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Virginia Free Press.

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

VOL. 34. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1841. NO. 31

MEDICINES.

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

W. & S. B. ANDERSON.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 3, 1840.

William Anderson

HAS on sale, a complete assortment of Botanic Medicines and Davies' well known Family Pills.

Harpers Ferry, June 24, 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.

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES.

PTLY. Bayberry, Gum Myrrh, Apricot Cyanin, Composition—Number Six. (No. 6,) for sale at YOUNG'S.

July 29.

Lambaugh's Rheumatic Composition,

CONSIDERED equal, if not superior to any other preparation now in use, for the cure of Rheumatic Affection. The above composition can be had on application at YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, July 15, 1841.

Important to Fathers, Mothers and Nurses.

YOUNG'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH.—This medicine is used and recommended by thousands of families for the immediate relief of those "little helpless offsprings." As soon as this medicine is used according to the directions the child is relieved, and recovers without the aid of the lancet. No family should be without this medicine when there are young children.

DIRECTIONS.

Please Shake the Bottle before Using.

Take a little of the Syrup in a spoon, and with the finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, five or six times a day. The child must not be put to the breast immediately, as the milk will take the Syrup off too soon.

For sale at A. YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, August 5, 1841.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

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

It always cures Asthma—no or three large doses will cure the CROUP or HIVES of children, in from fifteen minutes to an hour's time. It immediately subdues the violence of HOOPING COUGH, and effects a speedy cure. Hundreds who have been given up by their physicians as incurable with "CONSUMPTION," have been restored to perfect health by it.

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

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

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

Very respectfully, yours,

H. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

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

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

RUFUS BABCOCK, Jr.

Philadelphia, 7th June, 1838.

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

NEW YORK, June 15, 1839.

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

C. C. P. CROSBY.

extract of a certificate from the Rev. Mr Brodford:

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

Respectfully, yours,

ARTHUR B. BRADFORD,

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Darlington, Pa.

June 9th, 1839.

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

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

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

AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE ABOVE VALUABLE MEDICINES IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

JOHN F. BROWN & CO., *Charlestown.*

ADAM YOUNG, Jr., *Harpers-Ferry.*

January 23, 1840—1y.

CLARET WINE, (in Bottles) A superior article, for sale at STRAITS'S.

July 15, 1841.

EDUCATION.

THE Fall Term of Mrs. MERRITT'S Select School, for Young Ladies, will commence on the first Monday in September.

August 26, 1841.

MISS FRAZIER'S SEMINARY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 6th of September next, at which time a punctual attendance of the pupils is requested.

Terms per Session of five months:

For all the branches of the English Department	$10 00
French	10 00
Music, per quarter	14 50
Use of Piano, per session	2 50
Painting and Drawing	10 00
Stationary	75
Fuel	50
Boarding and Washing	45 00

August 26, 1841.

MRS. TRAWIN'S SEMINARY.

THIS 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	2 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
Board, per session,	45 00

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

A larger number of day scholars, as well as boarders, will be admitted on the ensuing session, as Mrs. Trawin expects the valuable assistance of her sister, Miss Wanzan, 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 is 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 formed to warrant the expense.

Charlestown, August 5, 1841.

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 is 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.

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 minor branches, including Mental and Practical Arithmetic	$2 50
Geography, with the use of the Globes, and Projection of Maps	3 00
English Grammar, 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.

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.

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—3t.

BLANK NOTES,

Of every description for sale at this Office

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. Short, 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 price 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 Reynolds 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.

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 light Boats for the purpose,) at the usual rates; and, if required, will advance two-thirds of the amount of flour per each 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. BOYLER (the acting partner) to whom all applications will be made. We therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

THOMAS A. BOYLER & CO.

Old Furnace, 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; as 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 want.

We shall start the new crop at the highest prices the market will justify, and at all times pay in 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 B. 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.

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.

Servants Wanted.

I WISH to hire immediately, two FEMALE SERVANTS—a Cook and House Maid

RICH'D HENRY RANSON.

Charlestown, July 29, 1841.

HON. JIM CROW CALHOUN.

A new Song, to the tune of Burns' "Wandering Willie," (alias Wandering Johnny.)

Here awa, there awa, Wandering Johnny,
Here awa, there awa, never once still,
First upon side and then on the other,
Hopping about with a whirligig's skill.

Now for the Bank you speak boldly and well,
John;
Now against the Banks, John, you rattle away,
Jackson's a tyrant, and Jackson's a saint, John,
Both in a breath you can easily say.

Martin Van Buren's a fox with no tail, John,
Under his guile all that's honest will die;
Martin is honest and wise without fail, John,
Which, gentle Johnny, say, which is the lie?

Martin's a demagogue, faithless and selfish;
Martin's a patriot, honest and true—
Now he is dull as the best of all shell-fish,
Now he is smart, John, as I am, or you.

First upon side and then on the other,
Like a tretotum you gracefully go,
Was not old Janus, your dear elder brother?
He had face on both sides—else Johnny you know.

Here awa, there awa, Wandering Johnny,
A soldier of fortune you join in the fight,
Where the prospect is good, or the booty is plenty,
Your corporal's guard will all swear is the right.

Here awa, there awa, Wandering Johnny,
Here awa, there awa, never once still,
Now on the wig, John, now on the ground, John,
Hopping about like a young Whippoorwill.

POLITICAL.

It is some what remarkable, that of the unnecessary revilers and opposers of Mr. Clay, in the House of Representatives, Messrs. Wise and Profit were a short time ago violent *Clayites*, and Messrs. Gilmer and Mallory very *Clayish*. They knew Mr. Clay as well six months ago as they do now.—[*Alexandria Gazette.*

HENRY CLAY.—The recent vituperative attacks upon Henry Clay by certain Senators and members of the House of Representatives, must excite some surprise in the public mind, considering the circumstances under which they have been made, and the persons engaged in this new warfare against the character of one of the most illustrious statesmen of the age. I would ask, what has Henry Clay done to subject himself to such treatment from the men who have assailed him? Has he taken any strange ground? Has he altered any old position? Has he broached any novel doctrine? Has he formed any fresh alliances? Will Messrs. Wise and Profit, who were friends of Mr. Clay, and desired that he should be President, stand up and tell the public what new light has broken upon them? They say he *is* a DICTATOR! Foul and unworthy suggestion! These gentlemen know that Henry Clay has never shown a lack of *conciliation*—that he has never failed to yield all personal considerations for the good of his country. In the very matter of the Bank Bill, was he not the first to *yield*? In all public matters has he ever hesitated to sacrifice himself for his friends? The political history of the country tells a different story from that now manufactured by heated partizans. And, whatever may be the destiny of Mr. Clay, whether in the shades of retirement, or still prominent before the public, nothing can deprive him of the recollections of a life spent in elevating the fame and increasing the happiness of the nation.

A REPUBLICAN (in *the Balt. Gaz.*)

The gentlemen politicians who flatter themselves that the Whig party is falling to pieces, reckon without their host. The defection of one man, or a dozen men, cannot effect that object. Recent events have had the tendency of eliciting public sentiment; and all our accounts concur in representing the Whigs of the country as steadfast and indomitable. They banded together originally for the public good—they will not be dissolved to gratify the selfish ambition of political intriguants and presidential aspirants.—[*Rich. Whig.*

It is not permitted us to know precisely what transpires in the Executive sittings of the Senate, until the injunction of secrecy is removed by the Senate itself.—Still the veil is occasionally lifted in part, so that glimpses of what is going on, are allowed to be caught. By this means it is no longer a secret that opposition has arisen to the nomination of the Hon. Edward Everett, as minister to England; to General James Wilson late of N. Hampshire as surveyor general of Iowa; and to the Hon. Joel Eastman, of New Hampshire, for a local office in that State, on the ground of the abstract opinions entertained by those gentlemen, or supposed to be entertained, touching the institution of slavery. And in this course, it is reported, the Whig Senators from the slave holding states have joined the opposition, so that by a majority of two, the nomination of Mr. Everett has been laid upon the table, with a view to its being withdrawn by the President.—[*N. York Commercial.*

The Northern papers speak *decidedly* on the subject of the opposition that has been raised in the Senate, to the nomination of Mr. Everett as Minister to Great Britain. The Boston Daily Advertiser declares that, if the reported ground of opposition be correct, those of the Whig Senators who have taken it, have made themselves the allies of the fanatical Abolitionists of New England, for the purpose of introducing the question of *slavery* and *abolition*, into the local politics of these States.—an event which for several years past has been threatened by the indiscretion and folly of the people of some of the Southern States, but by great exertion has been warded off.

Speaking particularly of Mr. Everett's nomination, the same highly respectable paper says that it is well known that he is no more an abolitionist than every man in Massachusetts, of sufficient prominence to be nominated to an important office.—*So far from* siding with the abolitionists, he has been scrupulous, on all proper occasions, in asserting the obligations of the free States to respect the constitutional rights, and to avoid interfering with the institutions of the slave-holding States.—An insult to him, therefore, on this pretext, throwing out of consideration the respect and affection with which he is regarded by the people of his State, of which no man enjoys a greater share, will be felt by every Whig in Massachusetts as an insult to himself. There will be no diversity of opinion upon this subject, except among the small band of Abolitionists in the State, who, when Mr. Everett was a candidate for office, ardently supported their candidate in opposition to him.—[*Alexandria Gazette.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

THE VETO POWER.

The disappointment felt by the Whig party, at the course of President Tyler in reference to the Bank bill, does not arise altogether out of the fate of that measure, but our regret is increased from the fact that he has impinged on one of our principal tenets. It has been a leading doctrine of the Whig party, that the veto power is one whose intemperate use is dangerous to the welfare of the country, and threatening to the people's rights.—We have contended that it was, by far, the most monarchical feature in our form of government, and were unmeasured in our reproaches of Gen. Jackson, for having gone beyond the true spirit of the Constitution in his free and incautious use of this power. We attempted to describe some of the circumstances under which it should not be used, and not a writer or speaker, we believe, failed to [illegible] case, that has now arisen, in reference to the bank bill, as one in which the *dictum* of one man, should not be allowed to prevail, over the voice of a large majority of the representatives of the people. So tenacious were the party on this subject, that General Harrison was required to give a public exposition of his views in reference to it. And in doing so he fully met the expectations of his friends, and laid down a theory which they subscribed to, and adopted as their rule of faith. His position was, that the power had been grossly abused, and should be brought within more restricted limits. The individual opinion of the President, in reference to the constitutionality of a particular act of Congress, was not always of itself a sufficient ground for withholding or giving his sanction to it. If it was palpably in violation of the Constitution, and the principle involved in it, had not been agitated and discussed amply and thoroughly, then it was, that the duty of the President required him to step in and save the Constitution. Or, when the legislation was hasty and manifestly unwise, or when a minority or particular interest was about to be oppressed, then also it was, that the veto should be resorted to, to arrest such a state of things. But when a measure was adopted, after having occupied the public attention for a great length of time, and the constitutional question had been adjudicated and favorably decided by the courts, even should the President in his own judgment deem it unconstitutional, he was not bound by his official oath to reject it. These were the views of General Harrison upon this subject, and these were the doctrines professed and advocated by the Whig party.

We denounced the unqualified veto doctrine as giving to a republican President, power which monarchs dared not exercise. We pronounced it an anomaly under our form of government, which professes to recognize the capacity and the right of the people to govern themselves; and in a country numbering seventeen millions of souls, that one man should have the power to control or check at will, the enactment of laws by the people's representatives. We saw that this power did not exist only in theory, as is the case in England, without ever being brought into use, but we witnessed the exercise of it in the most odious forms.—General Jackson had found out that the power existed, and instead of handling it doubtingly, he went to the full extent of his prerogative on all occasions, and under all circumstances. After having witnessed all this, and felt that the liberties of the people demanded a reform of this practice under the constitution—after having supposed too, that they had elevated men to power, whose views and feelings were identical with their own, is it to be expected that the people should feel and express no disappointment, when they find their expectations and hopes thus suddenly blasted? We hardly think that any one can be found, who would expect to witness such indifference—such apathy.

If this is to be the settled practice, under the clause of the constitution authorising the veto, we say that that *instrument* should be forthwith modified. Not a moment's delay should be used, in expunging so anti-Republican a provision from our statute book. It is not our design to impugn the motives of the President, for what he has done, but we say there is danger, imminent danger, in perpetuating such a power in this country, and sanctioning its unrestricted use. The people, we fear, have not duly reflected upon this subject, and have not a full conception of the scope and bearing of this provision of the constitution. It is one that is odious to every freeman, and fraught with the direst evils to the country. In order that they may arrive at some idea of the tendencies of it, let them reflect upon the condition our national treasure would now be in, were we so fortunate as to be blessed with any. The funds of the government are now, virtually, in the custody of the President. Suppose he were to interpose his veto, for the purpose of preventing the enactment of any laws, to take it out of his hands? How could he be thwarted in his purpose? He has the absolute veto power at his control, and without resorting to violence, he could not be stayed in his unholy design. This state of things is calculated to excite the fears of every one who has at heart the safety and purity of our institutions, and such of our citizens as are opposed to putting in jeopardy the rights and liberties of the people, should unite in abolishing so dangerous a power.

Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON has been elected to the Legislature of Kentucky.

General Intelligence.

We learn from the Maine papers that at the request of Governor Kent, of that State, two companies of U. S. Troops have been stationed on the North Eastern Boundary, in place of the armed civil posse heretofore on duty. The Bangor Whig remarks—

This is an important movement, it being the first time that any United States force has entered upon the disputed territory. Maine will still maintain her civil jurisdiction as heretofore, and will continue a few men to look after trespassers, &c. But we shall be relieved from the expense of maintaining a posse at these posts. The United States Government has complied with the request of Gov. Kent, who has labored with diligence and perseverance to effect this important object, and the people have the satisfaction of knowing that the United States have now assumed the post of responsibility, saving at the same time all the jurisdictional rights of Maine. The movement is judicious and honorable to all parties, and is a decided advance in the cause.

It was stated by Mr. Sevier in the Senate, during the discussions on the fortification bill, that on the borders of Arkansas and Missouri there were forty-three thousand Indian warriors well provided with arms, and crouching ready for the spring, the moment England should give the signal for war.

There is something so extraordinary in the circumstance of the late horrid catastrophe at Syracuse, where thirty human souls have been blown into eternity by the explosion of gunpowder *in a carpenter's shop* on the bank of the canal, as to attract more than an ordinary share of the public attention. It is said, in one of the accounts, that about twenty-five barrels was the quantity of gunpowder exploded. The existence of such a deposite of powder in that place was a secret; or the People with their engines, and the spectators, men, women, and children, would not have crowded around the flames as they did, but would, on the contrary, have run from them. *How came a deposite of twenty-five barrels of gunpowder to be made in such a place?* We have had reports, for a week or two past, of secret preparations on the Northern frontier for another patriotic (piratical) invasion of the British territory, and of deposites of munitions and means for these incendiary and predatory movements being made at different points, stealthily, and some by actual theft, as in the case of the State's cannon stolen. Was this quantity of gunpowder, concealed in a carpenter's shop, one of those deposites? This is a point well worth looking into; and, should it turn out to be as we suspect, it is hoped that every real patriot in that part of the country—every man who values the peace and welfare of his own country, and abhors ruffianism in any form or guise, will be on the alert to detect and defeat the plans of the conspirators against their country's honor and against the peace of the frontier.—*Nat. Intel.*

A friend of ours, who arrived in the city yesterday from Arkansas, informs us of the following startling particulars, showing the summary manner in which that law, more tyrannous than the code of Draco—Lynch Law—has in this, as well as in every other instance where it has been appealed to, been carried into effect. Between the 5th and 10th inst., Phillips county, in Arkansas, about forty miles below Helena, and the county of Coahoma, in Mississippi, on the opposite side of the river, appears to have become the scene of mob and Lynch law to a greater extent than has lately been recorded by the public press. A numerous gang of counterfeiters had their places of rendezvous and the abodes of their families in the above named counties, to the great and continued annoyance of the citizens and the trading flat boat men on the river. Besides their encroachment on the peace and property of the public in that way, they of late turned their criminal industry to horse stealing to such an extent as to rouse the citizens of the whole neighborhood. The latter, headed by Capt Barney Bradford, formed into a volunteer company of about 100 well armed men, commanded and led by said Capt. Bradford, Mr. J. Lunsford, and Spear, from Arkansas, and Squire Forrer and James Howarton, from Mississippi, and after an active search of several days, succeeded in capturing 27 men, among whom we learned the following names: Hugh Talley, Lewis Hinnston, Andrew McLaughlin, Willis Pollock, Hugh Cotton, Elliot and Robert Hunter, the latter lately from New York, Joe Merritt and McCormick. The volunteers used the following stratagem to seize the scoundrels. They engaged a trading boat at Helena, and bid about 50 men in the store room; they then descended the river, landing at every place where they expected to fall in with the counterfeiters. These depraved men came on board to purchase produce, with the intention of paying for it in counterfeit money. They were thus taken and secured in the boat. When the number had increased to 27 men, they were tied hand and feet, and, as the report says, drowned in the Mississippi, near Island No. 60, in the presence of two men, Harrod and Burgess, who, it appears, officiated, or at least took an active part in the execution of the sentence. We understand that the company is increasing in number, and intends to proceed to the mouth of the White river. When our informant met a division of them, they were in pursuit of a certain Merrion Wright. When he arrived at Napoleon, at the mouth of Arkansas river, he learned that some six or seven dead bodies had been seen floating on the river opposite that place, and also that some of the counterfeiters who escaped had been seen passing down the river with uncommon speed, in order to evade their pursuers.—[*New Orleans Bee.*

Experience.—Experience is the most eloquent of preachers, but never has a large congregation.

The Peoria (Illinois) Register relates the following particulars of a shameful outrage recently perpetrated in Henderson County:

"About the middle of July a young man named George Fisher, living at the house of Mr. Anderson, in Henderson county, was taken out of his bed at night by a band of ruffians, 11 in number, one side of his head close shaved, his body tarred and feathered, and then, with his hands tied behind him, put into a canoe and set adrift on the Mississippi, with a threat that if he came back they would kill him. After floating a few miles Fisher contrived to free his hands and reach the shore. He immediately returned home, and caused some of the ruffians to be apprehended, who, after due examination, were bound over to appear at the next court—two of them in bonds of $1200 each, the others from 400 to 300 each.

The remaining four ruffians made their escape to the Iowa side of the river, and there succeeded in rallying a mob, who came over in a ferry boat and recaptured Fisher. This was in the middle of the afternoon. Fisher was taken some 70 yards from the road, tied with a chain and rope, and a guard of two men, armed with knives and pistols, placed over him, who told him that if he hallooed instant death was his portion. Here he remained till dark, when he was taken to the second island above Bloomington, and flogged by four men until his back, legs and arms, were cut into welts. He was then prevailed with [illegible] do which, he was again put in a canoe in which was a large stone, while two men occupied another canoe, and both proceeded down the river. On getting opposite Burlington, a gun was heard to fire, and soon after three others. The ruffians becoming alarmed, separated from Fisher's canoe, and left him. After floating some distance he heard a steamboat approaching, when he made for the shore, paddling the canoe with his hands, and succeeded in landing two miles below Burlington.

A portrait painter named John H. Lehr, committed suicide in Philadelphia on Tuesday last, by shooting himself with a pistol. He left behind him three letters, one of which was addressed to one of his brothers, Mr. Charles Lehr, scenic artist of the Chesnut street Theatre; another to his friend Mr. Thomas Sully, Jr. a brother artist; and the third to Doctor Heintzelman, Coroner. To his brother he gives direction as to the disposal of his body—protests against any ceremony at the funeral, indeed against any funeral at all, or public notice of or invitations to the same. To Mr. Sully he bequeaths his diamond ring, and makes the request that he will finish a portrait of Mr. Lambert, the Comedian left upon his easel. Mr. L. was a confirmed infidel in matters of religion.

An English portrait painter, named J. G. Cole, committed suicide at Buffalo, on Wednesday night last, by swallowing prussic acid.

GIRLS BEWARE!

A happy Escape from a Snare.—A genteel looking Englishman, of prepossessing manners and address, a short time since became acquainted with a handsome interesting young widow lady in this city—the adopted daughter of one of our most respectable and wealthy citizens—and so won upon her affections, by his polite and gentlemanly conduct, that he obtained her consent to marry him; and they were to have been united in marriage the present week. The discriminating eye of the foster father of the lady, however, discovered something in the intended husband of his adopted daughter that induced suspicion, and caused him to cherish for the lover the most cordial dislike. He therefore instituted the most searching inquiries into his character and conduct, and obtained from the British Consul and sons the most unfavorable testimony of his utter destitution of merit and moral worth. He also obtained of the lover of his daughter a reference as to his character, and he soon ascertained that he had referred to a man as worthless as he believed the wooer of his daughter to be.

Not entirely satisfied with this, however, he proceeded to the Clerk's office of the Court of Sessions to ascertain whether the name of the man who sought his daughter's hand, was not registered amongst those of the felons who had been before that Court for trial, and was soon confirmed by the record that H—— J. C—— (the name of the *devoted* lover of his daughter) had been convicted in September, 1840, of a constructive grand larceny, in fraudulently obtaining a valuable gold watch from Mr. Henry O'Conner, and had been *sentenced to the State Prison for two years*; but that in the exercise of Executive clemency, C—— had been pardoned on the 15th March last, and restored to liberty.

This intelligence, astounding as it was, was communicated to the young widow, who thanked heaven and her father for having so opportunely rescued her from so disgraceful a connexion, and the shame and misery that must have inevitably followed.

It is needless to add, that Mr. C—— was promptly informed by the father that if he dared to enter his door again, he would be kicked out much quicker than he entered. We understand that since this gentle hint, he has entirely discontinued his attentions.—[*N. York Tribune.*

The Hannibal, (Mo.) Journal says:—On Monday evening, at the close of the election at New London, Ralls county, several young men started on horseback to return to their homes in the country, and were riding at a brisk pace, when one of the horses trod on a fence stake in such a way as to elevate the hinder end, and the horse in the rear running against it, it pierced his body and killed him on the spot, and the rider was also killed by the horse falling on him. The young man who was killed, was a son of a Mr. John Rice of Ralls.

Dogs.—Fourteen hundred and eighty-eight dogs have been killed in New York this season. Sausages have been cheap.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

PASSAGE OF THE LAND BILL.

U. S. SENATE—AUG. 26.

Mr. Cuthbert of Georgia commenced the discussion. He contended that the constitutional power, though clear as to the right to dispose of the lands, demanded that they should be disposed of for a given purpose; that purpose he argued was for the Government, and not for the People—the Government, in its compact power.

Mr. McRoberts, of Illinois, denounced the Bill in the most bitter and vindictive terms, appealing both to the old and to the new States to resist the measure,—and particularly the Senators from Virginia. The effect of this bill, Mr. McRoberts said, would be to raise new parties in the State Legislatures, distribution parties, who would be raised up on this very Bill.

Mr. Rives next addressed the Senate. He spoke with much warmth and animation in reference to the Bill under consideration. Virginia, he said, would have been content to have had the money from the sales of the Public Domain

The Free Press.

Thursday Morning, September 2.

Correspondence of the Free Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1841.

The Bank Bill has not yet undergone action in the Senate. I understand it will pass without doubt. But the President, I am well assured, does not mean to sign *any bill* at this session. He thinks there is too much excitement now, and *hopes* that by the next session some plan for the *management of the Finances* may be matured and agreed upon. He seems chafed and ill at ease.

Rumors are still rife about the dissolution of the Cabinet; and I think such an event entirely probable, if the second Veto should come. In that case, speculation is busy as to the composition of the new Cabinet. With the exception of the Virginia "Abscrictionists," Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts seems to be the only prominent Whig (?) in Congress likely to take post with the President. Some say that he is to be the new Postmaster General—others, that he aspires to Mr. Webster's slippers.

One thing, I believe, is certain, that while the present Cabinet are treated officially with respect by the President, he does not take them into his confidential counsels. It is even said he did not deign to submit the Veto Message to their inspection, whilst unofficial advisers were freely consulted.

This state of things is queer enough—but the Whig party must not be disheartened. The defection of the "Corporal's Guard" has not destroyed the majorities in both houses; and if they cannot consummate all their great measures at present, they must rely with patient confidence upon the good sense of the people setting all things right.

The Richmond Enquirer and other prints are parading the proceedings of Loco-Foco meetings in approval of the Veto; but none of these contain the smallest portion of the only *motion* that will soothe the President—namely, a proffer of their support for his re-election. Without this, all their compliments will be deemed empty and unsubstantial. That is a part of the game the Locos mean to keep in reserve. The claims of Benton, Buchanan & Co., are yet to be adjusted.

☞ The opponents of a National Bank contend that the Bank question was not one of the issues made up by the Whigs in the last Presidential question. "But, (says Mr. Botts, in his speech on the Bank bill,) if we did not make the issue last fall of Bank or sub-Treasury, the other party made it for us. There was not a paper throughout the whole country, attached to the political fortunes of Mr. Van Buren, that did not raise the question of Bank or no Bank. It was inscribed on every banner, and at the head of every paper, and in the mouth of every man that addressed the People; and I deny their right now to deny their own issues. There were other collateral issues, no doubt; and there may have been some few anti-Bank men that voted for General Harrison; but did any sub-Treasury men vote against Mr. Van Buren? If there were a dozen in the United States, it is more than I know, and more than I believe; and the currency question from the first was, and now is, between a Bank and the sub-Treasury."

