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Virginia Free Press.

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

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA. THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1842. NO. 30.

THE FREE PRESS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING AT

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS

PER ANNUM,

Payable half yearly; but [illegible] will be received as payment in advance.

☞ Whenever payment is delayed beyond the expiration of the year, interest will be charged.

☞ Subscriptions for six months, $1 25, to be paid invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING.

The terms of advertising are $1 for a square or less for three insertions, and [illegible] cents for every subsequent insertion, in the same proportion. Each square consists of 25 cents per square. ☞ All advertisements not ordered for a specific time, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

DENTISTRY.

DR. M'CORMICK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity, that he will revisit them early in August. His stay will be limited to two weeks.

☞ He may be found at Carter's Hotel.

July 21, 1842.

A CARD.

Dr. A. T. Brooke,

HAVING been induced to change his location, for that of Charlestown, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

He may be found at all times (except when professionally engaged) at his Office at Mr. Abell's Hotel.

Charlestown, March 17, 1842.

JOHN M. JEWETT,

Attorney at Law,

SHEPHERDSTOWN,

Jefferson County, Va.

HIS OFFICE is opposite Messrs. Webb & Markell's Store.

Dec. 9, 1841.—tf.

JAMES E. STEWART,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS permanently located himself at Martinsburg, Berkeley County, and respectfully offers his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Berkeley, Jefferson, and Morgan Counties, and give prompt attention to any business entrusted to his care.

Office nearly opposite the store of Messrs. Wilson & Doll.

March 24, 1842.—tf.

GENIUS OF LIBERTY OFFICE, LEESBURG VA.

THIS OFFICE FOR SALE.

WISHING to engage in other business, I offer this establishment for sale. The location is in a remarkably healthy neighborhood, and the office in a flourishing condition for a country paper. To any practical Printer with a moderate sized family the situation would prove advantageous. If the purchase money be well secured, the terms will be made accommodating. Every necessary information will be given on application to the Editor—and if by mail, to be post paid.

August 4, 1842.

PROSPECTUS

FOR THE SECOND EDITION OF THE

"HISTORY OF THE VALLEY."

THE undersigned has devoted much time and pains in revising, correcting, improving, and extending to the present period, the "History of the Valley." In fact, the second edition, when completed, will be far superior, in every point, to the first.

It is deemed unnecessary at this time to refer to the contents of this book. Suffice it to say, that it is precisely what its name imports, a *History of the Valley of Virginia*, from the period of its settlement; a correct detail of those thrilling and interesting events and incidents that are, or at least ought to be, familiar to all.

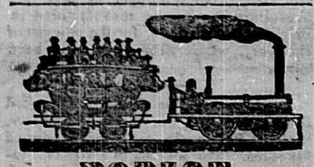
Many testimonials, from gentlemen of known and acknowledged respectability and high standing might here be adduced to prove the value and importance of the work; but the undersigned prefers testing it by a much more satisfactory way;—let the public judge for themselves.

I have had repeated and urgent calls, from various quarters, to come out with the work; but not being able, from the infirmities of age, to see the people personally upon the subject, and not having the pecuniary means to publish it, I have been unable to do so, as much as I desire to issue it.

My object now is, first, to ascertain, as far as possible, the extent of patronage that can be obtained; and in the second place, if sufficient to justify its publication, to make some arrangements to raise the funds necessary to purchase paper, &c., for its publication. It is hoped that no obstacle may prevent the success of the enterprize. Respectfully,

SAMUEL KERCHEVAL.

Middletown, July 28, 1842.



NOTICE.

Office of the Winchester & Potomac Railroad Company,

WINCHESTER, March 10, 1842.

TO prevent all misapprehension and misrepresentation, notice is hereby given, that all freight collected at the Depots of this Company, whether due to this Company, or any other for which it acts, will be received in Virginia paper, current at Winchester. It is also further made known, that all goods and merchandize, or other freights, shipped from Philadelphia or New York, sent to the care of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, will, by an arrangement between the Company and the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company, be forwarded directed to Winchester, without any commissions for receiving and forwarding charged at Baltimore, and the whole freight through from either of those places, or any other point north of Baltimore, will be collected at Winchester.

April 7, 1842. J. GEO. HEIST.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

B. T. Towner & Co.,

HAVE received their supply of NEW SPRING GOODS, which they respectfully invite their friends and the public generally, to call and examine. These Goods will be sold on the usual favorable terms.

Shepherdstown, May 12, 1842.

The sweetness of the Irish language of endearment must have been felt by all who have heard it said or sung; the refrain of the following, by Mrs. Hall, is exquisitely tender:—

SONG.

He tells me he loves me, and can I believe
The heart he has won he would wish to deceive?
For ever and always his sweet words to me,
Are Aileen mavourneen, a cuishla machree.

Last night, when we parted, his gentle good-bye,
A thousand times said, and each time with a sigh,
And still the same sweet words he whispered to me,
Were Aileen mavourneen, a cuishla machree.

The friend of my childhood, the hope of my youth,
Whose heart is all pure and whose words are all truth,
Oh! still the same words he whispers to me,
Are Aileen mavourneen, a cuishla machree.

Oh! when will the day come, the blest happy day,
When maiden may hear all she ever can say,
And [illegible] as now [illegible] to me,
My Aileen mavourneen, a cuishla machree?

The Free Press.

Efforts are frequently made by Locofoco babblers and editors to impress the people with a belief that the Whigs, instead of Reform and Retrenchment, have already run up a *Great National Debt!* We ask the attention of our readers to the following article from the Baltimore American, which shows with a pencil of light the manner in which a new National Debt has been created. The facts stated by the American are incontrovertible, being amply sustained by public documents; and this prominent fact should be borne in mind, that the fulfilment of contracts under the Van Buren Administration was put off so that the burthen of payment might fall upon the Whigs.

THE PUBLIC DEBT, AND THE AUTHORS OF IT.

In order to a fair understanding of the facts relative to the public debt of the U. States, and the present deficiency of revenue, whereby so many embarrassments have come into the country, it may be proper to look a little into the history of the last administration.

When Mr. Van Buren came into office in 1837 there was ready money in the Treasury to the amount of $18,236,900—including an instalment of some nine millions due to the States under the act for distributing the surplus revenue. This instalment has never been paid; it was applied to the use of the General Government. The stock owned by the Government in the Bank of the United States was sold for about $8,000,000; and this was also used to meet the wants of the Treasury. Here then was an amount of some TWENTY-SIX MILLIONS, *over and above the ordinary revenue of the Government*, lying as a surplus in the Treasury—and all was at the disposal of Mr. Van Buren's administration. It was all expended; the accruing revenue from year to year was all expended, issues of Treasury notes were made to furnish still further sums; and when that administration went out of power there was an outstanding debt for Treasury notes unredeemed to the amount of more than FIVE MILLIONS.

It is plain, therefore, that if Mr. Van Buren had come into office with no other means at his disposal than the ordinary receipts of the Treasury from the customs and the Public Lands, he would have left behind him a national debt of more than THIRTY MILLIONS. In other words, there were expended under his administration thirty millions *more* than the receipts of the Treasury during his term!

But this is not all. Towards the close of Mr. Van Buren's administration, appropriations were made and obligations contracted to a large amount, the fulfilment of which was put off so that the burden of payment might fall upon the Whig administration which was about to enter upon the government. In a speech delivered during the present session of Congress by Mr. Merriwether of Georgia, the amount of these postponed obligations, with the several items specified, is set down at the enormous sum of $24,719,008. This aggregate includes Treasury Notes outstanding on the 4th of March, 1841, debts due in Holland assumed for cities in the District of Columbia; amount due navy pension fund for money used by government; amount due various Indian tribes; amount due by Post Office Department to contractors and others; amount due Florida, Georgia and Maine, for services of militia or no other claims; funded and unfunded debt of last war—all reaching the gross sum of twelve millions and upwards; and in addition to these items there were appropriations made by the Congress which expired on the 3rd of March 1841, without provision of available means to meet them, to the amount of twelve millions more.

These estimates, moreover, are exclusive of private claims to a large amount, and of the Smithsonian bequest of half a million of dollars. "It may be said," remarks Mr. Merriwether, "that the appropriations are no debt, in the technical meaning of the word. This is true. But still, when services have been performed under a law, they are as much entitled to payment as the holder of a Treasury note when it falls due; and it is just as difficult to pay demands against the Treasury, when created in this way, or $12,000,000, without any funds to do it with, as it would be to pay a similar amount of Treasury notes without the means.—And it is to be presumed that these appropriations were necessary for the public interests. If so, then either the public interests must be neglected and suffer, or else we must raise money to meet the demands on the Treasury made by the Van Buren party."

Here, then, we have a brief exposition of the state of things brought about by the Van Buren administration. To what an inheritance of debt and disorder the Whigs succeeded, may here be seen. The improvidence and profusion of the Van Buren party in their management of the Government—their prodigal expenditures, their anticipations of supplies by drafts of credit which their successors in office must meet, the squandering of ready means, the exhaustion of every source of revenue, the neglect to provide for past extravagance, for present wants, and for future liabilities—these, constituting the main items of the legacy bequeathed to the Whigs on their entrance into office, are made to serve also as a schedule of accusations—as grounds of complaints—pretexts for clamor and abuse, as though the Whigs were unanswerable for the wretched condition in which they found things to be when the official seats which they came to occupy were yet warm from the pressure of the late incumbents.

The public service is now suffering for want of a sufficient revenue. Who is to bear the blame for this? It is well known that the revenue from customs under the Compromise Act became insufficient at an early period of Mr. Van Buren's administration. Instead of taking immediate measures to secure an adequate income by a revision of the Tariff—for the Compromise Act by its own terms allowed of such revision at any time to secure revenue enough for "an economical administration of the Government"—instead of doing this, the administration resorted to all manner of expedients, using up every dollar of surplus on hand, then the proceeds of the sales of bank stock, with the nine millions due the States, then having recourse to Treasury notes, and then creating a debt by new appropriations and by a deferring of old liabilities, for the Whig administration to meet as it could. It would not have done to increase the import duties, or to lay duties upon the immense importations of free goods which came pouring into the country to the great injury of our domestic interests—because if such a step had been taken the South would have been displeased, and it was necessary for the strength of the party that the South should be humored. The coalition with Mr. Calhoun was not to be put in jeopardy, even if the dearest interests of the people were to be sacrificed to preserve it.

There probably was never a party that came into power under such disadvantages and with such difficulties to contend with as have beset the Whigs from the first hour of their accession. The accumulated embarrassments of years of misrule encumbered their first steps; next came a severe visitation of Providence as afflictive as it was unexpected; then followed treachery where treachery could be most hurtful, because it occurred where confidence was most essential. Yet have they struggled manfully; and now that they know the worst, and know besides what they have to depend upon, the country may expect to behold a noble vindication of their principles in so far as power is left them where with to act.

VIEWS OF THE TARIFF.

