Hon. F. O. J. Smith, of Maine.*—The Capitol Statues—The poor man's capital, and the rich man's rival; may the People protect it alike against the barbarism of those who have not integrity enough to merit its blessings, and the intolerance of those who are in a condition not to need them.

WHIG CELEBRATIONS.

THE BERKELEY WHIG FESTIVAL, on Thursday last, was an imposing and splendid affair. The speaking commenced at 11 o'clock and continued until 11 at night, and never has it been our pleasure, as the correspondent of the National Intelligencer remarks, to listen to more powerful and overwhelming displays of popular eloquence, all varied in their character, and yet of the highest order of excellence. John Janney, the Whig Elector for the Loudoun district, opened the discussion; he was succeeded by Governor Barbour, of Orange, and followed by John S. Pendleton, the Whig Elector for the Culpeper district; William Price, of Maryland; James Lyons, the Elector for the Richmond district; and David Hoffman, the Senatorial Elector for the State of Maryland, in the order in which they are named. All the speakers fulfilled the high expectations of the public, and added fresh laurels to their fame.

Ladies, flags and banners, bands of music, log cabins, &c. added to the scenes and the interest of the day.

Upwards of a thousand persons, we learn, attended the Whig meeting at Lovettsville, Loudoun county, on Friday last. The speakers on the occasion were Andrew Hunter, Esq., the Elector of this District, and the Hon. W. Cost Johnson, of Maryland.

[illegible] chusetts, on the 10th instant, appears to have [illegible] meeting that has ever taken place in the United States. The multitude on the ground at the opening of the Convention was variously estimated at from 50,000 to 75,000!

More than thirty thousand persons, the Wheeling papers state, were in attendance at the late Whig meeting in that city.

The Junior Whig Festival, in this town, on Saturday last, was well attended. A large number of young Whigs, from Shepherdstown, Harpers-Ferry, and other places, attended with their bands of music, banners, flags, log-cabins, &c. The dinner was served up in a beautiful grove west of town. The speakers on the occasion were Ambrose W. Cramer, Wm. T. Daugherty, Samuel J. Moore, Joseph H. Hooper, of this town, and Masters Farris, of Martinsburg, and Greenwood, of Shepherdstown. Many ladies and gentlemen were present, to enjoy the entertainments of the day. The ball is in motion and the young as well as the old are pushing it ahead with astonishing velocity.

A minute account of this interesting festival, by a correspondent, was received too late for this week's paper.

A REAL SIGN IN NEW YORK.—The Delegates to the late Van Buren State Convention of New York were called on for an estimate of the result of the Presidential election in their respective counties. That estimate goes into detail, and gives the probable majority, pro and con, in each county of the Empire State.—The result of the whole is, that the delegates elect Mr. Van Buren, *on paper*, by a majority of 3,500 votes! Now, when it is remarked that New York has given 375,000 votes, and will probably give at the next election 400,000 votes, if this paper majority of thirty-five hundred, in favor of Van Buren, is not *giving it up*, we know not what statement could be so construed. After such an estimate, for such an aggregate vote, no one can doubt as to the result. The estimate, itself, demonstrates that the Vanites of New York feel and know that "all is lost," for them, in the Empire State.—[*Balt. Pat.*

The following is the estimate of the probable majority in each county of the State, made by

Van Buren.		Harrison.	
Cayuga	200	Albany	400
Chemung	800	Allegany	150
Clinton	200	Broome	100
Delaware	900	Cattaraugus	150
Herkimer	1200	Chautauque	1600
Kings	200	Columbia	200
Lewis	100	Cortland	150
Madison	600	Duchess	3000
Montgomery	300	Erie	2000
New York City	3000	Essex	200
Oneida	700	Franklin	100
Onondaga	100	Fulton & Hamilton	250
Orange	200	Genesee	2500
Oswego	200	Jefferson	300
Otsego	1200	Livingston	1000
Putnam	700	Monroe	800
Queens	100	Niagara	100
Richmond	50	Ontario	600
Rockland	900	Orleans	100
Saratoga	100	Rensselaer	400
Schenectady	100	Tompkins	200
Schoharie	500	Washington	1200
Seneca	300	Chenango	200
St. Lawrence	350		
Steuben	500		13,100
Suffolk	1200		
Sullivan	100		
Tioga	200		
Ulster	250		
Wayne	100		
Westchester	250		
Yates	100		
Greene	500		
Warren	300		
	16,600		
	13,100		
	3,500		

Speaking of this estimate, the Albany Journal says:—

"Of the 34 counties here claimed for Van Buren, 10 at least will go for Harrison. They claim 3,000 in New York City merely because that majority is absolutely necessary to enable them to beat us on paper. The claim of 900 in Delaware, 600 in Madison, and 900 in Rockland, will shame Van Burenism itself in these counties. And the *pretence* that Onondaga, Oswego, Kings, Lewis, Queens, Richmond, Saratoga, Schenectady, Ulster, &c. will go for Van Buren, turns the whole estimate into ridicule.

But let us turn a moment to the Whig column. In almost every county our majority is put fifty per cent. too low. Albany and Rensselaer will each give nearer 800 than 400 Whig majority—Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cortland, Essex, Franklin, Jefferson, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario, and Orleans, will give more than double the majority allowed. Chautauque will give from 2800 to 2,500. Erie will give 3000 instead of 2000. Genesee will give at least 3500 instead of 2500, and we will pay Mr. Crosswell a dollar a vote for every vote that Gen. Harrison falls short of 2,000 majority in old Washington, if he will pay us the same amount for every vote they Gen. Harrison receives in that county over 1500.

From the Albany (N. Y.) Advertiser of Sept. 5.

A TOUCH OF THUNDER FROM OUR STATE.—The charter election in Binghampton (Broome county, New-York,) took place on Tuesday last, and resulted in the *triumphant success of the Whig Ticket in every Ward.* The aggregate Whig majority is *forty-five*—last year *eleven.* Van Burenism is on its last legs in the Empire State as well as every where else.

The Globe and other Van Buren papers are sorely distressed at the provisions of some of the laws passed for the government of the Territory of Indiana, while Gen. Harrison was its Governor. Not so the people of Indiana. They seem to have been so well pleased with their old Governor's conduct, that they have just signified their approbation of it, by a popular majority of something like Ten Thousand votes, which they intend to swell to Twenty Thousand in November. Not so, we opine with Mr. Van Buren in New York, where he is as well known as Old Tip is in Indiana. The best will there be on the other leg.

(Hagerstown Torch Light.

GEN. HARRISON, THE MAN FOR VIRGINIA.

It is with the most unaffected satisfaction that we call the attention of our readers to a Speech of Gen. Harrison, delivered at Carthage, in Ohio, August 20th, and which is found below. We pronounce this Speech not merely a masterly production as a composition, a connected series of thought, elegantly and lucidly arranged and powerfully developed and expressed, but as worthy in a much higher point of estimation, to command the attention and admiration of the country. It is the most condensed and faithful epitome of the *State Right doctrines* which we have ever seen, and in a few words, gives the most lucid exposition of one complicated form of Government which in our belief any man has given. No one who is not wilfully obtuse can now misunderstand his views. He places the defence of the institutions of the South upon the basis of *State Sovereignty.*

We appeal to the old and tried and noble spirit of Virginia. Let us adhere to this man, our brother, born on our soil, the Son of a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, who thinks as we do and feels as we do on all matters, who has served the country in all capacities, taming the British Lion and muzzling the Indian War-dog, who is bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. This Speech will infuse new life and vigor into the friends of Harrison in the South.—*Richmond Whig.*

GENERAL HARRISON'S REMARKS

The Cincinnati Republican publishes the following report of the Remarks made by General Harrison, at Carthage, on the 20th ult., in reference to the subjects mentioned at the head of this article.

Having received a letter from a personal friend, who is a member of an abolition society, proposing to me two questions, which he requested me to answer; but having from necessity, arising from absolute impossibility of answering the numerous letters I receive, requiring my opinion upon political subjects, declined to answer any from individuals, I willingly embrace the opportunity of answering them which this occasion has given me, without violating the rule I found myself under the necessity of adopting.

The questions are the following, viz:

1st—Do you believe the people of the United States possess an unrestricted right to discuss any subject, that to them may seem worthy of consideration?

2d—Do you believe the People of the United States have the right to petition their legislature for the redress of whatever they may deem a grievance, and for the adoption of such measures as the petitioners may think conducive to the welfare of the nation?

I do not hesitate to answer both of these questions in the affirmative. The Constitution of the United States, and that of our own State, have seccured to the people the enjoyment of the rights referred to in both questions entirely unrestricted but by their own sense of propriety, and the legal rules which protect the rights of others. The freedom of speech, and of the press, are the distinguishing characteristics of free government. Without them we might call our country a republic, but it would be so only in name; like that of Rome, under the emperors, it might be a mask to cover the most horrible despotism. The right of the people to write and to speak openly and freely upon all matters of public policy, "is the palladium of civil and religious liberty."—The authors of our Constitution have said that even it would be subject to abuses to be used for improper and indeed some times for criminal purposes: yet they declared it without restriction. More than half a century has passed away since it came into operation, and although upon one memorable occasion it was resorted to for the purpose of giving effect to councils tending to paralyze the efforts of the nation, in the midst of a dangerous war, and to encourage the enemy to persevere in supporting their unjust pretensions, still these declarations of rights in relation to writing, speaking and publishing, have been suffered to remain in all their pristine force. I should be the last person who could, under any circumstances, consent to restrict them by legal enactments.