Upon this subject, we find the following, in the speech of Mr. Clay in reply to Mr. Rives, on the Veto Message:

"I now repeat, (said Mr. Clay,) what I before said, that, of all the measures of relief which the American People have called upon us for, that of a National Bank stand as a sound and uniform answer has been the most loudly and importunately demanded. The Senator says that the question of a Bank was not the issue made before the People at the late election. I can say, for one, my own conviction is diametrically the contrary. What may have been the character of the canvass in Virginia I will not say; probably gentlemen on both sides were, every where, governed in some degree by considerations of local policy. What issues may therefore have been presented to the people of Virginia, either above or below tide-water, I am not prepared to say. The great error, however, of the honorable Senator is in thinking that the sentiments of a particular party in Virginia are always a fair exponent of the sentiments of the whole Union. [A laugh.] I can tell that Senator, that wherever I was—in the great valley of the Mississippi—in Kentucky—in Tennessee—in Maryland—in all the circles in which I moved—every where, "Bank or no Bank" was the great, the leading, the vital question. At Hanover, in Virginia, during the last summer, at one of the most remarkable and respectable and gratifying assemblages that I ever attended, I distinctly announced my conviction that a Bank of the United States was indispensable. As to the opinions of Gen. Harrison, I know that, like many others, he had entertained doubts as to the constitutionality of a Bank; but I also know that, as the election approached, his opinions turned more and more in favor of a National Bank; and I speak from my own personal knowledge of his opinions, when I say that I have no more doubt he would have signed that bill, than that you, Mr. President, now occupy that chair, or that I am addressing you."

A MONUMENT, to the memory of the late President of the United States, Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, is to be erected on the summit of the South Mountain, adjoining the Black Rock, near Hagerstown, Md., on Saturday the 11th of September next. The Whigs of Jefferson, and those of Virginia generally, are cordially invited to be present on the occasion. Preparations will be made to accommodate all who may attend, and who may remain during the night. Some of the most popular speakers of Maryland will be present, to address the company.

The Monument—which will be of stone, fifty feet in height, upon a Corinthian base of twenty feet—is to be the workmanship of the Whigs of Washington county, and although rough in its structure, will be durable; its towering top will be seen at a distance of thirty miles.

ANOTHER EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERY.—We learn from the Richmond papers of Friday last, that the Danville Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia was entered on Saturday or Sunday night last by means of false keys and robbed of NINETY-TWO THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS. Fortunately for the Bank, $72,135 of this large amount were mutilated notes, issued by the Branch, stamped on the face "CANCELLED," which it is hoped may aid in the detection of the burglars.

The remaining $20,000 consist in part in issues of the Danville office, say $4,062 of various denominations; 15,878 dollars were of Mother Bank and branches; Bank of Virginia and Branch Notes, Exchange Bank and Branch Notes, likewise of various denominations; and a note of One Hundred Dollars of the old issue of the Bank of the United States.

A reward of $5,000 is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the Robber or Robbers and the recovery of the money, or in proportion to the amount recovered.

☞ The Cabal or "*Corporal's Guard*" in Congress are not to be let off so easily by their constituents as they hoped. The last Charlottesville Advocate has an indignant commentary on the course of Governor Gilmer, the representative for that district. The Advocate says:—"We think we are within the bounds of truth when we say, that nineteen-twentieths of the Whigs who voted for this gentleman for Congress, are disappointed and mortified at the course he has thought proper to pursue."

And the betrayed and indignant Whigs of the Norfolk district are applying the lash to Mr. Mallory's back in violation of that legal enactment which forbids cruel and inhuman punishments.

☞ Gov. Gilmer, on presenting a series of Anti-Bank, Anti-Distribution, &c., resolutions from the Locos of Louisa county to the House of Representatives on Friday last, took occasion to utter sentiments entirely incompatible with one of the Whig doctrines which even he professes, while opposing Whig measures, to recognize still: The diminution of Executive power, and the consequent enlargement of Legislative jurisdiction and influence, he admits was one of the principles—or, if he like the word as well—one of the *obstructions*, upon which the Whig party united. How does he conform to this abstraction, by speaking of the Administration party at one *end of Pennsylvania Avenue, (the President's House,)* not only in contradistinction, but as superior to the Whig party at the other end of the Avenue, (the Capitol?) Which more immediately, and more directly, and more certainly reflects the will of the elective body—the Executive, or Congress? Are Mr. Gilmer's eyes directed to the *White House*, as the only fountain of Whig principles? And does he expect to revive the doctrine of Executive dictation, even while preaching about the diminution of Executive power and influence? Really, his sermon seems to be a sad commentary upon his text—when he thus extols Executive orthodoxy, and flouts the *Representatives* of the people! He talks sneeringly about "*a Dictator*" too? What Dictator? "There lies the rub." Henry Clay is in the path of some favorite of a little *cabal*, perhaps not larger in number than that which gave birth to the term. But in what sense *is Mr. Clay a dictator?* We know that the epithet has been recently applied to him by the Washington Globe and other party hacks; but when did your "every inch Whigs" go to *that* source for weapons with which to assail the Patriot Statesman, whom it hates and fears? "Dictator!" How and to whom does Mr. Gilmer dedicate? What means has he to reward his slaves? *He* has no offices to bestow—no patronage—no power. Do his servile followers sell themselves to him for nought? The charge is as ridiculous as it is slanderous. The men who concur with him in opinion do so as his equals and his friends; and if they defer to his judgment, it is because they confide in his tried sagacity and in his unquestioned patriotism and probity. When men, therefore, who bask in the sunshine of Executive favor, who compose the *Court circle*, and speak as *Presidential organs*, approach Henry Clay, a man without patronage and power, as the *Dictator*, they pay him the highest compliment which Genius, Patriotism and Integrity, personified in his person, can extort from his revilers. He is followed, *because he is trusted*—and because *his friends always know where to find him*—not because he can reward *his* followers! Would that we had more "Dictators," of the same stamp!

[Lynchburg Virginian.

MR. BOTTS' CIRCULAR.

Mr. Botts, member of Congress from the Richmond (Va.) district, has published, in the form of a Circular, a communication, which the editor of the Madisonian refused to insert, explanatory of the circumstances under which he wrote the Letter, addressed by him to the Reading Room at Richmond, and published recently in the Madisonian. The communication is a lengthy one, in which the author handles the President and those concerned in making public a letter, which he says was purloined, and intended by him to be altogether private, with a great deal of severity. Mr. B. denies having used the words improperly, when he said the President would "be *headed* yet." He meant that a measure would be submitted to him, that accorded with his views of a Bank, and that he would sign it. *He goes on then to submit a statement of facts and circumstances, calculated to show that all that was done was intended honestly to meet the views of the President, and to secure to the Nation the advantages of a Bank.* The following is Mr. Botts' letter to the Coffee House:

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1841.

"Dear Sir—The President has finally resolved to veto the Bank Bill. It will be sent in today at twelve o'clock. It is impossible to tell precisely on what ground it will be placed. He has turned and twisted and changed his ground so often in his conversations, that it is difficult to conjecture which of the absurdities he will rest his veto upon.

"In the last conversation reported, he said his only objection was to that provision which presumed the assent of the States; where no opinion was expressed, and if that was struck out he would sign the bill. He had no objection to the location of branches by the Directors, in the absence of dissent expressed, but whenever it was expressed, the power to discount promissory notes must cease, although the agency might continue, for the purchase and sale of foreign exchange. However, you will see his Message.

"Our captain Tyler is making a desperate effort to set himself up with the Loco-Focos, but he'll be headed yet, and I regret to say, it will end badly for him. He will be an object of execration with both parties, with one for vetoing our bill, which was bad enough—with the other *for signing a worse one; but he is hardly entitled* to sympathy. He has refused to listen to the admonitions and entreaties of his best friends, and looked only to the whisperings of ambitious and designing mischief-makers that have collected around him.

"The veto will be received without a word, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. To-night we must and will settle matters, as quietly as possible, but they must be settled.

Yours, &c. JNO. M. BOTTS.

"You'll get a Bank bill, I think, but one that will serve only to fasten him, and to which no stock will be subscribed; and when he finds out that he is not wiser in banking than all the rest of the world, we may get a better. The excitement here is tremendous, but it will be smothered for the present. J. M. BOTTS."

The Madisonian (a paper supposed to speak the sentiments of the President) commenting on the above letter, says:

"Forewarned, Mr. Tyler will be forearmed. We shall see whether Mr. Botts, and such as he, will succeed in 'heading' him—whether they will perpetrate a legislative fraud, such as the letter describes, for the heartless purpose of 'fastening' Mr. Tyler, and forcing him into a measure which neither his conscience sanctions, nor his judgment approves."

Extracts from Mr. Botts' Circular.

The letter was written under feelings of the strongest indignation at the betrayal of confidence that had been practised, though in the absence of all excitement; it was written under the same feeling that actuates me now: under a solemn and unchangeable conviction, impressed upon my mind, and derived from the evidence of my own senses, that there was a willingness, if not a purpose on the part of the President to defeat and sacrifice the great measures of the party that brought him into power, to mortify his friends, and encourage and stimulate the exertions of those, whose daily execration it had been to villify and abuse him, while we were laboring and toiling for his advantage, in order that he might promote his own chances for a second term's service in the high official station he holds, which the people of this country never did, and never would have dreamed of *confessing* on him any more than to have made me the Pope of Rome.

I do not mean to say that it was treachery in Mr. Tyler, to become a candidate for the office of President, farther than that he has always claimed the credit of being the author of the one-term system. But for Mr. Tyler, who had gone to the Harrisburg Convention and identified himself with the Whigs of the Union; who had pressed the nomination of Mr. Clay, earnestly recommended him to the nation, with a full knowledge that the first and great leading measure of his administration would be the establishment of a national bank; his acceptance of a nomination for the Vice Presidency at the hands of the party, though not endorsed by his colleagues in the convention, nor sustained by his own State in the election; his triumphant elevation to power, his address to the people of the United States, his message to Congress recommending the subject of a bank to their consideration;—I say, for Mr. Tyler who had done all this, to be the first man to throw himself in the path of his friends, and make himself a stumbling block and an obstacle to the hopes, the entreaties, the demands of a nation's happiness and weal, for the purpose of promoting his own personal popularity, did betray a degree of perfidy that filled me with indignation and disgust.

If Mr. Tyler chooses to call for the reasons that brought me to the conclusion that this was his motive, he can have them. I am not now at liberty to state them all; they are numerous: it has been manifested not only by his veto of the bank bill, but by his action on the subject of removals from office, and his whole course of policy.

Why need Mr. Tyler talk about his constitutional difficulties in chartering a bank, when he has himself proposed to charter one that surrenders the whole constitutional power? In what school of politics did Mr. Tyler learn that a power not granted to Congress by the Constitution, could be conferred by the assent of a State? In what refined school of finance did Mr. Tyler learn the difference between the constitutional right of a bank to discount promissory notes and bills of exchange? one requiring the assent of a State, and the other not?

What is the present condition of things which has contributed to the forfeiture of my confidence in him as a Whig President? One of the great distinctive features that divided us from our political opponents in the late contest was the necessity of separating the control of the purse from the hand that wields the sword. This was our strong objection, and strong argument against the odious sub-Treasury; and yet within the first four months after this Whig President assumes the robes of office, he, by his own act, while the bank bill is before him, by his signature, repeals the sub-Treasury bill; *repeals* the State bank *system*; signs a bill authorizing a loan of twelve millions of dollars, by which the Treasury is to be filled; is ready to sign the revenue bill, which raises millions more, and rejects the bill providing for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenue—which is demanded by a majority of the Representatives of the people exceeding the entire vote of Virginia and South Carolina united, the two States from which the principal opposition comes. By this course he revives the act of 1789, which passed in the infancy of the country, and has been inoperative from 1791 to the present period, and was at all times wholy inefficient and impracticable for the present condition of the country, and which, if practicable, still subjects the public money to the discretion and control of the Executive department of the Government, by which all the professions of the party on this subject have been condemned, and the principles sacrificed for which they contended, and upon which they came into power; and more particularly so, when the President himself, under these circumstances, refuses or fails to recommend any plan *for the custody of the public money.*

Why need Mr. Tyler talk about his conscientious scruples, when the whole argument of his message is directed against questions of expediency? when he does not pretend to deny the constitutional power of Congress to incorporate a bank, but rests upon the ground "that Congress has no right to incorporate a bank *with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposite in the several States of this Union without their assent!*" As if it could remove the objections of the people of Virginia to a violation of the Constitution, as many suppose it would be, by establishing a bank with branches in the other twenty-five States of the Union with their consent, but not in Virginia, because the assent was not given! for, according to this doctrine, you may have a great mammoth institution, with a branch, by first obtaining the consent of one State Legislature, although the other twenty-five States object, and yet it is not constitutional, although the representatives of every State in the Union in the two houses of Congress should unanimously require and demand it. What part of the Constitution, it is that sanctions such a construction I have not yet learned; but I will not argue the question; for it does not command the respect of any body, and does not deserve an argument; the man who would advance it, in my judgment, travels a long way from the road to encounter difficulties, and certainly manifests no disposition to get over them.