In the speech of the Hon. G. W. Summers, adduced to show, that until the modern Democracy made a new party test, it was the uniform policy of our distinguished statesmen, so to regulate duties on imports as to afford encouragement and protection to our domestic industry. Mr. S. quotes from the addresses and messages of every President, from Gen. Washington down to Mr. Van Buren, in support of this policy; and for the benefit of those whose faith in Gen. Jackson was without limit, we begin our extracts with a paragraph from the second message of the "Old Hero." The votes upon the various Tariff bills, adduced by Mr. Summers, may startle some of the "Free Trade" men of the present day; but the records of the times cannot be falsified. We invite special attention to what follows:

"I shall pass over the administrations of Mr. Adams and Mr. Van Buren. The first is still an actor on the stage of public life. His opinions on the tariff question are too well known to need any recapitulation. His communications to Congress, while President, recommended the manufacturing interest, in the strongest terms, to legislative patronage. Mr. Van Buren, as will be seen presently, while a member of Congress, attested by his votes, that not merely a revenue tariff, with discriminations, but that a protective tariff was both constitutional and expedient.

The opinions of Gen. Jackson, however, are of too much consequence to be omitted. Before his election to the Presidency, he had expressed himself decidedly in favor of nurturing and protecting, by legislation, the great interests of the country. I shall have occasion to refer to the expression of his views, before his election, in another part of my remarks. But while in office, no Chief Magistrate ever employed stronger language, or presented a more irrefutable argument in favor of the power to protect, than did President Jackson. I call attention to a single extract from his second annual message, dated December 7th, 1830. It is as follows:

"The power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust those duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry, is so completely identical with that power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them; and consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case: this indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress."

To this array of Presidential authority I could easily add that of the various distinguished men who have, at different periods, presided over the finance department. But time will not suffice. I must also content myself with a hasty and incomplete examination of the action of Congress.

Between 1789 and 1816, our statute book shows a succession of enactments, having for their object the same end—the collection of duty and the encouragement of manufactures. It does not appear from the journal, or the debates, that any constitutional difficulty was suggested by any one, in the progress and consummation of these measures, against combining the two great purposes.

The act of April 27, 1816, was highly protective in its character. Take the following items [illegible]:

"On iron castings, [illegible] hoops, two dollars and fifty cents [illegible] and in bars and bolts, when [illegible] and on anchors, one dollar and fifty cents [illegible] weight. On indigo, fifteen cents [illegible] on molasses, 5 cents per gallon; on [illegible] per pound; on salt, 20 cents [illegible] pounds; on sugars, $2,30 per thousand; [illegible] from grain, first proof, 45 cents per [illegible] proof, 45 per gallon; [illegible] fourth proof, 52 cents; on fifth proof, [illegible] above fifth proof, 75 cents per gallon; on [illegible] and slippers of leather, 25 cents per pair; [illegible] 3 cents per pound; on brown sugar, [illegible] cents [illegible] loaf sugar, 18 cents per pound."

The act [illegible] discriminating in favor of our tonnage and navigation.—For example:

"On tea from China, *in ships or vessels of the United States*, as follows, to wit: bohea 12 cents per pound; souchong and other black tea, 25 cents per pound; imperial, gunpowder and gomee, 50 cents, per pound; hyson and young hyson, 40 cents per pound; on teas from other places, *or in any other than ships and vessels of the United States*, as follows, to wit: bohea, 14 cents per pound; souchong and other black tea, 34 cents per pound; hyson and young hyson, 56 cents per pound; imperial, gunpowder and gomee, 68 cents per pound."

No one will assert that this measure, abounding as it did in commercial restrictions and protecting duties, can be claimed as sustaining the free trade policy, for which some gentlemen contend.

This bill passed the House of Representatives on the 8th of April, 1816, by a vote of 88 ayes, and 54 nays. Among the ayes, I find the votes of the following gentlemen, among others, recorded:

P. P. Barbour, James Pleasants, Henry St. George Tucker, John C. Calhoun, William Lowndes, Alfred Cuthbert, Wilson Lumpkin, Richard M. Johnson, Newton Cannon.

The bill was engrossed in the Senate on the 19th of April, 1816, by a vote of 25 to 7. Among the Senators voting in the affirmative, I will mention the following: Armistead T. Mason, of Va., John Gaillard, of South Carolina, Charles Tait, of Georgia, Wm. Barry, of Kentucky, and George W. Campbell, of Tennessee.

This bill was approved and signed by Mr. Madison on the 27th April 1816:

The present distinguished Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun) not only voted for the measure, but advocated its passage in a speech of great zeal and power, maintaining the ground that the "fostering care of Government" should be extended to our manufactures, for the purpose of producing a home supply of articles necessary to our wants, and of furnishing the "farmer a ready market for his surplus produce." His remarks upon that occasion, have been already brought to the notice of the committee, and I will not occupy further time in adverting to them.

The tariff bill of 1824, passed the House of Representatives on the 16th of April, 1824, by a vote of 107 to 102.—Among the ayes, I find the names of James Buchanan, the present Senator from Pennsylvania, Charles A. Wickliffe, the present postmaster general, and of other distinguished gentlemen from both the great political parties.

In the Senate, the vote was—yeas 25, nays 21. In the list of yeas are the following:—Martin Van Buren, Mahlon Dickerson, Richard M. Johnson, John H. Eaton, Andrew Jackson, and Thomas H. Benton.

This act raises the duties, on most of the articles of prime necessity, considerably above the tariff of 1816, and was decidedly more protective.

The tariff of 1828, called the "bill of abominations" from the alleged excess of discrimination in favor of home production, passed the House of Representatives, April 22, 1828, by a vote of 105 ayes, 94 noes. Among those who voted for the bill on its passage, were the following:

Silas Wright, James Buchanan, Joel B. Sutherland, George Wolf, Thomas Chilton, Henry Daniel, Charles A. Wickliffe.

In the Senate, the vote on the final passage of the bill stood—26 ayes, 21 noes. Among the ayes were Martin Van Buren, Mahlon Dickerson, Richard M. Johnson, John H. Eaton, and Thomas H. Benton.

The tariff of 1832, passed in the House on the 28th June—ayes 132, noes 65.

In the affirmative, C. C. Cambreleng, Henry A. Muhlenberg, W. S. Archer, Robert Craig, John J. Roane, Richard M. Johnson, Cave Johnson, James K. Polk, C. C. Clay, &c.

In the Senate, the vote was—yeas 32, nays 16. Of those voting in the affirmative, the following may be noted:

Isaac Hill, Daniel Webster, Wm. L. Marcy, George M. Dallas, Henry Clay, and Thomas H. Benton.

While in the negative, we find L. W. Tazewell, John Tyler, Robert Y. Hayne, John Forsyth, George M. Troup, Felix Grundy, Hugh L. White, and William R. King.

The compromise act of March 2d, 1833, passed by a vote of 119 to 85 in the House, and 29 to 16 in the Senate.—This act was passed under peculiar circumstances. South Carolina had issued her ordnance of nullification, and General Jackson, then President, was calling upon Congress for the passage of a law to enable him to force that State into submission. We were supposed to be on the eve of a civil war.

This act, which provided a system of graduated duties, through a period of more than nine years, and finally, on the 30th day of June, 1842, brought down all the duties to a level of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, was held out as the olive branch of peace. The moderate tariff men of both branches of Congress were willing to take it as a compromise of pending difficulties. Many gentlemen from the northern and middle States, believing that it surrendered too far the interests of domestic labor, voted against it. Among those voting in the negative, the name of *Thomas H. Benton* is recorded on the journal of the Senate.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE OF KENTUCKY.

The New York Journal of Commerce contains the following communication from a correspondent, in relation to the extraordinary salubrity of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky:

THE MAMMOTH CAVE.

I received from a correspondent in Kentucky, on whose information the most implicit reliance may be placed, a letter, containing the following highly interesting statement. I give his own words:

"Since the experiment of Dr. Mitchell, the cave, I think, will be very much visited by persons inclined to restore their health. Dr. Mitchell is of a family the most of whom have died of consumption. He was conscious of his own hopeless condition, and in order to avert the consequences of the disease, determined on a residence in the Cave. In this he was opposed by his friends, believing as they did that he could survive but a week or two, and that going into the cave in that state would but hasten his death. He went in, however, notwithstanding their objections, about the first of April, and established his quarters near the Star Chamber, only one mile from the mouth. He came out of the cave for the *first* time, the last of June, and so astonishingly improved that he rode on horseback to Glasgow, a distance of 18 miles, and joined in the celebration of the 4th of July at the Cave. He told me that so extraordinary was the influence of the air on his lungs, that at the expiration of a week he had no cough,—and his appetite, health and strength, seemed daily increasing; that he felt lonely for the *first* week, but after that, he preferred a residence in the Cave to any above ground. The peculiarity of the spot, he says, he cannot account for, but is convinced it will be experienced by every invalid who resides in the Cave for three weeks. The Doctor told me he thought a residence in the Cave would relieve any form of pulmonary disease."

I have frequently before given accounts of this Cave in the Journal of Commerce, with my opinion of the salubrity of its atmosphere, from a desire to benefit some one in feeble health to whom life is dear, and its prolongation anxiously sought for; and such there are in great numbers. My opinion of the effects of the atmosphere of the Cave is made up from personal observation. I have known the cave for twenty-nine years. I have been in it at all seasons of the year, during all kinds of weather, both day and night. During the last war large quantities of saltpetre were made at the Cave, and for this I prepared the carbonated alkalies, which are required in large proportion to produce chrystalization, &c. At that time from 30 to 70 hands were employed in the Cave [illegible] the bottom of the cave, and conveying it by oxen to hoppers in the Cave, which are about one mile from its mouth. During the whole time these men were engaged, which was for three or four years, there was not a single case of sickness among them. The atmosphere of the Cave is dry,—and the temperature even and equal. I have never known it to vary half a degree, through the year, from 60 degrees of Farenheit. Combustion goes on well, lights burn clear,—respiration is easy. The earth, which had been lixiviated and thrown out of the hoppers, reimpregnates again in about three years, yielding from 3 to 5 lbs. of nitrate to the bushel. Animal flesh will not putrify in this atmosphere, nor will vegetable matter decompose. Meat hung up in the Cave a few days becomes so strongly impregnated with nitre as to become unpleasant to the taste. The corn cobs left by the oxen which were fed in the Cave thirty years ago, are now in a perfect state of preservation; the logs used for water pipes, are sound and good. Animal flesh dries in the Cave, and becomes hard.—These facts I state, that men of science may compare my conclusions and my premises together.

The location of the Cave is in latitude about 36 deg. 36 min. in Edmonson county, Kentucky, on the edge of the Great Barrens, and 99 miles from Louisville.—The Cave is immensely extensive. My correspondent states to me that Messrs. Allen and Campbell, artists of great merit, are at the Cave, and have been some time engaged in taking views of it. The paintings of the Stalagmite hall, the Church, the great Domes, the Bandit Hall, and the river scenery, will be peculiarly interesting. The work will be a large one, containing descriptions of the Cave generally, and particularly of the scenes represented; and it, as well as the engravings, is to be published in England.