I must however, take this occasion to repeat what I have before declared, that the discussion of the right of one portion of the citizens of our Union to hold slaves, by an assemblage of citizens of other States, which hold none, is in my opinion *not sanctioned by the spirit of the Constitution.* If it is tolerated by the broad and unrestricted declaration in the Constitution, to which I have referred, it is forbidden by the general tenor of that instrument, and the fundamental principle of the government which it has established. Our government is certainly one of a very complicated character—difficult in some of its aspects to be well understood. To foreign governments it presents, and was intended to present, a power clothed with the most important attributes of sovereignty, and so far as our relations with them may be concerned, they are to see nothing beyond that which is described in our glorious motto: "*E Pluribus Unum.*" We are, however, not "one" in the sense that it would be understood if applied to other nations which have been formed from once disjointed and separate parts. Our Union is not that which, like marriage, merges the *whole* rights of the parties in a common stock.—We are not

"Joined like meeting rivers
Which roll into the sea one common flood,
And are no more distinguished."

Our union is more properly like an ordinary copartnership composed of a number of individuals who each furnish a portion of capital to be subjected to the control of the majority of the partners; but who each also retain another portion under their own exclusive management.—With the latter, neither the partners collectively nor individually have any more right to interfere, than if there existed no sort of connexion between them.

This is, also, the theory of our General and State Governments. *Over the powers retained by the States respectively, neither the General Government nor the other States, nor the citizens of the other States, can exercise the least control.* If this opinion is correct, it follows that discussion in public assemblies in relation to the institutions of other States, with a view to alter or affect them, *was not in the contemplation either of those who framed the Constitution, or those by whom it was adopted.* Let us apply the theory I endeavor to maintain, to this assembly. We are here, some 3000 persons, in the double character of citizens of Ohio and citizens of the United States. In the first, we can undertake the consideration and discussion of any subject belonging to our State policy, embody our sentiments in the shape of resolutions or petitions, and in the event of a supposed grievance, present them to the appropriate State authorities for redress. As citizens of the United States we are competent to consider and discuss any subject of national policy, and by a similar process submit the result of our deliberations, if we should choose to do so, to the Department of the Federal Government which possesses the power to give us relief. But in which of these characters, either as citizens of Ohio, or citizens of the United States, could we, consistently with the theory and spirit of the Constitution, discuss a subject belonging exclusively to any other State?

There are many principles to be found in the constitution of some of the States (other than the toleration of slavery) which are very much unlike those of Ohio. The property qualification of voters, for instance. This is a restriction upon the right of suffrage to which personally I am opposed. I would accord this important privilege to every citizen. Having ascertained that he was a citizen, I would not proceed to enquire the amount of money he had in his pocket, or what other species of property he might possess. With these sentiments I might offer for your adoption a resolution declaring that the restricted suffrage in some of the States was an [illegible] in their systems of government and could not fail to create much surprise, and bring to the mind of every man in the assembly that neither in his capacity as a citizen of Ohio, nor of the U. States, could he interfere with the people of Massachusetts, Virginia and Louisiana, in the management of their domestic concerns. Should I be asked if I thought that any harm could arise from such a discussion, I answer decidedly in the affirmative. Harm in more ways than one. It would tend more perhaps than anything else to destroy the idea of the perfect individuality and distinctness of the State governments, which has ever been considered as one of the most important features in our system, and prepare the minds of the people for the prostration of the barriers which have been erected with so much art and care between the General and State Governments, and those of the States respectively, and finally lead to that dreaded consolidation which in the opinion of our wisest and best statesmen would be the immediate precursor of the downfall of liberty. It could not fail, also, to impair, if not entirely destroy, those feelings of confidence and affection between the citizens of the respective States, which is the only effectual bond of our Union.

From the discussion of any question in an abstract form, no possible injury could arise.

I conclude with the repetition of my opinion that the right of the people to write on, speak on, and discuss any subject which they deem worthy of consideration, and that of petitioning for the redress of anything "which they may consider a grievance," are secured to them both by the Federal and State Constitutions, and that these rights can neither be impaired nor restricted. The abuse of these rights is no argument for abolishing them. In the forcible language of the late distinguished Chief Justice of the United States "it is an evil inseparable from the good to which it is almost a blood which cannot be stripped from the plant from which it is torn."

HIGHLY INTERESTING LETTER.

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the following letter from the Hon. Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, to Emanuel C. Reigart, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of Invitation for the 18th instant.

Judge Burnet has known Gen. Harrison intimately from his youth to the present moment.—His testimony is of an high order, and adds still another chaplett to those which already adorn the brow of this veteran Hero and Statesman. We bespeak for it an attentive perusal, and beg our friends to place it in the hands of those of our political enemies who are yet willing to be enlightened by the glaring language of sincerity and truth.—*Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner and Herald.*

[We give the conclusion of Judge Burnett's letter, having room for no more.—*Ed. Free Press.*]

Letter from Judge Burnet, of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24, 1840.

With the illustrious *farmer of North Bend*, my acquaintance has been the most intimate, and of the greatest duration. It commenced in 1796, when he was a Captain in the army of Gen. Wayne, and Commandant of Fort Washington. From that time to the present day, I have been familiar with his course of life, both private and public. Laborious industry and unyielding integrity have been prominent traits in his character, nor has he been distinguished by these more than sobriety and benevolence.

Kindness and unassuming simplicity of manners have marked his intercourse with men in all grades of society. No honest man, whether high or low, rich or poor, has been slighted by him. The traveller has always found a resting place in his humble, but hospitable and well supplied mansion, and never did the owner of that mansion utter a greater truth, than when he told the brave men who had returned with him from the victorious field of Tippecanoe, that "they never should find his door shut, and the string of the latch pulled in." With him the accumulation of wealth has not been a leading object. He never was ambitious of sping the folly of those who indulge in extravagant, splendid Equipage. He never believed that such displays increase the dignity, or add to the happiness of life. The cultivation of the soil has been his favorite pursuit and American farmers have been the companions of a large portion of his time. Pleased with their simple mode of living, as well as with their occupation, he adopted it in early life, and has found it to be entirely congenial with his feelings, while it has enabled him to indulge his natural taste for reading and study, and to gratify his thirst for the acquisition of knowledge. He has always estimated character above price—his integrity never yielded to the temptation of avarice, and though the nature of the duties performed gave opportunity to abstract thousands from the public money intrusted to his care, yet he faithfully accounted for every cent, and retired from office without the increase of property. Now, as then, he is doomed to a course of incessant industry and frugality, because his daily expenditures are to be met by avails of his daily labor. His plain republican habits are the result of principles born with him, or imbibed in early life, they are not forced, or unnatural—were he possessed of the most splendid fortune, his taste would lead him in a plain, unostentatious style of living.

As to the political lessons he received in early life, it is enough to say that he was brought up, from infancy, in the school of such men as Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, and his own venerated father, to whose name and memory, the Declaration of Independence will give immortality. Such are the principles and habits, and such were the associates of Harrison.

Modern demagogues have questioned the politics of his youthful days. Some, who have been deceived by falsehood, but more who have been influenced by malice, have placed the *black cockade* in his hat. Every man familiar with the history of this country, knows that since 1776, the black cockade has been a part of the established uniform of the American army, and that all military officers are required to wear it. While Harrison was in service, it was his duty to wear it as a part of his uniform as Washington had done before him; and it was no doubt, on his hat when he was an Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Wayne in the decisive battle of the Maumee, which, in fact, terminated the revolutionary war. The same cockade adorned his hat when he was pierced by a rifle ball in the battle of Tippecanoe, and [illegible] of his country at *Mississinnawa, Fort Meigs* and the Thames. It was then the badge of *his military profession, not of his politics;* and let me assure you, sir, that the man who ascribes to him the black cockade as a political badge, slanders him most vilely. When that signal distinguished the parties of the day, I was in habits of intimacy with him—I saw him almost every day, and affirm before high Heaven, that he was an open and decided supporter of Mr. Jefferson against the Elder Adams. Had it been otherwise, he would not have been supported in the territorial legislature of 1799 as the democratic candidate for Congress against Arthur St. Clair, Jr. who was the federal candidate, and received every federal vote in both houses. Having been myself a member of that legislature, I cannot be mistaken, and Heaven knows, that I have no desire to deceive others.—But this fact does not rest on my declaration alone. Judge Sibley of Detroit, and Gen. Darlington, of West Union, who with myself are the only survivors of that body, have made the same declaration. They affirm that Harrison was recognized, by both parties, as a Jeffersonian republican, and that his election, as such, was hailed as a democratic triumph throughout the territory.

The character and life of the venerable patriot whom you support for the Presidency, has been scrutinized, by ransacking histories, biographies, legislative journals, and periodical publications; and it is a remarkable fact, that his enemies have not been able to find proof to sustain one of the thousand calumnies they have propogated against him; on the contrary, these researches have established the purity of his principles and practice in private life, and the talent and fidelity which have marked his public course.—What a contrast do these investigations exhibit between him, and the idol of the office holders? They show, that when Harrison was defending the pioneers of the west at the rapids of the Maumee, and [illegible] of that savage region, Van Buren had not been heard of beyond the precints of Kinderhook—that when he was defeating the Indians and British at Tippecanoe, Mississinnawa, Fort Meigs and the Thames, in the last war, Van Buren was opposing Mr. Madison, and devising means to supersede him, by the election of De Witt Clinton, the acknowledged federal candidate.

