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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN,
A Weekly Newspaper, to be published in the Town of Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Va.,
By S. G. & F. Atburtis.

WE avail ourselves of this method, respectfully, to propose to the Citizens of Berkeley, and the adjoining Counties, the Publication of a Newspaper, in the town of Martinsburg, of the above title, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify them in the undertaking. And though it be most with those who make applications of this sort, to make lofty professions of what ought to be, and what will be done, to gratify and edify on all hands, they do not feel inclined to follow suit on this occasion; and trust that it will suffice for the object in view, for them to state in advance—That they belong to the Jeffersonian School of Politics, as understood and practised upon in the administration of Government under the supervisorship of Gens. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren—and that they will not be found wanting in the faithful discharge of all the duties which this avowal enjoins.

"THE VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN," will manfully vindicate the dearest rights of these States, and of the real Republican portion of their citizens. Respecting other matters, they will keep steadily in view, for their polar star, the investigation of truth, and diffusion of useful information. Agriculture, Commerce, Manufacturing and handicraft arts, and every thing connected with their prosperous advancement will be duly attended to—all due homage rendered to the Fine Arts—and faithful notices taken of the improving hand of Time in all the diversified points of life.

TERMS:

Two dollars if paid on the receipt of the first number—$2 25 within six months—and $2 50 if delayed until the end of the year, and $3 after the year expires.

No subscription received for a less period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued (unless at the option of the Editors) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding one square will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every additional insertion. The number of insertions must be noted upon the Manuscript, otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

July 29, 1841.

PETERS' PILLS

THE wonderful cures effected by this medicine are the all-engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear of nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills; or, you know Mrs. Such-a-One was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' *wondrous medicine?*

Really this medicine must be very good or it would not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the town, silent tenor of its way, curing hundreds of persons who were wrestling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous. It is as impossible to stay the decree of fate for this medicine, as to hush the rushing wind.

A life medicine that will procrastinate death for years, shall it not be used? Health is not be sold by every individual? Let no man say I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

Are anti-bilious, anti-dyspeptic, and anti-mercurial; and may be justly considered a Universal Medicine; but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints:—Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Fistulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched Fallow Complexion and an alternate state of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operations, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility. Price 25 and 50 cents per box. Sold by G. K. TYLER, General Agent, corner of East Baltimore and High streets, Baltimore.

Also—for sale at the store of

WM. ANDERSON,
JAMES HIGGINS,
Harpers-Ferry,
J. P. A. ENTLER,
Shepherdstown.
J. J. H. STRAITH,
Charlestown.

May 27, 1841.—1y.

Sherman's Cough Lozenges

ARE superseding the use of all other remedies for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and Consumption. They will not entirely eradicate the Small Pox, Measles, or Whooping Cough; neither will they raise the dead, or do any other impossibilities, but they will CURE A COUGH OR COLD sooner than any other medicine, give immediate relief in Whooping Cough, Croup, and Measles, and CURE CONSUMPTION in less time than any other remedy. They are not only the best, but the cheapest medicine in use. Fifty cents worth only is all that is required in any case, and all ordinary cases are cured in one or two days. They are not got up and puffed into notice for a few months, to gull the public and make a fortune, knowing their existence and popularity must cease when the purchase steps; but they are introduced as a standard article, relying on their intrinsic merit for lasting patronage. They are used and recommended by the Medical Faculty, and by all who have used them, which is proof positive of their extraordinary and beneficial effects.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES.

Few are aware how many diseases arise from worms; they are not confined to children, but thousands and tens of thousands, of all ages, suffer and even die from their effects, and never suspect it. How many have felt dizzy, feverish, restless at night, or suffered from many of the following symptoms:—An obstinate Cough, Pain in the Joints or Limbs, Bleeding at the Nose, Headache, Vertigo, Torpor, Disturbed Dreams, Sleep-Broken by Fright and Screaming, Convulsions, Thirst, Pallid Hue, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Offensive Breath, Itching of the Nose, Pains, Gripings or Swellings of the Stomach or Bowels, Nausea, Squeamishness, Voracity, Lethargy, Tenesmus, which is bearing down towards night, and at length dejections of flame and mucus—and go to doctoring themselves, without any relief, because they do not go to the root or cause of all these symptoms? Unless they can reasonably account for them some other way, expend upon it, worms are working the destruction of your health. How many children have Fits, Convulsions, and die, and all from Worms, when a few doses of DR. SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES would have cured, prevented, and have saved their lives? Dr. Sherman is a graduate of one of our first Medical Colleges, and after several years of great experience and intense study, has discovered and compounded a safe and certain vermifuge, which he defies the world to excel. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by G. K. TYLER, General Agent, corner East Baltimore and High streets, Baltimore.

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Shepherdstown.
J. J. H. STRAITH,
Charlestown.

May 27, 1841.—1y.

Harrison's Specific Ointment.

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumors; Ulcers; Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds; Sprains and Bruises; Swellings and Inflammations; Scald Heads; Women's Sore Breasts; Rheumatic Pains; Tetter; Eruptions; Chilblains; Whitlows; Piles; Corns, and external diseases generally. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by G. K. TYLER, General Agent, corner of East Baltimore and High streets, Baltimore.

Also—for sale at the store of

WM. ANDERSON,
JAMES HIGGINS,
Harpers-Ferry,
J. P. A. ENTLER,
Shepherdstown.
J. J. H. STRAITH,
Charlestown.

May 27, 1841.—1y.

Fresh Drugs.

FRESH Drugs and Medicines, direct from the Importing House of G & N. Popplein, a large and general assortment of standard articles, warranted genuine, for sale on reasonable terms at YOUNG'S *Drug Store.*

Harpers-Ferry, June 3, 1841.

Always on hand at Young's

SODA, Water and Sugar Crackers, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, English Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Cocoa Nuts, Fine Apple Cheese, Maccaroni, Cavendish Tobacco, Cigars, Raisins, &c. &c. June 3, 1841.

FRICTION MATCHES, for sale at STRAITH'S.

July 15, 1841.

Virginia Free Press.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—BY JOHN S. & H. N. GALLAHER.

VOL. 34. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1841. NO. 30.

SAMUEL MACPHERSON,
Flour, Produce & Commission Merchant,
Commerce St. Wharf, Baltimore.

July 29, 1841.—3m.

JOSEPH STINE,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 10, Hanover, near Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Jefferson county that he keeps constantly on hand the most fashionable assortment of Superior

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

All of which he will make up to order in the latest and most fashionable style and best manner, on reasonable terms.

July 29, 1841.—3m

N. S. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

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

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

David W. Barton, A. S. Tidball, Philip Williams, Jr., Esqs.—*Winchester, Va.*

Brown & Mohesater; Duvall, Keighler & Co., Thomas & Philip Balizet)—*Baltimore.*

A CARD.

Dr. Alexander S. Dandridge,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Jefferson and Berkeley. His Office is at the "*Bower,*" near Leetown, Jefferson county, Va.

April 15, 1841—tf.

To Florists and Gardeners.

I SHALL have on hand, for sale, at my Drug Store in Shepherdstown, from now until next November, (which is the time for planting,) the most splendid collection of

Bulbous Plants

Ever offered in this section of country, viz:

HYACINTHS—White, with purple eye, Royal white, blue, pink, buff, red, gold, rose, and other colors.

SINGLE TULIP of every shade and colour, twenty varieties.

DOUBLE TULIPS—Red, yellow and white, with pink edge. These are all handsome, but the yellow and white, with pink edge, are the most perfect, showy and beautiful Flowers of the bulbous kind.

And in the beginning of October, rose colored, purple, pink and white *PEONIES.* These are Grand Flowers for the Garden and Shrubery, are fragrant, and perfectly hardy, withstanding the severest winters without the slightest protection. These plants will be disposed of on terms to which no objection can be made by those disposed to purchase.

J. P. A. ENTLER.

Shepherdstown, August 5, 1841.—1N.

MRS. TRAWIN'S
SEMINARY.

THE ensuing Session, and 6th scholastic year of this Institution, will commence on the 30th instant.

Terms per Session of 5 months!

For all the branches of the English Department, including a thorough and critical knowledge of the English Language, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, &c.—Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Political, Statistical and Civil Geography, with the use of the Globes, and Geometrical Projection of Maps—Ancient and Modern History, and the Natural Sciences, including Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, and the various subjects of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, $10 00

The French Language - - - 5 00

Music, per quarter - - - 14 50

Use of the Piano, per session - - 2 50

Drawing and painting in almost every variety of style—Shell Work, Wax Work, in Figures, and Fruit, and in Flowers, each, 5 00

One afternoon of each week is devoted to useful and Ornamental Needle-Work, for which there is no charge.

A large number of day scholars, as well as boarders, can be admitted on the ensuing session, as Mrs. Trawin expects the valuable assistance of her sister, Miss Wanzer, who will be associated with herself in the duties of the School. Every attention will be given to render the institution worthy of a continuance of that patronage which it has hitherto so invariably received, and to form in the pupils agreeable manners and habits of mental discipline, as well as to aim at a constant improvement of mind and heart,—to educate them not only for a life of usefulness and intellectual enjoyment in this life, but to improve those faculties given by an ever Beneficent Creator, with an humble aim to his own glory, and their full development in a more lasting existence hereafter.

Parents are respectfully requested to consider whether these views meet their approbation, and if so, whether an attendance at the Dancing School and Cotillion parties, does not impede, rather than accelerate their progress.

A Professional Gentleman will give Lectures on the Sciences of Nature, and exhibit Experiments, provided a sufficient class can be found to warrant the expense.

Charlestown, August 5, 1841.

Tailoring, Scouring, &c.

Thomas D. Webster

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has taken the East room in the house opposite the Bank in Charlestown, where he designs carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its branches. He will also pay special attention to

Cleaning and Scouring Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. &c.

In the best manner. He will feel thankful for all favours however small, and will use his best exertions to give satisfaction. His charges will be very moderate.

July 15, 1841—5t.

O'FERRALL'S COFFEE HOUSE.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, VA.

THIS old and well-known Boarding House is still under the management of the undersigned, and is now open for the reception of Company. F. O'FERRALL.

July 22, 1841. JOHN O'FERRALL.

SODA WATER.

DR. STRAITH'S Soda Fount is now in full and successful operation at his Store. Six or eight kinds of Syrups (some new and esteemed very delicious) in use this season.

June 3, 1841.

THE BANK BILL,

In the form in which it passed both Houses of Congress.