At this season of the year a strange current of air rushes out of the mouth of the Cave; in the winter the current changes and blows equally strong into the Cave.

"Cave" is hardly an appropriate name for this stupendous and magnificent grotto—this nether territory.

There can be little doubt but that the rivers of the Cave have a connection with surface waters some where. Green River is a very considerable stream, and passes within a few rods of the entrance to the Cave. Great Barren River, which is some miles distant, is for several miles a subterranean stream. Muddy River, several miles farther off still, rises in Logan county, directly out of the earth.

The Cave is of easy access, and the fatigue of searching it will be very little: far less than going to the West Indies or Florida. The cost of travelling from this city to the Cave by public conveyance, is about twenty five dollars. The best route is probably by Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wheeling and Louisville.

I understand that General Leight, of this city, and President Moore of Columbia College, have visited the Mammoth Cave the present summer. E. M.

A Chance.—The Congress of Texas have passed a law granting 2982 acres of good land to every woman, who will marry, during the present year, a citizen of that Republic, who was such at the time of the declaration of independence.

WEEDS.

Messrs. Editors:—Can you give the Farmers a better article on the extirpation of pernicious weeds than the one to be found under the head of "Farmers' Department," in the enclosed paper? If you can, you will confer a favor by giving it to them—for, from some cause, certain weeds are increasing rapidly in this section of country.

I believe the weed spoken of as "White Weed," "Ox-eyed Daisy," and "Mother Richardson's Pink," is the same we call "Tribby Weed," and which is in other parts of the State called "Ox-eye," and is truly a most pernicious one, and the sooner attention is paid to it the better. Some farmers call it "Dog Fennel," which is a great mistake—and a little examination will be sufficient to convince them of their error—the smell being altogether different, as well as the formation of the stock and branches.

If you cannot give them a better, the one referred to is at your command. B.

We find, in "The New Genesee Farmer, and Gardener's Journal," which, by the by, we commend to our readers as an excellent periodical, a communication from "A Young Farmer," requesting to know how to exterminate white weed, or ox-eyed daisy. This weed is known, in some places south of Mason & Dixon's line, by the name of "Mother Richardson's Pink;" and by whatever name it is recognized, is a troublesome, sturdy invader, and propagates itself with wonderful rapidity.

The editor of the "Genesee Farmer" very properly directs the young farmer to good tillage, and laying down the land with clean grass seed, as the remedy, which, if not entirely successful, must be followed by the hand or hoe. But good tillage will always be unsuccessful, unless the plough be used at the *right time*. We offer, therefore, the following amendment to the directions given in the paper referred to above.

Plough the land, infested with the pestiferous weed, when the plant is in full blossom, and before any of the seed has ripened; and by the aid of a heavy chain, fastened by one end to the main swingle-tree, and the other to the plough, at the part through which the coulter passes, allowing a sufficient length of chain to admit of its brushing the sward as it is turned over by the mold board, bury the weed completely. The necessity for covering the blossoms arises from the tenacity to life inherent in the plant. If any part of the top be left uncovered, some of the seed will ripen.

Ploughing at the time we recommend is essential to success. If the ploughing be done early in the spring, the seed of the preceding year not having sprouted, it will be buried by the plough, in a condition to vegetate, whenever, by subsequent tillage, it shall be brought near enough to the surface; and, until this can be done after the time we have indicated, the seed of the present season will vegetate the following year; but if the ploughing be performed while the plant is in blossom, not only will the seed of the present year be destroyed, but that of the preceding year having sprouted, the young plants will be all killed, by being turned under the sod. However indestructible by the plough the seed of plants may be until they vegetate, they will certainly be killed by being covered over with earth after the process of vegetation has begun.

The next difficulty arises from the necessity of manuring with the products of the stable and barn-yard, which contain the seeds of the daisy, collected in the hay of the preceding year. Happily this also admits of a remedy. The vitality of the seeds may be destroyed, while they are yet among the gatherings of the stable and barn-yard, and by a process which will add immensely to the value of the manure. Make your manure into compost. Take it from the barn-yard and stable to the field on which you intend to spread it, immediately after your corn and potatoes are planted. This will be, comparatively, a leisure time. Plough up a fence row, or some other convenient spot.

Deposit the manure in thick layers, alternated with layers of earth, the richest you can get; the earth thrown out from ditches which have been obstructed, is excellent. Raise your compost heap to the height of from five to eight feet. Take care that your manure be very wet, and in the process of decomposition there will be heat enough generated to destroy the vitality of all kinds of seed, however numerous they may be; and the layers of earth absorbing whatever would otherwise be exhaled from the vegetable matter composing the manure, in a state of fermentation, will be greatly enriched, and add very much to the value of the original materials.

Now, all this puts the farmer to not one shilling additional cost, except he is compelled to haul the earth for his compost from a distance; and this is worth more than the expense, if he can procure rich earth. Take the whole process together. He intends his land for a crop of wheat, or rye. The right time for the first ploughing, if it be grass sward, whether meadow or pasture land, is exactly when the daisy is in full blossom; and it is also at a time when his spring planting and sowing has been finished, and his compost has been made. The selection of the right time, then, imposes no extra cost on the farmer. Now, then, for the compost. The manure is to be taken from the barn-yard to the field at some time. The time proposed has the advantage of being the most leisure time which occurs after the stock are turned to pasture. The time required to prepare the compost heap is not very considerable, though it must be taken into the calculation; and we contend, that it will be more than compensated for by having it at the place where it is wanted as seeding time approaches, when every hour is important to the farmer. So much work comes upon him just at that time, none of which will wait his leisure—the general dependence of a wheat or rye crop, on the right time of sowing, and the uncertainty with regard to the state of the weather, which may occasion delay—all conspire to make it desirable to have his manured heap in the field, to which it is to be applied, at the time of its application. Under such circumstances, two carts with four oxen will get out a great deal of manure in a day.—By swinging a pole under the cart, made fast to the axle-tree, and tilting the cart, so that it shall rest on the pole, one man can deposit a cart load of manure in convenient heaps for spreading, while another fills the empty cart; so that one of the other cart shall be constantly moving. If the manure heap be at a distance from the field, this desirable facility is lost.

We have been the more particular in detailing our plan of destroying this vile weed, from having lately seen it flourishing, in all its glory, in Connecticut. Any incredulous reader, in Connecticut itself, where we had been taught to expect perfection in husbandry; and where industry and skill have really done much that is worthy of imitation. And we have, moreover, been induced to appropriate so large a space to this article, because, what we have said of the mode of extirpating the ox-eyed daisy applies to the St. Johnswort, and a hundred other weeds, which defeat the labors of the husbandman, or greatly curtail the rewards of his industry.—*Christian Advocate & Journal.*

Horrible Degradation of Women and Children.—The attention of the humane in England has recently been called to the practice of employing women, and children of both sexes, in the coal mines; and, incredible as it must appear to those who have unbounded faith in English philanthropy, it seems well ascertained that one-third of the tens of thousands employed in the coal mines are under *eighteen*, and one-third of these less than *thirteen* years of age!

It also appears that at five years of age very many of these children are buried in these mines, and that cases have occurred where children of only *three* years of age have been daily taken to the mines, and kept there during the entire working hours to hold a candle for the parents. At this moment there are probably *fifty thousand* women, girls, and children under *thirteen*, working ten, twelve, and even sixteen hours a day in coal mines, up to their ancles in mud and water; and in very many instances toiling all day long, and drawing immense weights on their hands and feet, without even getting an opportunity to stand erect! Girls of eleven years of age are made to carry from 110 to 150 lbs., and women frequently 300 weight. Husbands have even been known to severely injure themselves in lifting the weight of coals to be placed on the [illegible] in the London Quarterly for June, and the Westminister Review for July, from the report of the Commissioners, appointed in relation to this subject, to Parliament, exhibit a state of things in collieries as much worse than Slavery has ever been depicted in the West Indies, as it is possible for the mind to conceive. We are pleased to learn, however, by the last arrival from Europe, that Lord Ashley's bill, to ameliorate the condition of the colliers, has passed the Lords, and will doubtless become a law.

In some parts of the mines, where the seams of coal are thick, the miner's life is comparatively an easy one, as horses and asses are used to draw the coal out of the seams. But in most of the mines the seams vary from two to four feet in height, and of course all the labor of men, women, and children, is done in a sitting posture—frequently in an almost horizontal position.—*Baltimore American.*

Distressing Occurrence.—We have rarely been more deeply pained than we were at the relation of the casualty we are about to record. On Wednesday of last week, the lady of Mr. William George, residing on Liberty Road, eight miles from Baltimore, placed her infant daughter, aged about three months, upon a bed, spreading some light covering over it, where she left it in gentle repose. A short time after, a servant of the family entered the apartment with a bundle of clothes, and, without perceiving the child, threw them upon the bed, where they remained until the anxiety of the mother was excited by the protracted slumber of her infant, when, unconscious of the servant's having entered the apartment, she hastened to the bed-side, but who can describe her agony at finding her little one cold in death, suffocated by the weight thus heedlessly placed upon it! So severe a pang paralyzed her every faculty, and rendered her indeed a being to be pitied—and even at the present moment, we are informed, she can scarcely be made to acknowledge the reality of her melancholy privation.—[*Balt. Clipper.*

Suicide.—Dr. Robert H. Beatty, a native of Winchester, Va. but more recently a resident of Tennessee, committed suicide in Zanesville, Ohio, on Saturday evening, 30th ult. by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, in the bar room of his boarding house. He left a note addressed to the landlord, stating that his pecuniary circumstances had become embarrassed, and that he had determined to end his life by his own hands that night: he kept his resolution with fatal punctuality. The deceased kept a drug store in Zanesville a few years since, and was well known there. His habits during the two or three weeks that preceded his death were intemperate and had doubtless been so before he returned.—*Zanesville Gazette.*

The Zanesville (Ohio) Republican of the 30th ult., states that Governor Corwin has applied to the General Government for that State's portion of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands.

A Fourth Husband.—A woman aged 103, residing near Berlin, and who has a son 80 years of age, recently married a fourth husband, aged 60.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

The Free Press.

Thursday Morning, August 16.

THE WHIG BANNER.

HENRY CLAY and AMERICAN INDUSTRY

THE VETO.

Our first perusal of the Veto Message was from the proof-sheet of our compositors—and during that hasty reading we were struck with, and made a passing remark upon, the similarity of the President's *first* and *third* reasons for rejecting the Revenue bill. The Baltimore American also notices the resemblance, and adduces extracts from Mr. Tyler's own messages, to show that he was the first to propose the very connection between Revenue and Distribution of which he now complains. The American says:—"The President, in giving his reasons for vetoing the Revenue Bill, places them under three heads, and whether it was from a scarcity of arguments to justify his act, or from a confusion of ideas into which the minds of the greatest of men will sometimes fall, it so happens that the first and third reasons are pretty much one and the same.

Thus, under the first head, he says: "The bill unites two subjects, which so far from having any affinity to one another, are wholly incongruous in their character."