Mr. Madison, who knew Gen. Harrison thoroughly, declared in one of his communications to Congress, that he had rendered his country more service and received less compensation for it, than any other individual then living. But, sir, it is unnecessary to proceed further, and it is certainly time to relieve your patience, which has been already too much trespassed upon.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully, your [illegible]

J. BURNET.

E. C. Reigart, Esq.

AN ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

It has been remarked that no public man has been so much under-estimated as Gen. Harrison. Indeed, there is none with whom his acts, speeches, and public services may not advantageously be contrasted. He, more than any of our public speakers, seems to have studied the history of Greece and Rome, and to have regulated his own public actions by the illustrious examples which it furnished. How apt his allusions—how appropriate his sentiments! We have seen nothing more excellent than the following extract from his reply to Gov. Poindexter, on the subject of Gen. Jackson's invasion of Florida. Are we to find in this eloquent speech the solution of Gen. Jackson's unmanly attack on the military reputation Gen. Harrison?

Extract from General Harrison's remarks in the House of Representatives in the Seminole War:

"A Republican Government should make no distinctions between men, and should never relax its maxims of security for any individual, however distinguished. No man should be allowed to say that he could do that with impunity which another could not do. If the Father of his Country were alive, and in the administration of the Government, and had authorized the taking of the Spanish posts, I would declare my disapprobation of it as readily as I do now. Nay, more, because the more distinguished the individual, the more salutary the example. No one can tell how soon such an example would be beneficial. General Jackson will be faithful to his country; but I recollect that the virtues and patriotism of Fabius and Scipio were soon followed by the crimes of Marius and the usurpation of Sylla.—I am sure, sir, that it is not the intension of any gentleman upon this floor to rob Gen. Jackson of a single ray of glory, much less to wound his feelings or injure his reputation. And, while I tell my friend from Mississippi, (Mr. Poindexter,) in the name of those who agree with me, that Gen. Jackson has done wrong, I must be permitted to decline the use of the address which he has so obligingly prepared for us, and substitute the following, as more consonant to our views and opinions. If the resolution pass, I would address him thus:—"In the performance of a sacred duty imposed by their construction of the Constitution, the Representatives of the People have found it necessary to disapprove of a single act of your brilliant career; they have done, it in the full conviction that the hero who has guarded her rights in the field, will bow with reverence to the civil institutions of his country—that he has admitted as his creed that the character of the soldier can never be complete without eternal deference to the character of her citizen. Your country has done for you all that a Republic can do for the most favored of her sons. The age of deification is past; it was an age of tyranny and barbarism: the adoration of man should be addressed to his Creator alone. You have been feasted in the Pritanes of the Cities. Your statue shall be placed in the Capitol, and your name be found in the songs of the virgins. Go, gallant chief, and bear with you the gratitude of your country. Go, under the full conviction that as her glory is identified with yours, she has nothing more dear to her but her laws—nothing more sacred but her Constitution. Even an unintentional error shall be sanctified to her service. It will teach posterity that the Government which could disapprove the conduct of a Marcellus, will have the fortitude to crush the vices of a Marius. These sentiments, sir, lead to results in which all must unite. Gen. Jackson will still live in the hearts of his fellow-citizens, and the Constitution of our country will be immortal."

THE FATHER OF GEN. HARRISON.

[illegible] ple's Candidate for the Presidency is compiled in the Encyclopedia Americana published in 1830, and will be read with interest at the present time:

"Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the declaration of independence, was of a highly respectable family in Virginia. The date of his birth is not precisely known.—He was a student in the College of William and Mary, when his father and two sisters were simultaneously killed by a stroke of lightning. He went early into public life, (in which his ancestors had long been distinguished) commencing his political career, in 1764, as a member of the legislature of his native province. The eminence which he acquired in that capacity, combined with the influence naturally accruing from [illegible] ions, rendered it an object for the royal government to enlist him in their favor; and he was accordingly offered a seat in the executive council of Virginia—a station analogous to that of a privy counsellor in England. This was a tempting bait to an ambitious young man; but as even at that time, the measures of the British ministry indicated an oppressive spirit, he refused the proffered dignity, and always exerted his influence for the benefit of the people. When the time came for active resistance to the arbitrary acts of the government he was not found backward. In the first general Congress of 1774, he was a delegate and consecrated his name, by affixing it to that declaration which can never be forgotten as long as liberty is worshipped. It is related concerning him, that, whilst signing the instrument, he stood near Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts, who was of a slender and spare form, while he was very corpulent; and turning to him after laying down his pen, he said in a facetious way, "When the time of hanging comes, I shall have the advantage over you. It will be over with me in a minute, but you will be kicking in the air half an hour after I am gone." He was [illegible] larly useful as chairman of the board of war.—After his resignation of his seat, 1777, he was elected to the House of burgesses of Virginia, of which he was immediately chosen speaker? The situation he occupied till the year 1783, when he was made chief magistrate of the State, and was twice re-elected. In 1785, he retired to private life; but in 1788, became a member of the Convention of Virginia that ratified the present Constitution of the United States. Of the first committee appointed by this body, that of privileges and elections he was chosen chairman; but his age and infirmities prevented him from taking an active part in the debates. He, however, advocated the adoption of the Constitution, with certain amendments. He died, of gout, in 1791."

THE WAYS AND THE MEANS OF CORRUPTION.

A writer in the New York *Express*, under the signature of *Aristides*, who is engaged in examining the expenditure of public money in the Custom-House of that city, makes some curious developments. We subjoin a couple of paragraphs of his last letter, from which it appears that the expense of collecting the customs at that port has been increased by something like two hundred per cent. since Mr. Adams's Administration, the number of persons employed in that business being increased from one hundred and forty to four hundred and fifty! What a corps of pensioners is thus constituted; many of whom are notoriously engaged in the business of electioneering solely, and all of whom (or nearly all) contribute a certain portion of the money they receive from the Administration to a fund for defraying electioneering expenses!

[EXTRACT.]

During the eight years that Mr. Thompson was collector, the revenue amounted to $100,000,000. Mr. T. therefore collected yearly on an average $12,500,000. Mr. Hoyt came into office on the 29th March, 1838, and collected from the 1st of April, 1838, to the 31st of March, 1840, inclusive, being two years, $24,220,510 69 cents. Mr. H. therefore collected on an average yearly, for two years, $12,110,255.

It follows that Mr. Thompson, on an average yearly, for eight years together, collected more than Mr. Hoyt has done on a yearly average, by the sum of $389,744 654 cents. The greatest amount of revenue collected *in any one year* by Mr. Thompson is $15,709,000. The greatest amount collected by Mr. Hoyt, *in any one year*, is $13,970,332 27 cents.—So that we here see that Mr. Thompson exceeds Mr. Hoyt's *greatest amount of collection, in any one year, by the sum of* $1,729 667 73 cents. To do this, Mr. Thompson employed 140 officers and clerks, and expended $149,498 81 cents, while Mr. Hoyt, in collecting what he has done, employed according to the National Register of the 30th of September, 1839, 152 officers, clerks, &c. and expended $507,561 28 cents; employing 312 officers, clerks, &c. more than Mr. Thompson, and increasing the expenditures of collection 358,062 47 cents.—Look, fellow-citizens, at this enormously increased expense, and consider whether there is any thing in the increase of imports to justify this great difference! Depend upon it something else is at the bottom of all this besides the mere collection of the revenue, which I think I shall make appear before I am done.

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From the Richmond Whig.

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ARISTIDES.

From the Richmond Whig.

VAN BUREN CONVENTION AT CHARLOTTESVILLE.

This affair "came off" on the days of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last—the Orators were Mr. Holladay, Gen. Gordon, Mr. Taliaferro, (of Franklin, a Calhoun convert,) "Extra," Mr. Bedinger of Jefferson, Mr. Hoge, Parson Fisk, Mr. Senator Roane, and we think we have understood our venerable cotemporary, and perhaps others. *Of course*, their orations were all thrillingly impressive, and divinely eloquent!

The numbers of the Convention are variously estimated at from 4 to 500—and there is no small boasting *now*, that the ricketty cause of the Administration yet has the interest to call out so large a number. Ten days ago, when a failure was apprehended, numbers were eschewed, and that wisdom only invoked which is found in the favored few.

A series of Resolutions was adopted—one for preparing an Address, to the people of Virginia.

The third resolution details a committee of seven to distribute electoral tickets and "speeches" among "the various cities and counties of the Commonwealth." By the way, we understand six or eight large boxes of "documents" went up in [illegible] understood to be furnished gratis from the New York and Washington laboratories. *The People* may look out for hard swearing in these "documents."

To the 4th Resolution of the Convention, we invite particular attention:

"4. *Resolved*, That a committee of twenty-three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to mature and report the most advisable scheme of a regular county organization by which all legitimate means may be employed to animate and concentrate the energies of the Republican party, to bring every qualified voter to the polls, and to rally throughout every county in the State the entire Democratic strength to the maintenance of their cherished principles; and that such Committee be recommended to consider and report on the propriety of having Sub-Committees appointed by each county to challenge and canvass before the Commissioners of Elections every bad and *suspicious vote by whatever party offered*; and also, on the propriety of having in every [illegible] believe that the sentiments of the Delegate or Senator from such county or district do not accord with those of his constituents, books of instruction opened by the side of the Poll-takers for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people on the propriety of electing, during the next session of the Legislature, U. S. Senators friendly to the present Administration."