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FISCAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a Fiscal Bank of the United States shall be established in the District of Columbia, with a capital of thirty millions of dollars, divided into three hundred thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each share. One hundred thousand shares shall be subscribed for by the United States, and the residue of the said capital may be subscribed and paid for by individuals, companies, corporations, or States, the said individuals being citizens of the United States, and the said companies and corporations being of the several States, or of these United States, or Territories thereof, in the manner hereinafter specified. But Congress reserves to itself the power of augmenting the capital of the said bank, at any time after the 1st of January, 1851, by authorizing the addition thereto of a sum not exceeding twenty millions of dollars, divided into shares as aforesaid, which may be subscribed for, at not less than their par value, by the United States, or by any State, corporation, company, or individuals, in the manner directed by law: *Provided,* That the United States shall not subscribe for more than one-third of the said additional capital.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That subscriptions for the sum of twenty millions of dollars, towards constituting the capital of the said bank, shall be opened on the first Monday of September next, at the following places, that is to say: at Washington, in the District of Columbia; at Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire; at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; at Providence, in the State of Rhode Island; at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut; at Burlington, in the State of Vermont; at New York, in the State of New York; at New Brunswick, in the State of New Jersey; at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania; at Wilmington, in the State of Delaware; at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; at Richmond, in the State of Virginia; at Lexington, in the State of Kentucky; at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio; at Raleigh, in the State of North Carolina; at Nashville, in the State of Tennessee; at Charleston, in the State of South Carolina; at Savannah, in the State of Georgia; at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana; at Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana; at Mobile, in the State of Alabama; at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri; at Springfield, in the State of Illinois; at Detroit, in the State of Michigan; at Natchez, in the State of Mississippi; and at Little Rock, in the State of Arkansas. And the said subscriptions shall be opened under the superintendance of five commissioners at Washington city, and of three commissioners at each of the other places aforesaid, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby authorized to make such appointments, and shall continue open every day, from the time of opening the same, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, for the term of twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, when the same shall be closed; and immediately thereafter, the commissioners, or any two of them, at the respective places aforesaid, shall cause two transcripts or copies of such subscriptions to be made, one of which they shall send to the Secretary of the Treasury, one they shall retain, and the original they shall transmit, within seven days from the closing of the subscriptions as aforesaid, to the commissioners at Washington city. And on the receipt of the said original subscriptions, or either of the said copies thereof, if the original be lost, mislaid, or detained, the commissioners at Washington aforesaid, or a majority of them, shall immediately thereafter convene, and proceed to take an account of the said subscriptions; and if more than the amount of twenty millions of dollars shall have been subscribed, then the said mentioned commissioners shall deduct the amount of such excess from the largest subscriptions, in such manner as that no subscription shall be reduced in amount while any one remains larger: *Provided,* That if the subscription taken at either of the places aforesaid, shall not exceed two thousand shares, there shall be no reduction of such subscriptions, nor shall, in any case, the subscriptions taken at either of the places aforesaid, be reduced below that amount. And, in case the aggregate amount of the said subscriptions shall exceed twenty millions of dollars, the said last mentioned commissioners, after having apportioned the same, as aforesaid, shall cause lists of the said apportioned subscriptions to be made out, including in each list the apportioned subscription for the place where the original subscription was made, one of which lists they shall transmit to the commissioners, or one of them, under whose superintendence such subscriptions were originally made, that the subscribers may thereby ascertain the number of shares to them respectively apportioned, as aforesaid; and in case the aggregate amount of the said subscriptions made during the period aforesaid, at all places aforesaid, shall not amount to twenty millions of dollars, the subscriptions to complete the said sum shall be and remain open at Washington city, aforesaid, under the superintendence of the commissioners appointed for that place; and the subscriptions may be then made by any individual, company, corporation, or State, for any number of shares, not exceeding in the whole the amount required to complete the said sum of twenty millions of dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for any individual, company, corporation, or State, when the subscriptions shall be opened as heretofore directed, to subscribe for any number of shares of the capital of the said bank, not exceeding two thousand five hundred shares; and that the sums so subscribed shall be payable and paid in bullion, in gold or silver coin of the United States, or in foreign coins, made and declared current in the United States, by the act of Congress of the 25th of June, 1834, entitled "An act regulating the value of certain foreign silver coins in the United States," and by the act of the 28th of June, 1834, entitled "An act regulating the value of certain gold coins within the United States," at the following rates, to wit: the sovereign of Great Britain at ninety-four cents and sixty-two hundredths of a cent for each pennyweight; the pieces of forty and twenty francs of France, at ninety-two cents and ninety-two hundredths of a cent for each pennyweight; the doubloon and parts, of Spain, at eighty-nine cents and fifty-one hundredths of a cent for each pennyweight; the doubloon and parts of Mexico, at eighty-nine cents and fifty-one hundredths of a cent for each pennyweight; the doubloon and parts of Peru, at eighty-nine cents and seventy-one hundredths of a cent for each pennyweight; the doubloons and parts of Chili, at eighty-nine cents and seventy-one hundredths of a cent for each pennyweight; the doubloons of Bogota, Columbia, at eighty-nine cents and ninety-two hundredths of a cent for each pennyweight; the doubloons of Popayan, Columbia, at eighty-eight cents and sixty-eight hundredths of a cent for each pennyweight; the doubloons of 1637 and 1638 of New Granada, at ninety cents and two hundredths of a cent for each pennyweight; the doubloons of Bolivia, at eighty-nine cents and ninety-two hundredths of a cent for each pennyweight; the doubloons of Central America, at eighty-five cents and seventy-nine hundredths of a cent for each pennyweight; the doubloons of La Plata, eighty-four cents and twenty-four hundredths of a cent for each pennyweight; the johannes and half of Portugal, at ninety-four cents and forty-six hundredths of a cent for each pennyweight; the crown (of 5,000 reis) and a half since 1838 of Portugal, at ninety-four cents and forty-six hundredths of a cent for each pennyweight; the piece (of 5,400 reis) of 1838 of Brazil, at ninety-four cents and forty-six hundredths of a cent for each pennyweight; and in foreign silver coins at the value fixed upon them severally in the act first above named, or in Treasury notes of the United States, or in certificates of stock issued under the act entitled "An act authorizing a loan not exceeding the sum of twelve millions of dollars," approved July 21st, 1841.—And the payments made in Treasury notes or in the said certificates of stock shall be paid and received at the par value thereof, including all interest which shall have accrued thereon on the day of such payment. And the payments of the said subscriptions shall be made and completed by the subscribers respectively at the time and in the manner following, that is to say: at the time of subscribing there shall be paid ten dollars on each share in bullion, in gold or silver coin, in the Treasury notes of the United States, or in the said certificates of stock, and twenty-five dollars more in bullion, in coin, Treasury notes or certificates of stock, as aforesaid, at the expiration of three calendar months from the first Monday in September, 1841; and there shall be paid the further sum of twenty-five dollars on each share in bullion, in gold or silver coin, Treasury notes, or certificates of stock, as aforesaid, in eight calendar months from the first Monday in September, 1841; and forty dollars more in bullion, in coin, Treasury notes, or certificates of stock, as aforesaid, at the expiration of twelve calendar months from the said first Monday.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if, in consequence of the appointment of the shares in the capital of the said bank among the subscribers, in the case and in the manner hereinbefore provided, any subscriber shall have delivered to the commissioners, at the time of subscribing, a greater amount of bullion, or gold or silver coin, Treasury notes, or certificates of stock, than shall be necessary to complete the payment for the share or shares of such subscribers, apportioned as aforesaid, the commissioners shall only retain so much of the said bullion or gold or silver coin, Treasury notes, or certificates of stock, as shall be necessary to complete such payments; and shall, forthwith, return the surplus thereof, on application for the same, to the subscribers lawfully entitled thereto. And the commissioners, respectively, shall deposite the bullion, or gold and silver coin, Treasury notes, and certificates of stock, by them respectively received as aforesaid, from the subscribers to the capital of the said bank, in some place of secure and safe keeping, so that the same may and shall be specifically delivered and transferred, as the same were by them respectively received, to the Fiscal Bank of the United States, or to their order, as soon as shall be required after the organization of the said bank. And the said commissions appointed to superintend the subscriptions to the capital of the said bank, as aforesaid, shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services, respectively, and shall be allowed all reasonable charges and expenses incurred in the execution of their trust, to be paid by the bank out of the funds thereof.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That no certificate of stock, or any subscription, or any right thereto, shall be transferred except by operation of law, until after the whole amount of the second instalment shall have been fully paid, and every contract or agreement made or entered into for the transfer of such stock, or for the holding the same in trust for the use of any other person, except the person in whose name it is subscribed in the books, or for whose use it is therein expressed, shall be wholly and absolutely null and void in law. That it shall be lawful for the president, and directors, and company of the said bank, to sell and transfer for gold and silver coin, or bullion, Treasury notes and certificates of stock subscribed to the capital of the said bank, as aforesaid.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That at the opening of the subscription to the capital stock of the said bank, the Secretary of the Treasury shall subscribe or cause to be subscribed, on behalf of the United States, the said number of one hundred thousand shares, amounting to ten millions of dollars, as aforesaid; which said subscriptions, so made by the Secretary of the Treasury, as aforesaid, shall be paid in bullion, in gold or silver coin, or in stock of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum; and if payment thereof, or of any part thereof, be made in public stock, bearing interest as aforesaid, the said interest shall be payable half yearly, to commence from the time of making such payments on account of the said subscription; and the principal of the said stock shall be redeemable in any sums, and at any periods, which the Government shall deem fit, after the expiration of fifteen years. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause certificates of public stock, to the amount of ten millions of dollars, to be prepared and made in the usual form, and shall, at his discretion, and whensoever he shall think fit, sell the same for gold or silver coin, or bullion, at not less than the par value thereof, or he shall pay over and deliver three millions five hundred thousand dollars of the same to the said bank, on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and two millions five hundred thousand dollars on the first day of May and four millions of dollars of the same on the first day of September, in the same year; which said stock it shall be lawful for the said bank to sell and transfer for gold and silver coin, or bullion, at their discretion. And if the Secretary of the Treasury shall sell the whole, or any part of the said stock, he shall pay to the said bank gold and silver coin, or bullion, to the nominal amount of stock so sold on like instalments: *Provided nevertheless,* That if the amount of stock which may be offered for the subscription of individuals, States, or corporations, shall not be fully taken prior to the twentieth of December next, and the deficiency do not exceed one-third, the residue shall be subscribed for by the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States, and shall be sold by him as soon thereafter as he can obtain its par value; and for which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue stocks of the United States, in manner as before provided.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the subscribers to the said bank, their successors and assigns, shall be, and they are hereby, created a corporation and body police, by the name and style of "the Fiscal Bank of the United States," and shall so continue until the first day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; and by that name shall be, and are hereby, made able and capable in law, to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy, and retain to them and their successors, lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, and effects, of whatsoever kind, nature, and quality; and the same to sell, grant demise, alien, or dispose of; to sue and be sued, plead, and be pleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all State courts having competent jurisdiction, and in any circuit courts of the United States; and also to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at their pleasure; and also to ordain, establish, and put in execution, such by-laws and ordinances and regulations as they shall deem necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to the constitution thereof, or to the laws of the United States; and generally to do and execute all and singular the acts, matters, and things which to them it shall or may appertain to do; subject, nevertheless, to the rules, regulations, restrictions, limitations, and provisions, hereinafter prescribed and declared.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* that, for the management of the affairs of the said corporation, there shall be nine directors, three of whom shall be annually appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and six of whom shall be annually elected at the banking house in the city of Washington, on the first Monday of January in each year, by the qualified stockholders of the capital of said bank, other than the United States, and by a plurality of voters then and there actually given, according to the scale of voting hereinafter prescribed: *Provided, always,* That no member of Congress, or of the respective State Legislatures, and no officer or contractor of the Federal or State Governments, shall be a director in said bank or branches, and that no persons being a director in the Fiscal Bank of the United States, or any of its branches, shall be a director of any other bank; and should any such director act as director in any other bank, it shall forthwith vacate his appointment in the direction of the Fiscal Bank of the United States; and the directors so duly appointed and elected shall be capable of serving, by virtue of such appointment and choice, from the first Monday in the month of January in each year, until the end and expiration of the first Monday in the month of January of the year next ensuing the time of each annual election, to be held by the stockholders as aforesaid. And the board of directors annually, at the first meeting after their election in each and every year, shall proceed to elect one of the directors to be president of the corporation, who shall hold the said office during the same period for which the directors are appointed and elected as aforesaid: *Provided, also,* That in case it should at any time happen that an appointment or election of directors, or an election of the president of the said bank, should not be so made as to take effect on any day when, in pursuance of this act, they ought to take effect, the said corporation shall not for that cause be deemed to be dissolved; but it shall be lawful at any other time to make such appointments, and to hold such elections, (as the case may be,) and the manner of holding the elections shall be regulated by the by-laws and ordinances of the said corporation; and until such appointments or elections be made, the directors and president of the said bank for the time being shall continue in office: *And provided, also,* That in case of the death, resignation, or removal of the president of the said corporation, the directors shall proceed to elect another president from the directors as aforesaid; and in case of the death, resignation, or absence from the United States, or removal of a director from office, the vacancy shall be supplied by the President of the United States, or by the surviving directors, as the case may be; but the President of the United States alone shall have power to remove either of the directors appointed by him as aforesaid.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That as soon as the sum of ten dollars on each share, in bullion, gold or silver coin, Treasury notes, or certificates of stock, shall have been actually received on account of the subscriptions to the capital of the said bank, (exclusively of the subscription aforesaid on the part of the United States,) notice thereof shall be given by the persons under whose superintendence the subscriptions shall have been made at the city of Washington, in at least two newspapers printed in each of the places (if so many be printed in such places respectively) where subscriptions shall have been made; and the said persons shall at the same time, and in like manner, notify a time and place, within the said city of Washington, at the distance of at least thirty days from the time of such notification, for proceeding to the election of six directors, as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for such election to be then and there made. And the President of the United States is hereby authorized, during the next session of Congress thereafter, to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three directors of the said bank, whether they be stockholders or not, any thing in the provisions of this act to the contrary notwithstanding; and the persons who shall be elected and appointed, as aforesaid, shall be the first directors of the said bank, and shall proceed to elect one of the directors to be president of the said bank; and the directors and president of the said bank so appointed and elected, as aforesaid, shall be capable of serving in their respective offices, by virtue thereof, until the end and expiration of the first Monday of the month of January next ensuing, the said appointments and elections, *Provided,* That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, as soon as ten dollars on each share are paid, in manner herein provided, to appoint three directors, who shall serve until they are superseded by appointments made by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as hereinbefore provided: *And provided further,* That as soon as the sum of six millions five hundred thousand dollars, in bullion, gold or silver coin, or in Treasury notes, or certificates of stock, shall have been actually received on account of the subscriptions to the capital of the said bank, (exclusively of the subscription of ten millions aforesaid on the part of the United States,) the operations of the same shall thenceforth commence and continue at the city of Washington.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the directors, for the time being, shall have power to appoint such officers, clerks, and servants, under them, as shall be necessary for executing the business of the said corporation, and to allow them such compensation for their services, respectively, as shall be reasonable; and shall be capable of exercising such other powers and authorities for the well-governing and ordering of the affairs of said corporation, as shall be prescribed, fixed, and determined by the by-laws, regulations, and ordinances of the same.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the following rules, restrictions, limitations, and provisions, shall form and be fundamental articles of the constitution of said corporation, to wit:

1st. The number of votes to which the stockholders shall be entitled, in voting for directors, shall be according to the number of shares he, she, or they, respectively, shall hold, in the proportions following, that is to say, for one share, and not more than two shares, one vote; for every two shares above two, and not exceeding ten, one vote; for every four shares above ten, and not exceeding thirty, one vote; for every six shares above thirty, and not exceeding sixty, one vote; for every eight shares above sixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; for every ten shares above one hundred, one vote; but no person, or partnership, or body politic, shall be entitled to a greater number than sixty votes; and after the first election, no share or shares shall confer a right of voting, which shall not have been held three calendar months previous to the day of election; no proxy to any officer of the bank, or of more than ninety days' standing, shall be valid; no proxy shall have a right to give more than three hundred votes; and stockholders actually resident citizens of the United States, and none others, may vote in elections by proxy or otherwise; and any person holding a proxy may be required by any stockholder, at the time of voting, to make oath that he believes his principal, in whose behalf he votes, to be the bona fide holder of the share or shares, and that no sale or transfer has been made for the purpose of evading the scale of voting established by this act.

2d. Not more than five-sixths of the directors elected by the stockholders, who shall be in office at the time of an annual election shall be elected for the succeeding year, and no director shall hold his office for more than five years out of six in succession; but the director who shall be president at the time of an election may always be re-appointed, if selected, as the case may be.

3d. None but a stockholder, resident citizen, shall be a director. Not more than two directors shall be elected, and not more than one appointed, out of any one State; and they shall be paid by said bank such reasonable compensation for their services, as the stockholders, at their annual meeting, shall direct; but the salary of the president shall be fixed by the directors.

4th. Not less than five directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, of whom the president shall always be one; and at least three of the five shall be of the directors elected by the stockholders; and in case of sickness or necessary absence of the president, his place shall be supplied by any other director whom he, by writing, under his hand, shall depute for that purpose; and the director so deputed may do and transact all the necessary business belonging to the office of the president of the said corporation, during the continuance of the sickness or necessary absence of the president.

5th. A number of stockholders, not less than sixty, who, together, shall be proprietors of one thousand shares, or upwards, shall have power at any time to call a general meeting of the stockholders, for purposes relative to the institution, giving at least four weeks notice in the public newspapers of the place where the bank is seated, and specifying in such notice the object or objects of such meeting.

6th. Each cashier or treasurer, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall be required to give bond, with two or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the directors, in a sum not less than fifty thousand dollars, with a condition for his good behaviour, and the faithful performance of his duties to the corporation.

7th. The lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be only such as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation, in relation to the convenient transaction of its business, and such as shall have been purchased at sales upon judgments or decrees, which shall have been obtained for debts due, or as have been bona fide mortgaged to it, by way of security: *Provided,* That no loan shall be made on the security of real estate; nor shall the said corporation hold any one parcel of such lands or tenements, not necessary for the convenient transaction of its business, for a longer period than five years.

8th. The total amount of debts which the said corporation shall at any time owe, whether by bond, bill, note, or other contract, over and above the debt owing for money deposited in the bank, shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five millions of dollars, unless the contracting of any greater debt shall have been previously authorized by law. In case of excess, the directors under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same in their natural and private capacities, and an action of debt may, in such case, be brought against them, or any of them, their, or any of their heirs, executors, or administrators, in any court of record of the United States, by any creditor or creditors of the said corporation, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution, any condition, covenant, or agreement, to the contrary notwithstanding; but this provision shall not be construed to exempt the said corporation, or the lands, tenements, goods, or chattels of the same, from being also liable for, and chargeable with, the said excess. Such of the said directors as may have been absent when the said excess was contracted or created, or who may have dissented from the resolution or act whereby the same was so contracted or created, may respectively exonerate themselves from being so liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact, and of their absence or dissent, to the President of the United States, and to the stockholders, at a general meeting, which they shall have power to call for that purpose.

9th. The said corporation shall not directly or indirectly deal or trade in any thing except bills of exchange, gold or silver coin, or bullion, or goods, or lands, purchased at execution, sheriff's sale, or on judgments, or decrees obtained for the benefit of said bank, or taken bona fide in the payment of debts due to it, or goods which shall be the proceeds of its lands. It shall not be at liberty to purchase any public debt whatever; nor make any loan upon the pledge thereof; nor shall it take more than at the rate of six per centum per annum, for or upon its loans or discounts; nor shall the board of directors of the said corporation make donations or presents of its funds to any person or persons, or for any purpose whatever.

10th. No loan shall be made by the said corporation, for the use or on account of the Government of the United States, to an amount exceeding one million of dollars, nor for any period exceeding one hundred and eighty days, or on account of any particular State, to an amount exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, or for any period exceeding one hundred and eighty days, unless previously authorized by a law of the United States.