The third begins thus: "A third objection remains to be urged, which would be sufficient, in itself, to induce me to return the bill to the House with my objections. By uniting two subjects so incongruous as Tariff and Distribution, it inevitably makes the fate of the one dependent upon that of the other in future contests of party."

Whatever may be the force of either of these objections, or of both together, each being equal to both, the reader will observe that so far from uniting the two subjects of Tariff and Distribution, the bill did in fact sever the connection which existed between them before, and which still exists, because the veto, by defeating the bill, prevents the separation proposed."

We have not room for the extracts given by the American, but that paper truly adds, that "it is quite characteristic for Mr. Tyler to urge measures upon Congress, and then find in their adoption of his suggestions his chief reasons for defeating their legislation."

MR. CLAY AND THE TARIFF.

The sound and patriotic views of the great Western Statesman on the subject of protection to domestic labour, command that respect in Europe which is freely accorded to them by the most sensible and practical portion of his own countrymen. In a letter addressed to the people of Cornwall by Sir RICHARD VIVYAN, a distinguished member of the British House of Commons, an allusion is made in a very commendatory strain to Mr. CLAY's answer of April 15th to the letter of the Whig members of the New York Legislature. Sir RICHARD inserts it entire in his address, and says of it:

"Mr. Clay's letter is so applicable to our present condition, and his unanswerable arguments are so clearly set forth in his own energetic language, that I have had it reprinted at length; and I conclude this Address to a British constituency by entreating them not only to read his letter with attention, but to meditate seriously upon the opinions which this experienced and practical foreigner has laid before his countrymen, at the moment when the British Cabinet are engaged in promoting the doctrines of the free-trade theorists. I recommend you to contrast its spirit with that of the speeches of her Majesty's Ministers in favor of opposite opinions, and I am confident that you will not accuse me of having wilfully exaggerated the danger to which we are exposed."

One of the passages in Mr. CLAY's letter here is:

"Free trade is a beautiful vision, existing only in the imagination of philosophers and theorists, and practically repudiated by all nations. An indispensable condition to the adoption of it by any one nation is its adoption by all. But, instead of regulating their trade according to that theory, we everywhere behold restrictions, burdens and prohibitions; and those nations which make the nearest approximation to it, are in the least prosperous state."

It will be well for the country when this irrefutable principle, here so clearly and forcibly expressed, shall be incorporated permanently in our policy. [illegible] action of Mr. CLAY, if it promised to secure nothing else, would be "a consummation devoutly to be wished," for the assurance it would give of a well adjusted and stable system of discriminating duties, for the protection of our labour, the culivation of our own resources, and for counteracting the aggressive policy of foreign nations. [*Balt. Amer.*

☞ When Gen. JACKSON, in his second Message to Congress, urged "encouragement of domestic branches of industry," he cited the opinions of his predecessors to show that the exercise of "authority over imposts," "for the purpose of protection," was clear and undeniable. He said:—"In this conclusion I am confirmed, as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who have, each, repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people."

We have already shown, by the record, that Gen. Jackson voted for the Tariff of 1824.

The Richmond Enquirer has lately been harping much upon the "sacred and inviolate character of the Compromise Act," (with its 20 per cent feature,) which it formerly ridiculed—yet, in the teeth of its own slang, it professes its willingness to go for a duty of 25 per cent. or higher, if the Distribution could be dropped.—The Whig charges the Enquirer with publishing two editions—one for the South and another for the North, and thinks it probable the Democrats of Powhatan and Amelia had not seen the Northern edition when they adopted their resolutions denouncing a Tariff beyond 20 per cent.

RETRENCHMENT.

As Gov. GILMER seems to coincide in opinion at present more nearly with the Locos than with the Whigs, we hope he will test the sincerity of his new allies before the adjournment.—Let him call upon them to back him in his plan of Retrenchment of Expenditures, and let him show that he is now as zealous for Reform as he was in the Log Cabin era, when he proudly declared himself "every inch a Whig." We shall await the movements of our friend with some degree of anxiety, for we are loth to suppose that he is "a man of words, and not of deeds."

ANOTHER LAND SALE.

Mr. LEVI CAIN, whose advertisement lately appeared in our columns, has disposed of his farm of 203 acres at Summit Point, for *ten thousand dollars*—within a fraction of *fifty dollars* the acre. Mr. DAVID HOWELL is the purchaser.—This farm was the homestead of Col. Benjamin Davenport, one of our most useful citizens, whose death in the prime of manhood was a public as well as private calamity. It is situated about six miles west of this village, on the line of the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road, and is of excellent quality—most of it accessible to pure running water. The improvements are pretty fair—and, with the industry and good management of our friend Howell, we can expect to see a succession of fine crops, and the gathering around him of all those attractions which, in a good neighborhood like his, cannot fail to render an agricultural life at once independent and desirable.

CONGRESS THE LAST WEEK.

In the House, on *Wednesday*, Mr. Adams made an able and pungent speech on the Veto, and concluded by moving that the Message be referred to a select committee of thirteen.—After some objections, and raising frivolous points of order, on the part of Messrs. Cushing, Wise, &c., this motion was agreed to by a vote of 108 to 84.

The bill vetoed by the President was then laid on the table—ayes 97, noes 73, to be called up at any time.

On *Thursday*, the Senate laid aside all other business, and went into Executive session on the Treaties that morning transmitted by the President of the United States.

In the House, a sharp debate arose on a motion of Mr. Graham of N. C. to reject the Fortification bill, (appropriating $258,000,) on the ground that, as there was no money in the Treasury, none could be appropriated.

The Select Committee upon the Veto Message, ordered to be appointed by the Speaker, was announced as follows:

John Quincy Adams, of Mass. Chairman.
Jere. Morrow, of Ohio.
Francis Granger, of New York.
Truman Smith, of Connecticut.
John M. Botts, of Virginia.
James A. Pearce, of Maryland.
Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina.
James Cooper, of Pennsylvania.
Thomas Jefferson Campbell, of Tenn.
Thomas W. Gilmer, of Virginia.
Wm. W. Irwin, of Pennsylvania.
James [illegible]oosevelt, of New York.
C. J. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania.

On *Friday*, the Senate were mostly employed in the discussion of private bills.

In the House, after some debate, a bill providing sites for hospitals was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Johnson of Md. gave notice of his intention to introduce a Revenue bill, including a provision for the issue of two hundred millions of government stock.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll made an ineffectual effort to introduce a Revenue bill.

The Fortification bill was debated in committee of the whole, and after partizan speeches by Mr. W. W. Irwin and Mr. Wise, the bill was reported to the House.

On *Saturday*, the Senate passed a bill from the House, granting pensions to the widows of Revolutionary soldiers, in continuation of an old act. The vote was 24 to 14.

The Contingent Bill, from the House, was reported from the Finance committee, with several amendments—one of which abolishes the office of Architect of the Public Buildings.

In the House, Mr. Stuart, of Va. from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to regulate the pay of Consuls and Secretaries of Legation, in the employ of the Government, in the absence of a Minister or Charge. The pay provided is that of a Charge.

The Report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, in relation to a call on the Executive for information, was considered. The report concludes with the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the House of Representatives has a right to demand from the Executive such information as may be in his possession, relating to subjects of the deliberations of the House, and within the sphere of its legitimate powers.

Resolved, That the reports and facts called for by the House of Representatives, by its resolution of the 18th ultimo, related to subjects of its deliberations, and were within the sphere of its legitimate powers, and should have been communicated. Therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to this House "the several reports lately made to the Department" of War, by Lieutenant Colonel Hitchcock, relative to the affairs the frauds he was charged to investigate; also, all facts in the possession of the Executive, "from any source, relating to the subject."

The previous question, submitted some days since, was pending upon the resolutions. A division of the question was called, and the resolves were adopted by the following votes:

The first by a vote of 142 to 7.
The second, 94 to 64.
The third, 83 to 39.
So ends this protracted discussion.

The bill from the Senate, to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States, and provide for the punishment of offences on the high seas, was taken up and reported without amendment.

After an ineffectual attempt to take up the bill to reduce the pay of members, introduced by Mr. Arnold, the House proceeded to the special order, which was Private Bills.

The subject was not attractive enough to keep a quorum of members, and the House soon after three o'clock adjourned.

On *Monday*, the Senate spent a short time in Executive session, on the subject of the Treaties, and then proceeded with private business.

In the House, the bill from the Senate, to provide for Remedial Justice, was debated at some length, and then laid aside.

The bill for the re-organization of the Navy was also debated, but not finally acted upon.

Mr. Arnold made another ineffectual effort to get up his bill to reduce the pay of members.

The Navy Pension bill was considered in committee of the whole. There was great difficulty during the day in keeping a quorum of members present.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

VETO MESSAGE.

The Hall of the House of Representatives was filled this morning, and the galleries in particular, in expectation that the Report of the Committee of Thirteen would be presented to the House. The Report did not come, Mr. Adams not being ready to present it. The crowd lingered around the Hall until it was understood the Report would not be presented.

The Report will probably be submitted tomorrow, and with it is said two minority Reports,—the one from Mr. Ingersoll, and the other from Mr. Gilmer of Va. The Report will probably conclude with Resolutions, which will be adopted by the House, and to which no doubt much attention will be given.

P. S. "I have this momont learned that the Report will come to the House to-morrow, and that it will recommend no action in reference to the state of public affairs beyond an amendment to the Constitution so far as to limit the Veto power.

☞ In the following brief paragraph there is a pithy and happy reply to Loco Foco slang about "Whig Promises":—

"*Whig Promises.*"—*Before* the election of 1840, it was the standing complaint of the Locofocos that the Whigs *concealed* their intentions, and *would not declare* the principles on which they intended to conduct the Government, but smothered all inquiries in a hurrah for Log Cabins, Coonskins, Hard Cider, and Tippecanoe. *Now* these same veracious gentlemen assert that the Whigs promised *every thing*, and pledged themselves to every thing, possible, and impossible, in that very contest in 1840! Do not these two falsehoods save us the trouble of refuting either?

[*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ The Canal Steamer Gallant, Captain EARLY, is advertised to run twice a week (Mondays and Thursdays) from Georgetown, at 4 o'clock, A. M., to Harpers-Ferry, in time for the cars. Passage and fare, $4,50. Returning, the Gallant will leave Harpers-Ferry at 9 A. M. every Tuesday and Friday.

We are grieved to learn that Kroesen's elegant and well-kept inn, the Globe Tavern in Martinsburg, was consumed by fire on Monday night. We have not heard the particulars.

MR. ADAMS ON THE VETO.

In the speech of Mr. Adams on the last Veto of the President, (which we regret we cannot copy at length,) there is a review of the measures of Congress, most of which have been thwarted by the President, and a conclusive answer to Mr. Cushing's assertion that it was "the destiny of this Congress to accomplish the prostration of the country." [The justness of Mr. Cushing's remark may be estimated by the reader, when reminded that this same Mr. Cushing voted for every bill vetoed by the President, and then justified the Vetoes!]