It is to the latter part of the resolution that we call attention. "Books of instruction" are to be opened in certain counties and districts which have returned Whigs to the next Legislature, to ascertain the sense of the People on the propriety of electing Administration Senators next winter! Did ever arrogance suggest or folly approve, so preposterous a proposition? What is the ground work of it? Why that the People were *drunk* in April, but may be sobered by November! An appeal from "Philip drunk, to Philip sober!" Will the People acknowledge that they *were* drunk in April, and honor the federal impertinence which makes the assumption? Will the Counties and Senatorial Districts which elected Whigs by small majorities, but after the most rigorous canvass, consent to have their decision scrutinized by a self-[illegible] *Who are to keep these new polls*, unknown to the law? Who is to be responsible to the laws, for their accuracy and fidelity? What redress is provided, for possible unfairness, dishonesty and fraud in keeping them?

The despair and desperation of a defeated faction were never more clearly manifested than in this proposition. It could never have emanated from a body conscious of popular approbation and lofty patriotic motives—It is the resort of baffled faction to retrieve by trick and finesse, what it lost by the verdict of the People. It is the expiring and convulsive effort of the Richmond Junto, to retain the sceptre torn from their grasp, by the *will and voice of the People!* It is the last reckless, hopeless and maddened attempt of the office-holders to defeat the election of WM. C. RIVES to the Senate of the United States—a consummation which they have no more power to prevent than to make the Atlantic recede from its shores. Our personal respect for Mr. Roane induces us sincerely to hope that he did not lend his countenance to a measure so revolting and insulting to the People.

The following, from the New York Commercial Advertiser, gives us a further insight into the practical working of the Sub-Treasury scheme, by which the Government was to be "divorced from the Banks:"

The principles of the SUB-TREASURY BILL, are enforced just so far as to secure the collection of specie enough to pay the office holders—just so far as is necessary to keep up such a distinction in the currency as will secure GOLD for the household troops, and RAGS for the People—and no further. Let a merchant of known responsibility go to the collector to pay a bond, for instance, of a thousand dollars, and present his own check upon the Bank of America for seven hundred and fifty dollars, drawn in the ordinary form, and another of his own checks for the remaining two hundred and fifty dollars, adding the words "*in specie*," and his bond will be given tohim. Both checks will go to the bank together, be carried through the books together, and the specie drawn upon neither, or, if drawn, it would only be done in the farcical way of counting it *out* by the *paying* teller, to be counted *in* again by the *receiving* teller, and in thirty minutes be stowed away in the same vault again where it was before! The Receiver General keeps his office in the bank, and the wholechange here results in the simple fact that a party favorite has been provided with a snug berth at FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR, for doing, or having done, *in* the Bank of America, what Messrs. Newbold and Thompson did exactly as well without pay in the Bank of America before! But in other parts of the Union, where the people and the Banks have not been able to bear up under the cruel policy of the Government as well as they have done in New York, and where the banks have not been able to resume specie payment, the other part of the sub-Treasury system is in operation. Specie is there exacted—the Government and its officers clutching all the hard money that comes within their grasp, and the rags are literally left for the People. Further than this, and in all that has been said about a divorce of Bank and State—especially in the city of New York—the Sub-Treasury is sheer imposture.

VAN BUREN'S RETRENCHMENT.

Let it be remembered that John Quincy Adams expended on an average but TWELVE MILLIONS a year, and Martin Van Buren spends three times that sum, or THIRTY-SEVEN MILLIONS. John Quincy Adams paid off Forty-Five Millions, three hundred and three thousand five hundred and thirty-three Dollars of the Public Debt. Martin Van Buren exhausted the Treasury in his first year, ALTHOUGH HE FOUND A SURPLUS OF FORTY MILLIONS, and created a new National Debt by issuing Ten Millions of Treasury notes, and has been increasing it ever since! And yet Mr. Adams was turned out for extravagance and Mr. Van Buren pretends to Reform. All the revenue of the Government was not sufficient for Mr. Van Buren, while it was more than enough for Mr. Adams, and he paid off on the old debt about as much as he spent. Look at these things—they are facts to be found in the public records of our country.

HOW IT WORKS.

It has been ascertained that the U. S. Treasury is indebted to the Bank of America nearly *three millions of dollars* on Treasury notes, which had been negotiated there to raise the wind. The bank's loan to merchants amounts to about $1,300,000 [illegible] Now, it does not look well in the honorable powers in Washington to be talking of "loans," "merchants in speculation and debt," &c. &c. &c. while such are the facts. The audacity of their impudence is rather novel, to say the least. There are not bigger beggars on earth at the banks than "the Government" just now. If it were not for "bank notes" and "credit" obtained of banks, the President would go hungry to bed, if he had no other income than his salary. *Three millions in debt to a bank!* "Divorce of Bank and State!" "Unholy alliance!" Ay, *the office of the Receiver General of the chief commercial city in this very bank!* The deposites there, too! This the sub-Treasury! Ay, let the "Whig orators" pour into them these facts, and arraign them on the tribunal of "the stump," till they cease de[illegible] formal and showy homage at the least.

[*N. Y. Corr. of Nat. Int.*

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13, 1840.

The packet ship England, from Liverpool, which port she left August 7th, brought us important news last evening from France. The news is but one or two days later, but it is interesting.

The most important item of news tho' is an attempted revolution in France. Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON, who had been residing in England some time previous, chartered a British Steamer, ostensibly for an excursion of pleasure along the British coast. In this steamer, it appears, he embarked with fifty-six followers, eight horses, and two carriages, in the Thames, on the 30th July, and reached the coast of France, off Wimiroux, about three miles from Boulogne on the 5th August. Here the whole company landed, in uniform, some as general officers, others as lancers and private soldiers, with the number "40" painted on their hats; that being the number of the regiment which at Strasburg had formerly identified itself in the cause of Louis Napoleon. [illegible] Gen. MONTHOLON, Col. VAUDREY, Col. PARQUIN, and Col. DELABORDE. They marched into Boulogne, shouting "Vive l'Empereur," and endeavored, without success it appears, to enlist the garrison, the officers of which, running among the soldiers shouting "Vive le Roi," turned the scale against Napoleon; who, finding the soldiers lukewarm, retreated precipitately towards the port, and embarked in a small boat with so many of his followers as to cause its upsetting. The steamer was taken possession of by the custom house officers, who, on bringing her into port, fortunately for the Prince, found him clinging to a buoy in the harbor, almost exhausted. Several of his followers were wounded, it is said, in the water, and sank to rise no more; and in two hours after the landing was effected, the greater part were either prisoners in the citadel, shot, or dispersed. A French General, who was captured, was stated to have died of his wounds.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

A correspondent of the Savannah Georgian, writing under date of August 24th from St. Mary's, Ga., states that the Indians again infest the Suwanee river, and during the preceding week had massacred eleven individuals, and burned the same number of settlements. A Mr. James Howell, whose wife and child had been butchered, furnished the particulars. About ten days before they attacked the family of a Mr. Courcy, himself being absent from home at the time. On his return his feelings may be imagined but not described, to find his dwelling and every house on the place a mass of smoking ruins, his wife and six children murdered, and their bodies lying about his field, horribly mutilated.

Mr. Howell saved three of his children, but his wife and one child were overtaken and slaughtered. A Mrs. Green and one child were also killed. Mrs. Patrick was shot in the house while preparing a bed for her children. Mr. Thomas Davis and two children were killed, and Mr. Patrick's daughter. The dragoons had been dispatched in every direction in pursuit, but so far without success.

We have an account of another attack upon two young men in a field near Newnansville, one of whom, named Samuel Smart, was killed.

FOR THE VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

Messrs. Editors:—I must, in some manner, *inform you of our early treat on Wednesday* morning, 9th inst. On the day before, a large party of ladies and gentlemen from St. Mary's county, Maryland, arrived here, direct from the Sulphur Springs—and amongst the company, was J. M. S. CAUSIN, Esq. No sooner was that fact ascertained, than the Whigs determined on having a speech. Mr. Causin was sought, but found in bed, too unwell to be on his feet; nevertheless he promised, that if well enough, he would address the people before starting for Baltimore next morning. The morning came; and at a few minutes after six o'clock, he made his appearance at a window on the second floor, of the United States Hotel, and after *being introduced* by Wm. B. Thompson, Esq., he commenced addressing an audience of about 200 persons (that had assembled.) And did I say it was a treat; yes, indeed, it was to the Whigs most delightful; whilst to the Administration party it was the most galling, as was plainly to be seen.

Mr. Causin is certainly well acquainted with the circumstances and condition of the country. He took for his first argument, the condition of the U. S. Treasury, compared now with its condition when Mr. Van Buren undertook its management, and what would be the ultimate consequence should Mr. Van Buren be re-elected.—He most happily shewed the advantages that had arisen to the American people by the credit system, and that it was indispensable to their prosperity. He shewed plainly the miserable effects that would be produced by an exclusively metallic currency; and he did not forget to tell us that Van Buren had equally as well informed us that the 27 Governments consulted as to their Currency, was Monarchial, and that we had as well pattern after their form of Government as their Currency. Next, he attacked the plan for the Government Army, in which he made Mr. Van Buren appear most ridiculous; he told us when it was that Mr. Van Buren became alarmed at a "*plan*" of Secretary Poinsett's, that he had said he could not "*too strongly recommend*." He told us how wonderously different was the heart of Mr. Van Buren to that of his illustrious predecessor." That whereas the Old Lion stepped forth and took the responsibility, Mr. Van Buren skulked behind Poinsett, and not only says it was Mr. Poinsett's "*plan*," but that he doubts its *constitutionality*: and yet Mr. Poinsett is retained in office. On this topic, Mr. Causin finally concluded, by saying that whether it was the plan of Mr. Van Buren or not, he cared nothing; it certainly was the plan of his party, and as a beginning of its fruits he would point us to the recent act of Governor Reed, of Florida. As to the much vaunted party catch-word of "Democracy," the hat had been put on the wrong head.