Why need Mr. Tyler talk about his attachment and devotion to his Whig friends? He first complained that they did not visit him and give him their counsel; they heard of it, and visited him more freely; and then he complained of *legislative violation!* Who, at this moment, have access to his private ear? Are they those who vote for every Whig measure, or those who have steadily and steadfastly opposed every measure of the Whig party, and never avoid an opportunity to speak with harshness of the Whigs? Who are to be found around his person? Let the bitterest of the Locofocos answer! Why talk to me about his sympathies for the Whigs, and his anxiety to reconcile all difficulties between himself and us?—Look to the character of his Veto message, and if it is not insulting, it is at least unkind, ungenerous, and ungrateful! The very measure of compromise, adopted against the wishes and judgment of every Whig in Congress, to please his particular friends, who were generously inclined to interpose, and who incurred the hazard of sacrificing themselves to save him from the alternative of a veto, he generously turns to his own advantage—lashes them across the face with the instrument they had *thus furnished him*, and then attempts to turn the whole party of friends who placed him in power into ridicule. Some men are blind and cannot see. Others have their vision and will not see; but there are things that I cannot shut my eyes against if I would, and would not if I could.

If our friends inquire whether we are to submit patiently to this state of things, provided they should be as bad as I apprehend, I answer for myself, no! There is one probable remedy, and one only, left us: let the people take it into consideration for the action of Congress next winter; we have a majority in both Houses of Congress, and will have a larger one in the Senate next winter, and can carry any measure we determine on.

The question is presented to us, shall we sacrifice the party, consisting of nineteen States out of twenty-six? Shall we sacrifice the interests of the country for the next four years? Or shall we sacrifice one man, *who has been fastened as a millstone upon the nation by an accident?* I say, sacrifice the man to the country; and the mode is simple.

Let Congress, setting forth the causes in a brief preamble, adopt resolutions to the following effect:

The first declaring their want of confidence in Mr. Tyler's ability to conduct the government satisfactorily or safely to the country.

The second, declaring it as the opinion of Congress, that under the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed in power, the path of duty lay plain before him, either to sanction the great measures of relief that the country called for, and to adhere in good faith to the principles upon which he was elected, or to resign the high trusts that devolved upon him, that they might be transferred to those whose constitutional and conscientious scruples would present no impediment or barrier to a nation's happiness and a nation's weal.

And, if that don't answer, then resolve that in consideration of the sacrifices of power, comfort, convenience, and hopes he is expected to make, that the sum of $25,000 per annum should be appropriated to him for the next four years, commencing from the 4th of April last. And if he chooses to stay where he is, after that, then *God help us*, for we could not help ourselves.

But this is the course I am prepared to pursue, and upon deliberation, too; it may do good, it can do no harm if we are betrayed. This may appear a harsh remedy, but I assure you the occasion demands extraordinary remedies; and his case is a singular one, coming into power by accident, and not by the voice of the people as their President, though we cannot make him retire, yet we may invite him to it. I am willing to go it now, and trust to my betrayed constituents to sustain me.

JOHN M. BOTTS.

HENRY CLAY.

The recent efforts of disappointed ambition to blacken the fame of the great Senator from Kentucky, have only had the effect of extorting eulogiums to be showered upon him. Men not given to panegyric, now sound his name with praises. They cannot close their eyes to the mighty contrast between the paltry and selfish aspirations of his assailants, and the lofty magnanimity and disinterested patriotism, which pervade all his words and deeds. He is the great man of the Republic—the beloved and admired of every enlightened patriot—and whom to love and admire is alike honorable to the admired and the admirer. You will never find him rowing one way and looking another. His path is plain before him. There are his principles, which all can see and understand—There are the objects of all his ambition—the good and glory of his country.—*Richmond Whig.*

WISE AND PROFFIT.—The conduct of these two representatives creates the greatest surprise among honest, reflecting men—men who are governed by principle, who, when they declare themselves members of a party, intend faithfully to adhere to that party. The open, unwavering hostility of Wise toward every measure of Van Buren's Administration, gave him every claim to the full confidence of the Whig party. Of Mr. Proffit, of Indiana, we have only to say, that he never could have obtained a seat in *Congress from* that State, had he avowed any sentiments that were not in strict accordance with the wishes of the Whig party. Where are these *quiet* Whigs at present? *Working openly in the Locofoco ranks!!* If the people should ask the reason of this apostacy, the answer is at hand. Wise is a defeated candidate for Speaker, and Proffit an applicant for *Charge des Affaires* at any place. We thus have the length and breadth and depth of the honesty of these representatives. Of what service or value can such men be to any administration?—[*N. Y. Times.*

We predict that the Cabinet will be changed in less than 30 days. We hope the President will call to his aid Mallory, Wise, Gilmer and Hunter. It would be a strong team—very.—[*Lynchburg Virginian.*

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.—We learn from Washington that the nominations of Col. TODD as Minister to Russia; of Mr. JENIFER as Minister to Austria; and of Col. WOOL as Brigadier General, were confirmed by the Senate in its Executive session on Friday.

It will be remembered that when the suit of the Directors of the Bank of the United States against Mr. Biddle, was first announced, the claim was stated at the snug little sum of $1,000,000. We learn that a bill of particulars has since been put in, which reduces it to $249,000.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"The Guillotine at Work."—Chas. Lancaster, a Locofoco post master at Carrollton, Illinois, has been removed from office by Post Master General Granger, for harboring the opinion, that he might fitch the letters from the mail bags—an opinion which he carried into practice. Since his removal he has been tried upon the charge, convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary for 20 years!—*Alexandria Gaz.*

BANKRUPT LAW.—Under the Bankrupt Law, recently passed by Congress, "all persons whatever" may declare themselves Bankrupts, without any reference to the amount of their debts; and merchants, traders, &c. owing $2,000, may be declared bankrupt by any creditor to the amount of $500, whenever such merchant, &c. shall leave the State, District or Territory of which he is an inhabitant, or attempt a fraud by sale, conveyance, or other disposition of his property—said bankrupt to be entitled to a trial by jury, if he chooses, to ascertain the fact of bankruptcy.

The yellow fever is raging in N. Orleans.

Close of the Sub-Treasury in New York.—The act repealing the sub-Treasury having gone into effect, the Receiver General of New York, Robert C. Cornell, Esq., yesterday morning received instructions to pay over all the money in his hands to the Merchants' Bank, which has been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury as the depository of the public money for the present. The receiver general was also instructed to furnish to the cashier of that bank a list of such drafts as the Treasurer of the United States has given notice of being drawn upon the office in New York, in order that they may be paid by the bank. We are gratified to add that such was the condition of Cornell's accounts that he was enabled at once to comply with these instructions, on the very day of their reception. His accounts were at once closed; all the money in his hands paid over to the bank; triplicate receipts in full taken, and advices of the final closing of the sub-Treasury in New York forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, by the mail of yesterday afternoon. Here, then, is an example of Whig promptness and integrity. The cash account has been examined and the books balanced every day before leaving the office; and in the end the accounts balanced to a cent.

HIC JACET SUB-TREASURY!

The great Van Buren Second Declaration of Independence!!—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Military Encampment.—We are informed that the encampment of a large number of volunteer companies, took place on Wednesday last at York, Pa., as was expected, and was quite a splendid affair. Governor Porter was present and reviewed the companies, at the same time carrying them through some of the exercises. There were present a great many strangers, and the town is said to have been overflowing with persons. *[Baltimore Patriot.*

MILITARY.—We publish, from the Virginia Free Press, the proceedings of the "Potomac Riflemen," in relation to the contemplated Grand Encampment. The Riflemen, in which the delegates are appointed, will be held in Frederick, on Wednesday, the 20th of October next.—As the invitation of the Volunteers of Frederick has been extensively circulated, we presume the attendance of the military will be large on the occasion.

We are glad to see the volunteer spirit revived with such activity, and hope there will be no flagging.—[*Frederick Herald.*

The passage of the bankrupt law is beginning to have some good effect already. Several debtors have been able to compromise with their creditors, who before were not willing to release them without payment in full; and, on the other hand, debtors who had property and had managed to keep it out of reach of their creditors, have come forward and offered terms of settlement, preferring to do so rather than be compelled to yield up by the law.—*N. Y. Correspondence Nat. Int.*

Appointments by the President.—By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

H. M. Breckenridge, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner under the act of Congress to carry into effect the Convention with the Mexican Republic of the 11th of April, 1839.

CHARLES S. TODD, of Kentucky, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

DANIEL JENIFER, of Maryland, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria.

THOMAS B. POTTINGER, Marshal for the District of Maryland.

DAVID HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, having declined the appointment of Commissioner under the Mexican Convention, HENRY M. BRECKENRIDGE, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed, by and with the consent of the Senate to that office.

The New-York papers announce the death of GIDEON LEE, at his residence on Geneva Lake. Mr. Lee was an extensive dealer in Leather, and one of the most useful, patriotic, and respectable citizens of the city of New-York. His public services have been various and eminent. He was an elector of Jackson and of Harrison; a member of the Legislature from the city; subsequently its representative in Congress; for several years a member of the Common Council, and once Mayor. Mr. Lee has died in the possession of a large fortune, accumulated solely by his own industry and enterprise.

A man without arms or legs, who recently came to this country from Ireland, with the intention of making a begging tour through the United States, has been arrested and sent to the Alms-House at Philadelphia.

The City Council of Tallahassee have passed an ordinance by which a fine of *two hundred dollars* is inflicted upon any person who may be found wearing secret weapons, such as Pistols, Bowie-Knives, Dirks, &c.

We are glad to learn that Mr. WISE has at last defined his true position, at least for the *present*. On Saturday he made a speech in the House, the object of which would seem to have been to afford him an opportunity to denounce Mr. CLAY. By general consent of both parties, that speech placed him in the Locofoco ranks. There are two or three others in Congress claiming to be Whigs, whom we should like to see follow suit promptly. The sooner they leave us, or are shaken off, the better. A masked enemy is vastly more dangerous than an open one. *[Lynchburg Washingtonian.*

A. C. DODGE has been re-elected Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Wisconsin, by an unascertained (but not large) majority, over Mr. RICE, his Whig opponent.

UNITED STATES LOAN.—We have the pleasure of informing our readers that the Secretary of the Treasury has obtained the loan of the one million of dollars lately advertised for in our paper, at five and one-half per cent. per annum. *[Nat. Intel.*

ILLINOIS.—The following gentlemen are elected members of the 27th Congress:

John T. Stewart,	(Adm.)
Zadok Casey,	(Adm.)
John Reynolds,	(Opp.)

A glass bell for a church was recently cast in Sweden. Its diameter is six feet, and its tone is said to be finer than that of any metal bell.

OUR RAIL-ROAD, PLASTER, FLOUR, &c.—We are informed that the business upon our Rail-Road is daily increasing. The single Engine, the President, now doing our whole freight trade, taking into Harpers-Ferry every day from 700 to 1,000 barrels of flour. On Saturday last she took into the Ferry a train of 36 loaded cars. We are also advised that a miller living upon the Shenandoah river, about twenty miles from this place, will have his Plaster, about 100 tons, delivered from Baltimore at Winchester, standing him not more than $6 25 cents per ton at Winchester. The Plaster is put on the cars by the Baltimore Commission House, to whom the order is given, at $3 12½ to $3 25 cents per ton. The freight from Baltimore to Winchester is $3 per ton, and the Winchester Company will receive the Plaster, unload it, and furnish ground to deposite it on, at five cents per ton, making the real cost to the miller not more than $6 25 per ton at Winchester. Can our Staunton friends get their Plaster any where at the same rate? We ask them and all interested to look at this. *[Winchester Republican.*

FARMING ON A LARGE SCALE.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Indiana to a forwarding house in Rochester, dated.

MICHIGAN CITY, Aug 11, 1841.

I have bought 10,000 bushels of wheat of *one farmer*, and of his own raising; and it is only about one-half of his crop. The same farmer has 800 acres of corn and 2,500 hogs to fatten next fall, together with lots of other stock and spring crops.

If you have any *farmers* in Monroe that can go ahead of that, I will give it up. I have never seen fairer wheat than the new crop is here.