We quote the conclusion of Mr. A's. speech, previous to his motion for the reference of the Veto Message to a select committee. It is a happy admixture of sarcasm and dry humor.

"And now (says Mr. A.) as to the question of responsibility; the comparative responsibility of Congress and the Executive.

A gentleman got up here and threatened us as if we were to be buried under mountains, while the Executive was raised higher than the stars! Now this Congress had at best but a short time to live; on the third of March next it dies; at that day every man here will be politically dead, save the comparative few who shall be re-elected. What are we to lose?—Our seats in this House? It is very possible, I know, that I shall lose mine; for you have declared that of the delegation Massachusetts has now on this floor two shall be screwed out. [A laugh.] Yes, two must go, and I may be one of them. Besides, how many of the distinguished members of this House, and on both sides, have already signified their intention to resign? There is the gentleman from South Carolina, a very distinguished member of the Democratic party, and here is the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means—both have voluntarily receded and yielded their places to successors. Are you going to appal these gentlemen with threats of responsibility and a tremendous reckoning before the People? No; they will go home and be received with open arms by their own constituents, whatever may be the fate of those who seek a re-election. In the succession of one Congress to another, every body knows that, as a general average, not more than one half the members survive: at least half of them are always left politically dead.

In the next Congress, then, at any rate, and according to the usual course of things, not over one-half, possibly not more than a third, of those now occupying these seats will be found here. Where, then, will be this tremendous responsibility?—What is the responsibility of dead men? Men are often dropped at elections for very trivial offences. Where then is the responsibility which is to pile up over us Pelion upon Ossa? Possibly it may give certain gentlemen vast gratification to see the coming elections result in bringing into this House an abundant harvest of good Democrats; let it come. I say heartily, let it come. Will there be any greater harmony, think you, between the White House and that Democratic majority, than there is between that same White House and the Whig majority here? The indications do not point that way at present.

How will it be with that Democracy who now vote with him and his friends here merely for the sake of opposing the Whigs, but who are not willing to take the occupant of that House to themselves, be they ever so democratic? And let the majority be what it will in numbers, will they all, like my colleague over the way, (Mr. CUSHING,) take the oath of unconditional allegiance to John Tyler? No sir, no.—Mr. Tyler will feel that responsibility of which the gentleman speaks pressing hard upon him when we are in the predicament of those who enjoy the benefit of the ancient adage *de mortuis nil nisi bonum!* Turned out though we may be, and Congressionally dead, we shall, I suppose, still possess the rights of American citizens—that is, so far as the Captain will allow us. [A laugh.] We shall not, I imagine, suffer a total denial of the right of speech: we shall, I presume, be still allowed to write and to judge, ay, of him and his Administration. But perhaps my colleague (Mr. CUSHING) was not quite right in his vaticinations—possibly it may not be with the next Congress that all those halcyon days are to come, in which he beholds with so prophetic an eye—perhaps it may be with a Congress that is to follow that one. [A laugh.] Very possibly the Democrats may find as many vetoes in their way as we have had cast across ours: and take my word for it, Mr. Tyler will find that they will never combine with him in *that* which lies at the bottom of all this—I mean the election of a President of the United States *per se*.—[Roars of laughter.] He will very likely go on increasing in their favor till the end of his term—and then——we shall see what we shall see. [Renewed merriment.]

Among the charges preferred against this Congress is this, that we are engaged here in nothing but President-making.—It is said that there stands our man in the West, and that the Whigs are doing nothing else all day long but making him President. Well, if it is so, I ask, have the Democrats been doing nothing at the same business!—or have they quite agreed as to their man yet? As to this matter of making a President, it seems to me that the condition of the Whigs must be far the best: they have but one man to make him out of: while the gentlemen on the other side—I believe they have not told us yet how many they have got. More than one, I know, for I have seen it *in print*. [Loud laughter.]

But if the Whigs have been at work President-making, who provoked them to it? It was known to many here, within twenty-four hours after the convocation of the extra session, that the determination that he would be President *per se* was distinctly formed, and every action of his from that time to this has been conformed to such a determination."

The *American Sentinel* at Philadelphia, a Locofoco paper generally, but lately approving and supporting the present Administration of the General Government, is more than content with the Veto; describes the majority in Congress as "banded conspirators," and concludes its observations as follows:

"In conclusion, we cannot pass over what we think quite important in relation to President TYLER's course on this great measure, viz. that he has led off boldly in the old footsteps of Democracy, every Democratic member of both Houses of Congress having voted against the bill that President TYLER has thus promptly vetoed. Mr. TYLER has on this occasion marked out his future career. His banner bears on it the significant motto, 'the Democracy invincible.'"

A FAITHFUL [illegible]

The friends of the Rev. Barnas Turner will be gratified to [illegible] by fidelity and modesty he has won a [illegible] for himself, and added dignity to his [illegible] calling. Although Chaplain only to the Senate, he has, in the protracted absence of Mr. MARTIN, also officiated in the House of Representatives. We extract the following article from the Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun:—

"Some time ago, you published a specimen of the Congressional prayers of Dr. Maffit—Several members have expressed a wish to see a report of the prayers of the respected chaplain of the Senate, the Rev. B. Tenton. The following is a verbatim report of the prayer made in the House yesterday, by that gentleman, who, during the long "absence" of the Doctor, has to perform service in both branches:—

"Great God! Thou art *our* God, and we will praise thee;—our fathers' God, and we will exalt thee. We bless thy name for that heavenly inspiration which led our forefathers, of precious and glorious memory, to declare these colonies free and independent. We bless thy name for the success, which, through thy blessing, crowned their patriotism and their valor. We humbly and devoutly beseech thee, Great Ruler of the Universe! to grant that our civil and religious liberties may continue to be precious in thy sight; and that our institutions may be transmitted, unimpaired, to our children's children throughout all generations! Remove the embarrassments of every kind by which we are encompassed; and grant that we may present to the admiring contemplation of all the nations of the earth, the glorious spectacle of a free, united, [illegible], happy, prosperous, and religious people. Let the principles of civil and religious freedom which we enjoy, be disseminated throughout the whole world, until the thrones and sceptres of earth shall every where crumble into dust. Forgive all our sins, by which we have forfeited all claim to thy favorable consideration; and finally number us among the nations of the saved, through the atoning merits of Jesus Christ our Lord: Amen."

The modest and unassuming demeanor of Mr. T. has gained him the cordial good will of both branches of Congress. When in the pulpit, he does not, like some others, make it appear that he is *conscious* of his talents; and he is free from that disgusting affectation, which *sometimes* sinks the clergyman into the buffoon. It is feared that the long absence of Doctor Maffit will furnish a plea for the "retrenching gentlemen" to economise, by having in future one chaplain only for both branches."

NORTH CAROLINA.

We expressed our apprehension at the time the announcement was made, that our Whig editorial brethren had committed an error in announcing with an air of satisfaction the abandonment of the contest by the Loco Foco candidate for Governor, Mr. Henry. We knew the Locos always "toed the mark," "rain or shine," "candidate or no candidate"—and feared the effect upon the legislative elections would be disastrous. Thinking there was no need of an effort, the Whigs, in counties where they had decided majorities, did not vote their full strength—and the consequence has been, as stated by the Raleigh Register, that, from various local causes, the success of the adversary was permitted, in some instances by a single vote!

"Thus from nine counties, giving together a majority of more than two thousand Whig votes, have been returned 17 Locofoco members of Assembly, making a difference of THIRTY FOUR on joint ballot, while but a single Whig member has, for any cause, been returned from a county giving a Locofoco majority for Governor!"

Morehead's majority for Governor is decisive—but the Whigs lose a U. S. Senator, worth in our estimation a dozen Governors. North Carolina is, nevertheless, a Whig State, and will be true for Old Harry, when the trial comes, by more than Five Thousand Votes.

WINCHESTER AND POTOMAC RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of this [illegible], Esq., was elected President, and Messrs. A. S. Baldwin, Charles H. Clark, Nathan Parkins, and Hugh H. McGuire, Directors, by an almost unanimous vote—these gentlemen receiving 2423 votes out of 2461, the number present. David W. Barton, James M. Mason, and Andrew Hunter, Esqs. are Directors on the part of the State.

The Annual Report of the President and Directors shows an improved condition of the affairs of the Company, notwithstanding the depression in the business of the last year. Great economy has been introduced into the expenditures, and the arrangement with the Baltimore Company, by which all the freight loaded in Baltimore is transported through without a change of cars, has produced great satisfaction. The car power is now in fine condition, and not a dollar's expense has been incurred for loss and damage since November last; and the superstructure of the Road has been so far renewed, that there is not at present an unsound piece of timber on the whole line. Efforts are making for a renewal of the Road in the most substantial and durable manner, by substituting solid or heavy iron rails in place of the bars now in use, and locomotives of greater power for the small ones.

The last year has been one of difficulty to all companies, and the President of this truly remarks, that "to have *lived* through such a year as the last twelve months, has been no easy task for any corporation. Many have, during that period, been sold—many abandoned or wound up. We have safely reached the close of the year, and a new year opens upon those to whom the interests of the Company may be confided, with the prospect of a large and profitable business, and of every mean in the power of the Company to meet its demands."

THE METHODIST GRAVE YARD WALL.

We are gratified to hear that renewed efforts are about to be made to finish the Grave Yard Wall of the Methodist Church in this town.—This movement is demanded by the ordinary dictates of humanity, and by the common decencies of life. The remains of the Rev. SEELY BUNN, and of the Rev. THOMAS KEYES, repose in this receptacle—the latter of whom in his life-time made large and liberal advances to the Church. The respect due to the memory of these faithful ministers, as well as to that of the relatives and friends of many of our citizens, there entombed, will doubtless rekindle a proper spirit on the occasion; and we may therefore look forward to a speedy completion of the wall—a work already too long delayed. Few among us can contemplate without a shudder the idea that our memories are not to be cherished for a season in the hearts of our friends; or that our bodies, after death, are to be carelessly consigned to the open potter's field—to be ranged over by the hungry beast, or romped upon by the careless urchin in his play. It is one of the admirable traits of the savage, that the graves of his ancestors and kindred are objects ever dear to his heart—and that these spots are only abandoned when stern necessity leaves him no alternative. Must we refer the Christian to the Barbarian for an example worthy of imitation? We hope we shall not again have occasion to do so.

WARRANT TRIALS.

The following is the arrangement of Justices for trying Warrants at Harpers-Ferry.

John Moler and Fontaine Beckham, Esqs. on the *first* Saturday of January, March, May, July, September, and November.

Richard Henderson and George B. Stephenson, Esqs. on the *third* Saturday of the same months.

John Strider and John T. Henkle, Esqs. on the *first* Saturday of February, April, June, August, October, and December.

Gerard B. Wager, Esq. on the *third* Saturday of the same months.

From the National Intelligencer.

NORTH CAROLINA.