11th. The stock of the said corporation shall be assignable and transferable, according to such rules as shall be instituted in that behalf, by the by-laws and ordinances of the same: *Provided,* No assignment or transfer of stock shall at any time be made to others than citizens of the United States, or corporations and companies of the several States, or of the United States, or Territories thereof; and if otherwise made, the same shall be void, and the stock so unlawfully transferred shall be forfeited and accrue to the surplus fund of the bank.

12th. The bills obligatory and of credit under the seal of the said corporation, which shall be made to any person or persons, shall be assignable by endorsement thereupon, under the hands of such person or persons, and the heir, or their executors, or administrators, and of his, her, or their assignee or assignees, and so as absolutely to transfer and vest the property thereof in such and every assignee or assignees successively; and to enable such assignee or assignees, and his, her, or their executors, or administrators, to maintain an action thereupon, in his, her, or their own name or names: *Provided,* That said corporation shall not make any bill obligatory, or of credit, or other obligation under its seal, for the payment of a sum less than five thousand dollars, or for a longer period than one year.

13th. All bills or notes issued by order of the said corporation signed by the president and countersigned by the principal cashier or treasurer thereof, promising the payment of money to any person or persons, his, her, or their order, or to bearer, although not under the seal of the said corporation, shall be binding and obligatory upon the same, in like manner and with like force and effect as upon any natural person or persons, if issued by him, her, or them, in his, her, or their private or natural capacity or capacities, and shall be assignable and transferable in the manner as the notes were so issued by such natural person or persons; that is to say: those which shall be payable to any person or persons, his, her, or their order, shall be assignable by endorsement, in like manner and with the like effect as foreign bills of exchange now are; and those which are payable to bearer, shall be assignable and negotiable by delivery only: *Provided,* That all bills or notes so to be issued by said corporation shall be made payable on demand.

14th. Half yearly dividends may be made of so much of the profits of the bank as shall appear to the directory advisable, not exceeding three and a half per cent. for any one half year. When a surplus beyond that shall have accumulated in the said bank to an amount exceeding two millions of dollars, the excess beyond that sum and beyond the annual dividends, as such excess accrues, shall be annually transferred and paid over to the Treasury of the United States; and, upon the expiration of this charter, any surplus which may be in the said bank, after the payment of dividends as aforesaid, and after reimbursing the capital of the stockholders, shall in like manner be paid into the Treasury of the United States. If the dividends shall in any half year fall below the above limitation of three and a half per cent., the Secretary of the Treasury shall, out of the surplusses which shall have been previously paid over to the Treasurer, but out of no other funds or money in the Treasury of the United States, pay a sum sufficient to make up the deficiency. The directors shall make no dividends except from the net profits arising from the business of the corporation, and shall not at any time, or in any manner, pay to the stockholders, or any of them, any part of the capital stock of the said corporation; nor shall they at any time, or in any way or manner, reduce the capital stock of the said corporation without the consent of Congress; nor shall the said directors, either of the said principal bank or of any branch or office of discount and deposite, or any agency, discount, or suffer to be discounted, or receive in payment, or suffer to be received in payment, any note or other evidence of debt as a payment of or upon any instalment of the said capital stock actually called for and required to be paid, or with

excluded from the free and full participation in all the transactions and business of the institution.

16th. No note shall be issued of a less denomination than five dollars; but Congress may hereafter, if it shall think fit, restrain the lowest denomination of notes to ten dollars; nor shall the said bank knowingly increase the amount of the debts due to it, when the notes in circulation exceed three times the amount of specie in its vaults; and whenever such excess takes place it shall be the duty of the said corporation to return such proportion as speedily as shall be safe and practicable.

19th. The debts due and becoming due to said bank, shall never, at any one time, exceed the amount of the capital stock actually paid in, and seventy-five per cent. advance thereon.

20th. No paper shall be discounted or any loan made by said bank for a longer period than one hundred and eighty days; nor shall any note, or bill, or other debt, or evidence of debt, be renewed or extended by any engagement or contract of said bank, after the time for which it was negotiated shall have expired.

21st. The said bank shall not hold any public debt or stocks, or the stocks of any incorporated institution, unless taken for the security or in satisfaction of debts previously contracted.

22d. The said bank shall not pay out the notes of any other bank, or any thing except legal coin, or its own notes.

23d. The directors of the said bank shall not, within the District of Columbia, discount any promissory note or bill of exchange, nor make any loan whatever, except it be a loan to the Government of the United States according to the provisions of law.

24th. All notes or bills, adapted and intended to circulate as money shall be signed under the direction of the parent institution at Washington, and shall be signed as hereinbefore provided for; and shall be made payable at the banking house in Washington, or at some one of the offices of discount and deposit, to be specified on the face of the note or bill, except notes of a denomination not exceeding ten dollars, which may be signed by the president and cashier of any office of discount and deposit at which they may be issued and made payable, but shall nevertheless, be prepared at and authorized by the parent institution at Washington. And no notes or bills but such as are prepared and signed, as aforesaid, shall be issued by any of the said offices of discount and deposit: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prohibit the said offices from selling *drafts for fifty dollars* and upwards, each, drawn and intended for the purpose of remittance.

The notes or bills of the said corporation, although not payable on demand, shall be receivable at the said office of discount and deposit, from any person or corporation, or any bank or banking corporation, or at any of its offices of discount and deposit, when tendered in liquidation or payment of any debt or balance due to said corporation.

25th. The officers of the corporation shall not be permitted to borrow money from the said corporation, or contract any debt therewith in any manner whatever; and no note or bill, of which such officer, is maker, drawer, endorser, acceptor, or otherwise a party, shall be discounted: *Provided*, That the entire liability of any one director of any of said offices to said corporation may exist to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars: *And provided also*, That no note or bill shall be discounted for any member of either House of Congress of the United States.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That if the said corporation, or any person or persons for or to the use of the same, shall deal or trade in buying or selling any goods, wares, merchandise, or commodities whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of this act, all and every person or persons, by whom any order or direction for so dealing or trading shall have been given, and all and every person or persons, who shall have been concerned as parties or agents therein, shall forfeit and lose treble the value of the goods, wares, merchandise, and commodities, in which such dealing and trade shall have been; one-half thereof to the use of the informer, and the other half thereof to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any action of law, with cost of suit.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That if the said corporation shall advance or lend any sum of money for the use, or on account of the Government of the United States, to an amount exceeding *one million of dollars, or for the use or* on account of any particular State, to an amount exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, (unless specially authorized by law,) all and every person and persons, by and with whose order, agreement, consent, approbation, and connivance, such unlawful advance, or loan shall have been made, upon conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence treble the value or amount of the sum or sums which have been so unlawfully advanced or lent; one-fifth thereof to the use of the informer and the residue thereof to the use of the United States.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the bills or notes of the said corporations originally made payable, or which shall have become payable on demand, shall be received in all payments to the United States, unless otherwise directed by act of Congress: *Provided, however*, That if the said bank, or any of its branches shall at any time suspend specie payments, or shall neglect or refuse to discharge, on demand, any and all of its liabilities in specie, then its bills or notes shall not, during such suspension, be received in payment of any debt or demand of the United States; and such suspension of specie payments shall be held and adjudged a cause of forfeiture of the charter hereby granted.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of this act, and whenever required by the Secretary of the Treasury, the said corporation shall give the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place within the United States, or the Territories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors, and shall also perform the several respective duties formerly required of the pension agents and commissioners of loans for the several States, or of any one or more of them without charging commission, or claiming allowances on account of difference of exchange.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the deposites of the money of the United States in places in which the said bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said bank or branches thereof, unless Congress shall otherwise direct by law, and that all public moneys in deposit in said bank or standing on its books to the credit of the Treasurer, shall be taken and deemed to be in the Treasury of the United States, and all payments made by the Treasurer shall be in checks drawn on said bank: *Provided*, That if the said bank shall suspend specie payments during the recess of Congress, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, *to provide for the safe keeping of* the public moneys until the action of Congress can be had thereon, and he shall report the same to Congress on the first day of the session next after such suspension.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall not at any time suspend or refuse payment in gold and silver coin of any of its notes, bills, or obligations, nor of any moneys received upon deposite in said bank, or any of its offices of discount and deposite; and if the said corporation shall at any time refuse or neglect to pay, on demand, any bill, note, or obligation, issued by the corporation according to the contract, promise, or undertaking therein expressed, or shall neglect or refuse to pay, on demand, any moneys received in said bank, or in any of its offices aforesaid, on deposite, to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, then and in every such case, the holder of any such note, bill, or obligation, or the person or persons entitled to demand and receive such moneys as aforesaid, shall respectively be entitled to receive and recover interest on the said bills, notes, obligations, or moneys, until the same shall be fully paid and satisfied; at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, from the time of such demand aforesaid: *Provided*, That Congress may, at any time hereafter, enact laws enforcing and regulating the recovery of the amount of the notes, bills, obligations, or other debts, of which payment shall have been refused as aforesaid, with the rate of interest above mentioned, *vesting jurisdiction for that purpose in any courts of the United States, or Territories thereof*, as they may deem expedient.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any bill or note in imitation of, or purporting to be, a bill or note issued by order of the said bank, or any order or check on the said bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof; or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering, any bill or note issued by order of the said bank, or any order or check on the said bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof; or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any false, forged, or counterfeit bill or note, purporting to be a bill or note issued by order of the said bank, or any false, forged, or counterfeited order or check upon the said bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited; or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish as true, any falsely altered bill or note issued by order of the said bank, or any falsely altered order or check on the said bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof, knowing the same to be falsely altered, with intention to defraud the said corporation, or any other body politic or person, or shall sell, utter, or deliver or cause to be sold, uttered or delivered, any forged or counterfeit note or bill in imitation of, or purporting to be, a bill or note issued by order of the said bank, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony; and, being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor, for not less than three years, nor more than ten years; or shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, and fined not exceeding five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive the courts of the individual States of a jurisdiction under the laws of the several States, over any offence declared punishable by this act.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall make or engrave, or cause or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his custody or possession any plate, engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any notes or bills issued by the said corporation shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes or bills issued by the said corporation; or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes, bill or bills, engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes or bills issued by said corporation, with intent to use such blanks, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes or bills issued by the said corporation; or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of bank notes or bills, and similar to the paper upon which any notes or bills of the said corporation shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes or bills issued by the said corporation, every such person, being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years, and fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer, agent, or servant of the said bank, shall embezzle or appropriate to his own use any money, goods, effects, or funds of the said bank, with intent to cheat or defraud the said corporation, or shall make false entries upon the books of the said bank with intent to defraud the said corporation, or any other person whatsoever, such officer, agent, or servant, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined at the discretion of the court, and imprisoned, not exceeding six years.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That no other bank shall be established by any future law of the United States during the continuance of the corporation hereby created: *Provided*, That Congress may renew or modify the charters of the banks heretofore established within the District of Columbia, or establish other banks within and for the use of the said District, so that the aggregate capital of all the banks chartered for the said District shall not exceed the sum of five millions of dollars. And, notwithstanding the expiration of the term for which the said corporation is created, it shall be lawful to use the corporate name, style, and capacity, for the purpose of suits, and for the final settlement and liquidation of the affairs and accounts of the corporation, and for the sale and disposition of their estate, real, personal, and mixed; but not for any other purpose, or in any other manner whatever, nor for a period exceeding two years after the expiration of the said term of incorporation.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That if the subscriptions and payments to said bank shall not be made and completed, so as to enable the same to commence its operations; or, if the said bank shall not commence its operations on or before the first Monday in April next, then, and in that case, Congress may, at any time within twelve months thereafter, declare, by law, this act null and void.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a committee of either House of Congress, appointed to inspect the books and to examine into the proceedings of the corporation hereby created, shall report that the provisions of this charter have been by the same violated, or the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that the charter has been violated, it may be lawful for Congress to direct, or the President to order, a scire facias to be sued out of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, in the name of the United States, (which shall be served upon the President of the corporation for the time being, at least fifteen days before the commencement of the term of said court,) calling on the said corporation to show cause wherefore the charter hereby granted shall not be declared forfeited; and if shall be the duty of the said court, upon the return of the said scire facias, to examine into the truth of the alleged violation; and if such violation be made to appear, then to pronounce and adjudge that the said charter is forfeited and annulled: *Provided, however*, That every issue of fact which may be joined between the United States, and the corporation aforesaid shall be tried by a jury. And it shall be lawful for the court aforesaid to require the production of such of the books or papers of the corporation as it may deem necessary for the ascertainment of the controverted facts; and the final judgment of the court aforesaid shall be examinable in the Supreme Court of the United States by writ of error, and be therefore reversed or affirmed, according to the usages of the law.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That if the said corporation shall assume or exercise any franchise or privilege, or attempt to carry on any business not allowed by this act, it shall be lawful for the Attorney General of the United States, under the direction of Congress, or of the President of the United States, to file an information in the nature of a bill in equity, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, to restrain by injunction the said bank from assuming or exercising such franchise or privilege, or transacting such business. And the said court may issue temporary or perpetual writs of injunction, direct such course of proceeding, and make all such orders and decrees, on such information as may be consonant with the course of such courts in cases in equity: *Provided*, That no final decree shall be made in any such case, unless the issues of fact joined therein shall be first found by a jury. And that from such final decree, an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Passed the Senate, July 28, 1841.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS, *Sec'y.*

INDICTMENT OF JUSTICE WILEY.—It is stated in the New York Express that the Grand Jury of the City of New York have found a bill of indictment against Justice Wiley, for receiving the money stolen from the Frederick County Bank, and he was held to bail in the sum of $20,000—himself in $10,000, and two securities in $10,000 each.

JUSTICE WILEY.—In reference to the indictment found against this individual by the Grand Jury of New York, he addressed the following note to the *Editor of the Courier and Enquirer*.

COL. WEBB,—

Dear Sir—I have omitted to notice the many remarks that have been made in reference to me, in connection with the Frederick County Bank. The recent action of the Grand Jury of the city, by whom I have been charged (without a hearing) of having received their money contrary to law, requires at my hand some notice.

I will briefly state that I engaged in that matter solely with reference to the injured reputation of the officers of the Bank, and in doing so did nothing but what honor and my duty, as counsel, required.

WILLIAM WILEY.

New York, August 11, 1841.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S travelling equipage, in going simply from Paris to Versailles, usually consists of two large, elegant coaches, with eight horses in each, and two baggage coaches, with six horses each; the whole splendidly caparisoned, eight or ten mounted livery servants, and a detachment of lancers.

The Free Press.

Thursday Morning, August 19.

MR. STUART'S SPEECH.

We have been favored with a copy of the able speech of the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Representative from the Augusta District, in favor of the Bank Bill lately passed by both Houses of Congress. We regret that our limits will not allow us to give this speech entire to our readers—because it is not only conclusive in its reasoning, but irresistible in its array of facts taken from the records of the country.

Mr. S. gives a history of the first Bank of the United States, (in 1791,) to show that it was not "a monstrous conception of Federalism," but was voted for by Elbridge Gerry, Nicholas Gilman, Peter Muhlenburg, James Schureman, and Roger Sherman, and other staunch Republicans of the early time.