Next, he took up the cause of the Hero of Tippecanoe. And where, said he, is your charge of Abolitionism? Look at the recent vote of Louisiana. Where your charge of selling and whipping white men? Look at the vote of Indiana. Where your charge of old and imbecile? Look at the gathering of the people every where.—We *genious set*—be it so; we have a *common cause*. Finally he closed, by pressing on the minds of the Whigs their duty in November, and adding his assurance of the co-operation and aid of Maryland.

He spoke for about 1½ hours, and, be it said, to the credit of all present, that the utmost decorum was observed; and although the breakfast hour had arrived long before he had finished, as was told by the ringing of bells and triangles in every direction, yet the people stood fast.

Mr. Causin received from Messrs. J. G. Wilson and Jacamiah Seaman a challenge for a political discussion, which Mr. C. was obliged to decline on account of his health, and necessity of being in Baltimore on that day. Mr. C. is a young man about 26 years old—has filled a seat in the Legislature of Maryland for several years—and is known to possess talents of the highest order. Judge ye, then, what would have been the result, had he accepted the challenge.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 10, 1840. A.

From the Hagerstown Herald, Sept. 8.

GRAND WHIG FESTIVAL IN LOUDOUN.

At a convention of delegates from the several Harrison Associations of Loudoun, held, pursuant to notice, at Sinclair's Hotel in Leesburg, on Saturday the 5th day of September, instant, to confer on the subject of a *Grand Festival* in the county of Loudoun, DAVID SHAWEN, Esq., was called to the Chair, and WM. R. SWANN appointed Secretary.

On motion of Col. Emanuel Waltman,

Resolved, That the Grand Festival of Loudoun, commence on some day between the 15th and 25th of October next, and continue not less than two days—the day of its commencement to be agreed upon, and due notice thereof published by the Executive Committee of the Central Harrison Association.

On motion of T. M. Mellhany, Esq.,

Resolved, That the place of holding said Festival be Tavenner's camp-meeting ground, near the residence of the late Richard Tavenner.

On motion of S. I. Ramey, Esq.,

Resolved, That the Grand Festival of Loudoun be a free Festival, and that our fellow-citizens of Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, OF ALL PARTIES, are respectfully invited to attend.

Resolved, That the pleasure of the attendance of all LADIES who may be willing to honor the Festival with their presence is most respectfully requested and solicited.

[illegible]

Resolved, That a Committee of eight be appointed by the Chair, to invite such gentlemen to address the meeting as they shall think proper.

Resolved, That a Committee of eleven be also appointed by the Chair as a Committee of reception.

Resolved, That a Committee of twenty-two be chosen by this Convention as a Committee of Arrangements with power to appoint the President, Vice President, and Marshals of the day.

The Chair then appointed as a Committee of Invitation: R. H. Henderson, C. G. Edwards, J. M. McCarty, H. B. Powell, C. J. Catlett, J. Osburn, S. Dawson, J. P. Dulaney.

And as a Committee of Reception: R. P. Swann, [illegible] M. Bond, R. C. Chew, [illegible] T. L. Elizey, W. Clendenning, sr., J. Eaton, J. M. Harrison, G. C. Powell, M. Derry, Jno. Veale.

The following gentlemen were then chosen by the Convention as the Committee of Arrangements, the Chairman and Secretary being, on motion, added to the number: T. M. Mellhany, G. Vandevanter, R. L. Wright, T. Rogers, Wm. G. Wright, J. Nichols, S. I. Ramey, E. Bond, S. Pursel, W. Vandeventer, N. S. Braden, A. Lee, G. Marlow, G. D. Smith, J. H. White, C. Gassaway, H. S. Taylor, E. Janney, C. B. Hamilton, N. Keene, R. McIntyre, P. Darry, D. Shawen, Wm. P. Swann.

On motion of Wm. P. Swann,

Resolved, That the Alexandria Gazette, Richmond Whig, Charlestown Free Press, and Fredericktown Herald, be requested to publish the foregoing proceedings.

JUNIOR WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the Junior Whigs of Charlestown, on Monday last, A. W. CRAMER was called to the Chair, and JOHN K. WOODS appointed Secretary. On motion of A. W. Cramer, the following resolutions was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we return our sincere thanks to the Shepherdstown and Harpers-Ferry Bands, for their kind attention and splendid performance on the 12th inst. And, to Mr. R. C. Washington and W. P. Alexander, for the use of their ground, and to Capt. N. Thompson and Mr. Jonathan Burns, for their kindness upon the same occasion. And that we apologise to the Ladies, and deeply regret the circumstance of not having comfortable seats prepared for them, which was totally out of our power, not having the least assistance from the gentlemen of our town or vicinity.

Resolved, That the above be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Free Press. A. W. CRAMER, *Ch'n.*

JOHN K. WOODS, *Sec'y.*

THE MARKETS.

Office of the Baltimore American, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

CATTLE.—There was an active demand for Beef cattle this morning at the drove yard, and some slight advance in price took place. All that were offered, numbering about 350 head, were readily taken by the city butchers at $3 a $3,374, live weight, which is equal to $6 a $6,75 nett per 100 lbs. These prices show an advance of 50 cents per 100 pounds on last week's sales. Live Hogs are in good supply and sell in limited lots at about $6,50 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR.—Some sales of Howard street flour have been made from stores to-day at $5,25 for good common brands, which shows a slight advance on the rate that has prevailed for some time past. The transactions have not however been large, amounting in all to about 300 barrels. There is but little flour in market for sale, and the receipts continue very light. We quote the receipt price at $5.

WHEAT.—There has been scarcely any Maryland or Virginia Wheat at market to-day—We quote nominally at 95 a 106 cents. Several cargoes of Pennsylvania reds have been received in market, and one sold at 100 cents, and another at 110 cents. Holders ask these prices for the balance.

CORN—Sales of yellow Corn to-day at 56 cents, and white at 51 a 53 cents.

RYE—We quote Maryland Rye at 58 a 62 cts.

OATS—Large sales of Maryland Oats to-day at 27 cents.

WHISKEY—Is very dull, and a decline in price of barrels has taken place—sales having been made to-day at 28 cents—hhds are still held at 27 cents.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, near Shannondale Springs, by the Rev. T. W. Simpson, Mr. JAMES W. CLIF to Miss ELIZABETH A. LANGDON, daughter Mr. Peter Langdon—all of this county.

On the 9th instant, in Clarke county, by the *Rev. Wm. G. H. Jones*, Major RICHARD BENNETT, of Washington City, to Miss MARGARET FUNSTEN, daughter of the late Oliver Funsten, Esq.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED,

At the Retreat, his residence in Clarke county, Va., on Wednesday the 9th of September, 1840, of pulmonary consumption, after severe and protracted suffering, which he bore with a rare degree of calmness and resignation, the Hon. RICHARD E. PARKER, of the high Court of Appeals of this State, in the 57th year of his age—leaving behind him a most interesting family, who, while memory holds her place, will continue to cherish the recollection of the many virtues which endeared him to them. By the death of this useful and distinguished man, the State has lost an able and faithful officer, society one of its brightest ornaments, and his family one to whom they were bound by the strongest and most sacred ties of affection, and whose loss to them neither time nor other cause can repair. Endowed with a high order of talents, and a favorite of the Republican party, of which he was a distinguished and efficient member, Judge Parker had been elevated to several offices, both [illegible] the duties of which he discharged with ability, fidelity, and satisfaction to the people, who will long remember his valuable services and his many manly virtues. The various relations of husband, father, and master, were admirably sustained and filled by him. Amidst the honors and cares of this world, he was not unmindful of his God and his eternal interests; and in his last moments he expressed the strongest faith in the religion of our blessed Saviour, and the confident belief that he would be accepted of his God. The disease of which he died is, as all know, beyond the reach of remedy. The highest medical skill, aided by every kind office and every attention which the tenderest affection of a devoted family could suggest, utterly failed to arrest his indomitable and fatal malady. "*Requiescat in pace.*" D.

On Friday morning the 4th instant, JOSEPH JONES DAUGHERTY, son of Joseph T. Daugherty, Esq.

Notices.

☞ A Religious Meeting to continue from 4 to 5 days, will begin at Salem Meeting House, about 2½ miles from Hillsborough, Loudoun county, Va., on Friday the 25th inst. Seats will be prepared in the woods, and some tents on the ground are expected. The Preachers and friends of the Methodist E. Church in the neighbouring Circuits and Stations, are respectfully invited to attend.

September 17, 1840. WM. WICKES.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

☞ A legal parade of the Fire Company will take place on *Saturday evening next, 19th instant*, at 4 o'clock. By order of the Commander.

September 17, 1840.

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.