In this State the Locofocos have obtained a majority in the State Legislature, owing to the gain of one or two large counties (sending several members each) by very small majorities, and to the loss by the Whigs of two or three counties by their running a plurality of candidates. *The State* is, however, WHIG to the backbone, the Whig candidate, Governor MOREHEAD, having been elected Governor by a majority of *more than five thousand votes*. Yes, after a canvass in which every topic unfavorable to the Whigs was brought into play, the combined opposition to their candidate has nevertheless been thus signally beaten. But for the apathy of the Whigs in some of the counties, the majority for Governor would have been much greater, as will be clearly proved, we have no doubt, by the result of the next election (for members of Congress in this State.

KENTUCKY.

The following is a brief, comprehensive, and satisfactory account of the result of the election in this State.

"In our election returns," says the Kentucky Observer and Reporter, "it will be seen that some few of our staunchest Whig counties have elected Locofocos.—Woodford, and Madison, and Montgomery, are of the number. Our friends abroad need not be surprised at this. The severity of the times has raised up a considerable party in favor of relief. That party has been willing, in some instances, and *for one session*, to let go their ancient political principles, and vote for a Loco. We consider it bad policy; but it is so.—Nevertheless, we shall have a majority in both Houses, which, if not so overwhelming as heretofore, will be so strong as to convince the most skeptical that Locofocoism has no abiding place in the Banner State."

The following are the concluding paragraphs of an article on the late Veto published in the New York American:

But let not all the censures fall upon President Tyler. The course of the Locofoco party in Congress should not escape the just indignation of the people.—Acting as a unit, and with the single object of overthrowing the Whig party, these unscrupulous politicians, regardless alike of the oath they have taken as legislators, of the claims and sufferings of the country, and of their obligations as men and brethren to co-operate in all just and sound measures to promote the common good—vote uniformly against every Whig measures—be it Tariff—be it Distribution—be it Apportionment—be it laws to regulate the purity of election, and prevent injustice and disorder in the House—whatever the subject, so only that it be a measure introduced and supported by the Whigs—the opposition of Locofocoism is sure.

This is *faction*—faction in its worst form and most mischievous tendency—and thus it is that the nation may be plunged into anarchy—for we confess we dread that—by a corrupt and unprincipled union between a traitor President and a factious minority in Congress.

What, under the circumstances, may be the course of the Whigs in Congress, we venture not to say; but for ourselves, we would yield to Executive dictation in this matter *never!* NEVER!! NEVER!!!

From the Abingdon Virginian.

DISAFFECTION.

We learn from tolerably good authority, that the Locos in the lower end of this county, are becoming very much dissatisfied with the daily sacrifices of property sold for debt, occurring at their own doors, and that some of them have even gone so far as to make stump speeches advocating the propriety of resistance to the forcible collection of debts. We do not *know* the above state of things to be true, yet we have every reason to believe it. This belief is predicated not only upon the respectability of our authority, but upon our knowledge of *practical* Locofocoism—anarchy and disorganization.

We are heartily glad that those who have contributed their all of influence to ruin their country and cover her institutions with disgrace, are the first to writhe and wince under a policy which common sense should have taught them would scourge the nation to the core. But strange as it may seem, tell these wiseacres that their favorite schemes have heaped their distresses upon them, and they will laugh you to scorn, attributing the whole to *wild speculation or reduction in the price of cotton!* And why, it may be asked, do they not trace the evil to its legitimate source—the derangement of the currency? Simply because, without minds of their own, in many instances, they pin their faith to the sleeves of others, and deem it as much an honor to be led by the nose by a demagogue leader, as did Van Buren to "follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor."—God help the people and the times, and deliver us from the evil effects of a misrule founded and perpetuated in ignorance!

Were we permitted to drop a word of advice to these refractory gentlemen, we would say, avail yourself of the Bankrupt Law: but this would not suit their delicate stomachs—oh, no. They would turn up the whites of their eyes with holy horror at the bare suggestion of such a resort, and regard as purity itself, in comparison, the annihilation of all law and order, and insurrectionary resistance of legal demands.

Jackson County, we are informed, is in a state of open rebellion. Last Monday (Court day) the people paraded the streets of Ripley, with guns, clubs, &c., and threatened to ride upon a rail any man who bid for property under two thirds of its value. Property was offered, but there were no bidders.

[*Parkersburg Va. Gazette.*

The New York correspondent of the Baltimore American says:

"We have had another touch of Tylerism in this State. Crosswell, of the Albany Argus, has just returned from Washington with an order to transfer the advertising of the post-office from the Daily Advertiser, a good old Whig paper, to the Argus, the most bitter and unscrupulous of the Locofoco journals. In this city too, the custom-house has had a visitation, and from thirty to forty good men have been turned off, their places to be supplied, in all probability, with *per se* Tylerites. All this will help us in this State for the fall election."

SUPERINTENDENCY OF THE U. S. ARMORIES.

It has given us much pleasure to observe that this subject has at length found its way into Congress, and that the views and opinions often expressed by us have found advocates on the floor of the House of Representatives. We have repeatedly exposed to some extent the iron rule of the military superintendents at Springfield and Harper's Ferry, established over the operative armorers at those places; nor have we been content with a mere exposition of the grievances complained of. On the contrary, we have several times essayed to shew at once the impropriety and the impolicy of a military superintendency over a civil institution, with its anti-republicanism and gross inconsistency; and we cannot feel otherwise than thankful to Messrs. Barton and Calhoun, of the House of Representatives, for the spirit with which they have come up to the advancement of similar views, and to the advocacy of the civil rights of a class of men as useful and respectable as any other in the country. Though not located amongst them, we have not been without information touching their character, condition and services—information which our position gave us no small opportunity to use for their relief from oppression—a relief which is now in prospect; nay almost certain. The question of a military superintendency over these or any other civil institutions, never was, and never can properly be made a question of party—it never can without doing violence to principle; we would therefore that those who desire a restoration of the civil superintendency, would guard against any such illegitimate connexion. Our recollection is, that large numbers of citizens of both the places mentioned above, truly without distinction of party, united with the armorers in order to aid them in obtaining relief from a species of military oppression repugnant to the feelings and principles of American citizens. But the pride of an epaulette would not deign to receive a committee of armorers, nor even condecend to listen to their fellow citizens, his *masters* out of the fruits of whose industry he was educated first, and paid, fed and clothed afterwards, not, it would seem, to defend his country, but to tyrannize over those engaged in making preparations for her defence. Equally unsuccessful were appeals to the powers above him; but the independent press and the people's representatives were not to be driven entirely from their purpose, and we now look to the fruit of perseverance in a much needed reform. When those institutions shall be under the superintendence of men who are practical armorers, who can work at the business, and have done, so, then will the operatives submit with cheerfulness to the necessary rules prescribed by men who can sympathise with them, and the United States will receive better service and more of it.

[*Baltimore Sun.*

From the Baltimore American.

A Gallant Act about to be rewarded.—We take great pleasure in stating that the daring and generous exploit of Benjamin J. Kellam, in rescuing a lad from drowning in James River during the late flood, is about to be rewarded as it deserves. The Virginia Delegation of both houses of Congress, shortly after the circumstance, petitioned President Tyler in behalf of young Kellam. The President, anxious to accord to him some signal proof of public approbation, promptly laid the communication before the Secretary of War, urging him to bestow a favorable consideration on the application. The Secretary, there not being a single vacancy in the Army, proposed that the representatives in Congress from Virginia, and the officers of the Government, should contribute a sufficient sum to send him for one year to Mr. Kinsley's private school at West Point, where he could be prepared for the Military Academy, and selected next year. This suggestion of the Secretary is about to be adopted, and young Kellam, will be placed at the school preparatory to his admission as a Cadet.

The Richmond Compiler, alluding to this handsome and highly deserved compliment to the bravery of the youth, remarks—

This example of rewarding a brave and disinterested act, is of incalculable value, and does honor to the gentlemen through whom it has been exhibited.

The recipient of these attentions is a poor youth, raised to laborious pursuits. He has been trained in the path of honesty, by an upright and virtuous mother, who has struggled through the severest adversity. His conduct has been marked by sobriety and industry. The state of the times has thrown him out of employment; but in every condition he has maintained an independent spirit and honest reputation. We mention these facts, as well to give greater force to the example in honoring young Kellam's act, as to strengthen his claims. He gives evidence of an honorable ambition and intelligence that warrant the anticipation that with the opportunity he will do honor to himself in a higher sphere.

Attempted Escape of Munroe Edwards. Mr Zebulon W Homan, deputy keeper of the city criminal prison, having received sundry vague hints that Col. M. Edwards, in prison, convicted of forgery, awaiting his sentence, had contemplated an escape, proceeded yesterday to his cell to ascertain the facts of the case. On examining his cell and his trunk, he discovered a rope ladder 60 feet long, with leather loops secured to it to place his hands and feet on, also a large iron grapnel, about two feet in length, to aid him in securing his ladder on the wall or fastening it to the same; also, a small iron sledge hammer, a wooden mallet, a number of large iron wedges, saws, files, cold chisels, punches, a number of keys, and various other implements, to be used for effecting his escape. In his trunk was likewise found a large pistol loaded, with a percussion cap on, ready for firing in case of emergency. Mr. Homan has thus by his vigilance baffled the prepared attempt of this accomplished and successful scoundrel to escape, and he was abundantly secured to await the farther action of the law. How Edwards obtained these means of escape, and who were his accomplices, are matters yet to be ascertained.

[*N Y. Tribune.*

It is a remarkable historical fact, that, for the last two centuries—that is, since the accession of Louis XIV, in 1643—no French King has transmitted his crown to his son. Louis XIV and Louis XV were succeeded by their grand sons, and since the death of Louis XVI it is well known that no son has succeeded his father on the throne of France.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT

IN OHIO.

FROM THE OHIO STATE JOURNAL OF AUGUST 11.

No Apportionment Bill passed—Resignation of the Whig Members of the Senate and House of Representatives—Appeal to the People!

It will scarce produce an emotion of surprise on the part of our distant readers to hear it announced that the business of the Legislature now in session has been arrested, and that no bill for the apportionment of the State for the election of members of Congress has been or can be enacted. The course pursued by the political majority in the two Houses has partaken too glaringly of premeditated fraud and rapacity not to have prepared the public mind for such an event. The crisis has occurred, and the agony is over! Soon after the preliminary business of the two Houses had been despatched this morning, the resignations *of the Whig members in both branches* (with one or two exceptions) *were tendered to the Speakers, and both Houses were consequently left without a quorum.*

The reasons for this important step will in due time be laid before the public in detail. It will be demonstrated in the most conclusive manner, that if the minority had not resolved upon this measure, they would have deserved the severest condemnation of their constituents, as faithless and recreant to the trust reposed in their hands.

Every effort has been made on the part of the minority to conciliate the good will of their opponents, and avoid a collision. They have been anxious [illegible] to carry out the requirements of the Constitution and laws in good faith. They have shown themselves willing to pass over to the extreme verge of the ground of concession and compromise, if they could be there met in a corresponding spirit as equals and peers, with rights of their own and the rights of others to preserve. But such was not the will of the majority. Exulting in the present possession of power, obtained by accident, and which they expect to lose, they had formed the daring plot of perpetuating their influence in the national councils by the perpetration of a deliberate and odious fraud, which struck at the fundamental principles of all free Government, and sought to overturn and reverse all those maxims of wisdom, truth, and justice, upon which rests the whole superstructure of our republican institutions.