The bill to recharter this Bank in 1811 was lost by only one vote in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate by the casting vote of Vice President Clinton.

In 1815 a Bank bill was passed, which was vetoed by Mr. Madison, but in the veto message Mr. M. expressly "waived" the constitutional question, considering *that as adjudicated*, and only objected to the *details* as not "calculated to answer the purposes of reviving the public credit, of providing a national medium of circulation, and of aiding the Treasury by facilitating the indispensable anticipations of the revenue, and by affording to the public more durable loans."

But let us quote from Mr. Stuart, and we beg the reader's earnest attention to the *facts* presented. These facts should put to rest forever the silly clamor about the Bank's being a *Federal* measure. It was emphatically *Republican* in its inception and consummation, and no man of intelligence, who knows any thing of the history of the country, will deny it. Both the Republican Senators from Virginia, Gov. Barbour and Gen. Armistead T. Mason, voted for the bill.

"When the bill was thus returned by Mr. Madison, with his objections, an attempt was made to pass it through the Senate, in opposition to the veto, by a vote of two-thirds, but it failed—*ayes* 15, *noes* 19. On *this proposition Mr. Giles*, the republican Senator of Virginia, voted aye, or, in other words, for the passage of the bill.—[See Doc. Hist. Bank U. S., p. 356.]

"This bill having failed, Mr. James Barbour, a distinguished republican Senator from Virginia, immediately introduced another bill, conforming to the views of the President; but this bill was not pressed, as is believed, in consequence of the news that a treaty of peace with Great Britain had been concluded.

"On the 5th of December, 1815, Mr. Madison, in his annual message to Congress, called their attention to the subject of a uniform currency, and mentioned a Bank of the United States as one of the agents which would aid in furnishing it. This recommendation was seconded by a very able report from Mr. Alexander Dallas, then Secretary of the Treasury, in which he showed the *indispensable necessity* of such an institution. The recommendations were promptly responded to by Congress. That part of the President's message which referred to the currency, was referred, on the following day, 6th December, to a special committee, consisting of Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Mr. Macon, of North Carolina, Mr. Pleasants, of Virginia, Mr. Hopkinson, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, Mr. R. St. G. Tucker, of Virginia, and Mr. Pickering, of Massachusetts. —[See Journal 1815, p. 26.]

"On the 8th of January, 1816, Mr. Calhoun reported a bill to establish a Bank of the United States.—[See Journal 1816, p. 136.] After a very protracted debate, the question was at length taken on the passage of the bill in the House of Representatives, when it passed by a vote of 80 to 71.—[See Journal 1816, pp. 499 and 490.] In the Senate, this bill passed by a vote of 22 ayes to 12 noes, and it received the sanction of President Madison.

"*Here, Mr. Chairman*, let us pause to analyze these votes, that we may see how far the charge is true, that this bank was a *federal* measure, carried by federal votes, is sustained by the record. The ayes and noes are now before me, and I have prepared a careful analysis of them, which exhibits the following result: In the Senate, of the TWENTY-TWO who voted for the bank, SEVENTEEN were Republicans and five were *Federalists*; and, of the twelve who voted against it, SEVEN were Federalists and FIVE were Republicans. In the House of Representatives, of the eighty members who voted for the bill, SIXTY-SEVEN were Republicans and THIRTEEN were Federalists, while, of the seventy-one who voted against the bank, TWENTY were Republicans and FORTY-ONE were Federalists! And yet gentlemen tell us that this was a FEDERAL measure!—a FEDERAL measure! though TWO-THIRDS *of the Federalists* VOTED AGAINST IT, and TWO-THIRDS *of the Republicans* IN BOTH HOUSES VOTED FOR IT!

"But the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Shepperd] tells the House that the constitutional question was not raised in 1816! The federalists were estopped from raising it; and as the Republicans intended to vote for it, of course they would not raise it! I must confess, this is a novel doctrine to me. The constitutional question not raised! How was it possible to avoid it? Does not the constitutional power, or, in other words, the jurisdiction of Congress over the subject-matter under consideration, arise in every conceivable case? Does it not lie at the threshold of *every question*? If you have no *constitutional power over a subject*, you cannot act upon it at all; and, if you do act upon it, the conclusion that, in your opinion, you have the power to act, is a necessary consequence of your action. Away, then, with this notion that the constitutional power was not drawn in question in 1816! It was QUESTIONED, IT WAS DISCUSSED, and it was DECIDED!

"But, sir, it may not be uninteresting or unprofitable to let the country know who some of these FANATICS were who conspired to fasten this horrible monster of a Bank of the United States on the country in 1816! Taking the ayes alphabetically, I find among them Mr. John C. Calhoun, the distinguished Senator from South Carolina. Next we find Mr. Alfred Cuthbert, now a Senator from Georgia, and next, Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, late Secretary of State. Then follow, in rapid succession, Mr. Ingham, the former Secretary of the Treasury, under General Jackson's Administration; John G. Jackson, the predecessor of my colleague, from the Clarksburg district [Mr. HAYS;] Mr. Kerr, the predecessor of my colleague from the Halifax district [Mr. CRUTCHFIELD;] Mr. Wm. R. King, then a Representative from North Carolina, but now a Senator from Alabama; Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina; Mr. Lumpkin, of Georgia; General William McCoy, the predecessor of my colleague from the Hockingham district, [Mr. HAMMER;] Mr. Samuel Smith, of Maryland, late a distinguished Democratic Senator from that State, and Judge Henry St. George Tucker, at present the able and respected President of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and the acknowledged head of the Democratic party in that State. These are a few examples, Mr. Chairman, of the *Federalists* who were instrumental in inflicting this deep wound upon the Constitution of their country!

"Now, sir, let us look upon the other side of the picture, and see who were the staunch Democrats who resisted this monstrous encroachment on the liberties of the People! Sir, I do not mean in any thing I may say, to be understood as casting any imputation on the motives of the Federalists, or as endorsing any of the vile calumnies which have been propagated against their character. Although I dissent widely from their doctrines, I believe that the Federal party was influenced, in the main, by as elevated and patriotic impulses as any party that ever existed. No, sir! *far* be it from my purpose, at any time, to denounce a party which numbered among its members WASHINGTON, ADAMS, HAMILTON, and Marshall, and a host of the noblest spirits of the Revolution! I merely advert to the party distinctions of the day to rebuke the authors of the assertion that the bank was a Federal measure, carried by Federal votes. Who, then, were those who were most distinguished *for their opposition* to the bank? First, sir, I will name General James Breckenridge, of Virginia—a gentleman conspicuous for his elevated character and sound judgment, but who was a consistent Federalist to the day of his death. Next in order I will mention Judge Gaston, of North Carolina, Joseph Lewis, of Virginia, Timothy Pickering, of Massachusetts, and my lamented and distinguished personal friend the late Daniel Sheffey, of Virginia, who then represented the district from which my colleague in front of me [Mr. HOGANS] now comes, and who always gloried in being called a Federalist. That, but not least among the opponents of the bank in 1816, was Daniel Webster, now Secretary of State, but then a Representative from New Hampshire—a man, who, if the political journals of the day are to be taken as authority, is the very incarnation of every vile political heresy which a spirit of lawless usurpation ever generated!—Thus you see who were FEDERALISTS who voted for this bill, and who the DEMOCRATS who voted against it!"

Mr. STUART further proves, by the records, that the Bank was not only a Republican measure, but that it was carried by the votes of the South and West. He gives a table to show that "the Northern and Eastern States were strongly opposed to the bank—that the Middle States were comparatively indifferent to its fate—whilst the South and West carried the bill, giving nearly two-thirds of their votes in its favor!"

We hope to be able to give further extracts from this speech, which embodies facts and arguments that should be in possession of every man in the country.

"STEADY BOYS, STEADY!"

The Locos have been chuckling much in anticipation of a Veto, under the impression that the Whig party is to be disciplined, disheartened, and finally broken up. They need not "lay the flattering unction to their souls." No such thing will happen. In 1815, when Mr. Madison returned the Bank bill, the Republican party kept themselves "calm as a summer morning"—faltered not, despaired not—but rallied with renewed energy, and triumphed. A new bill was passed, which Mr. Madison signed—the country moved on prosperously for twenty years—and so will it be again. The great Whig party have decided the question of a Bank; a large portion of the Opposition desire its establishment; and all impediments to its consummation will be but temporary and unavailing. Let no true Whig despond, even for a moment.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.—The President having signed the Bill for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, that obnoxious measure is no longer in existence.

CONGRESS.—The bill to distribute the proceeds of the public lands, which has passed the House of Representatives, has been under discussion in the Senate, the past week.

The Navy Pension Bill has passed both Houses, and been signed by the President.

☞ SEE POSTSCRIPT.

☞ The Rev. Dr. JOHN BRECKENRIDGE, a distinguished Minister of the Presbyterian Church, and for several years past a resident of Baltimore, Md., died on the 4th instant, at the residence of his mother, in Kentucky, after a lingering illness, aged 44 years.

☞ THE NEW-YORK MURDER.—No trace whatever has yet been found of the person or persons who recently committed the atrocious murder of Miss MARY C. ROGERS. The young man to whom she was engaged is strongly suspected of being the murderer.

☞ Col. WILLIAM DRAYTON has resigned the office of President of the U. S. Bank, and JAS. ROBERTSON, Esq., has been elected temporarily in his place.

ELECTIONS.

IN ALABAMA, Opposition majorities, as usual, are elected in both branches of the Legislature.

IN KENTUCKY, strong Whig majorities are elected in both branches of the Legislature.

IN INDIANA, the Senate is Whig, the H. of Representatives yet doubtful.

IN TENNESSEE, the Whig candidate for Governor (Mr. JONES) has beaten Governor POLK; and it is believed that a majority of Whigs are elected to the Legislature.

IN ILLINOIS, John T. Stuart (Whig) and John Reynolds (Opposition) are elected; and in the third district the election has been closely contested between Zadock Casey (run by the Whigs) and his opponent.

☞ The navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has been resumed, after a suspension of three or four weeks for the purpose of making repairs.

DREADFUL CALAMITY!

TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST ON LAKE ERIE!

The steamer Erie left Buffalo, New-York, at 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon last, for Chicago, with upwards of two hundred passengers on board, and a large quantity of merchandize.—About 8 o'clock the vessel was suddenly wrapped in flames by the bursting of a carboy of varnish on the boiler deck, and the vessel being newly painted, burnt like tinder, and the passengers were at once forced overboard, without any article to sustain them. The boat DeWitt Clinton immediately put out from Dunkirk to her assistance when she saw the flames, and picked up twenty-seven only of the whole number—so that not less than two hundred persons, males and females, fell victims of this awful calamity! At the time of the occurrence the boat was four miles from shore. Nothing was saved. The boat burnt to the water's edge, and sunk.—The New York papers contain a list of the sufferers. Many whole families perished. But one woman was saved out of the whole number on board. The boat cost ninety thousand dollars.

CAUTION.—There are in circulation *altered* Notes of the denomination of one dollar, changed into fives, of the Romney Branch Bank of the Valley in Virginia. Signed, David Gibson President, John McDowell Cashier. They may be easily detected—by observing that all the genuine five dollar notes are signed by the President and Cashier of the parent Bank at Winchester.

One of these was passed upon us a few weeks since. Printers have so little familiarity with money, that it is not a very difficult matter to deceive them, and somebody accordingly tried his hand upon us.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

At the monthly parade of the "Potomac Rifle," on Saturday, 14th inst., the Company resolved itself into a Meeting to take into consideration the proposition of a Grand Military Encampment.

On motion, B. T. TOWNER, Esq., was called to the chair, and W. L. WEAS, Esq., appointed Secretary.

After the object of the meeting had been explained, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the "Potomac Rifle" attend the Grand Military Encampment.

Resolved, That the following named members be and they are hereby appointed a committee to attend the General Convention either in Baltimore, or Frederick, for the purpose of fixing on the time and place for the Encampment: Maj. J. P. Hamtramck, Lieut. Lewis Lucas, Lieut. W. L. Webb, Surgeon I. H. Taylor, B. T. Towner, Henry Botelor, or any three of them, with power to appoint alternates.

Resolved, That the above be published in the Charlestown Free Press, and that the Baltimore and Frederick papers be requested to copy.

BENJ. T. TOWNER, Chairman.

W. L. WEAS, Secretary.

Shepherdstown, August 14, 1841.

POSTSCRIPT.

VETO MESSAGE.

On Monday the President of the United States returned to the Senate the Bill for the charter of the Fiscal Bank, with his objections thereto.

MESSAGE from the President of the United States, returning, with his objections, the Bill to incorporate the Fiscal Bank of the United States.

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

The bill entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," which originated in the Senate, has been considered by me, with a sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it, to that of the two Houses of Congress. By the Constitution it is made my duty, either to approve the bill by signing it, or to return it with my objections, to the House in which it originated. I cannot conscientiously give of my approval, and I proceed to discharge the duty required of me by the Constitution—to give my reasons for disapproving.

The power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union, has been a question of dispute from the origin of our Government.—Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their high intellectual endowments, their virtue, and their patriotism, have, in regard to it, entertained different and conflicting opinions. Congresses have differed. The approval of one President has been followed by the disapproval of another. The people, at different times, have acquiesced in decisions both for and against. The country has been, and still is deeply agitated by this unsettled question. It will suffice for me to say, that my own opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise of any such power by this Government. On all suitable occasions, during a period of twenty-five years, the opinions thus entertained, have been unreservedly expressed. I declared it in the Legislature of my native State. In the House of Representatives of the United States it has been openly vindicated by me. In the Senate Chamber, in the presence and hearing of many who are at this time members of that body, it has been affirmed and reaffirmed, in speeches and reports there made, and by votes there recorded. In popular assemblies I have unhesitatingly announced it; and the last public declaration which I made, and that but a short time before the late Presidential election, I referred to my previously expressed opinions as being those then entertained by me.

With a full knowledge of the opinions thus entertained, and never concealed, I was elected by the people Vice President of the United States. By the occurrence of a contingency provided for by the Constitution, and arising under an impressive dispensation of Providence, I succeeded to the Presidential office. Before entering upon the duties of that office, I took an oath that I would "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." Entertaining the opinions alluded to, and having taken this oath, the Senate and the country will see that I could not give my sanction to a measure of the character described, without surrendering all claim to the respect of honorable men—all confidence on the part of the people—all self-respect, all regard for moral and religious obligations, without an observance of which no Government can be prosperous, and no people can be happy. It would be to commit a crime which I would not wilfully commit to gain any earthly reward, and which would justly subject me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men.

I deem it entirely unnecessary at this time to enter upon the reasons which have brought my mind to the convictions I feel and entertain on this subject.—They have been over and over again repeated. If some of those who have preceded me in this high office have entertained and avowed different opinions, I yield all confidence that their convictions were sincere. I claim only to have the same measure meted out to myself.—Without going further into the argument, I will say that, in looking to the powers of this government, to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public revenue, and, incidentally to regulate the commerce and exchanges, I have not been able to satisfy myself that the establishment by this Government of a bank of discount, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, was a necessary means, or one demanded by propriety, to execute those powers. What can the local discounts of the bank have to do with the collecting, safe-keeping, and disbursing of the revenue? So far as the mere discounting of paper is concerned, it is quite immaterial to this question whether the discount is obtained at a State Bank or a United States Bank.—They are both equally local—both beginning and both ending in a local accommodation. What influence have local discounts, granted by any form of a bank, in the regulating of the currency and the exchanges? Let the history of the late United States Bank aid us in answering this inquiry.