[illegible]

Sept. 17, 1840—3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL SELL, on *Wednesday, 30th September*, at the residence of Captain Hall, at Harpers-Ferry, a large assortment of

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE,

AMONG WHICH, ARE

1 *elegant Piano, and Sideboard;*
Sofa, Settees, Bureaus, &c, &c.

TERMS—Will be made known on the day of sale.

☞ I will sell any of the above articles at private sale, on reasonable terms, if desired.

WILLIAM A. HALL.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1840.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Smith, dec'd, are requested to make payment; and all who have claims against said estate, will please present them, qualified according to law.

GEORGE BYERS, *Adm'r.*

Shepherdstown, Sept. 17, 1840.—3t.

Saddles and Harness.

A LOT of first-rate gentlemen's shafted and Ladies' Saddles, for sale low for cash, or on a short credit.

All kinds of Harness kept on hand.

ESROM SLIFER.

Kabletown, Sept. 17, 1840.—3t.

NOTICE.

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

ESROM SLIFER.

Kabletown, Sept. 17, 1840.—3t.

Rock Wheat.

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

JOHN WYSONG.

Near Shepherdstown, Sept. 17, 1840.

$10 REWARD.

THE undersigned, with a few more of their Whig friends, erected at the Black-smith Shop of Mr. Abraham Snyder, a *Harrison Pole*, with a splendid FLAG floating therefrom, made and presented by two amiable young Whig ladies of the neighborhood. Upon the Flag was the twenty-six States,—one a little dim, but from the bright rays that were beaming from the East and from the West, had well nigh penetrated through the mist and assumed its wonted brilliancy,—also the names of Harrison and Tyler, the Hope of our Country, inscribed thereon. On the night of the 11th inst., however, some cowardly and demoniac gang of dastardly blood-hounds came, when every decent man, woman and child, had gone to take the rest that God designed them to do, and, with a two-inch auger, bored through the Pole until it fell—also stealing the Flag.

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

JOHN EUTON,
JOHN EDWARDS.

Sept. 17, 1840.

Flaxseed Oil and Bacon

FOR sale by H. KEYES.

Sept. 17, 1840.

Balm of Columbia.

ONE gross Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, of recent importation, received from the Agent, and for sale at 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.

Adam Young, Jr.

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

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1840.

Assorted Confectionary.

600 POUNDS, consisting, in part, of Lemon, Mint, Sassafras, Hearhound, Almond, Walnut, Filbert, Spice, Nutmeg, Vandilla, 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.

Expectorant Syrups.

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

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 17, 1840.

Soothing Syrups.

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

Sept. 17, 1840.

Panaceas, &c.

SWAIM'S Panacea, Houck's Panacea, Moffat'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 [illegible] have all warranted genuine, offered for sale by

Sept. 17, 1840. YOUNG.

Pills, Pills, Pills.

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

September 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.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers have just returned from the East with a fine assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which they will sell *unusually cheap*. We respectfully ask our customers and the public to call and see us, as we will give them *Extra Bargains!* J. KEPLINGER & CO.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 10, 1840—3t.

Warning! Warning!

HAVING now waited with those who owe me until my patience has become exhausted, I now give notice that I have transferred all my bonds, notes and open accounts to Mr. Henry Timberlake, with instructions to bring suit within a few days from this date, where immediate payment is not made.

W. J. MAXWELL.

Middleway, Sept. 10, 1840.—3t.

FAT CATTLE.

FOR sale, a small lot of FAT CATTLE. Cash, or a negotiable note, well endorsed, at short time.

JAMES L. RANSON.

Sept. 10, 1840—3t.

FOR SALE.

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

R. S. BLACKBURN.

Sept. 10, 1840—3t.

Seed Rye for Sale.

100 BUSHELS SEED RYE for sale, of last year's growth.

SAM'L RIDENOUR.

Sept 10, 1840.

BAGGING.

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

E. M. & C. W. ASQUITH.

Sept. 10, 1840

TIMOTHY SEED,

FOR SALE by E. M. & C. W. ASQUITH.

Sept. 10, 1840.

HENRY CUT TOBACCO.

A SUPERIOR article, just received and for sale, at STRAITH'S.

Sept. 10, 1840.

A Rifle.

WE have a very neatly finished Rifle, in first-rate order, which we will sell much below the original cost.

E. M. & C. W. ASQUITH.

August 20, 1840.

WHISKEY.

50 BARRELS superior old Whiskey, 25 bbls. common do.

In Store, and for sale by J. B. PACKETT.

August 27, 1840.

A Chance.

A GENTLEMAN residing in one of the most fertile Valleys of Virginia, and one of the best neighborhoods for the Mercantile business, is desirous of disposing of his interest (one half) in a Store that has for several years been doing a profitable business, and still has a good custom. Inquire by letter (post paid) or otherwise to the Editors of the Free Press.

September 3, 1840—3t.

NEW GOODS.

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

W. & S. B. ANDERSON.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 3, 1840.

LIME.

THE subscriber has for sale 2,000 bushels of superior LIME at his kilns near Reynolds' Little Mill, which he will sell on reasonable terms.

WM. FLANAGAN.

August 27, 1840.

Davies's Celebrated Family *PILLS*,

FOR SALE by

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

Charlestown, August 6, 1840.

WHISKEY.

10 BARRELS WHISKEY, in store and for sale *low*, by

T. C. SIGAFOOSE & CO.

June 25, 1840.

Crockery Ware.

A large and general assortment of well burnt CROCKERY WARE, suitable for the dairy, apple butter, and for general purposes.

ESROM SLIFER.

Kabletown, July 23, 1840.

TRUST SALE.

John Richardson, vs. *Lot McDonald, and others,* } IN CHANCERY

BY virtue of a decretal order of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Jefferson, rendered in the above cause, on the 18th day of June, 1840, the undersigned, a commissioner appointed for the purpose, will proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on *Saturday, the 10th day of next October*, on the premises, that

Valuable Mill Property,

situated on Long Marsh, in the county of Clarke, heretofore known as "Taylor's Mill," and adjoining the lands of William Castleman's heirs, and others. The property will be shown to any persons wishing to purchase, by Mr. John Richardson, living near the premises.

☞ Sale to take place about 12 o'clock, M.

☞ Terms of sale—as directed by said decree—one-third of the purchase money cash; and the residue in two equal payments, at nine and eighteen months. The deferred payments to be secured by bonds with security, and a deed of trust on the premises.

ANDREW HUNTER,
Commissioner

Sept 3, 1840.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, at public auction, on *Saturday, the 19th inst.*, at the residence of the late Jacob Crowl,

All the Personal Property

of the said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cows, and Hogs;
rows, a Wagon, a Cart, Gears, &c.;
Also, a quantity of Wheat, (threshed,)
And Corn, by the Acre.

At the same time and place will also be offered, in an entire body, or in lots of three and of five acres,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND—one of ten, and the other of twenty-five acres—

situated within one mile of Shepherdstown, and [illegible] the said Crowl.

☞ TERMS—For the land, one third in cash—the balance in six and twelve months, with interest—bonds and personal security. For the Wheat, cash. The other property on a credit of six months—bonds and security.

J. T. COOKUS, *Ex'r*
of J. Crowl, dec'd

September 3, 1840.

TRUST SALE.

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

PROPERTY,

TO WIT:

One undivided third part of a certain Tract of Land, lying on Elk Branch, in Jefferson county, containing 611 ACRES, with the appurtenances. Also, one undivided half part of two other Tracts of Land, containing, together, 101 ACRES. Also, a certain other Tract containing 27 acres. Also, a certain other Lot containing 3 Acres. Also, of all a certain other Tract, lying on the South East side of the Shenandoah River, containing 63 Acres, 3 Roods, 27 Poles. Such title as is vested in the undersigned will be conveyed to the purchaser—and so much only of said described property will be sold as will be sufficient to satisfy said deed of trust, and the expenses incident to the same.

GEO. W. SAPPINGTON,
ISAAC FOUKE,
Trustees.

Sept. 3, 1840.—4t.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by John Brook to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing certain debts therein mentioned, on the 15th day of May, 1840, and duly recorded, I shall sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court-house [illegible] (being the first day of the county-court of Jefferson,) the following Property, to wit:

Two HORSES,
*Three Bed

THE FREE PRESS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS

PER ANNUM,

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

ADVERTISING.

The terms of advertising are, for a square 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.*

LOST,

BETWEEN Harpers-Ferry and Charlestown, sundry articles of wearing apparel, wrapped in a Paper towel. The bundle contained a flounced dress and cape of a tea color, with a satin stripe about a fouth of an inch broad, and a leaf of pea green in it forming something of a vine. The bundle also contained a pair of home-knit stockings with L. S. C. knit in them, and two widths of Swiss Muslin. The bundle was marked Orra S. Janney. It was lost on the 15th instant. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it with Mr. Charles G. Stewart, Charlestown.

August 20, 1840.

Painter Dog Lost.

STRAYED or stolen from the Shannondale Springs, about the 10th inst., a white and black spotted POINTER DOG, about nine months old. Any particular marks recollected. A suitable reward will be given for his delivery at Shannondale, or for any information which may lead to his recovery.

August 20, 1840

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Francis Deary, dec'd, will please call on Mr A Humrickhouse, of Shepherdstown, who is authorised to collect and receipt for the same — And all persons having claims against said estate will call on him for adjustment and settlement. It is hoped all concerned will attend to the above, as it is absolutely necessary to close the estate forthwith.