To have sat tamely by and witnessed, nay' been accessories to this sacrifice of popular rights—*the right of the People to choose their own rulers*—THE RIGHT OF THE MAJORITY TO GOVERN—would have been a craven-hearted surrender of the highest and dearest privileges of freeman, and would have consigned to merited infamy and never-ceasing reproach those unfaithful servants who could have thus quailed in the discharge of a great duty.

This matter now goes to the People. The Whig members of the Legislature, in resigning their seats to preserve unimpaired a great Republican principle, take their appeal from the irresponsible councils of Caucus to the sovereign People, with whom it now remains to protect themselves against usurpation and outrage. For the issue we have not a thought of fear. From the Lake to the River, from the East to the West borders of this proud State, a voice of thunder will go up in condemnation of the damning deed by means of which it was designed to degrade and enslave her citizens, and in commendation of the noble disinterestedness and patriotism by which so foul a conspiracy has been defeated.

TEXAS—WAR BILL VETOED.

From the New Orleans Picayune, August 2d.

The steamer Merchant, Capt. Day, arrived on Sunday last from Galveston, bringing dates to the 27th July.

Com. Moore, Gen. Johnson, and Lt. Com'dg Seger, of the man-of-war brig San Antonio, came passengers. The latter returns immediately to Galveston, where his vessel is lying, and then sails on a cruise down the Gulf.

It is thought that Com. Moore will have the entire squadron at sea in a very short time.

Notwithstanding the veto of the "War Bill," Gen. Houston commissions have been granted, and small parties are still to annoy the Mexicans on the frontiers.

The Treaty.—The New York Commercial Advertiser states that the Northeastern Boundary Treaty has been signed by the Ministers to whom its negotiation was confided, and that Capt. WRIGHT, one of Her Britannic Majesty's special messengers, who went out in the Great Western on Thursday, is the bearer of a copy of the Treaty, complete, and requiring only the ratification of the respective Governments.

Lord Ashburton.—This gentleman, it is said, will shortly return to England, in H. M. ship Warspite, commanded by Lord Hay, now lying in New York Harbor.—Before his departure, as we learn by the Albany Evening Journal, Lord Ashburton will visit Niagara, where he is expected by Sir Charles Bagot, Governor General of Canada. This English Nobleman, fifty years ago, traversed the wilderness, from Oswego to Niagara, on horseback.—How changed—how wonderfully, the scene that is now to open upon him!

Cast Iron Building.—Buildings of cast iron are daily increasing at a prodigious rate in England, and it appears that houses are about to be constructed of this material. As the walls will be hollow, it will be easy to warm the buildings by a single stove placed in the kitchen. A three story house, containing ten or twelve rooms, will not cost more than £1100, regard being had to the manner in which it may be ornamented. Houses of this description may be taken to pieces, and transported from one place to another, at an expense of not more than $25. It is said that a large number of cast iron houses are about to be manufactured in Belgium and England, for the citizens of Hamburg, whose habitations have been burnt.

Hard Times.—The sheriff of Crawford county, Missouri, has returned his papers, books, &c. into the court, and resigned his office. The reasons he assigns for resigning are that there is not money enough in the hands of the people of the county to pay their taxes, saying nothing about the executions, &c. from the courts, and he would not be the instrument of distressing them and sacrificing their property.

Wm. M. Blackford, Esq., our Charge d' Affaires at Bogota, on leaving at Curacoa, addressed a letter to the Commander and Officers of the U. S. Ship Falmouth, expressing his acknowledgments for the kindness and politeness extended to him during the voyage. The officers of the Falmouth made a suitable and handsome reply.

Glory.—The Bombay Times estimates the British loss of soldiers and camp-followers by the Affghan War, down to the 1st of March last, at 15,000, and the cost of the war to same date, at £15,000,000.

It is estimated that the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, will produce enough breadstuffs this year to feed the United States three or four years.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Pa
Microfilm Collection

THE ARMORY CLOSED.

We learn that by an Order from the War Department, the shops at Harpers-Ferry have been closed, to await, we suppose, an appropriation by Congress. This is another severe blow upon the workmen, who have not been paid any wages due them later than for the month of February.

THE LEWISBURG CONVENTION.

We have the proceedings of the first day, Monday August the 1st. It consists of Delegates appointed by the citizens of the counties West of the Blue Ridge. We have no room at present for the details. On motion of Mr. B. H. Smith of Kanawha, Mr. Charles A. Stewart of Greenbrier was appointed President *pro tem.*; and E. B. Bailey Secretary *pro tem.* On motion of Mr. D. W. Patteson of Augusta, a call of the counties West of the Blue Ridge was made, and there appeared 7 Delegates from Harrison county—1 from Monongalia—2 from Ohio—3 from Montgomery—3 from Cabell—2 from Mercer (alternates)—6 from Kanawha—1 from Logan (alternate)—18 from Greenbrier—5 from Monroe—1 from Alleghany—3 from Fayette—1 from Randolph—1 from Wood—2 from Wythe—2 from Mason—1 from Jackson—4 from Page (alternates)—8 from Augusta—2 from Wayne (alternates).

On motion of Mr. George [illegible] Lee of Harrison, Mr. Kinney of Augusta was unanimously elected President of the Convention. And on motions of Messrs. Smith of G. and Calwell of G., Messrs. Smith of Harrison and Arbuckle of Greenbrier were unanimously elected Secretaries.

A letter from Judge Lewis Summers of Kanawha, addressed to the President of the Lewisburg Convention, was presented, read, and laid on the table. On motion of Mr. Stewart of Greenbrier, a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions suitable for the action of this Convention—and on motion of Mr. Kincheloe of Harrison, the motion being adopted for substituting a Committee of NINE in lieu of a Delegate from each county, the following gentlemen were appointed by the Committee, viz: Wm. B. Preston, B. H. Smith, Geo. H. Lee, Henry Erskine, John Everett, D. McComas, Allen T. Caperton, Guy R. C. Allen, and Augustus A. Chapman. Judge Summers' letter was referred to the committee—and the Convention adjourned till next morning, 9 o'clock.—[*Richmond Enquirer.*

THE LATE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

The late Duke of Orleans, (says the Baltimore American) was the eldest son of Louis Philippe. He was born at Palermo on the 2d of September, 1810, showing him to have just reached the age of 32, at his death. His mother, Marie Amelie, the present Queen of the French, is daughter of Ferdinand, King of the Two Sicilies, and whom Louis Philippe espoused at the time he was wandering abroad as plain Duke of Orleans. The departed Duke was one of a family of seven children, to whom Marie Amelie has been ever warmly attached. The Duke de Nemours, Louis Philippe's second son, was born at Paris on the 25th of October, 1814.

Louis Philippe has now a family of six children, four of whom are sons, viz: the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke de Aumale, and the Duke de Montpensier. The present heir apparent to the throne of France is the young Comte de Paris, the eldest child of the late Duke of Orleans, who was born in August, 1838, and is consequently in his fourth year.—His younger brother, the infant Duke de Chartres, was born on the 9th of November, 1840.—The late Duke of Orleans married in June, 1837, the Princess Helena, of Meclenburgh Schwerin, by whom he had the two sons above mentioned.

The Paris Correspondent of the National Intelligencer (Robert Walsh, Esq.) thus speaks of the movements likely to follow the Death of the Duke of Orleans.

"The Chambers are convoked for the 26th of this month. It is understood that a Regency bill will be at once submitted to them: the idea prevails of the nomination of the Duke de Nemours for the Regency and of the widow as the guardian of the heir-apparent. Some time must elapse before de Nemours can render himself a public favorite; he is thought superior in natural endowments to his late brother, but his temper and demeanor have been less satisfactory. He may be well qualified in every respect for the contingent elevation if Louis Philippe should survive five or six years. But the King has the sensibility of a father; he loved the eldest son, whom he so sedulously and sanguinely prepared for the throne; he confided and exulted in his skillful work; he calculated that he might ere long abdicate, for rest in his last years, having such a successor. This hope vanishes; whatever his habitual self-possession, the force of his resolution, and his general superiority to human mischance, it is nearly impossible that he should not suffer in all the springs of character and life; the indelible impressions of this loss and disappointment must abridge his mortal career. He is expected to open the Chambers in person. They are called together so soon, not merely to settle with the least delay a critical question—but to make such demonstrations, under the excitement of the new events and risks, in favor of the present monarchy, as shall fortify it at home and abroad. Their presence at the obsequies in the cathedral will heighten the salutary influences of that solemnity. In the outset party spirit will feel the necessity of silence or extreme reserve; all the parties and men that pretend to be *dynastic* must speak and act with loyal fervor; the struggle for ministerial power cannot be at once recommenced; the Cabinet may make profit for themselves of the absorbing nature of the national deprivation and the provisions of a Regency.—Under the old monarchy France lost several dauphins, and it is somewhat remarkable that no SON of a king has reigned in this country since Louis the Fourteenth. The old superstition towards royalty caused the death of a dauphin to be universally deemed a universal calamity and sorrow. Now, though the superstition lingers in a small part only of the nation, as much importance is attached to the perishing in so sudden and piteous a mode of an heir-apparent, fully ripened and fondly trusted.

The PRESTIGE of royalty has not touched your correspondent; with him, "a king is but a man and a queen a woman;" and the disasters and griefs of the humblest family would affect him as strongly as those of the highest. In this case, however, the circumstances are so intrinsically sad, and they so ominously concern a people for whom I have contracted the sympathies of a compatriot, that you will pardon the stress which I have laid and the particularity with which I have dwelt upon it."

Cultivation of Wheat.—A farmer of Stirling, in a communication in the Mark Lane Express, says that he has in a great measure succeeded in obviating the evil of having wheat freeze out, or as we term it, winter-killed, by ploughing in his seed. He first prepares his fields by summer fallowing, liming, &c., and then puts in his wheat in the following manner: "I sow my wheat by a plough drawn by two horses, five or six inches deep, and cover it with the next furrow, at ten or eleven inches breadth. I never harrow it after sowing, and there is no treading upon the land." The wheat thus covered grows in drills, being in the deepest part of the furrow; and the writer finds that it comes up better than when sown broadcast, while the roots are longer and stronger, and consequently the plant escapes freezing out in the spring.—*Albany Cultivator.*

A remarkable fine specimen of the Egyptian or mummy Wheat is now growing in a most luxuriant state in the gardens of the Bath Royal United Horticultural and Botanical Society. It is of the awned kind, and fifteen ears have been produced from one grain. It was sowed in the spring of this year, and allowed to take its course. The grain itself, in appearance, is not unlike that grown in this country; but it appears far more prolific, as the ear, when full grown, measures seven inches in length, from which, before the plant comes to perfection, will doubtless be much larger than they are at present. The ear is very unlike the wheat now in cultivation in England. The seeds were produced from a mummy imported in 1839, and some grains are now deposited in the British Museum. The stocks of the plant are very strong, and the wheat promises to ripen well.—[*Bath Chronicle.*

DIED

At New Philadelphia, Ohio, on the 31st of July last, the Rev. JAMES B. MORROW, of the Presbyterian Church, (son of Mr. William Morrow of Charlestown,) in the 45th year of his age, after a short but severe illness.