For several years after the establishment of that institution, it dealt almost exclusively in local discounts, and during that period the country was, for the most part, disappointed in the consequences anticipated from its incorporation.—A uniform currency was not provided, exchanges were not regulated, and little or nothing was added to the general circulation; and in 1820 its embarrassments had become so great, that the directors petitioned Congress to repeal that article of the charter which made its notes receivable every where in payment of public dues. It had, up to that period, dealt to but a very small extent in exchanges, either foreign or domestic, and, as late as 1823 its operations in that line amounted to a little more than seven millions of dollars per annum. A very rapid augmentation soon after occurred, and in 1833 its dealings in exchanges amounted to upwards of one hundred millions of dollars, including the sales of its own drafts; and all these immense transactions were effected without the employment of extraordinary means. The currency of the country became sound, and the negotiations in the exchanges were carried on at the lowest possible rates. The circulation was increased to more than $22,000,000, and the notes of the bank were regarded as equal to specie all over the country; thus showing almost conclusively that it was the capacity to deal in exchanges, and not in local discounts, which furnished these facilities and advantages. It may be remarked, too, that notwithstanding the immense transactions of the bank in the purchase of exchange, the losses sustained were merely nominal; while in the line of discounts the suspended debt was enormous, and proved most disastrous to the bank and the country. Its power of local discount has, in fact, proved to be a fruitful source of favoritism and corruption, alike destructive to the public morals and to the general weal.

The capital invested in banks of discount in the United States, created by the States, at this time exceeds $350,000,000, and if the discounting of local paper could have produced any beneficial effects, the United States ought to possess the soundest currency in the world; but the reverse is lamentably the fact.

Is the measure now under consideration of the objectionable character to which I have alluded? It is clearly so, unless by the 16th fundamental article of the 11th section it is made otherwise. That article is in the following words:

"The directors of the said corporation shall establish one competent office of discount and deposit in any State in which two thousand shares shall have been subscribed, or may be held, whenever, upon application of the legislature of such State, Congress may by law require the same. And the said directors may also establish one or more competent offices of discount and deposit in any territory or district of the United States, and in any State, with the assent of such State, and when established, the said office or offices shall be only withdrawn or removed by the said directors prior to the expiration of this charter, with the previous assent of Congress: *Provided*, in respect to any State which shall not, at the first session of the legislature thereof, held after the passage of this act, by resolution, or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of said State shall be thereafter presumed: *And provided, nevertheless*, That whenever it shall become necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted by the Constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment thereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

It will be seen that by this clause the directors are invested with the fullest power to establish a branch in any State which has yielded its assent; and having once established such branch, it shall not afterwards be withdrawn, except by order of Congress. Such assent is to be *implied*, and to have the force and sanction of an actually expressed assent, "provided in respect to any State which shall not at *the first session* of the legislature thereof, held after the passage of this act, by *resolution or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally* assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of said State shall be thereafter presumed." The assent or dissent is to be expressed *unconditionally at the first session of the legislature, by some formal legislative act*; and if not so expressed, its assent is to be *implied*; and the directors are thereupon invested with power, at such time thereafter as they may please, to establish branches which cannot afterwards be withdrawn, except by resolve of Congress. No matter what may be the cause which may operate with the legislature, which either prevents it from speaking or addresses itself to its wisdom, to induce delay, its assent is to be implied. This iron rule is to give way to no circumstances—it is unbending and inflexible. It is the language of the master to the vassal—an unconditional answer is claimed forthwith; and delay, postponement, or incapacity to answer, produces an implied assent which is ever after irrevocable. Many of the State elections have already taken place, without any knowledge, on the part of the People, that such a question was to come up. The Representatives may desire a submission of the question to their constituents preparatory to final action upon it, but this high privilege is denied; whatever may be the motives and views entertained by the representatives of the People to induce delay, their assent is to be presumed, and is ever afterwards binding, unless their dissent shall be unconditionally expressed at their first session after the passage of this bill into a law. They may, by formal resolution, declare the question of assent or dissent to be undecided and postponed; and, yet, in opposition to their express declaration to the contrary, their assent is to be implied. Cases innumerable might be cited to manifest the irrationality of such an inference. Let one or two in addition suffice. The popular branch of the Legislature may express its dissent by an unanimous vote, and its resolution may be defeated by a tie vote of the Senate, and yet the assent is to be implied. Both branches of the Legislature may concur in a resolution of decided dissent, and yet the Governor may exert the *veto* power conferred on him by the State Constitution, and their legislative action be defeated; and yet the assent of the legislative authority is implied, and the directors of this contemplated institution are authorized to establish a branch or branches in such State whenever they may find it conducive to the interest of the stockholders to do so; and having once established it, they can under no circumstances withdraw it, except by act of Congress. The State may afterwards protest against such unjust interference, but its authority is gone. Its assent is implied by its failure or inability to act at its first session, and its voice can never afterwards be heard. To inferences so violent, and, as they seem to me, irrational, I cannot yield my consent. No court of justice would or could sanction them, without reversing all that is established in judicial proceeding, by introducing presumptions at variance with fact, and inferences at the expense of reason. A State in a condition of duress would be *presumed* to speak, as an individual, manacled and in prison, might be presumed to be in the enjoyment of freedom. Far better to say to the States boldly and frankly—Congress wills and submission is demanded.

It may be said that the directors may not establish branches under such circumstances. But this is a question of power, and this bill invests them with full authority to do so. If the Legislature of New York, or Pennsylvania, or any other State, should be found to be in such condition as I have supposed, could there be any security furnished against such a step on the part of the directors? Nay, is it not fairly to be presumed that this proviso was introduced for the sole purpose of meeting the contingency referred to?—Why else should it have been introduced? And I submit to the Senate, whether it can be believed that any State would be likely to sit quietly down under such a state of things? In a great measure of public interest their patriotism may be successfully appealed to; but to infer their assent from circumstances at war with such inference, I cannot but regard as calculated to excite a feeling at fatal enmity with the peace and harmony of the country. I must, therefore, regard this clause as asserting the power to be in Congress to establish offices of discount in a State, not only without its assent, but against its dissent; and so regarding it, I cannot sanction it. On general principles, the right in Congress to prescribe terms to any State, implies a superiority of power and control, deprives the transaction of all pretence to compact between them, and terminates, as we have seen, in the total abrogation of freedom of action on the part of the States. But further, the State may express, after the most solemn form of legislation, its dissent, which may from time to time thereafter be repeated, in full view of its own interest, which can never be separated from the wise and beneficent operation of this Government; and yet Congress may, by virtue of the last proviso, overrule its law, and upon grounds which, to such State, will appear to rest on a constructive necessity and propriety, and nothing more. I regret the bill so asserting for Congress the right to incorporate a United States Bank with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposite in the several States of this Union with or without their consent; a principle to which I have always heretofore been opposed, and which can never obtain my sanction.—And waiving all other considerations growing out of its other provisions, I return it to the House in which it originated, with these my objections to its approval.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 16, 1841.

After the Message was read, there was an expression of applause and some hissing in the galleries—which induced Mr. Benton to move that the "Bank ruffians" (as he termed them) should be taken into custody. A drunken approver of the Veto was the only individual identified as having transgressed—and he, after an apology, was discharged.

Upon Mr Clay's motion, the bill was laid upon the table, to be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday, at 12 o'clock. The Senate then proceeded to Executive business.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, the Land Bill was further discussed and laid over.

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In the House of Representatives, the Bankrupt Bill was debated—and eventually laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Underwood of Kentucky. The vote stood—ayes 108, noes 97—This equivalent to its defeat. An effort, it is stated, would be made to reconsider, but without success.

THE VETO.

We give the President's Veto Message, returning the Bank Bill to the Senate. Our readers will form their own conclusions upon a measure of such vital consequence; and to the calm judgment of the people it is proper to leave it.

It is now evident that President Tyler will sign no bill which does not contain a provision to secure the assent of the States to the establishment of Branches; and we think it exceedingly doubtful whether the present Congress will sanction any measure which does not assert the entire power of the National Government over the subject.

For ourselves, we feel much less concern at the Veto than we supposed we should, because *we regretted that the compromise feature was* introduced into the bill at all. We considered it as Mr. Clay characterised the Treasury project, as a rickety concern, whose inefficiency would defeat the object in view, and fail to produce *the grand results* anticipated by the people.

The Whig party, though evidently disappointed, have no just grounds for despondency. They have yet the power to do much good for the country—and we are sure, if disaster and evil are to befal the nation, they are as able to bear the consequences as their Loco Foco brethren, who affect a joy they really do not feel on the occasion. We cannot say, with the National Intelligencer, that we should be pleased with "a further trial for a Bank" at the present session, because we do not believe an efficient one can be obtained during President Tyler's term; but we can most heartily adopt its concluding invocation—"Let union and confidence animate the Whig party. Above all, let not the miscarriage of a single measure defeat the high-raised hopes of the country in regard to others."

☞The National Intelligencer considers all speculation about a breaking up of the Cabinet, as mere gossip. No such result is anticipated.

Joy in the Loco-Foco Camp.

President Tyler's new friends in this village burnt a tar barrel and raised other lights on Tuesday night, to signify their pleasure at the progress of Whig legislation. We are always delighted to see them happy, whether their joy be evoked by the failure of the Bank bill or the Repeal of the Sub-Treasury, and hope they may have other occasions for manifesting their satisfaction during the term of Whig supremacy.

The "Guillotine," as the *Enquirer terms* it, will soon be in motion again, and then we shall see some *very pretty faces*.

"THROTTLING"

It is scarcely to be wondered at that the gravity of the Sensie was disturbed on Monday by Mr. Benton's threat to "throttle the Monster" on all occasions. *Ever since* he took his first degree at Chapel Hill he has been somewhat *soft*ish about the neck—particularly in hot weather, when stuffed cravats produce a pressure on the gullet.

A letter from Washington to the Baltimore Patriot thus shadows forth a probable movement of the Whigs:—

"The disposition among the Whigs seems to be universal to *apply themselves* immediately to the preparation of another bill, which, it is believed, will meet the sanction of the President. A bank of exchange, deposite and circulation, without the power of making local discounts of *promissory notes, will most probably be established*, which will be found to be preferable, in many respects, to the one which has failed to be established. The branching power of such a Bank will be independent of the assent of the *States. It seems to be every purpose of a well-*regulated. National Bank—may be thus accomplished, as the discounts, as far as they may prove to be necessary, may take the shape of bills of exchange instead of promissory notes."

THE VETO POWER.—The present condition of things is an *exemplification* of the immense influence of this power.—One man can set at naught the wishes of the whole people, and defeat the most beneficial legislation. This is nothing more than the autocrat of all the Russias could do—and to this extent our institutions are monarchical. But the power is given by the Constitution—the President has the right to exercise it, and we must submit. But we must confess, we are so much of Democrats, that we feel rather restive at the substitution of the will of one man for the will of the whole. It is in truth an invasion of the Democratic principle. We wish the power were abrogated—that the will of the people, as reflected by their *immediate Representatives*, might bear away.

The following paragraph from an article in the Madisonian of Thursday last has its own meaning:

The necessary independence and force of the Executive branch of the Government absolutely requires that it should be a whole, a unit; for unless the members of the Cabinet are sincere and willing exponents of the President's deliberate convictions, the absurd spectacle is presented of a necessary power divided against itself, neutralized by its own refractory members, defeating its own object, shorn alike of its dignity, its moral influence, and an unembarrassed exercise of legal authority.

Another paragraph from the same article runs thus:

The Executive branch consists of the President, and his Cabinet, and their bureaux and subordinates. But the President is the head, being the only one elected by the People, and the others are chosen by him, and are removable at his will. The Cabinet, unlike the ministry of England, is supposed to conform to the views of the head of the Executive branch, and are selected by him to carry out practically his official views.

But is not the Executive, both head and body, supposed to conform to the views of the people? In England if a Ministry fail into a minority in the House of Commons they are supposed no longer to have the confidence of the people—and they resign. There is a difficulty in the working of our Government in this respect. It a difference on an important question happens between Congress and the Executive it may be two years before the wishes of the people are consulted directly or indirectly.

Again, if the President should veto a bill passed by Congress, and his Cabinet should *favour* the bill, the argument of the Madisonian would imply a dismissal of the Cabinet. Executive unity, it is said, requires it. Perhaps it does—but is there not a strange anomaly here exhibited: ministers resign or are dismissed because they favour the popular will!—They do things differently in England although it is not a republic.

[*Baltimore American.*"

The above article from the Madisonian is thus noticed by the National Intelligencer:

"We do not know when we have ever known any publication in a Washington newspaper to create more general surprise than the subjoined article, which appeared in the *Madisonian* of Thursday. The doctrine of Executive supremacy and infallibility which it includes is of the growth of other climes, and can never flourish in the atmosphere of this free Republic. It is one of the most odious of those Jacksonian pretensions upon which the People set the seal of condemnation at the Presidential election in November last; and it does not diminish the public astonishment at its early reappearance that the columns of the Madisonian should have been selected for it."

The Madisonian states that General WOOL has been nominated by the President to be Brigadier General in the U. States Army, in place of General Scott.

SUCCESSFUL VILLANY.—We learn that while Mr. Nicholas Biddle was yesterday standing at the window of the Post Office, some scoundrel took from his pocket a book, containing a considerable amount of money.—*Phil. U. S. Gazette.*

The capital employed in the printing establishment of the Messrs. Clowe's, London, is nearly a million and a half of dollars. They employ three hundred and fifty workmen, and use up five hundred thousand dollars' worth of paper a year.

ROGUERY.—IMPORTANT CAUTION.—*Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills* having gained great notoriety by the cures they have performed, unprincipled venders of medicine, finding there is a great call for them in consequence, have had the great audacity to pass the medicine. Now be it known to all men, that Dr. Brandreth's Genuine Vegetable Universal Pills can never be obtained of any vender of medicine, whether druggist or doctor, as neither are allowed to sell the Genuine Brandreth's Vegetable Pills, under any circumstances whatever. Be very careful all ye that want the genuine, and observe, ever when you purchase of the advertised agents, that they, the Agents, have an Engraved Certificate of Agency, signed in my own hand writing.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

THE MARKETS.

Office of the Baltimore American, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

BEEF—$4 50 for inferior to $6 per 100 lbs. for prime.

FLOUR—Good standard brands $6. Old is held at the same price. Wagon price $5 87½.

WHEAT—Reds 120 to 128 cents. Whites 130 to 135 cents. Superior parcels for family flour 138 to 143 cents per bushel.

CORN—72 to 73 cents for white, and 74 cts. for yellow.

OATS—40 cents.

WHISKEY—23 cents for hhds. and 24 cts. for barrels.

RYE—58 to 60 and from 63 to 65 cts, according to quality.

FEATHERS—37 to 45 cents, according to quality.

WOOL—Native washed 30 to 31 cents cash; three-quarter blood merino washed 40 cents; mixed common to three quarter blood washed, but not in good condition, 28 cts.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hargrave, Mr. DANIEL M. DONNELLY, of Washington County, Md. to Miss ANN D. MOLER, daughter of Captain John Moler, of this county.