JACOB W. REYNOLDS, *Adm'r.*
of F. Deary, dec'd.

August 13, 1840.

To Farmers.

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

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

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

JOHN CLAUSON.

August 13, 1840.

Notice, Trespassers, and Stop!

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

JULIET A. JACK.

August 27, 1840.—6t.

ESTRAYS.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Halltown, three estrays, to wit: a red Cow 7 years old, with white belly—piece off right ear, slit in the left and half crop—The other a Heifer, a mouse dun and white, with red ears. The said cow, heifer and calf appraised to the sum of 22 dollars.

The owner or owners of the above estrays will please come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN KEPHART.

August 27, 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.

Wines, Liquors, &c.

OLD Madeira Wine, a very superior article; old Port, Lisbon, Sherry and Malaga Wines; Holland Gin, French Brandy, strong Cider Brandy, &c. just received and for sale by

MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO.

July 23, 1840.

OILS.

WINTER Strained Sperm Oil,
FISH " "
LINSEED " "
SPERM CANDLES, just received and for sale at STRAITH'S.

July 23, 1840.

Needle-worked Dress

A FEW PIECES of splendid needle-work DRAWING for sashes, just received and for sale low, by J. J. & E. P. MOORE.

July 9, 1840.

Fruits.

WE have just received a fresh supply of Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Citron, Candies, Cheese, Crackers, Chocolate, Cocoa, &c.

MILLER, ALLEMONG & CO.

July 30, 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 & SON.

August 6, 1840.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

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

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

all of which will be sold very LOW for Cash or Short Credit.

Good Sugar at 6½ cents,
Molasses, at 37½ cents,
Yard-wide Savage Cotton, at 10 cents,
Calicoes, at 6¼, 8, 10, and 12½ cents, fast colours,
Bleached linen Cloth, five and 4-4 wide, at ten cents,—and his entire stock on the accommodating terms

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

Also on hand, a good supply of

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

together with almost every article that can be named.

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

Summit Point, June 11, 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.

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 Rail-Road, containing **578 ACRES,**—about 110 of which are in Timber. The Improvements consist of a commodious Brick Dwelling with [illegible] first quality Fruit Trees. This Farm also embraces the advantage of an abundance of fine water, and is admirably adapted for grazing—and inferior to none in the Valley as a Grain growing farm. Indeed, the location with reference to society, good health, enrichment, &c. &c., cannot be surpassed. All things combined renders it very desirable property. In fact, as evidence of the above, I will guarantee for said farm, &c. for three, four, or five years, six per cent. on 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.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Colin Peter to the undersigned, as trustee, bearing date on the 24th of April, 1835, and duly recorded, for the benefit of John J Stull, Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, and Rushrod O. Washington—I shall proceed to sell, on Monday the 19th day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock, at the Court-House in Charlestown, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money,

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

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

About forty-six and one-half Acres,

in cultivation, near the Brick Mill—and about

20 Acres of Wood Land,

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

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

JOHN MOLER, *Trustee.*

August 13, 1840.—4t

FOR SALE.

NOT being able to procure a competent hand to take charge of my Wheat Machine the coming Fall, I will dispose of it at a moderate price, and indulge the purchaser until 1st January next, if desired, for the payment. It is a spike machine, worked by six horses. The box is a good one, and the horse power has been in use but one season. Apply to

[illegible]

July 23, 1840.—6t.

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.

BAR IRON.

THE subscriber has on hand about **12 TONS BAR IRON,** which he is anxious to dispose of—Square Iron from 1 to 1½ inch—Round Iron from ½ to 2 inch—Flat Tire Iron from 4 by 11 to 1 by 2 inch—Horse Shoe Iron of different sizes—Band Iron from 4 inch thick and 2 inches wide, to 4 inch thick by 5 inches—a large assortment of Sledge and Crow Bar Moulds—a large assortment of Ploughirons &c., all of which I will sell as low as any person in this section of the country for cash or to punctual customers upon a short credit. I will sell heavy Iron by the 4 ton at 5¼ cents per lb., cash.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

Charlestown, July 16, 1840.

Overseer Wanted.

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

THOS. B. WASHINGTON.

Rich-Woods, July 30, 1840.—tf.

ESTRAYS.

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

A Yoke of small black and white OXEN,

would weigh, when fat, about 900 lbs. each. Any information concerning the same will be thankfully received, and the informer liberally rewarded by the subscribers, residing at the Shannondale Furnace, Jefferson county, Virg'a.

PERDUE, NICHOLS & CO.

August 6, 1840.

$200 REWARD.

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

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

L. L. TURNER.

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

JAMES BROWN,
L. C. CORDELL.

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

Black Net Shawls,

RECEIVED and for sale low by

T. G. SIGAFOOSE & CO.

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

R. D. DORAN has returned from the city of Philadelphia, with a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS,

Just out of the steam ship President. The Ladies are especially invited to call and examine for themselves. Among his extensive purchase can be found the following articles:

Dahlia, black, bottle green, blue, } CLOTHS,
brown, invisible green, gray }
mixed, olive mixed, }
Buffalo Cloth,
Mixed, blue, black and drab Sattinet,
Blue mixed do
Lavender, and Steel-mixed Sattinet,
Black Petersham—Kentucky Jeans,
Heavy, plain blue, Oxford mixed, } Kersey,
and Cadet }
Blue, sup. black, brown, and fancy Cassimere,
Superfine Silk Serge—Silk Cord,
Twist—Buff Cass Vesting,
Fancy Thibet,
New style dark Thibet,
Figured silk Vesting,
Satin do. do.
Silk Velvet do
Merino do
Figured Satin, do.
Bombazine,
Black Cotton Velvet—Brown Holland,
English Merino—Black do.
Black Twilled Bombazine,
Log Cabin Buttons,
Harrison Handkerchiefs
White figured Silk Handkerchiefs,
Pongee do
Spitzbergen do.
Black Silk do.
Cotton Flags,
Black Sinshaw Silks—Black Italian Lustring,
Colored Gro de Nap.—Gro-de-Rhine,
Poult de Lines—Figured do.,
Straw Lama Crape—Figured Bobbinet,
Square Net—Black figured, and plain Bobinet,
White Blond Lace—Black Mantilla Lace,
Thread, Cotton, Bobinet, and Cambric Edging,
Thread, and Cotton Lace,
Needle work'd Lace and Inserting,
Robin-t Inserting and Footing,
Black Bobinet Veils—White Blond Gauze do.
Black Italian Cravats—Plaid Silk Cravats,
Plaid Muslin,
Cambric and Jackonet Muslins,
Plaid Swiss and Book Muslins,
Figured Chally—Muslin Delanes,
Worsted Plaids,
Black and white Lawns—Fancy Prints,
Black and white Prints,
Sup. Green,
Fancy and Toilenet Gingbams,—Millinet,
Tiret Shawls—Light weight Shawls,
Damask Shawls,
Wool Cassimere, Shawls,
Plaid and Florence Braid Bonnets,
Gauze—Green Gauze,
Italian and flat Crape—Persian Shawls,
Silk Hose—Black and white Cotton Hose,
Black Worsted Hose—Men's do.
Mixed do—Sup white do—Children's do.
Sup white Cotton do—Colored do.
Children's Sock—Plaid and Radiance do.
Worsted Spot and Germantown Scarlet do.
Spot and Silk do—Irish Linen,
Cotton Flannel—Gum Braces,
Black and colored Silk Braid,
Cotton Fringe—Tiret Cotton Balls,
Blankets—Black and white Thread,
Spool and Silk Bose—Canvass and Padding,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
French Chintz Prints—Spot Green do.
Gingham—Cut Corduroy,
Gent Leather Buttons—Silk Velvet do.
Moles for Vests and Pants,
White Bone, and silk Cord,
Scarlet Flannel—Crash,
Russia and Yellow Diaper,
Yellow, American and Georgia Nankeen,
Russia Sheeting—Black Stay Binding,
Colored Sport Cotton,
White and Bleached Flannel,
Apron Check—Bleached Diaper,
Bed Ticking—Plaid Linsey, Red and Blue do.
Manchester Ginghams—Colored Cambrics,
Furniture Calico,
[illegible]
Brown and bleached Muslins,
Sup. Scratch Garpetting,
Black and colored Mantia Ribbons,
Satin, Edged, Figured and Gro-de-Nap. Ribbons,
Fancy Gauge—Knitting Cotton,
Ladies' City Kid Welts,
Harrison do.—Slippers,
Children's colored Boots—Red do.
Ladies' City Spring Slippers,
Philadelphia Ties,
Kid Welt and Jefferson Slippers,
Sewed Boots—Youth's City pegged Boots,
Boy's Slippers,
Men's Kid Pegged Brogans,
Thick City do. do.
Thick Sewed City Boots,
Trunks—Octagan Steel—Socket Chissels,
Screws, Saws, Snuffers, Hatchets,
Window Springs, Rules, Gimblets,
Bridle Bits, Steel Knitting Pins,
Superior Penknives, Knives and Forks,
Needles, Spoons, Pad Locks, Spurs,
Rasps, Files, Mill-Saw Files,
Bonnet Wire, Fancy Rules, Looking Glasses,
Mahogany, plain bound Looking Glasses,
Narrow Band and Gilt Baud,
Combs, Matches,
Shaving, Hair, and Tooth Brushes,
Razors &c. &c.