From all accounts, it is evident greater quantities of wheat have been raised in the new States this year than ever before; and Western New-York is compelled for once to knock under in large farming operations to Indiana. We are in no danger of famine for bread.—[*Democrat.*

The late fire and explosion of gunpowder, at Syracuse, New-York, produced the most horrible consequences. The Onondaga Standard, from which the following is taken, says:

"At the time we reached the spot, the roof of the building was completely enveloped in flames. The engine companies were near the fire, and appeared to be doing good execution. Presently we heard the cry of 'powder! powder! There is powder in the building!' When the cry was first given, nearly the whole crowd rushed back, but the move was but momentary. Most of those nearest the fire maintained their position, and very few appeared to place any credit in the report. At this time we were standing within 60 or 80 feet of the flames—the building had been on fire perhaps 15 minutes—when a tremendous explosion took place, completely checking the fire and demolishing the building. This explosion lasted we should think 4 or 5 seconds, filling the air with fragments of the building, and creating the greatest consternation imaginable. The noise of the explosion having ceased, all was still for a moment, and then the most heart-rending groans that ever reached our ears were distinctly heard.

"The first person whom we met after the shock was Mr. Myers, the lock tender, a tall, athletic man, with part of his face blown off, and his head and shoulders completely covered with cinders and blood. He begged some one to go home with him, and two persons readily accompanied him. The next was a person brought out dead, one side of his head having been blown off, and his brains fallen out. From this followed other scenes which it is impossible to describe. All was confusion. Although the sight of the dead and dying was horrible, it was scarcely less than that of the living, inquiring for their relatives—parents for their children, and wives almost frantic with despair for their husbands.

Every thing, we believe, was done that could have been done under the circumstances. An extra train of cars was run to Auburn for physicians, and our hotel keepers threw open their doors for the reception of the wounded. We were on the ground an hour after the explosion occurred, and witnessed the greatest kindness on the part of all. Every effort was made to extricate the bodies, and to afford all the consolation and relief that could be afforded.

"Annexed is a list of the killed and wounded, so far as we have been able to ascertain. From what we can learn, many of the wounded will die, and some are probably already dead, whose names we have not yet heard.

"As to the origin of the fire, it is unknown; but it is supposed that it was the work of an incendiary.

[Here follows a list of the names of thirty persons killed—many the most respectable citizens of the town—and about fifty who were wounded—some horribly mutilated.]

LYNCH LAW.—The accounts of the horrible tragedy recently enacted on the borders of Mississippi and Arkansas, are fully confirmed.

The St. Louis Era says—"It seems that the section of country above and below the mouth of White River, on the Mississippi, has been for years infested with gangs of gamblers and counterfeiters. Islands 67, 68, and 69 were notorious resorts for them. The people of Crahoma county, Mississippi, and from the opposite side of the river, determined to rid themselves of such pests; and our information is, that they succeeded in capturing from fifty to seventy-five of them. On the 3d of August, they placed them on board a trading boat, took her to an unfrequented place, that there might be no witnesses, and there shot and drowned them all!" A portion of the names of the sufferers have been furnished to us.

When the steamboat Baltic passed up the river, the citizens were on their way down the river, engaged in the laudable work of burning the houses lately occupied by the victims of their vengeance. No violence was offered to the families who were in them, but they were ordered to leave their homes forever. It is further stated that the Cashier of the counterfeiting establishment was found in the river at Columbia, dead. All the implements of rascality were found about the premises of the murdered men. A large amount of Counterfeit Bank notes was discovered, consisting of $50 and $100 notes on the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, not signed; and 1, 2, and $3 notes of the Third Municipality of New Orleans.

The gamblers and counterfeiters, who have thus suffered so terrible a death, were no doubt rascals of the deepest die. They may have committed all the offences with which they were charged—murder, robbery—in a word, have violated every law,—but, having them in their power, these nameless crimes can offer no excuse for the cold-blooded murder of so many men. In comparison with this cruel and damnable act of the mob, the crimes of the sufferers sink into insignificance.

Matthias, the Great Humbug Dead.

The Highland Messenger states that Matthias, the impostor, died at Asheville, N. C. on the 21st July. His age was about 80 years.

SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON.—A writ of Habeas Corpus, issued out of the Supreme Judicial Court of Boston, was lately served upon Mrs. Mary B. Taylor, at the house of Laban Morse, in Athol, where she was visiting with her family, ordering her to produce the body of a colored boy, Anson, or Anderson, about ten years of age, whom, it was alleded, she claimed to hold as a slave of her husband, James Taylor, of Columbia, Arkansas, and intended to carry back to Arkansas, there to keep him as a slave.

The matter was heard before Chief Justice Shaw and Judge Wilde.

The answer put in for Mrs. Taylor, was that she was the wife of James Taylor, of Arkansas; that the boy Anderson was born and reared as a slave, on her husband's plantation, where he had parents, and brothers and sisters; that he came to this State with her in her family; that he remained with her from attachment and choice; that no restraint was put upon him or claimed over him, except what the laws of Massachusetts authorised in similar cases towards other children; that she intended to return to Arkansas, but disclaimed all intention of carrying the boy, or forcing him to go, except with his own consent and choice, or in accordance with the laws as to minors in like cases.

The evidence did not vary this statement of the facts materially.

The Court confessed itself perplexed by the question, and referred it for decision to the whole Court that assembles at Worcester in October next.

NORWEGIANS.—A detachment of 160 Norwegians passed up the lake in the Oliver this morning. They are a sworthy, robust people, and appear capable of enduring great fatigue. They were destined for Milwaukie, and among other articles carry with them one of their native sleighs, constructed mostly of iron, and designed for a lady and gentleman. The formation of the vehicle was peculiar, being very narrow, so as to compel the beau to sit astride a small saddle behind the lady instead of at her side, as is the custom of this country. Barring this inconvenience, the Norwegian sleigh would be a rare vehicle on the lake in winter. *[Buffalo Com. Adv.*

MURDERERS CONVICTED.—A letter from Greene county, Kentucky, says:—We have now five convicts lying in our jail awaiting the sentence of the judge, they having been found guilty of murder in the first degree. Their names are Carrington, Simpson, Jason, Bell, and Pleasant Sadler, for the murder of the White family, (five in number) and Josiah Johnson for the murder of Ira Johnson.

LIME.—Mr. Gould of Charlestown, Mass., has one of the best constructed lime kilns in the country. It is of large dimensions, and is kept constantly heated, the stone being hoisted, and put in at the top, and when converted into lime, taken from the bottom. 25,000 tons of lime stone are imported from Thomaston, Me. annually, and after passing through the kiln, makes 10,000 casks of lime, of the best quality, which is used for chemical purposes. About 468 tons of fine Anthracite coal is used in burning this quantity of lime.

The number of men employed in the various operations of Mr. Gould average about twenty.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

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Neither of the Resolutions proposed was acted upon.

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THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES still goes ahead, with good will and unprecedented vigor of purpose. The bill appropriating money for the relief of the POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT was yesterday finally passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence, together with two other bills.

There are only three or four bills, and those of subordinate importance, now to be acted upon by the House of Representatives.

We are enabled, to our great delight, to continue the annunciation of glad tidings to the People. The LAND DISTRIBUTION AND GENERAL PRE EMPTION BILL yesterday *passed* the Senate, by 28 votes to 22. It had, as the reader knows, previously passed the House of Representatives; but having been amended in the Senate, (by a provision to suspend its operation when duties are laid on importations beyond 20 per cent. on their value,) it has yet to go back to the House for its action upon that amendment.

A bill, appropriating money for the repair of the Potomac Bridge between Washington and Alexandria, was passed by the House of Representatives on Friday last.

A bill, appropriating 3,000 dollars to pay the funeral expenses of the late President of the United States, was also passed on Friday.

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The following resolution has passed the House of Representatives—Yeas 127, Nays 49.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of four hundred and ninety-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Post Office Department to meet its engagements and pay its debts, to be accounted for in the manner prescribed in the second section of the "act to change the organization of the Post Office Department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof," passed July 5, 1836: *Provided*, That the money hereby appropriated shall be accounted for by the Post Office Department hereafter, when the condition of its funds shall permit; and be refunded into the Treasury, or deducted from any sums which the Post Office Department may hereafter have paid into the Treasury.

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UNITED STATES SENATE—August 28.

The Fortification Bill was called up. Upon the amendment for the Western Armory (which the House had objected to,) something of a discussion arose. The Committee reported in favor of insisting upon the amendment, and the question was whether the Senate should recede.

Mr. Clay of Ky., opposed the amendment for several reasons—first because the sum for the purchase of the site was too much, and because the Executive was to purchase the site, when Congress should control the matter; and again because it was to be located at Pittsburg.—Pennsylvania was an Eastern State, and the Armory should be in the West or South-west.

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Mr. Allen debated the question at length, and endeavored to make a political question out of the subject. Mr. Benton also spoke, with Mr. Linn, Mr. Buchanan, and others. It was nearly two o'clock before the question was put to a vote when the amendment was adopted by a strong vote, ayes 24, noes 19.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Aug 31.

The amendment in relation to the Western Armory was receded from, 120 to 44; when Mr. Summers of Va. proposed that instead of the amendment appropriating $75,000 for the purchase of a site, the sum of five thousand should be appropriated for the purchase of a site for an Armory on the Western waters under the direction of the President of the U. States. The plan to be communicated to Congress for its approval.

Mr. T. Butler King of Geo. proposed a like sum for the purchase of a site for a Southern Hospital, which was objected to. The $5,000 amendment was agreed to, when

Mr. Fillmore of N. Y. submitted a motion that a Committee of Conference be selected on the part of the House to communicate with the Senate in reference to the disagreement.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Fillmore, Pickens, and Wallace of Ind. when the House adjourned.

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF MR. CLAY, OF KENTUCKY, *in reply to the speech of Mr. Rives, of Virginia, on the Executive Message containing the President's objections to the Bank Bill.*

I rose not to say one word which should wound the feelings of President Tyler—The Senator says that, if placed in like circumstances, I would have been the last man to avoid putting a direct veto upon the bill, had it met my disapprobation; and he does me the honor to attribute to me high qualities of stern and unbending intrepidity. I hope that in all that relates to personal firmness—all that concerns a just appreciation of the insignificance of human life—whatever may be attempted to threaten or alarm a soul not easily swayed by opposition, or awed or intimidated by menace—a stout heart and a steady eye that can survey, unmoved and undaunted, any mere personal perils that assail this poor transient, perishing frame, I may, without disparagement, compare with other men. But there is a sort of courage which, I frankly confess it, I do not possess—a boldness to which I dare not aspire—a valor which I cannot covet. I cannot lay myself down in the way of the *welfare and happiness of my country.* That I cannot, I have not the courage to do. I cannot interpose the power with which I may be invested—a power conferred not for my personal benefit, nor for my aggrandizement, but for my country's good—to check her onward march to greatness and glory. I have not courage enough, I am too cowardly, for that. I would not, I dare not, in the exercise of such a trust, lie down, and place my body across the path that leads my country to prosperity and happiness. This is a sort of courage widely different from that which a man may display in his private conduct and personal relations. Personal or private courage is totally distinct from that higher and nobler courage which prompts the patriot to offer himself a voluntary sacrifice to his country's good.

Nor did I say, as the Senator represents, that the President should have resigned. I intimated *no personal wish or desire that* he should resign. I referred to the fact of a memorable resignation in his public life. And what I did say was, that there were other alternatives before him besides vetoing the bill; and that it was worthy of his consideration whether consistency did not require that the example which he had set when he had a constituency of one State, should not be followed when he had a constituency commensurate with the whole Union. Another alternative was to suffer the bill, without his signature, to pass into a law under the provisions of the Constitution. And I must confess I see, in this, no such escaping by the back door, no such jumping out of the window, as the Senator talks about.

Apprehensions of the imputation of the want of firmness sometimes impel us to perform rash and inconsiderate acts. It is the greatest courage to be able to bear the imputation of the want of courage.—But pride, vanity, egotism, so unamiable and offensive in private life, are vices which partake of the character of crimes in the conduct of public affairs. The unfortunate victim of these passions cannot see beyond the little, petty, contemptible circle of his own personal interests. All his thoughts are withdrawn from his country, and concentrated on his consistency, his firmness, himself. The high, the exalted, the sublime emotions of a patriotism, which, soaring towards Heaven, rises far above all mean, low, or selfish things, and is absorbed by one soul-transporting thought of the good and the glory of one's country, are never felt in his impenetrable bosom. That patriotism which, catching its inspirations from the Immortal God, and leaving at an immeasurable distance below all lesser, grovelling, personal interests and feelings, animates and prompts to deeds of self-sacrifice, of valor, of devotion, and of death itself—that is public virtue—that is the noblest, the sublimest of all public virtues!

I said nothing of any obligation on the part of the President to conform his judgment to the opinions of the Senate and House of Representatives, although the Senator argued as if I had, and persevered in so arguing, after repeated corrections. I said no such thing. I know and respect the perfect independence of each department, acting within its proper sphere, of other departments. But I referred to the majorities in the two Houses of Congress as further and strong evidence of the opinion of the people of the United States in favor of the establishment of a Bank of the United States. And I contended that, according to the doctrine of instructions which prevailed in Virginia, and of which the President is a disciple, and, in pursuance of the example already cited, he ought not to have rejected the bill.

General Intelligence.