On the 5th instant, by the Rev. S. Gover, Mr. CH. WM. SCHOOLEY to Miss MARY HOUGH, both of Loudoun county.

DIED,

At St. *Joseph's, Florida*, the latter part of July last, FLEMING HIXON, Esq., a native and resident of Loudoun county, Va., until within the last three years.

At his residence, Mount Stuart, King George County, Va., at 4 o'clock, the 11th instant, Dr. ROBERT O. GRAYSON, *formerly* of this county, aged 52 years and ten months.

At Soldiersville, Loudoun county, on Saturday evening the 7th inst., Mr. JAMES E. CREW, in the 21st year of his age, deeply lamented by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances.

In Louisville Ky., on Tuesday the 3d inst., after a few days illness, ARTHUR LEE, Esq. in the 26th year of his age.

BLANK NOTES,
Of every description for sale at this Office

Notices.

☞The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, by leave of Providence, will be administered in the Presbyterian Church in Charlestown, on Sunday morning the 29th inst. Preparatory services will commence on the Friday preceding at 11 o'clock, A. M.

☞The Rev. ABEL FLETCHER of the Universalist Denomination, will preach in the Free Church, at Harpers-Ferry, next Sabbath at 11 o'clock. Aug. 19, 1841.

☞Divine service may be expected in the Presbyterian Church in Charlestown, on Sabbath morning next at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon of the same day in the Free Church at Harpers-Ferry at half past three o'clock. Aug. 19.

CAMP MEETING.

A UNION CAMP MEETING, for Berkeley and Jefferson Circuits, will be held at the Gray Spring, on the land of Mr. Daniel Wright, about one and a half miles south of Bunkers-Hill, commencing on the 10th of September next.

All persons desirous of having Tents will please bring Tent Poles with them, as none will be permitted to be cut on the ground.

The friends and Preachers from other Stations and Circuits, are earnestly requested to attend. Thursday, the 2d of September, is the day fixed upon for preparing the ground, when we hope a strong force will be in attendance.

Aug. 12. THE COMMITTEE.

As ample provision has been made for the feeding of horses, &c., this is to give notice, that we caution and forwarn all persons from selling upon our lands, for the purpose of selling spirituous liquors or huckstering in any way whatever, during the progress of the Camp Meeting, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all so offending.

Alfred Ross. *Elisha Boyd,*
James Hamlett, *John E. Boyd,*
John Hamlett, sen. *A. Clendening,*
J. M. Rutherford, *M. Beason.*
M. Swimley.

Harpers-Ferry Male and Female SEMINARY.

THOMAS J. DODD respectfully informs his patrons and the public, that the Summer vacation of this Seminary terminated on Monday the 16th instant, at which time the charge of the School was resumed.

Highly appreciating the very liberal patronage hitherto afforded the Institution, he assures his patrons that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render it worthy of continued patronage.

The respective quarterly prices for tuition will be as heretofore advertised, viz:

The Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French and Oriental Languages, each	$5 50
Geography, with the use of the Globes, and Projection of Maps	3 00
English Grammer, with exercises in Composition, and History	3 50
Book-Keeping, (by double entry,) Geometry, Trigonometry, with its application to Heights and Distances, Mensuration, Surveying and Algebra (with application to Geometry)	4 00

A quarter will consist of twelve weeks, without any deduction for time lost by the pupil, except in cases of illness. Any pupil entering the School will be considered as engaged for a quarter, and charged accordingly. In all cases payment will be expected at the expiration of the quarter, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

In order to obviate the almost insuperable difficulty in procuring suitable books, and the consequent derangement of the School, (which is always attended with great disadvantage to the scholars,) a general assortment of the most approved School Books will be kept on hand, and furnished to pupils at the customary prices.

It is expected also that a Celestial Globe, and a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, will soon be added to the present means of instruction in the Seminary.

Harpers-Ferry, August 19, 1841.—3t.

N. B.—Former Patrons, knowing themselves to have been in arrears for some time, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. DODD.

THE
Female Boarding School

IN Williamsport, Maryland, will be re-opened on Monday the 13th September next, with the addition of an *experienced* French Teacher, whose duties will be confined chiefly to that department. This Institution has received a liberal share of public patronage from the commencement; and it is worthy of notice that during the whole year that it now closed, in the large family of the Principal, there has not been a solitary case of sickness requiring medical aid; and scarce a single duty or recitation interrupted by the slightest indisposition. Boarding pupils will please to make application, if possible, before the day of opening.

JON. DICKERSON, *Principal.*

August 19, 1841.—3t.

Threshing Machine for Sale.

I HAVE a six-horse (spike) Threshing Machine, nearly new, and made of locust, which I will sell low for cash or upon a short credit. J. W. DALGARN.

August 19, 1841.

Goods at Auction.

ON Saturday the 28th instant, the subscriber will positively commence selling his Stock of GOODS, embracing every variety usually kept in a country Store.

DANIEL G. HINKLE.

Halltown, August 19, 1841.

Bacon Wanted.

I WILL exchange Goods for Bacon, the hog round. WM. S. LOCK.

August 19, 1841.

Journeyman Chair-Maker WANTED.

I WISH to employ a Journeyman Chair-Maker, of steady and industrious habits, to whom extra wages will be given.

PETER MURRAY.

Springfield, Va., August 19, 1841.—3t*

Sperm Oil

JUST received at E. M. AISQUITH'S.

August 19, 1841.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE undersigned will sell, at public sale, upon the Ridge Farm, recently sold by him, in the county of Berkeley,

On Monday the 30th day of August,

(Upon a credit of nine months,) a variety of

Personal Property

Worthy of the attention of purchasers. Amongst the property offered for sale, will be

21 *head of FAT CATTLE,*
10 *Milch Cows, 20 head of Sheep,*
50 *head of Young Cattle, embracing* Steers, Heifers, Bull Calves, many of them crossed one-half, and others three-quarters with the pure Durham Stock,
40 *head of Hogs—and a variety of*
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
Agricultural Implements,
And some valuable Historical and Miscellaneous BOOKS.

I will also, at the same time, sell

LILY WHITEFOOT,

(Now in foal by Whale) a Brood Mare of pure blood and unquestioned Pedigree;

A three year old Colt from her by Industry, and a two year old Colt from the same mare, by Fell,

Also, some Colts from common mares,

Together with other property not worthy of particular enumeration.

CHAS. JAS. FAULKNER.

August 14, 1841.

For Hire,

UNTIL Christmas next, a NEGRO GIRL 16 years of age. Apply to

S. A. DANDRIDGE.

August 19, 1841.—3t.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the Public, that they have leased, for a term of years, the large and commodious

BRICK WAREHOUSE,

recently built by Captain George Reynolds, on the river bank, adjacent to the Warehouse of Mr. Shoup; and having good and substantial

CANAL BOATS,

are now prepared to carry on, under the name and firm of Staley and Shafer, the **BOATING AND PRODUCE BUSINESS**, in all its varieties.

Our experience in the business, and a fixed determination to do it in such a manner as will prove satisfactory, will, we humbly expect, secure for us a liberal share of public patronage.

It is the design of one of the undersigned, to be generally with the boats, to attend to sales of Produce, &c., (when not consigned to agents,) whereby the usual charge for commission will be saved to the owner, and the best possible prices obtained.

We intend keeping on hand, ground and stone

Plaster, Salt, Fish, Tar, &c.,

and any other article wanted from the District procured for customers free of any charge, save the cost and the usual freight.

The market price for *FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, RYE, AND OATS*, will be paid in CASH, on delivery at the Warehouse; or it is at the option of the holder to deliver any Wheat purchased, either at the Warehouse or at Reynold's Potomac Mills, as we intend to purchase only for home manufacture.

Farmers wishing to exchange their Wheat for Flour, can, at short notice, be accommodated by the *undersigned*, with *Flour* manufactured at the Potomac Mills.

JACOB STALEY,
ALEX. SHAFER.

Shepherdstown, August 19, 1841.—tf.

BEDFORD FOR SALE.

HAVING removed from Shepherdstown, I offer for sale, upon accommodating terms, my late residence in the immediate vicinity of that place. For a professional gentleman of a person desiring a pleasant and handsome retreat, no more desirable property can be found in our beautiful Valley. The House is handsome, large and convenient.—The garden is productive and extensive. There is an excellent Orchard of choice fruit near the house, and a large, never-failing Limestone Spring affords an abundant supply of most delightful water.—There are about THIRTY ACRES of the best Limestone Land, a part of which is meadow of the best quality. Being accessible, by means of the Canal and Rail Road, to the Cities of the District and Baltimore, citizens of those places would find it a desirable Summer residence.

Apply either in person or by letter (postage paid) to the subscriber.

HENRY BEDINGER, Jr.,
Charlestown, Va.

August 19, 1841.—tf.

Clarke & Jefferson County LAND FOR SALE.

MY FARM lying in the counties of Clarke and Jefferson, distant two miles from Thompson's Depot, on the Winchester and Potomac Rail-Road, containing about

278 acres first quality Lime Stone LAND.

There are about 85 acres of Woodland, and about 60 acres of the cleared Land is well set in clover, and the balance in a good state of cultivation. *It is divided into six fields and* a lot set in timothy and clover. There is on the premises a large Orchard. The improvements consist of an excellent STONE DWELLING and KITCHEN and other necessary Out-Buildings.—Possession can be given at any time.

Terms of Sale—One-third of the purchase cash—the after payments made to suit the purchaser.

☞If not sold previously, it will be offered at public sale, at Charlestown, on the first day of October Court next.

ALBERT McCORMICK.

August 19, 1841.—10c

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the FARM on which I reside, immediately on the Turnpike Road, about five miles from *Harpers-Ferry* and three from Charlestown, Virginia. This Farm contains

121 ACRES

Of the most Fertile and Productive Limestone Land,

With a reasonable proportion of TIMBER, all of which is enclosed by good fences. The improvements consist of every desirable building, including a large and comfortable Dwelling House, and there are two never failing Wells of water with pumps in them in the yard.

As it is certain that any person wishing to purchase will first view the premises, a detailed description is unnecessary. If the property is not privately sold by the 10th of September next, it will be on that day offered at public sale, to the highest bidder. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

HENRY D. GARNHART.

August 19, 1841.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on Thursday the 26th day of the present month, the following Property, viz:

16 Horses and Colts, some of them fine Riding and Work Horses,
20 Cows and young Cattle,
30 large and valuable Sheep,
20 Hogs,
One good Broad Tread Wagon,
One good Farm Wagon,
Two pair Hay or Wheat Ladders,
Barshear, double and single shovel Ploughs,
3 Harrows—Wheat Fans, Cutting Box,
One six-horse Threshing Machine,
One good, neat & substantial Barouche, nearly new, made by Mr. Barshart of Winchester.

Besides various other articles not necessary to mention.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of nine months will be given upon all sums above five dollars, by the purchaser giving bond with approved security. On all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required.

Sale to take place early in the day.

I will also rent my DWELLING HOUSE for one, two, or three years, with pasture for a few Cows, one or two Horses, and Hogs, to a good tenant. Possession given on the 1st day of November next.

JOSEPH F. ABELL.

August 19, 1841.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, living near Mercersburg, Pa., on the 10th of July last,

A Bright Bay Horse,

Between 15 and 16 hands high, and 7 years old last Spring. The most distinct marks recollected are as follows: Both hind feet, white up to the pastern-joint—small star in the forehead—and a small lump on one thigh, thick side of flesh. As he moves in harness this lump can easily be perceived. He has also a small white speck in the corner of the right eye. When pacing he throws one hind leg over more than the other. There may be found also white hair growing out of a wound caused by the saddle.

I will give $25 for the horse alone, delivered in Shepherdstown, or $35 for horse and thief.

JACOB HOBLER.

August 19, 1841.—3t.

MONEY.

THOSE indebted to the subscribers are notified that they must have money during the month of September.

E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

August 19, 1841.—3t.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who purchased TIMBER upon the Hazelfield Farm last Fall, are hereby notified to remove the same, or that the land may be put in cultivation next Spring.

BEVERLY TUCKER,
For David H. Tucker.

August 19, 1841.—3t.

1,800 Sheep for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer sale, on the farm of the Messrs. Rasson, adjoining Charlestown, on Monday the 30th August, **1800 SHEEP**, one half of them large and in fine order.

Also at the same time and place, a number of

Horses and Mules.

And on Wednesday the 1st of September next, I will offer several hundred

Sheep and a number of Horses and Mules,

At the farm of Mr. Wm. Gorrell, near the Opequon bridge, about 3 miles from Martinsburg.

And on Friday and Saturday the 3d and 4th September, several hundred Sheep and a number of Horses and Mules, at the farm of Mr. Valentine Dust, between Harpers-Ferry and Shepherdstown.

JOSEPH S. DUST.

August 19, 1841.

For Sale.

A NEGRO WOMAN, aged 22, and well qualified as a chamber maid and house servant. Terms liberal.

Enquire at this Office.

Aug. 19, 1841.

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, 1841.

William Green, and Richard Duffield, Partners,

AGAINST

Sebastian Eaty, Sheriff of Jefferson County, and as such executrix administrator de bonis non of Nathaniel Creighill, deceased, John E. Page, and William N. Creighill, Joseph A. Creighill, Mahanit W. Manning, and Martha his wife, late Patty Creighill, John C. Creighill, Charles F. M. Creighill, and Samuel J. U. Creighill, children and heirs of William P. Creighill, deceased, George W. Little, Eliza H. Little, Mary Ann Little, Josephine Little, and William P. Little, children of William Little the elder, and said William Little the elder, Richard Williams, administrator of John Briggs, deceased, Solomon Entler, late Sheriff of Jefferson County, and as such administrator de bonis non of William Yates, deceased, David Pettit, John Pettit, James Pettit, and William Pettit, John H. Hilstead and Mary Ann his wife, late Mary Ann Gardner, John W. Gardner and Hannah Gardner, the said David, John, James, and William Pettit, and the said Mary Ann, John W., and Hannah Gardner, being heirs at Law of said William Yatell, deceased, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant David Pettit, 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 tenth 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 19, 1841.

DENTISTRY.

M. OVERFIELD respectfully informs the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity that he will visit Charlestown about the first of October, when he will be pleased to wait on such as may need his services as Dentist.

August 12, 1841.—10.

Attention, Cavalry!

PARADE in front of L. N. Carter's Hotel, in full uniform, on Saturday the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely. By order of your Captain.

JOHN J. ABELL,
O. S.

August 12, 1841.

BERKELEY LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his FARM in Berkeley county, situated on the Potomac River, 10 miles from Martinsburg and 8 from Shepherdstown. This Land is part of the tract known as Whiting's Neck, and contains

200 ACRES,

80 of which is first-rate River Bottom, (not inferior to any on the Potomac,) 70 acres of fine Wood Land and 50 acres of cleared upland.—I deem it unnecessary to enter into a more minute description, as persons wishing to purchase will doubtless view the premises and judge for themselves.

Any communication (post paid) addressed to me at Millwood, Clarke County, Virginia, will be promptly attended to.

WM. W. WHITING.