Tin Ware of every description,
A large and splendid assortment of Groceries,

All of which I am determined to sell low.

RICHARD D. DORAN.

Harpers-Ferry Sept 3, 1840—4t.

Three New Goods at Summit Point.

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

Cloths and Cassimeres, very low;
Sattinetts, as low as 55 cts., (good,)
Mouslines and Challeys, cheap;
Variety of handsome Laces,
Prints, from 5 cts. to every other price;
Bleached Sheetings, at from 6¼ to 25 cents;
Ticking, very low;
10-4 Linen Sheeting;
Hemp Carpeting—a good article;

GROCERIES—such as,

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

BOOTS and SHOES, a great variety,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

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

☞ Please call and see for yourselves, and oblige

LEVI CAIN.

Summit Point, May 23, 1840—tf.

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

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.

WM. CROW, Jr.

Nov. 29, 1838—tf.

Granville's Irritating Lotion

THE attention of Physicians is invited to this useful preparation, which in the practice of Dr. Granville of London, has supplied 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.

Virginia, to wit:

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

Basil Williamson and wife, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Gerard B. Wager, administrator of Philip Wager, deceased, and in his own right, and the said Gerard B. Wager and Ellen A. his wife, Mary Seilling, Hannah Humphreys, Charles Wager, Elizabeth Wager, James P. Wager, Edward L. Wager, George Hoffman, James B. Wager, and Noah H. Swayne, and Sarah A. his wife, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS cause came on to be heard this 23d day of June, 1840, upon the bill, answers, exhibits, &c., and was argued by counsel—Upon consideration whereof, the Court doth adjudge, order and decree, that a Master Commissioner of this Court proceed to settle the administration account of Gerard B. Wager, administrator of Philip Wager, deceased, and make distribution of said estate among the distributees entitled to the same, stating specially all matters deemed pertinent, or which he may be requested by any of the parties to state, and make report to this Court in order to future proceedings to be had in the cause.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
August 28th, 1840.

☞ The parties to the above named suit are hereby notified that I shall proceed at my office in Charlestown, on the 21st day of October, 1840, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to execute the decree, a copy whereof is hereto annexed, at which time and place they are required to attend, with their vouchers and evidence.

EDWARD E. COOKE, *Com'r.*

Sept. 3, 1840—4t.

A Suit in Chancery pending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Berkeley county, Virginia:

James B. Hixon, William L. Hixon, and Henry C. Crawford and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Hixon, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Alexander Cooper, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of John B. Craighill, deceased, Thomas Russell, administrator of James Russell, dec'd, which said James Russell was another Executor of said John B. Craighill, dec'd; Benjamin Hixon, John B. Hixon, and Andrew Jackson Hixon, DEFENDANTS.

THE above named Plaintiffs, hereby give notice to the above named Defendants, that on the 26th day of September, 1840, between sunrise and sunset of that day, at the Office of Mosier Commissioner Cooke, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, the said Plaintiffs will take the deposition of William B. Willis, to be read as evidence in the above named suit.

J. T. DAUGHERTY,
of Counsel for Plfs.

Sept. 3, 1840.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

Thomas Rutherford, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

John M Brien and William Brown, DEF'TS,

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

August 20, 1840.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

Henry Staub, assignee of Martin Diffenbaugher, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

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

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

August 20, 1840.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

Charles J. Faulkner and Edmund Pendleton, Trustees of Lauck and Stephen, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

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

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

August 20, 1840.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

Zachariah Shugart, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

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

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

August 20, 1840.

Mr. John Agar,

YOU are hereby notified, that on Thursday the first day of October next, between sunrise and sunset, at the Office of Commissioner Worthington, in Charlestown, we shall take the depositions of sundry witnesses which we will offer as evidence in a suit depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, on the Chancery side thereof, wherein we are complainants and you and others are defendants.

The Heirs of Jacob Strider, dec'd.

August 20, 1840.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

Edward W. Stephenson and John P. Stephenson, COMPLAINANTS,

AGAINST

Edward W. Stephenson, Charles B. Stephenson, James N. Stephenson, Maria V. Strider, Augustus Strider, John Bush, Harriet J. Bush, James Power, Pulaski Power, Benjamin Power, Mary Huntsberry, 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 Power, Pulaski Power, Benjamin Power, Henry Shaffner, Henry S. Shaffner, Taliaferro Shaffner, William W. Green and Ann A. Green, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next November Term of this Court, and answer the Bill of the Plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted, in some 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

VIRGINIA, to wit:

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

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

AGAINST

Henry A Brien and John M Brien, Merchants and Co-partners, transacting business under the name of Henry A. Brien & Brother, and William Brown, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

August 20, 1840.

Peters Vegetable Pills.

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

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

They are in general use as a family medicine; and there are thousands of families who declare they never are 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 40 Pills, price 25 and 50 cents, and may be obtained of the following agents:

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

DEAR SIR—I embrace this opportunity of expressing to you my pleasure at the unparalleled 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 do rather more praise than you seem inclined to give them. Six months ago they were scarcely known here, and at present there is no other medicine that can compare with them in popularity. Dysepsia, sick head ache, derangement of the biliary organs, and obstinate constipation of the bowels, I know of no aperient more prompt or efficacious; and I have had considerable experience in all these complaints.

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

S. H. HARRIS, M. D.

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

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

J. D. BOYD, M. D.

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

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

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

G. E. C. SCOFF, M. D.

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

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

☞ These valuable Pills are for sale by

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

Nov 28, 1839.—1y.

Farmers, Look at This!

I WISH to purchase **50,000 BUSHELS** of good clean **WHEAT,** for which a fair price will be paid, and the cash every load as soon as the Wheat is weighed. Farmers disposed to sell their Wheat, would do well to call and see me before they effect a sale elsewhere.

THOMAS A. BOTELER.

Old Furnace, August 27, 1840—4t.*

NOTICE.

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

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

GEORGE PRICE.

Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1840—tf.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Mr. John H. Shropshire, and who have not as yet settled their accounts or debts in any manner, are hereby notified, that it is necessary to close the business. Those failing to regard this notice before the 10th of August, will find their debts in the progress of settlement by law.

WM. C. WORTHINGTON,
Trustee.

July 23, 1840.

Important Discovery.

THE public are hereby directed to the medical advertisement of Dr. HARLICH'S celebrated *COMPOUND STRENGTHENING TONIC, and GERMAN APERIENT PILLS,* which is a medicine of great value to the afflicted, discovered by O. P. Harlich, a celebrated physician at Altdorf, Germany, which has been used with unparallelled 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 tried would do well to make a trial of this invaluable Medicine, as they never produce sickness or nausea while using. A safe and effectual remedy for

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,

and all stomach complaints, pain in side; Liver Complaints, Loss of *Appetite, Flatulency, palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Nervous Irritability,* Sick Headache, *Female Diseases, Spasmodic* Affections, Rheumatism, Asthmas, Consumption, &c. The German Aperient Pills are to cleanse the stomach and purify the Blood. The Tonic or Strengthening Pills are to strengthen and invigorate the nerves and digestive organs and give tone to the Stomach, as all diseases originate from impurities of the Blood, or **disordered Stomach.** The 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 an disease merely by purifying the blood—this they will not do, but they certainly will, and sufficient authority of daily proofs asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended by the directions which accompany them, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the stomach, lungs, and liver, by which impurities of the blood are occasioned.

Liver Complaint.

This disease is discovered by a fixed obtuse pain and weight in the right side under the short ribs, attended with heat, uneasiness about the pit of the stomach;—there is in the right side also a distension—the patient loses his appetite and becomes sick and troubled with vomiting. The tongue becomes rough and black, countenance changes to a pale or citron color or yellow, like those afflicted with jaundice—difficulty of breathing, disturbed rest, attended with a dry COUGH, difficulty of laying on the left side—the body becomes weak, and finally the disease terminates into another of a more SERIOUS nature, which in all probability is far beyond the power of human SKILL. *Dr. Harlich's Compound Tonic Strengthening* and *German Aperient Pills,* if taken at the commencement of this disease, will check it, and by continuing the use of the medicine a few weeks, a perfect cure will be effected. Persons are requested to try this fact.

Liver Complaint,

Ten Years standing, cured by the use of Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient PILLS:

Mrs SARAH BOYER, wife of William Boyer, North Fourth Street above Callowhill, Philadelphia, entirely cured of the above distressing disease. Her symptoms were, habitual costiveness of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain in the side, stomach and back, depression of spirits, extreme debility, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of pain, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver. Mrs Boyer was attended by several of the first Physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine—at last, a friend of hers procured a package of Dr. Harlich's *Strengthening and German Aperient Pills,* which, by the use of one package, induced her to continue with the medicine, which resulted in effecting a permanent cure, beyond the expectations of her friends.

Causes of Dyspepsia.

This disease often originates from a habit of overloading or distending the stomach by excessive eating or drinking, or very protracted periods of fasting, an indolent or sedentary life, in which no exercise is afforded to the Muscular fibres or, mental faculties, fear, grief, and deep anxiety, taking too frequently strong purgatives, drastic purgatives, or medicines of a mercurial and spasmodic affections of the stomach and bowels; the most common of the latter causes are late hours and the too frequent use of spirituous liquors.

SYMPTOMS.

Dyspepsia may be described from a want of appetite or an unnatural and voracious one, nausea, sometimes *bilious* vomiting sudden and transient distensions of the stomach after