The following article is from the Nashville Tennessee Banner of 20th August:

SHOWER OF FLESH AND BLOOD.

"There are more things in Heaven and Earth, Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

Thus spake the Prince of Denmark, and every day we hear of something to confirm the remark. On Tuesday we heard from various persons that a SHOWER, APPARENTLY, OF FLESH AND BLOOD had fallen in Wilson county, near Lebanon, in this State, and that the fields were covered to a considerable extent.

The account staggered our belief; but strange as it may appear, it has been confirmed by the statement of several gentlemen of high character, who have personally examined the scene of this phenomenon. They state that the space covered by this extraordinary shower, is half a mile in length, and about seventy-five yards in width. In addition to the information thus received, we have been favored by Dr. Troost, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Nashville, with the following letter from a highly respectable physician of Lebanon, who have seen the specimens sent to him for examination. To us they *appear* to be animal matter, and the odor is that of putrid flesh. We do not pretend to offer any theory to account for this phenomenon, we leave that to abler and more scientific heads.—When the specimens have passed through the crucibles of Dr. Troost, we will furnish our readers with the result:

LEBANON, August 8, 1841.

Dr. G. TROOST;—I have sent you some matter, which appears from an authentic source to have fallen from the clouds.

With me there can be no doubt of its being animal matter, blood, muscular fibre, adipose matter. Please account to us, if you can, on philosophical principles, for the cause of this phenomenon. The particles I send you, I gathered with my own hands from the extent of surface over which it has spread, and the regular manner it exhibited on some green Tobacco leaves, leaves very little or no doubt of its having fallen like a shower of rain, and it is stated on the authority of some negroes only, to have fallen from a small red cloud, no other clouds visible in the heavens at the time. It took place on Friday last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, about five miles N. E. of Lebanon. I have sent what I think to be a drop of blood, the other particles, composed of muscle and fat, although the proportion of the shower appeared to be a much larger quantity of blood than of other properties.

I am, in haste, your most obedient,
W. P. SAYLE.

There are many strange things occurring in the world at the present day. We are almost prepared to believe any thing—but the above makes rather too severe a pull upon our credulity to find a ready belief.—*Free Press.*

RATTLE SNAKES.—Two men, Egbert Galusha and Reuben Davis, residing in the town of *Dresden*, on the east side of Lake George, recently killed in three days, on the east side of Tongue Mountain, in the town of Bolton, in this county, eleven hundred and four rattlesnakes.—They were confined to rocks and uninhabited places. Some of the reptiles were of an enormous size, carrying from six to twenty rattles. They were killed for their oil or grease which is said to be very valuable. We will turn out Warren against the world for rattle snakes.

[*Glens's Fall Clarion.*

It is said that the wife of a gentleman in Kentucky uses live rattle-snakes for garters.

TO PICKLE CABBAGES.—Quarter the firm head of the cabbage, put the parts in a keg, sprinkle on them a good quantity of salt, and let them remain five or six days. To a gallon of vinegar put an ounce of mace, and one of pepper corns and cinnamon. Cloves and alspice may be added, but they darken the color of the cabbage. Heat the vinegar scalding hot, add a little alum, and turn it while hot on the cabbage, the salt remaining. It is necessary to turn the vinegar from the cabbage several times, and return it again while hot. This makes them tender. Purple cabbages, the heads not large, but fine and firm, are best for pickling.

A Literary Thief.—A New Hampshire paper states that *F. D. Town*, the robber of the Jacksonville (Ill.) Bank, is a native of Hanover in that State, and not many years since graduated at Dartmouth College, with distinguished honors; since which, he has delivered an oration before the Theological Society of that institution. The young man has chosen a road to preferment, which, if persevered in, will place him *above* his fellows.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A LETTER.—A paper says five hundred and fifty persons died in one house on Thursday last in Saratoga. It meant to say—dined in one house.

Good News for the Farmers—WOOL RISING.—*General Wool* has been nominated by the President to be Brigadier General in the U. S. Army, in the place of *Gen. SCOTT*—and the nomination has been confirmed by the Senate.

There are trees so tall in Missouri, that it takes two men and a boy to look to the top of them—one looks till he gets tired, and another commences where he left off.

The Richmond Star offers a liberal reward to such individual as will come and be sick for the editor while he attends to business.

CHARITY FOR THE POOR—Giving them work, and not paying them for it.

OUR NEIGHBOR'S SINS.—Every man has in his own life, sins enough; in his own fortunes, evils enough; and in performance of his offices, failings more than enough to satisfy his own inquiry: so that curiosity after the affairs of others cannot be without envy and an evil mind.

"I'm a gone sucker," as the calf said when the butcher took it off.

TO THOSE WHO DESIRE HEALTH.—I hereby certify, that I was afflicted for eight years with a severe nervous disease, attended with *constant pain in the breast, side and stomach*, loss of appetite, no rest at night, sickness and dizziness in the head, pain in the stomach after eating, and other symptoms which attend indigestion, my bowels weak and irregular. Having had advice of various physicians during this long period, and used much medicine which only produced temporary relief. In the year 1839, I was often unable to leave my house, and being a poor widow, dependent on my own labor for a living, was obliged to go from house to house to obtain it. I at length gave up all hopes of recovery, and trusted to Him "that created all things." I fortunately was favored with work in Eighth street, when the family, discovering my miserable situation, immediately recommended *Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening German Aperient Pills*, which they procured for me. I used them, and continued for about three months; during the time my strength rapidly increased, my countenance and pallid cheek returned to their former and natural colors. Since I have fully recovered, and at present enjoy perfect health. I feel it my duty to inform the public at large of the great virtues of Dr. Harlich's Medicine, that others may procure it, and be likewise cured. I am well known in this city; any person wishing to see me, can call at my residence.

MARY H. FOURSMAN,
Jackson Street, back of 144 Poplar Lane.

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

Also—for sale at the store of

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

From the National Intelligencer.

DIED

At Raleigh, North Carolina, on Tuesday the 24th instant, JOSEPH GALES, *Father of one* of the Editors of this paper, and of the wife of the other. He had completed his eightieth year on the 4th of February last, and appeared to have, so far as his health and constitution were concerned, the prospect of lengthened years before him; but when he was a few days afterwards, struck with a paralysis, under the effect of which he suffered immediate privation of speech, and has been at length called by his Maker hence to a better and a brighter world.

Mr. Gales was a native of the village of Eckington, (Derbyshire,) in England, and commenced business as a Printer and Bookseller, when of age, at Sheffield, where he established, in 1787, the *Sheffield Register*. Persecuted on account of his political principles, after publishing that popular paper for seven years, he emigrated in 1794, with his family, to the United States, spending on his way some months in Germany; arrived at Philadelphia in August, 1795, beginning business as a Printer there, and after a time purchasing from the elder OSWALD the establishment of the *Independent Gazetteer*, which he published for a year, and resold it to SAMUEL H. SMITH, Esq. (afterwards the founder of the *National Intelligencer,*) emigrated to North Carolina in September, 1799, and there established the *Raleigh Register*, which he published for forty years, and which is still published by his youngest Son, a native of North Carolina, the Father having only a year or two ago retired from the concern.

During this long life of useful labor he maintained an enviable reputation for the most blameless purity in private life, for devotedness to public duties, and for enlarged benevolence.

His last illness he sustained with that fortitude and meekness becoming the Christian faith, of which he was from his youth upwards a devout professor and follower. Surrounded by his mourning children and grandchildren, he sunk to rest, as a babe to its slumber, in the full hope of waking again to a glorious immortality.

On Sunday morning, the 22d ultimo, on the Maryland Tract, Frederick county, of congestion of the brain, Dr. GEORGE DUVALL, in the 62d year of his age. Favored by nature with a fine taste and a strong relish for literary enjoyments, Dr. Duvall became an accomplished scholar and a writer of great polish and fluency. He was favorably known as the very able advocate of the political opinions he had espoused, and was, at one time, a member of the Executive Council, a post which he filled with usefulness and distinction. In private life he was a man of the most honorable feelings, and the most blameless morals, and discharged, with conscientious fidelity, all the duties which were devolved upon him.

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

Mr. Lee was a native of this State, and the grand son of the Hon Richard Henry Lee, late of Virginia. He had been in the State of Kentucky but a few years when death arrested his prosperous career—not, however, before the many graces that adorned his nature were developed, and secured for him a place in the affections of all to whom he was known. Amidst this afflicting dispensation the friends and acquaintance of Mr. Lee will find some consolation in the belief that he died among friends—friends by whom he was beloved, who were the daily witnesses to his purity of life, and who warmly appreciated worth. Such, a friend writes of him thus, in the Louisville Journal:

It was a beautiful conceit of the ancients, that whom the Gods love die young—a remark strikingly illustrated in the case of young Lee—for of one of sentiments so pure, of motives so exalted, it may be confidently affirmed, he was approved of Heaven and meet for the fellowship of Angels. From his singular modesty and constitutional reserve, the character of Mr. Lee was a sealed book to ordinary acquaintances, but unfolded to a few friends who sought his confidence, and were admitted to the privilege of close communion. It displayed so much stern integrity, blended with unobtrusive piety, that it could not fail to win the affection while it delighted the contemplation of every lover of the species. Descended from an ancient family and of honorable lineage, a proud and haughty bearing might seem to have been his birthright; but good sense and better feelings triumphed over the false notions of society and invested him with a meek and quiet spirit. Possessed of a high order of intelligence, deeply imbued with a love of letters and rich in knowledge, he might have shown in the walks of literature and gained reputation among men. But his instinctive diffidence shrunk from public gaze. Deaf to the loud calls of ambition, and attentive only to the still small voice of conscience, he chose to employ his talents and acquirements in the humbler and holy office of a Sunday School teacher!

Fortunately circumstanced and diligent in business, wealth paraded all her blandishments in the dim distance before him. He valued money only as a means of doing good, and gave with lavish generosity to the purposes of charity.

Thus distinguished by virtues, and eminently fitted for usefulness, it strikes us as a mysterious providence that our young friend should have been thus suddenly called away. We bow to the heavy affliction, and it is graciously permitted us to mingle consolations with our grief, for though the lamented Lee will no more be seen among us, and his presence never again be greeted by the small circle of his friends, who knew how to appreciate him; still there is left us the great memory of his virtues and the bright example of his life, with the ever recurring thought "whom the Gods love die young."

Such is the tribute to his memory by a friend in Kentucky. To it, the writer subscribes with melancholy pleasure. Years since, he had taken upon him the vows of a believer. Then he determined, with the pious of old, to dedicate a portion of his goods to the Lord. Accordingly, one-fourth of his gains he devoted to charitable purposes. The same liberality that characterized his life, was exhibited on his death bed, and the whole results of his labor were left for the benefit of the Episcopal Church and the schemes of benevolence.

But he has gone from the church on earth to the bosom of his God, and ere this has learned the song which the redeemed in Heaven sing.—All that is dreadful in death to him is passed—all that is glorious in Eternity is realized.

IMPORTANT.—*The Weather and its Effects.*—The sudden change of the weather will be productive of much sickness, unless people are careful to attend to the state of the stomach and bowels. If this is done no danger will arise; but on the first feeling of headache, pain in the side, back or bowels, have recourse to Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills. Six or eight of these Pills will in most cases be sufficient. And one dose of this kind, it is not improbable, may prevent months of sickness, perhaps death.

It is at all times easier to prevent than to cure, disease, because by taking a preventive course we do not debilitate the natural functions of the body, but rather strengthen and assist them; the peculiar action of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, is to cleanse the blood from all impurities, remove every cause of pain or weakness, and preserve the constitution in such a state of health and vigor as usual changes cannot effect.

THE MARKETS.

From the Baltimore American, Tuesday, August 31.

BEEF.—Upwards of 600 head of Beef Cattle were offered for sale to-day at the drove yards, and about 475 sold at prices ranging from $4 50 for inferior to $6 per 100 lbs for prime. But few, however, brought the highest named rate, the principal sales averaging about $5

WHEAT.—The market was tolerably well supplied with Md. Wheats to-day, which sold at 120 to 137 cts. for good to prime reds. Several cargoes of North Carolina reds were sold at 130 to 133 cents.

CORN—70 to 74 cents.

RYE—Sales at 60 to 70 cents.

OATS—45 to 46 cents.

WHISKEY—is very dull. Limited sales of hhds. at 23 cents, and of barrels at 24 to 24½ cts. The wagon price of hhds. is 20 cents.

FISH.—Limited sales of No. 2 Mackerel at $11 to $12; and of No. 3 at $7 50 to $8. Herrings are in moderate demand at $3 per barrel.

FEATHERS.—We quote Western at 37 to 45 cents as to quality and quantity, with but little demand.

FLOUR.—An improved demand sprung up on Wednesday, and sales to the extent of about 1000 barrels were made at $6 37½, when holders advanced the rate to $6 50.