August 5, 1841.—12t.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a certain deed of trust, executed by David Coons to the undersigned, bearing date the 15th day of February, 1838, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of Jefferson County, to secure certain debts therein mentioned due to Philip Coons, I will sell, on *Saturday, August 21, 1841*, at the Office of the Shenandoah Ferry in the town of Harpers-Ferry, for cash, to the highest bidder, certain articles of Property in said deed mentioned, to wit:

One first-rate Feather Bed, Bedstead & Bedding;

One Skiff—one Rope, a large one that has been stretched across the river,

And some other appendages of the said Ferry.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ISAAC FOUKE, *Trustee.*

Harpers-Ferry, August 5, 1841.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY the authority of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, rendered in a cause depending in said Court, wherein S. W. Lockland and Robert T. Brown are plaintiffs and Charles F. M. Craighill and others are defendants, the undersigned, as Commissioner of said Court, will offer for sale,

On Friday the 27th day of August next,

Before Carter's Hotel in Charlestown,

The Tract of LAND

Mentioned in said decree, and described in the proceedings of said suit, containing 349½ Acres, situated on the East side of the Shenandoah River, now in the occupancy of Messrs Perdue & Vogdes, and being a part of a larger tract which was conveyed to the use and benefit of his grand-children by Nathaniel Craighill, and which was allotted to the children of W. F. Craighill.

The Terms of Sale are—$1349 50, to be paid on the 1st day of September next—the balance of the purchase money in four equal payments, each due May 1, 1842; May 1, 1843; May 1, 1844; and May 1, 1845—each and all to bear interest from May 1, 1841. For the deferred payments bonds and good personal or other good security, and a deed of trust upon the land sold, after convayance of the same to the purchaser—the title to be withheld until the confirmation of the proceedings of the Commissioner by the Court.

WM. C. WORTHINGTON,
Comm'r.

July 29, 1841.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

THE subscriber will offer, at public sale, on *Tuesday the 24th instant, (August,)* (if fair, if not, the next fair day,)

THE FARM

On which he resides, immediately on the Rail-Road, about four miles from Winchester, one mile from Stephenson's Depot, and one mile and a half from Jordan's White Sulphur Springs. This Farm contains about **280 ACRES** of strong Limestone Land—210 acres of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation—the balance is in good Timber. The improvements consist of every desirable building, including a very commodious DWELLING HOUSE, and there are two fine *Limestone Springs* within fifty yards of the dwelling. As it is presumed that any person desirous of purchasing will view the Farm, a detailed description of it is deemed unnecessary here.

Will be offered for sale at the same time,

A House and Lot,

Adjoining the above, suitable for a mechanic.

Terms—One-third in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments, bearing interest. Possession will be given immediately.

—also—

On the same day, I will offer for sale the following Personal Property:

11 *head of Horses*, 8 *of which are good work Horses,*
50 *head of Sheep—50 head of Hogs,*
One yoke of good Oxen and Ox Cart,
30 *head of Cattle,*
Two good Wagons—one Horse Cart,
Two pair Hay Ladders—1 Wood do.,
A six-horse Threshing Machine,
One prime Wheat Fan,
Barshear and Shovel Ploughs,
A good Riding Carriage & Harness,
And a great variety of FARMING UTENSILS,
1500 *or* 2000 *lbs. of BACON,*
300 *pounds of Wool,*
1500 *or* 2000 *Shingles, &c. &c.*

A few **SERVANTS** will be hired until Christmas.

Terms—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over $10, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Of, and under that sum, the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JAMES G. PICKLIN.

Frederick county, August 5, 1841.

CLARKE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.

THAT desirable FARM in Clarke County, about three and a half miles from Berryville, and three and a half miles from Thompson's Depot on the Winchester and Ohio Rail-Road, containing about

360 acres first quality Lime Stone LAND.

There are about 80 acres of Wood Land, and about twenty-five acres in Meadow—50 acres of the upland is well taken in clover and the balance in a high state of cultivation. It is divided into six fields—not including the meadow—two of them are watered by never-failing Springs—two by the stream that runs through the centre of the Farm—the others watered from the same source. There is on the premises a large and one of the most productive ORCHARDS in the neighborhood. The improvements consist of an excellent Stone DWELLING in first rate repair, containing two rooms below, passage and cellar, with three rooms, passage and garret above—a first-rate Stone Kitchen—an excellent Log Barn with Shed attached, and Stabling for 8 to 10 horses—Corn House,—Overseer's House,—Smoke House—a commodious Stone Quarter—Dairy—and other necessary outbuildings.

It is in one of the best neighborhoods, and is among the most productive Farms for both grain and grazing in the Valley. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed persons disposed to purchase will view the premises. Possession given on the 1st of January next.

Terms of Sale—One-third the purchase money, cash—one-third in one year—and the other third on two years' credit, with interest, payable annually.

If not sold previously, it will be offered at public sale, on the premises, *on Tuesday the 31st August, (instant.)*

Appy to JAMES J. GROGAN,
On the premises.

August 12, 1841.

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson county, pronounced on the 29th day of May 1841, in two causes therein pending, which came on to be heard together, viz: John F. Hamtramck, vs. John Briscoe's administrator, and others, and George Entler, administrator of Solomon Entler, deceased, vs. the same defendants—the subscriber, as Commissioner appointed by said decree, will offer for sale to the highest bidder, before the front door of the Court-house of Jefferson county, *on Friday the 20th day of August next*, at 12 o'clock, M.,

A Parcel of Land, 190 Acres, part of the Piedmont farm, late the property of said John Briscoe, deceased, and now occupied by his family.

The terms of sale will be, one fourth to be paid in cash, and the residue on a credit of one and two years, equal payments, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by bonds with security, and a deed of trust on the premises sold. A part of the land is now in corn, to be taken off by the present occupant.

There will be about 20 acres in Wood; but the precise quantity will be ascertained by a survey, before the day of sale. There is also now a small piece of the land in wood, which is sold, to be taken off the land by the next spring.

The land offered for sale is considered to be of the first quality of Jefferson land, and lies about 2 miles North West from Charlestown, within a short distance from the rail road leading from Winchester to Charlestown, which runs through the Piedmont farm.

☞Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and examine it. It will be shown to them by Mr. Frederick A. Briscoe, who resides on the tract.

This very valuable tract of land is so well known that a more particular description is deemed unnecessary.

EDWARD E. COOKE, *Com'r.*

Charlestown, July 22, 1841—ts.

PAINTING.

J. S. BROWNING has returned from Baltimore and is now prepared to do

HOUSE PAINTING

In all its various branches, in a manner he hopes that will give general satisfaction, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. His Shop is three doors from the Store of Mr. David Humphreys.

References—Messrs. I. N. Carter and W. J. Hawks.

Charlestown, August 12, 1841.—4t.

JEFFERSON FARM FOR SALE.

THE Heirs of the late BENNETT WILTSHIRE, offer at private sale the farm upon which he resided at the time of his death. It is situated on the road leading from Charlestown to Leetown, and contains 220 acres of excellent Limestone Land, in a good state of cultivation, with a fair proportion of timber. There is on the premises a good dwelling *HOUSE*, and all other buildings usually found upon farms; an abundance of good water, and a first rate young orchard of choice fruit. The premises will be shown to any person who may wish to purchase by Geo. D. Wilhelm, who resides on the farm.

THE HEIRS.

May 13, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers would most respectfully make known to their patrons and the public generally, that they have returned from the Eastern cities with an

Entire New Stock of well-selected
DRY GOODS

Of the very latest style and fashion, part of the cargo of the Steam Ship Arcadia. Come and see the following kinds and quality:

CLOTHS—

Super. Black and Blue, French and English, Olive, Bippie Green, (finest texture,) Parsons Grey and Mixed do.

PANTALOON STUFFS—

Double and single-milled Prince Albert Cassimeres.
Very fine figured do. do.
Summer Cloths of every description.

VESTINGS—

Florintees and Satin Vestings of every kind, Miscellaneous Figured Buff and Plain, Fine Merino, (new article,)
Swansdown, Velencia, a new article.

Something New for the Ladies:

New articles of Challeys and Satin Stripes, Chintz Lawns, one yard Wide and fine, 100 pieces of Calico of the newest style, just from the Importers, and as low as 6d cents per yard.
French Calicoes—Muslin-de-Lanes, Merinoes, &c.
All kinds of German Goods of the latest fashion Black, Blue, Bleached and Scarlet colors, very low and fine,
Ten pieces fine Mouslin-de-Lanes at $2 75,
EDGINGS and LACES—Silk, Linen, Thread and Cotton, white and black of great variety and size.
Wire and Ribbons, Whalebone for corsets and bonnets,
Worked Capes,
Boot Cords, Laces and Strappings,
Bed Ticking, tup. 4-4 and 7-4, very heavy, assorted,
Three bales of Brown Muslin, heavy,
Three bales 3-4 do. do.
Domestic Plaid and Ginghams of best quality,
A general assortment of Bleached Shirting, 4-4 and 7-8 Long Cloth, low 12½ cents,
An assortment of French Linen for Men's fronts,
Towel Diaper, Crash and Birds-Eye,
Very fine Damask Table do.
Very fine and best of Jackonets, Cambrics and Book Muslins,
Figured cross-barred Ginghams,
Fine wild Spittlefield Ginghams.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS:

Fore Planes, Jack and Smoothing,
Grecian Ogle—All kinds of Bead Planes,
Bucher's best Casteisel frame and socket Chisels,
Thin Hollow, Round, Flat,
Cut Nails, Spikes and Sparrowbills,
Saddler's and Shoe Tools,
Queen-ware, Glass, best quality Glass,
Cut and Fluted Turins—Tea and various sizes of Dishes,
Harness Leather will be found complete,
Calf Skin, Kip, and Side, (Spanish,) Sole and Binding.

GROCERIES, very fresh and cheap:

St. Domingo Coffee, prime for 12½ cents,
Best Green Rio do., 7 lbs. for $1.
Best Jamaica, low, at 16 cents,
SUGAR—Loaf and Lump,
Best Orleans Sugar, fine quality, at 10 cents,
St. Croix at 8 cents, Havana White,
Muscatel, Bunch and Blood Raisins,
Molasses and Syrups cheap—common to good at 37½ cents,
With a variety of articles—embracing almost every thing commonly kept in a country Store, which the subscribers promise to sell as low as they can afford.

☞*COUNTRY PRODUCE* will be received in exchange for any of the above articles.

R. D. DORAN & CO.

Harpers-Ferry, July 29, 1841.—3m.

Cheap Groceries,

FROM recent additions to our stock we are enabled to offer a large and general assortment of Fresh Groceries, which we pledge ourselves to sell as low for cash or credit as they can be brought to the county.

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

August 19, 1841.

PRESERVING SUGAR.

A LARGE supply of Loaf, Lump and Clarified Sugar for preserving, for sale very low.

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

August 12.

A Store Room and Cellar FOR RENT.

I HAVE for Rent a newly finished STORE RO

VARIETY.

Oh, humbly take what God bestows,
And like his own fair flowers,
Look up in sunshine with a smile,
And gently bend in showers.

Speaking of hogs, (says the N. O. Picayune,) we saw one of those animals lying in the gutter the other day, and in the opposite one a well dressed man!—The first had a ring in his nose—the latter had a ring on his finger. The man was drunk—the hog was sober. "A hog is known by the company he keeps," thought we, so thought Mr. Porker, and off he went.

"My dear, what shall we have for dinner to-day?" "One of your smiles," replied the husband. "I can dine on that any day." "But I can't," said the wife. "Then take this," giving her a kiss, and he departed for his office.—He returned to dinner. "This steak is excellent," said he, "what did you pay the butcher for it?" "What you gave me this morning," said she." "You did!" exclaimed he, "then you shall have market money the next time.

"I'm dying for you," as the gal said when she dyed her sweetheart's breeches.

The report, that an old lady, in her anxiety to hear a courting scene, run her head through a key-hole, is now contradicted.

A Camp Meeting for the Harpers-Ferry Station.

WILL be held on the land of Mr. John H Allstadt, to commence *Friday the 27th of August*. The place selected for the encampment is about three miles west of Harpers-Ferry, and almost immediately on the turnpike leading to Charlestown. We respectfully invite the neighboring Circuits and Stations to co-operate with us on that occasion; and we hereby assure them, that every possible arrangement will be made to render it a season of most profitable and edifying worship.

The Committee of Arrangement.

P. S. August 14th has been designated as the day for preparing the ground and fixing the location of tents, which will be done by lot. We shall be highly gratified to see all our friends and the community generally on that day.

THE COMMITTEE.

Aug. 5, 1841.

Constantly for Sale,

AT COSTER, Salt, Fish, Rice, Coal, Bacon, Flour, Rye and Rye Chop, Oats, &c.

And to Store for sale by T. A. Botsler, independent of the above firm, a heavy supply of

GOODS

Usually found in a Country Store. He therefore politely invites a call from the public.

He will remark, that the roads to this point are in fine condition—having lately undergone thorough repair—heavy laden teams can pass without difficulty.

THOMAS A. BOTSLER.

Old Furnace, July 29, 1841.

TAKEN

FROM the Drawers of the undersigned, on Wednesday the 21st of July, the day of his sale, a **GOLD WATCH**, with the letters G P on the back, gold fazed, with a small crack near the figure 6—the handle very much worn, as it was used with a seal. Also,

A Gold Chain, Bar and Link.

No marks recollected. Also, sundry articles of *Clothing*.

A handsome reward will be given for the recovery of the same. As there were several seen looking in the drawers, if they will return the Watch and Chain, no questions will be asked—they may rely on it, if they do not, every exertion will be used to convict them. Watch makers are requested to look out for the above articles.

COLIN PETER.

July 29, 1841.

WHEAT WANTED.

To the Farmers of Jefferson

And the adjoining Counties.

THE undersigned beg leave to offer to the Farmers of the above counties their sincere thanks for the liberal manner in which they have dealt with us for several years past, and inform them that we can now offer such inducements for the purchase of Wheat as cannot be met with at any other place. Having purchased a portion of the extensive Milling Establishment at Harpers-Ferry, and rented the other portion for a term of years, are now ready to receive Wheat. We will make it the interest of the Farmers and others to sell at this place, or at such points upon the Rail Road or Canal that it can reach this place. From the advantages we have of placing our Flour into market every day—the great saving of interest and risk by quick sales—together with the ready sale for all kinds of Mill Feed, enables us to pay several cents per bushel more than any Milling establishment in reach of the Wheat of the above counties—this however the Farmers will be able to ascertain by giving us a call before making any disposition of their Wheat. We hope our friends who have heretofore favored us with their business, will now call, as it is in our power, and we will do better for them than at any time heretofore.

We intend keeping such articles as is necessary for Farmers, viz:

Plaster, Salt, Fish, Tar, &c.

and can, at any time, order from Baltimore or the *District*, any article our customers may wish.

We shall start the new crop at the highest price the market will justify, and at all times pay a proportion to the market price of Flour. Farmers and others taking the Charlestown "*Virginia Free Press*," will at all times know our prices for Wheat, as we will endeavor to have them published weekly.

The Millville Mill will be carried on by the undersigned, until a sale of the same is effected, in the name of *DANIEL SNYDER & CO.* and the business of Ford & Snyder closed at that Mill and commenced anew at Harpers-Ferry. We will also give strict attention to all business confided to us at the Millville Mill, and solicit a continuance of those Farmers whose convenience will be consulted by delivering their Wheat there.

Those of our customers who have not settled their accounts to the 1st July last, will please call and do so as early as possible, so that our R. Ford can give attention to settlements there before Wheat commences delivering at Harpers-Ferry.

Persons desirous of making contracts for Wheat will find Harpers-Ferry easy of access either in person or by letter, and any desire on their part shall receive due and early attention.

BENJAMIN FORD,
DANIEL SNYDER.

July 15, 1841.—tf.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the reception of Wheat, we wish to purchase large quantities, for which we will give the highest market price in cash as soon as the wheat is weighed. We will also purchase

Flour, Rye, Corn, Oats, &c.,

At fair cash prices; or, if persons prefer it, we will freight the same, (having good tight Boats for the purpose,) at the usual rates; and, if required, will advance two-thirds of the amount of value per cash article as soon as delivered in our Warehouse—the balance due on return of bills will be punctually paid.

The business will be conducted by THOMAS A. BOTSLER (the acting partner) to whom all applications will be made. We therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

THOMAS A. BOTSLER & CO.

Old Furnace, July 29, 1841.

Bed Bugs, Look Out!

BED BUG BANE. A sure and speedy riddance of those blood thirsty animals can be effected by the use of the bane. For sale at YOUNG'S *Drug Store*.

Harpers-Ferry, July 29.

Patent Wheat Fan.

EDWARD & JAMES WATKINS have left several of their Patent Wheat Fans with Screens, made next Hagerstown, which are warranted to give satisfaction; there is want of the article can be accommodated at any time by calling on the subscribers, living near Halltown.

ADAM MOLER.

June 3, 1841.—tf.

Take Heed!

I HEREBY notify all persons having had work done at Carpine's Wagon-maker's Shop, from the 4th of March, 1840, to the 1st of July, 1841, from settling their accounts with L. Carpine, having been in partnership with him for the time above stated. In consequence of our having dissolved partnership, I wish to make settlement with him before the accounts are settled, of which due notice will be given.

ALEXANDER WATSON.

August 5, 1841.—3t.

NOTICE.

THOSE interested, are hereby notified, that the debts due to T. C. Smith, have been transferred to the undersigned as Trustee. He has the books, accounts, bonds and notes in his possession, and payment will be expected as the debts become due.

Purchasers at the sale of George Ridenour are also notified, that their bonds were placed with the undersigned for collection, and that they will be due on the 25th day of this month. My instructions are to collect with all despatch.

WM. C. WORTHINGTON.

May 13, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has rented the "LEETOWN MILLS," and takes pleasure in saying that he is prepared to do GRINDING in the best possible manner. His Mills are in fine order, with machinery complete, and an abundance of water. To the former customers of the Mill, he will say that if they will give him a trial, nothing shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. S. J. GISINER.

Leetown, March 18, 1841—5m.

NOTICE.

HAVING entered into an arrangement with Messrs. Webb & Markell, of this place, for the supply of WOOL necessary for my business, I will 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, as sent for cash, as I find it to be a serious impediment to my other business.

GEORGE PRICE.

Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1840.—tf.

STONE CUTTING.

WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, and adjoining counties, who may wish to mark the graves of their lamented dead, that he still continues to make and superscribe *Monuments—Box, Column, and plain*

TOMB SLABS,

And Head & Foot STONES,

OF EVERY VARIETY.

Having purchased an extensive QUARRY of the most beautiful *White and Variegated MARBLE*, and an extensive water power to saw and polish with, his prices will be LOW. One great advantage to purchasers is, that all Stones will be delivered at his risk, without any extra charge.

☞ LETTERING neatly executed.

By application to Mr. Horatio N. Gallaher, Charlestown, those who may desire any of the above articles can be shown the list of prices and the different plans. He will also forward any orders, epitaphs, &c., that may be desired. Or, by addressing him, at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., orders can be filled without delay.

☞ No imposition need be feared, as his prices are uniform.

January 21, 1841—1y.

TRANSPORTATIO

On the Canal, &c.

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

All kinds of Country Produce,

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

WM. RUSSELL & CO.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 20, 1840.

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

W. R. & CO.

Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution.

WE, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the President and Directors of the Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution, to investigate the affairs of said Institution for the last six months, ending 30th June, 1841, and to make and publish a report thereon—Report, that we have examined the books, notes, accounts and memorandums, from which we submit the following statement, viz:

Amount of promissory notes, accounts and officers' Receipts	$10045 41
Amount of cash on hand	80 24
" received from monthly depositors	78 06
" profit and loss account	162 82
	$10364 63
By am't paid to monthly depositors	$283 69
By cash on hand	75 96
By notes, accounts and officers' receipts in hand of Treasurer	9905 38
	10364 63

Abridged Statement:

Notes, accounts and officers' receipts in hands of the Treasurer	$9305 38
Cash in hands of the Treasurer	75 96
	$9381 34
Liabilities:	
Due to special depositors	$283 69
Due to " " for interest	9 54
Due to monthly depositors	8658 23
	$9050 46
Surplus to be divided amongst the monthly depositors	$321 92

PHILIP COONS,
WASHINGTON SPANGLER,
FRANCIS WINTZELL.

August 5, 1841.

The President and Directors of the Harpers-Ferry Savings Institution have this day declared a dividend of 2 per cent.

WM. ANDERSON, *Treasurer.*

July 27, 1841.

To the Public.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has purchased the TAN YARD and all the APPURTENANCES thereto, of Mr. David Humphreys, situated on Evitt's run, near the western end of Charlestown. He intends carrying on the TANNING BUSINESS, in all its branches, and hopes by a strict attention to the same, to obtain from the public a share of their patronage.

RICHARD A. MORRISS.

Charlestown, April 1, 1841.

☞ N. B. The highest market price always given for *HIDES and BARK*. R. A. M

April 1, 1841.

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.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS,

In Jefferson County, Va.

THIS well known watering place will be opened for the season on the 15th June.

To those who have never visited these Springs it may be proper to say that they are situated on the Shenandoah river, 5 miles from Charlestown, the county seat of Jefferson, and can be reached in one day from Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Washington. Passengers stop at Harpers-Ferry to dine, and then proceed ten miles on the Winchester and Potomac Rail-Road to the Charlestown Depot, whence they are taken in Coaches provided by the Company five miles to the Springs.

Every thing has been provided to render a sojourn at this watering place delightful to those who are seeking either health or pleasure. Amusements of various kinds will be found, suited to the grave as well as the gay. No spot in the Union excels Shannondale in beauty—The scenery is unsurpassed.

The virtues of the waters are well known—Hundreds of the most obstinate cases, which would yield to nothing else, have been perfectly cured by these waters. In Dropsy, Dyspepsia, and all derangements of the digestive organs and liver, and in many other affections, they have proved invaluable.

T. A. MILTON, *Sec'y*
Of Shannondale Springs Company.

June 3, 1841.

Charlestown and Jefferson County
SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
AUGUST 3, 1841.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Directors of said Institution, pursuant to a provision of its charter, to investigate its affairs for six months prior to the first day of July, 1841, have carefully examined the books, accounts, &c., and present the following statement, shewing its condition at that time. And having particularly examined the security taken for money loaned, we certify that it appears to us to be good.

DR.

To cash on hand, Jan. 1st, 1841, arising from *regular depositors*	$146 74
To surplus of profit on hand same time	38 00
To regular deposites and stock in discounted notes	9039 00
To regular deposites made in the last six months	1430 32
To special deposites same time	9098 40
To interest on loans	660 33
To fines of delinquent depositors	11 19
To cash received for costs of suits	27 47
	$21399 45

CR.

By cash to Stockholders and depositors for dividend, Jan. 1st, 1841	476 95
By interest paid special depositors	930 53
By fees paid Sheriffs	4 26
By fees paid Clerks of Courts	6 65
By cash paid Attorney's fees	16 50
By Treasurer's Salary to July 1, 1841	25 00
By regular depos. withdrawn	649 00
By special depos. withdrawn	3996 00
By discounted notes in Treasurer's hands	19134 00
By interest due on notes unpaid	99 52
By cash in Treasurer's hands	67 85
	$24699 45

ASSETS:

Notes discounted	19134 00
Cash in Treasurer's hands	67 85
	$19201 85
Liabilities:	
Due special depositors	$3371 40
Due Stockholders	4330 00
Due regular Depositors	11049 47
	$18750 87
Leaving a profit to be paid as a dividend to Stockholders and depositors of	450 98

THOMAS A. MOORE,
HUMPHREY KEYES,
Committee.

☞ The President and Directors of the above Institution have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the six months prior to the 1st July last.

RICHARD WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

August 5, 1841.

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, 1841:

Ira C. Canfield and William B. Canfield, co-partners under the firm of Canfield & Brother, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST,

John McP. Brien and Henry A. Brien, co-partners trading under the name and firm of John McP. Brien & Co., and William Brown, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants John McP. 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 5, 1841.

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, 1841:

Peter Wright and James A. Wright, partners trading under the name and firm of Peter Wright & Son, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

John W. Robinson, and Thomas L. Shields, late partners trading under the name and firm of Robinson & Shields, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants John W. Robinson and Thomas L. Shields, 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 5, 1841.

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, 1841:

William McCoy and Julia Ann McCoy, his wife, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

David Hayward, administrator with the will annexed, of Margaret Osborne, dec'd, and Leonard Sadler, and Thomas P. Burnett, and the said David Hayward in his own right, and in right of his deceased wife, Margaret Hayward, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

August 5, 1841.

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, 1841:

David H. Thomson, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

John McPherson Brien, and William Brown, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant John McPherson 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,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 5, 1841.

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, 1841:

Jesse Schofield, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Luther J. Cox, Daniel Snyder, and Benjamin Ford, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Luther J. Cox, 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 5, 1841.

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, 1841:

Alonzo Lilly, George W. Flack and Charles W. Lentz, co-partners trading under the firm of Lilly, Flack & Lentz, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Henry A. Brien and John McPherson Brien, partners trading under the name and firm of Henry A. Brien & Brother, and William Brown, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Henry A. Brien and John McPherson 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 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 5, 1841.

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, 1841:

Royal T. Church and Matthew H. Howe, partners trading under the name and firm of Church & Howe, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Henry A. Brien and John McPherson Brien, partners trading under the name and firm of Henry A. Brien & Brother, and William Brown, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE DEFENDANTS Henry A. Brien and John McPherson 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 defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 5, 1841.

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, 1841:

Matthew Tracey, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST,

John McP. Brien and Henry A. Brien, co-partners trading under the name and firm of John McP. Brien & Co., and William Brown, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, John McP. 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 5, 1841.

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, 1841:

William Bowen, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Luther J. Cox, and Benjamin Ford, and Daniel Snyder, partners under the name and firm of Ford & Snyder, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Luther J. Cox, 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,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 5, 1841.

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, 1841:

Robert McDowell and John Gable, merchants and partners trading under the name and firm of McDowell & Gable, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

John McP. Brien, and William Brown, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant John McPherson 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,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 5, 1841.

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, 1841:

Emanuel Trenary and John Miller, partners under the name and firm of Trenary & Miller, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Luther J. Cox, Daniel Snyder, and Benjamin Ford, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 5, 1841.

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, 1841:

Ammishaddai Moore, acting and only qualified Executor of Francis Moore, deceased, and Ammishaddai Moore, Sally C. Moore, widow, George W. Humphreys, late Sheriff of Jefferson County, committee administrator of Jesse H. Moore, William Strider and Lydia, his wife, Ann Duke, and Ann Duke, executrix of Robert Duke, Archibald Bowen and Margaret, his wife, Daniel Moler and Cornelia, his wife, and Sarah C. Moler. The said Ammishaddai Moore, Sally C. Moore, Jesse H. Moore, Lydia Strider, Ann Duke, Margaret Bowen, Cornelia Moler and Sarah C. Moler, being devisees of Francis Moore, deceased, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Lewis Neill, administrator de bonis non, with the Will annexed, of Walter Baker, deceased, Lewis Neill and Corbina, his wife, Ellen Henkle, Cyrus F. McWilliams, Jane Magdalen McWilliams, Charles Franklin McWilliams, Ursula Baker, Harriet Frances Baker, Washington Baker and Jacobina Baker, DEFENDANTS.

THE plaintiffs in the above named cause, now pending in the above named Court, hereby give notice to the defendants in said cause, that on the 4th day of September next, (1841,) at the Office of Master Commissioner Worthington, in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, they, the said plaintiffs, will proceed to take the deposition of James M. Brown, to be read as evidence in the said cause.

J. T. DAUGHERTY,
Of Counsel for Plaintiffs.

August 12, 1841.

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, 1841:

Elisha B. Estis, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

John McP. Brien, and William Brown, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant John McP. 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,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 5, 1841.

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, 1841:

Jesse Schofield and George Mauzy, partners under the name and firm of Schofield & Mauzy, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Luther J. Cox, Daniel Snyder, and Benjamin Ford, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

August 5, 1841.

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, 1841:

Andrew Aldridge, Benjamin D. Higdon and Francis W. Aldricks, Merchants and co-partners under the firm of Aldridge, Higdon & Company, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

John McPherson Brien, and Henry A. Brien, co-partners in trade under the firm of John McPherson Brien & Co., and William Brown, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, John McPherson 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 5, 1841.

Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryor's

DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL

FOR

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

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

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

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

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

TESTIMONIALS.

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

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

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

Yours respectfully,
THOS. H. W. MUNROE.

Mr. C. HERSTONS.

From the Rev. William Runnels.

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

WM. RUNNELS.

Tiffin, Ohio, June 1st, 1838.

From the Rev. Leonard B. Gurley.

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

LEONARD B. GURLEY.

Tiffin, Ohio, 1838.

By Judge Brish.

ROSEWOOD, NEAR TIFFIN, } June 1st, 1839. }

To Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn & Pryor:

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

HENRY C. BRISH,
Formerly of Fredericktown, Md.

BALTIMORE, S. Liberty st. } Feb. 12, 1839. }

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

PHILEMON TOWSON.

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

JOSEPH BIGGS,
Formerly of Frederick co., Md.

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

By Judge Pittenger.

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

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

Tiffin, Ohio, Feb. 18th, 1838.

INTERESTING CASE.

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

THOS. R. ELLIS.

Seneca co., Ohio, Dec. 19th, 1838.

CLARKSBURG, Montgomery county, Md. } November 20, 1840. }

Mr. HERSTONS:—At times for twelve months past, I have been subject to violent attacks of colic, so much so that I frequently had to go to bed some times for days together. Last spring I began to use Drs. Dresbach, Kuhn and Pryor's DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL to which I had been recommended, and it gave almost immediate relief from the distressing pains I endured. It is very prompt in affording relief. It has likewise been effectual in other cases in my family. I am so convinced of its value that I have determined to make it known. It is my intention to keep it always by me. (Signed,)

WM. WILSON, of John.

☞ The proprietor has heard of two instances of Cramp Colic, wherein life was in danger, being perfectly relieved in a few minutes.

☞ For the Medicine apply to

C. HERSTONS, Frederick City, Md.
or
J. P. BROWN & CO., Agents,
Jan. 14, 1841. Charlestown, Virg'a.

Important Discovery.

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

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. C. F. HARLICH'S COMPOUND STRENGTHENING and GERMAN APERIENT PILLS,—such as Dy