Holders of Howard street are uniformly asking $6 50 to-day for good standard brands, but the market is rather heavy, and the only sales reported to us include three or four hundred barrels at $6 44. We quote the wagon price at $6 19½

The inspections of the week ending on Thursday evening, comprise 11,596 barrels and 490 half barrels.

CLOVERSEED—Is retailing at $6 25 to $6 50 per bushel

TIMOTHY SEED—Sales of Timothy Seed to some extent have taken place at $2 75 per bushel

PLASTER.—Sales of several parcels were made this week at $2 62½ to $2 75.

WESTERN BACON.—Assorted 5½ to 6 cts. Hams of prime quality, 6 to 8 cents; Baltimore cured hams 9 to 10 cents.

WOOL.—Transactions have taken place in the medium grades, including washed common to quarter blood merino at 30 to 33 cents, and three quarter blood at 40 cents.

Notices.

☞ The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, by leave of Providence, will be administered in the Union Free Church at Harpers-Ferry, by the Presbyterian denomination, on Sabbath morning, 5th of September. Preparatory service will commence on Friday evening preceding at half past 7 o'clock. Sept. 2.

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 Hayslett,	*John E. Boyd,*
John Hayslett, sen.	*A. Clendening,*
J. M. Rutherford,	*M. Beeson.*
M. Swimley	

Here we Come again!

TAILORING.

N. O. Allison

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and the people at large, that he has returned from the West, and has again commenced business at Harpers-Ferry, in the second floor room of John G. Wilson's three story building, directly opposite the public Arsenal, where he will be happy to receive the orders of his friends in the Tailoring line. His work shall be done in the neatest and best manner, and on short notice. Give us a call, and look at the Fashions, &c.

September 2, 1841.

Mr. John Agar,

YOU are hereby notified, that on Friday and Saturday the 1st and 2d days of October next, at the Office of Commissioner Worthington, in Charlestown, we shall take the depositions of sundry witnesses relative to a certain matter of controversy depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, wherein we are complainants and you and others are defendants.

The Heirs of Jacob Strider.

Sept. 2, 1841.—5t

Sale Postponed.

THE House and Lots in Shepherdstown and neighborhood, formerly the property of Joseph Smith, deceased, and advertised in the last Free Press to be sold on the 16th of this month, will not be sold on that day.

HENRY BEDINGER, JR., Comm'r.

Sept. 9, 1841

Fall and Winter Negro Clothing.

300 yards 6-4 Plilled Linsey,
350 yards 4-4 Plaid and Striped do. Just received, and will be sold at reduced prices.

E. M. AISQUITH.

Sept 2, 1841.

HATS.

FASHIONABLE HATS (D. Orsay) just received and for sale by

KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Sept. 9, 1841.

STRAY COW.

TAKEN up on the subscriber's farm, a *White Muley Cow*, with small red spots on her head and sides—of small size—Appraised at $12 50. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take her away.

LOUISA WASHINGTON.

Sept. 9, 1841.—3t

Estrayed

FROM the farm now occupied by Mr. John Welsh, some time about the first of July last,

A White half Durham Calf,

About 10 months old well grown, blind of an eye. Any information of the above Calf will be thankfully received by

THOMAS RAWLINS.

Charlestown, Sept. 9, 1841.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence, Wm. Lucas, Esq. will attend to my Professional Business.

Sept. 9, 1841. CHARLES B. HARDING.

FOR SALE,

ON Friday the 17th day of September next, at Berryville in Clarke County, Virginia, all the Personal Property of George S. Lane, deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,
One Threshing Machine,
Barouche and Harness, (new,)
Household Furniture—Grain,
Farming Utensils,
10 shares of Berryville Turnpike Stock,
Also, a fraction of Wood, bought of Mr. Hammond,
A fine Rattler Mare, stinted to Imported Whale.

This property may be well worthy the attention of farmers and others

TERMS—Nine months credit on all sums of five dollars and upwards. Under that sum, cash—except for the Wheat, for which sixty days credit will be given. In all cases of credit notes with approved security will be required for the amount of the bill, with interest from date—but the interest will not be exacted if the note *is paid by or at the day it becomes due.*

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

☞ Persons having claims against the estate, will please present them for adjustment. And those indebted will come forward and pay without delay, as the situation of the estate is such that indulgence cannot be given.

JOSIAH W. WARE, *Adm'r*
with the will annexed of Geo. S. Lane, dec'd.

Sept. 2, 1841.

Wheat Machines.

WE will offer, at public sale, in Shepherdstown, on Saturday the 18th day of September, (instant,) several

WHEAT MACHINES,

(Allen's Patent.) If desirable, a credit will be given. McVEIGH, HALL & CO.

September 2, 1841.

STOLEN,

ON Tuesday night last, about 8 o'clock, at the Camp Meeting, near Halltown, Jefferson county, Virginia,

A Light Sorrel Mare,

Seven or eight years old—marked with a bald face and several of her feet white—about 16 hands high—she paces well, but moves a little stiffly at the shoulders—has been used extensively for riding. The above mare had on when stolen, a patent spring saddle, and a double reined bridle, with plated bit. The saddle is nearly new and was made by Wm. Hicks of Charlestown. I will give for the recovery of said mare a liberal reward.

E. M. GATTON.

Sept. 2, 1841.—3t

Sheep for Sale.

I HAVE for sale 200 head of prime STOCK SHEEP. Any person wishing to purchase good Stock Sheep, would do well to call and see my sheep as I am determined to sell low, if early application be made.

BENJAMIN B. WELSH.
One mile East of Smithfield.

Sept 2 1841.—3t

1,800 Sheep for Sale.

THE subscriber has now for sale, on the farm of the Messrs. Rahson, adjoining Charlestown, and at the farm of Valentine Dust, 1800 SHEEP, one half of them large and in fine order.

The above Sheep will remain for several days at the store and farm.

JOSEPH E. DUST.

Sept. 9, 1841.

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

July 22, 1841.—2m.

DENTISTRY.

MOVERFIELD 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 service as Dentist.

August 12, 1841.—10.

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.

CAUTION!

THE public are cautioned against buying or trading with William Moore, late of Ohio, for two Horses, one a gray and the other a bay; three Milch Cows, with half their increase; a flock of Sheep; one-third of the present crop of Grain and Hay; Household and Kitchen Furniture; a Wagon; and all the Farming Utensils now on my farm, which was leased by me to the said William Moore in 1837 for a term of five years.

DAVID MOORE.

August 26, 1841.—3t.

Caution!

THE owners of *Tony Blue* caution the public against employing him without the consent of Richard Williams, Esq., to whom all moneys for Tony's services will be paid. The law will be enforced against all who disregard this notice.

August 26, 1841.—3t.

Brien's Nails.

ALWAYS on hand, a large assortment of the above Nails, which I will sell at Factory prices, by the keg.

E. M. AISQUITH.

August 12, 1841.

Bacon Wanted.

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

August 19, 1841.

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 in the county.

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

August 12, 1841.

PRESERVING SUGAR.

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

J. J. & E. P. MILLER.

August 12.

A Gold Ring Lost.

LOST, on the 10th of July last, between the Zion Meeting House and the Silk Branch Store, a GOLD RING, with the letters S A inscribed on the outside. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving it at the Free Press Office. August 12, 1841.

HAM is want of OATS. Who can supply me immediately?

July 29. H. N. GALLAHER.

JEFFERSON FARM FOR SALE.

THE Heirs of the late BENJAMIN WRIGHTSON, 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 Leesburg, and contains 230 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 thrifty young orchard of choice fruit. The premises will be shown to any person who may wish to purchase by Geo. D. Wilkshire, who resides on the farm.

THE HEIRS.

May 12, 1841.

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

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 [illegible] the balance Upland. The Land is well watered, and [illegible] it is 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.

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 or 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 finest 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.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale on Friday the 3rd of September, the following Property—

3 head of Horses, 4 Milch Cows, 12 head Sheep, 35 head Hogs, 1 good Farm Wagon, 1 pair Wood Ladders, Bar Shear, double & single shovel Ploughs, 2 Harrows, 1 Wheat Fan, 1 Patent Cutting Box,

besides a variety of Farming utensils too numerous to mention.

Hay by the Ton, Corn by the Acre, Oats and Rye by the bushel, 1 set of Black-Smith Tools, 1 Shot Gun. Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Beds, Bedding, &c. &c.

Terms—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of $5 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, all under that sum the cash will be required.

Sale to take place on the premises of Rudolph Hout, deceased, 4 miles above Middleway, near the road leading to Winchester, and within half a mile of the Rail Road.

JOSEPH HOUT,
GEO. M. HOUT,
Administrators.

August 26, 1841.

P. S. Any person having claims against the deceased will have them presented in proper time, and properly authenticated. All those indebted to the Estate will please make immediate payment.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, to the highest bidder, at his residence at the White-House, Jefferson county, on *Friday the 10th of September*, all his Personal Property, consisting, in part, of

5 head of Work Horses and one Colt,
Milch Cows and other Cattle,
About 20 Fat and a number of Stock Hogs,
Between 18 and 20 acres of Corn in the ground,
Several tons good Timothy Hay,
One Farm Wagon—a Cart,
A Wheat Fan—a Harrow,
Barshear, double and single Shovel Ploughs—one Cutting Box,
Besides a variety of other Farming Utensils—together with Horse Gears, &c.

—ALSO—

*All my Household & Kitchen Furniture, Such as Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs,

VARIETY.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, Aug. 15, 1841.

DEAR SIR—If you have not already published the following, you can put it in your paper. It will be read with interest.

Yours, &c. ——.

A QUAKER'S LETTER TO HIS WATCH-MAKER.

—I herewith send thee my pocket clock, which greatly standeth in need of thy friendly correction. The last time he was at thy friendly school, he was no ways reformed, nor is the least benefitted thereby; for I perceive by the index of his mind, that he is a liar, and the truth is not in him; that his motions are wavering and irregular; that his pulse is sometimes fast, which betokeneth not an even temper; at other times it waxeth sluggish, notwithstanding I frequently urge him; when he should be on his duty, as thou knowest his usual name denoteth, I find him slumbering and sleeping—or, as the vanity of human reason phrases it, I catch him napping. Hence I am induced to believe he is not right in the inward man.—Examine him, therefore, and prove him I beseech thee, thoroughly, that thou mayst, by being well acquainted with his inward frame and disposition, draw him from the error of his ways, and show him the path wherein he should go. It grieves me to think, and when I ponder thereon, I am verily of opinion, that his body is foul, and the whole mass is corrupted. Cleanse him, therefore, with thy charming physic, from all pollution, that he may vibrate and circulate according to the truth. I will place him a few days under thy care, and pay for his board as thou requirest it. I entreat thee, friend John, to demean thyself on this occasion with a right judgment, according to the gift which is in thee, and prove thyself a workman. And when thou layest thy correcting hand on him, let it be without passion, least thou drive him to destruction. Do thou regulate his motion for the time to come, by the motions of the light that ruleth the day, and when thou find'st him converted from the error of his ways, and more consistent in his motions, then do thou send him home, with a just bill of charges drawn out by the spirit of moderation, and it shall be sent to thee in the root of all evil.

WHISKEY AND THE MONKEY.

During a recent series of meetings in New York city, one of the delegates from the Baltimore Temperance Society, related the following—(We copy from the American Temperance Union.)—*Weekly Messenger.*

Mr. Pollard concluded the meeting.—He said he was a kind of old Butcher to bring up the rear. So much had been said, he scarce knew what to talk about. But there was one thing he would talk about and always intended to. For fifteen years he was in the gutter, the watch-house, the jail, and if he had justice done him, had once been in the penitentiary. He had seen as much of the miseries of drunkenness as perhaps any man, and he was now determined if possible to put down and drive it out of the country. Men boasted that they were not drunkards, but only moderate drinkers. He did once, but he believed that if six glasses made a man a drunkard, he who drank one glass was at least one-sixth of a drunkard. Men would get drunk once or twice and not call themselves drunkards, and then they would get drunk again; they had not the abhorrence of the thing, as they had not the self control of the beast. In his drinking days he was the companion of a man in Anne Arundel county who had a Monkey which he valued at a thousand dollars. We always took him out on our chestnut parties. He shook all our chestnuts for us, and when he could not shake them off, he would go to the very end of the limb and knock them off with his fist. This was great sport for us. One day we stopped at a tavern and drank freely.—About half a glass of whiskey was left, and Jack took the glass and drank it all up. Soon he was merry, skipped, hopped, danced, and set us all in a roar of laughter.—Jack was drunk.

We all agreed, six of us, that we would come to the tavern next day and get Jack drunk again, and have sport all day. I called in the morning at my friend's house. We went out for Jack. Instead of being as usual on his box, he was not to be seen. We looked inside, and he was crouched up in a heap. Come out here, said his master. Jack came out on three legs, his forepaw was on his head. Jack had the headache; I knew what was the matter with him. He felt just as I had felt many a morning. Jack was sick and couldn't go. So we put it off three days. We then met, and while drinking, a glass was provided for Jack. But where was he? Skulking behind the chairs. Come here, Jack, said his master, and drink, holding out his glass to him. Jack retreated and as the door opened he slipped out, and in a moment was on the top of the house. His master went out and called him down; he would not come. He got a cowskin and shook it at him. Jack sat on the ridge pole and would not come. His master got a gun and pointed it at him. A Monkey is much afraid of a gun. Jack slipped over the back side of the roof. His master then got two guns and pointed one on each side of the house, when the monkey seeing his bad predicament, at once whipped up on the chimney and down in one of the flues, holding on by his fore paws. That man kept that monkey twelve years, and could never get him to taste one drop of whiskey. The beast had more sense than a man who has an immortal soul and thinks himself the first and ought to think himself the best of all creation. Mr. Pollard addressed himself to the youth, and in the view of his example urged them all to sign the total abstinence pledge while they were young.

Such was the dense crowd that none could come up to sign the pledge. A few papers were circulated and 160 names were obtained.

THE ROUTING OF OLD AGE.—Suppose an animal, a jackass for instance, should eat, move, and sleep during a whole day, and every day the same, what author durst write his life? His shaking, braying, and browsing would scarcely produce anecdotes sufficient for history. This is exactly my case. If my actions were observed round the day, the observer would see nothing. And yet he would see as much, should he watch me round the whole week. He might as well write the progress of a clock. I have now, July 24, passed through nine months of my 75th year without one incident of moment.

[*Wm. Hutton's Life.*

Has it never occurred to Mr. Benton that there may be such a thing as an *unfit* Bank ruffian?

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 Stone 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 shewn 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.

TRANSPORTATION

On the Canal, &c.

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

All kinds of Country Produce,

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

WM. RUSSELL & CO.

Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 20, 1840.

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

W. R. & CO.

To the Public.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has purchased [illegible] 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.

NOTICE.

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

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

GEORGE PRICE.

Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1840—tf.

Constantly for Sale,

PLASTER, Salt, Fish, Stone Coal, Bacon, Flour, Rye and Rye Chop, Oats, &c.

And in Store and for sale by T. A. Boteler, 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 in this point are in fine condition—having lately undergone thorough repair—heavy laden teams can pass without difficulty.

THOMAS A. BOTELER.

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 C P on the back, gold faced, 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 article.

COLIN PETER

July 29, 1841.

A Splendid Durham Bull FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, having no further use for his fine BULL "Uncas," will dispose of him at a very reduced price. His great size, beauty, and pedigree, will justify a comparison with any animal ever imported into this country. Persons wishing to purchase, can at all times see him upon my farm, or can learn all particulars by addressing a letter to me at Leesburg, Jefferson county. The terms will be made entirely to suit the times.

ANTHONY KENNEDY.

August 5, 1841—tf.

I have also a STEER for sale, supposed to weigh 2000 pounds. A. K.

Cumberland Coal & Plank.

I HAVE for sale 2,000 bushels of the best Cumberland Coal, a portion of it fit for grates. Also, 40,000 feet of Pine Plank, which I will sell low for cash.

☞ Also, a new one-horse Wagon for sale.

GEORGE PRICE.

Shepherdstown, July 1, 1841.—tf.

Draft Horse,

OF a large size, and six years old last Spring, for sale. Apply to

KEYES & KEARSLEY.

August 5, 1841.

IRON.

I HAVE just received an additional supply of Plough Irons, such as Wings and Landsides, Colters and Shovel Moulds, without bars—Cast and Shear Steel—American and English Blister do.—Tin and Zinc in sheets.

WM. ANDERSON.

Harpers-Ferry, August 5, 1841.

A Store Room and Cellar FOR RENT.

I HAVE for Rent a newly finished STORE ROOM, 21 by 15 feet, with a dry and first rate CELLAR of the same size, situated on High a few paces above Shenandoah Street.—Said property is in a good location for mercantile business, and will be rented low to a good tenant for one or several years. Possession may be had on or about the 20th instant.

WM. ANDERSON.

Harpers-Ferry, August 12, 1841.

Patent Wheat Fan.

EDWARD & JAMES WATKINS have left several of their Patent Wheat Fans with Screens, made near Hagerstown, which are warranted to be good. Those in want of the article can be accommodated at any time by calling on the subscriber, living near Halltown.

ADAM MOLER.

June 3, 1841.—tf.

Sperm Oil

JUST received at

E. M. AISQUITH'S.

August 19, 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, Rippin Green, (finest texture,)
Patsons 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, Valencia's 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 6¼ cents per yard,
French Callicoes—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 Muslin 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, sup. 4-4 and 7-4, very heavy, assorted,
Three bales of Brown Muslin, heavy,
Three bales 4-4 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 frocks,
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 Spitlefield Ginghams.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS:

Saws, Planes, Jack and Smoothing,
Circular Saws—20 kinds of Hand Planes,
Butcher's best Cast steel frames and rocket Chisels,
Thin Hollow-ware—Castings,
Cut Nails, Spikes and Sparrowbills,
Saddler's and Shoe Tacks,
Queens-ware, China, best quality Glass,
Cut and Fluted Turnips—Tea and various sizes of Dishes,
Harness Leather will be found complete,
Calf skin, Kip, and Side, (Spanish,) Sole and Pindery.

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. Cruz at 8 cents, Havana White,
Muscatel, Bunch and Bloom 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.

White Store, No. 1.

New and Cheap Goods.

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has received and opened ready for sale, a beautiful and splendid assortment of

SUMMER GOODS,

Which he spared no pains or exertions in selecting. For beauty, style, fashion and prices, they cannot be surpassed in this place or Valley—and what is more these hard times, he will sell them lower than they have ever been offered at this place, or can be bought in the county. He feels assured that his stock is calculated to give general satisfaction. In order to prove that this is not all a puff, he would say, call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell at reduced prices and on accommodating terms. His stock consists in part of the following:

CLOTHS—Blue, black, invisible green, drab, brown, olive, mixed, snuff, brosheil and fancy.

CASSIMERES—buckskin, quilled, striped and other fancy Casslmeres;

SUMMER CLOTHS—All colours;

CANSBOONS—all colors,

4-4 and 5-4 Brown Domestic Muslins, very cheap,

3-4 and 5-4 Bleached do do reduced prices,

4-4 Irish Linens, assorted, Bro. Irish Linens, English, French, and Domestic Prints,

Mouslin-de-Lanes, a very handsome article,

Jackonets, Cambrics, Book, Swiss and Mull Muslins,

Summer Bombazines,

Lawns, a beautiful article of new style,

Vestings, American Nankeen White Satteens

Brown and Bleached Drillings,

Checks and Cross-barred Muslins,

Summer Goods of all kinds for Men & Boy's wear,

Superior Lawn and Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs;

Common and sup'r French worked Collars;

Thread and Cotton Laces;

Ladies' dress Handkerchiefs;

Blue, Pink, Yellow and other color'd Crapes,

Ribbands, assorted,

Artificial Flowers, &c, very beautiful,

Ladies' Gloves of every description,

Florence Braid Bonnets, very fashionable and cheap,

White, black, and green Veils,

Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hose,

Men's Gloves, every description,

Colored and white Carpet Yarn,

Cotton Chain from No. 5 to 17—price $1 25 per bunch,

A large assortment of SHOES of all kinds and sizes,

Men's and Boy's Russia, Beaver and Summer Hats of every description,

Liquors:

WINES—Champagne, Port, of a sup. quality, Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga, and Claret,

Cognac Brandy of the best quality,

Common do. at 87½ cents per gallon,

Holland and common Gin,

New England Rum,

Whiskey of a superior quality,

Irish Whiskey,

Whiskey at 37½ cents per gallon,

Porter of superior quality in bottles,

Also, a large assortment of Hardware of every description,

Stationery, a large assortment.

Brass Clocks, price $9,

A handsome Mantel Piece,

Groceries, &c.

A general assortment of Groceries & Queensware of superior quality and style,

Best Rio Coffee—Porto Rich and N. O. Sugar,

Syrup and N. O. Molasses 37½ per gallon,

Loaf and Lump Sugar,

Imperial and V. Hyson Tea, 75 cts. per lb.

Tobacco, Cheese, Rice, Chocolate, Indigo,

Starch, Madder, Copperas, Pepper, Alspice,

Winter and Fish Oil, &c. &c. &c.

One of the largest assortments of Queensware and Glassware in the Valley.

An assortment of Jewelry, (very cheap,) &c., with every other article found in Retail Stores, to all of which the attention of friends, customers and the public generally is respectfully invited. He pledges himself that those who may give him a call and purchase, shall not go away dissatisfied with their bargains.

JOHN ROHRENBAUGH, Jr.

Harpers-Ferry, June 10, 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. Bush—One has been cured by Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills; or, you know Miss Hound-So 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' wonderful medicine?

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

A life medicine that will procrastinate death for years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used 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 sudorific, 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, Fits, Colic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Insipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases 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. J. H. STRAITH, *Charlestown,*
J. P. A. ENTLER, *Shepherdstown.*

May 27, 1841.—1y. *Martinsburg.*

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 [illegible] 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 puffing stops; but they are introduced as a standard article, relying on their intrinsic merit for lasting patronage. They are daily 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 upon thousands, nay, millions of adults, suffer and even die from their effects, and never suspect it. How many have died dizzy, fainting, or sick at sight, or suffered from many of the following symptoms:—An obstinate Cough; Pains in the Joints or Limbs, Bleeding at the Nose, Headache, Vertigo, Torpor, Disturbed Dreams, Sleep Broken off 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, Leanness, Tenesmus, Itching of the Arms towards night, and at length debilitation of limbs and mind—and go to doctoring the result, 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, depend upon it, worms are working the destruction of your health. How many children have died, 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 the 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.

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.

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; Biles; 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.

Important to Fathers, Mothers and Nurses.

YOUNG'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH.—This medicine is used and recommended by thousands of families for the immediate relief of those "little helpless off-spring." As soon as this medicine is used according to the directions the child is relieved, and recovers without the painful use of the lancet. No family should be without this medicine when there are young children.

DIRECTIONS.

Please Shake the Bottle before Using.

Take a little of the Syrup in a spoon, and with the finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, five or six times a day. The child must not be put to the breast immediately, as the milk will take the Syrup off too soon.

For sale at A. YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, August 5, 1841.

William Anderson

HAS on sale, a complete assortment of Botanic Medicines and Davies' well known Family Pills.

Harpers Ferry, June 24, 1841.

Bed Bugs, Look Out!

BED BUG BANE is a sure and speedy ridance 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.

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES.

PTLV. Raybarey, Gum Myrrh, Apricot Cyann, Composition—Number Six. (No. 6,) for sale at

YOUNG'S.

July 29.

Lambaugh's Rheumatic Composition,

CONSIDERED equal, if not superior to any other preparation now in use, for the cure of Rheumatic Affection. The above composition can be had on application at

YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, July 15, 1841.

MEDICINES.

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

W. & S. B. ANDERSON.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 3, 1840.

CASH FOR NEGROES!

I WILL at all times give the highest prices in cash for likely young NEGROES, of both sexes, from twelve 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. 20, 1839.—tf.

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 Brown, and Richard Duffield, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Sebastian Esly, Sheriff of Jefferson County, and as such committee administrator de bonis non of Nathaniel Craighill, deceased, John E. Page, and William N. Craighill, Joseph S. Craighill, Nathaniel W. Manning, and Patsy his wife, late Patsy Craighill, John C. Craighill, Charles F. M. Craighill, and Samuel J. C. Craighill, children and heirs of William P. Craighill, deceased, George W. Little, John H. Little, Patsy Manning, late Patsy Little, Sally Little, Angelicha Little, and William P. Little, children of William Little the elder, and said William Little the elder, Richard Willison, administrator of John Griggs, deceased, Sebastian Esly, Sheriff of Jefferson County, and as such administrator de bonis, non of William Vestall deceased, David Potts, John Potts, James Potts, and William Potts, John H. Allstadt and Mary Ann his wife, late Mary Ann Gardner, John W. Gardner and Hannah Gardner, the said David, John, James, and William Potts, and the said Mary Ann, John W., and Hannah Gardner, being heirs at Law of said William Vestall, deceased, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant David Potts, 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 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:

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:

Andrew Aldridge, Benjamin D. Higdon and Francis W. Alricks, 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.

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.

BAR IRON.

JUST received from Pennsylvania and Maryland, a large supply of BAR IRON, assorted—round, flat and square. Also, a large supply of Plough irons, which I will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

Charlestown, August 5, 1841.

NOTICE.

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

REVERLY TUCKER,

For David H. Tucker.

August 19, 1841.—3t.

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 Brown, 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 defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

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:

Elisha D. Fetis, 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 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:

Andrew Aldridge, Benjamin D. Higdon and Francis W. Alricks, 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.

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 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:

IN the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Jefferson County, Virginia.

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