The letter communicating the sad tidings, states that the last moments of the deceased were composed and tranquil—he continuing to know and converse with his friends until near the last. It further states that no death has occurred in that region for many years, that has caused so deep and general a sensation. Mr. Morrow had many ardent and devoted friends, who appreciated his worth, and mourn most deeply his loss. He left a most affectionate wife and four interesting sons to mourn an irreparable bereavement—and the blow to his aged father is a severe one. But the reflection that he died in the service of his Creator, faithful to the last over his sacred charge, is a consolation to the bruised hearts of the sufferers.

On Monday the 1st inst, at the White Sulphur Springs, near Warrenton, Mrs. ELIZABETH MOORE, consort of Thomas L. Moore, Esq.—This event, although anticipated for some time, is not the less severely felt by her numerous kindred and friends. Mrs. Moore was born in Warrenton, and through a course of fifty years had attracted the admiration of all who knew her by her exemplary conduct as a lady, a wife, parent and neighbor: to a person of unusual beauty and grace, she united the accomplishments of the most excellent of her sex, and the piety of a true chistian.

On Friday the 12th instant, at Harpers-Ferry, of scarlet fever, JOSEPH W. son of Jacob and Catharine Crowl, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Short was thy stay, great was thy pain,
Severe our loss, but great thy gain;
Oh! he was young and blooming fair,
But for a short time given—
The angels came and claimed him theirs,
And bore his soul to heaven. C.

Notices.

☞By Divine permission, service may be expected in the Presbyterian Church in Charlestown, on Sabbath morning next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. [Aug. 18.

☞The Rev. R. T. BERRY of Georgetown, D. C., of the Presbyterian Denomination, will preach in the Union Free Church at Harpers-Ferry, on the third Sabbath of this month, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Aug. 18, 1842.

CAMP MEETING.

FOR THE HARPERS-FERRY STATION, will be held on the land of Mr. John H. Alstadt, three miles from Harpers-Ferry, on the 26th day of August, 1842.

All are invited to attend, far and near, and bring as many tents as will cover the entire encampment, and bring their tent poles with them as the proprietor of the land cannot allow his timber to be cut. Ministers of the Gospel are cordially invited to attend.

REV. R. M. LIPSCOME,
EDMUND CHAMBERS,
WM. RICHARDS,
SOLOMON FLEMMING,
SAM'L SHEWBRIDGE,
JESSE BATEMAN,
MESHACK KIRBY,
HUGH GILLEECE,
GEORGE FERRILL,
JOHN H. KING,
Committee of Arrangements.

A FRIENDLY CALL.

H. N. GALLAHER will, in a few days, pay a friendly visit to subscribers in the neighborhoods of Brucetown, Mill Creek, Darkesville, Martinsburg, and Smithfield, with the hope of adjusting some long standing balances due the Free Press Office. Harvest being over, it is hoped the visit will not be deemed an untimely one.
Aug. 11, 1842.

☞CHARLES B. HARDING, Esq. will deliver a Temperance Address on Sunday the 4th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. in the church at Kabletown, by request of the Shanandoah Iron Works Total Abstinence Society.

FAIR.

THE public is respectfully informed that a *FAIR* will be held in Berryville, on *Monday the 22d day of August*, (Court day,) by the Ladies of that place and its vicinity. The object of the Fair is, to pay off the balance of debt due upon the Episcopal Church in that place, now under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. SCHERAZ. In view of the difficulties of the times, the articles to be offered for sale will be *mostly of a useful character, and sold at the lowest prices.* The excellent object which this Fair has in view; the high character of the ladies by whom it will be conducted, and the useful style, and low prices of the articles to be sold, present strong claims to the charitable assistance of the community.
Berryville, Aug. 18, 1842.

Camp Meeting at Halltown.

EXTRA Cars will be run during the Camp Meeting at Halltown. Passengers taking tickets at Winchester will be charged *one dollar* for the trip, going and returning—to return on *any day* during the Camp Meeting; commencing on the 26th inst. Passengers not taking tickets will pay the regular fare. The Cars start at 5 o'clock, A. M., and return with the evening passenger train. By order.
Aug. 18. J. GEO. HEIST, *Agent.*

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Notes given at the sale of Mrs. SARAH HURST, have been transferred to me, and as they have become due on the 26th of July, 1842, an early settlement is requested, as the money is wanted. It is hoped that all concerned will attend to this notice, as further indulgence cannot be given.

ROBERT SLEMMONS,
Adm'r of James Hurst, dec'd.
Aug. 18, 1842.—3t.

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN,
August 15, 5 P. M.

CATTLE.—The offerings of Beef cattle at the scales this morning amounted to 350 head, all of which were sold at prices varying from $3 a $3.37½ per lbs. in the hoof; which is equal to $4 a $4.75 net, as in quality.

FLOUR.—There is but little demand for Howard street Flour, and holders continue to ask $5 for good standard brands. We have not heard of any sales to-day. Sales were made on Saturday at $5. The wagon price is unsettled.

City Mills Flour is in fair demand. Moderate sales are making at $5 cash.

Sales of Susquehanna Flour on Saturday and to-day at $5, cash. There is very little now in market.

GRAIN.—There has not been much Maryland Wheat at market for a day or two past—Sales of prime Md. reds were made to-day at 90 a 95 cts. and of inferior to good lots at 50 to 85 cts. as in quality. Several parcels of Pennsylvania reds were sold on Saturday at 96 a 97 cts. and to-day two parcels white and red mixed were sold at 102 cts. There is no change in the price of corn, which we quote at 55 a 57 cts. for white and 53 a 54 cts. for yellow. Sales of Md. Rye at 50 a 53 cts. and of Md. Oats at 21 a 23 cents.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for prime fresh wagon lots of Bacon continues good at 5½ cts. for assorted. Hams are selling at 6 a 8 cents; Sides at 4½ a 4¾, and Shoulders at 4½ a 5½ cents as in quality.

WHISKEY.—There is very little demand, and prices are declining. We note small sales of hhds. at 23 cts. and of bbls. at 24 cents.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15, 4 P. M.

There is not generally much doing in Grain on Mondays, but to-day about 4000 bushels Wheat which arrived on Saturday, sold at 103 a 105 cents per bushel—it was a good article of Pennsylvania red Wheat. The receipts of Flour barely keep pace with the home consumption, otherwise the price would go down to $5 a $5.25 for fresh ground, at which rate it will doubtless be before the week is out.

Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Company, held on the 12th instant, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Managers of the Gates be instructed *immediately to settle* and collect all amounts due at each Gate.

Resolved, That the usage of contracting for the yearly use of the road be discontinued, and all contracts not complied with be annulled, and the parties and collectors notified.

Resolved, That the Treasurer procure a sufficient number of pass tickets, of suitable denominations, to be sold in sums between one dollar and five, at a discount of 10 per cent; in sums between five dollars and ten, at a discount of twenty per cent; and in all sums over ten dollars at a discount of thirty per cent.

Resolved, That the toll on four wheel riding carriages be reduced from 20 cents to 12½, when drawn by two horses; and to 10 cents when drawn by one horse, at the two upper gates, and to half that amount at the lower gate.
Aug. 18, 1842.

WILLIAM PAUL,
BOOK BINDER,
WINCHESTER, VA.,

INFORMS the citizens of Charlestown, and the adjoining country, that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

☞Books or orders left at the "Free Press" Office, will be attended to at all times.
Aug. 18, 1842.—tf.

LAST NOTICE.

THOSE whose accounts with Messrs. FONN & SNYDER are unsettled, are *again* notified that the books and papers of that firm are ready for settlement, and in Charlestown, at a convenient place for settlements. And those who have settled and are indebted, will be expected to make payment at least in part of their indebtedness, by the first of October next.

A disregard of this notice by any, will cause their debts to be enforced by suits, and that without any respect to the debtor.

WM. C. WORTHINGTON,
R. HENDERSON,
Aug. 18, 1842. *Trustees of F. & S.*

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from SAMUEL STRIDER to the undersigned, dated the 25th of April, 1842, and recorded in the County Court of Jefferson, will be offered at Public Auction, for cash, *on Friday the 16th day of September next*, at the warehouse of said Strider, at the Old Furnace,

All the Crops of Wheat, Rye, and Oats,

Of the said Samuel Strider, on his Elk Branch Farm, and on his Keeptry st Farm, in the said County of Jefferson.

HENRY BERRY, *Trustee.*
Aug. 18, 1842.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a certain Deed of Trust, executed to the undersigned by John O'Hara, to secure certain debts therein mentioned, which said deed bears date on the 18th day of January, 1840, and is duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson County, I shall, *on Saturday the 10th day of September next*, before the Hotel of Samuel Gibson, in the town of Harpers-Ferry, offer at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, the

Leasehold Property,

In said town, in the occupancy of said John O'Hara, and the improvements thereon—being a large three-story Brick Building and other necessary buildings. ISAAC FOUKE,
Aug. 18, 1842. *Trustee.*

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN LITTLE has placed in my hands as Trustee, for the use of C. Kownslar and others, all the bonds, notes, and accounts due him. Those indebted will see at once the propriety as well as the expediency of calling on me and settling the same. All claims remaining unsettled on the 15th day of next month, (September,) will positively be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

JOHN F. SMITH, *Trustee.*
Smithfield, Aug. 18, 1842.—4t.

$10 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living at Harpers-Ferry, some time in May or June last, a *POCKET BOOK*, containing $27 in money, and a due bill of Col. Edward Lucas for $110—(for that amount deposited with him:) said bill having a credit on it of $10. The public are cautioned against purchasing said due bill, as I have never made any assignment of it.
Aug. 18, 1842. HUGH LYNCH.

Corn & Bacon for sale.

THE subscriber has for sale at his farm, a lot of CORN, of prime quality. Also, a lot of well cured BACON. TERMS—Cash would be preferred, but a short credit will be given for approved paper. GEO. B. BEALL.
Aug. 18, 1842.—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, 1842:

Jonas Walraven, PLAINTIFF,
AGAINST
William F. Lock, and Abraham Isler, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Abraham Isler, not having entered his appearance, & given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the tenth day of the next term, and answer the bill of the 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.*
Aug. 18, 1842.

VALUABLE FARM
IN MARKET.

THE valuable Tract of Land on which Matthew R. Throckmorton resides, in Clarke County, called "Upton," is offered for sale on advantageous terms. The situation is an excellent one, being situated in a healthy section of country. The farm contains **304 ACRES**, of which there are more than SIXTY ACRES of excellent *TIMBERLAND*. There is erected on the premises a tolerably comfortable

Dwelling House,

and all necessary Out-buildings.

There is also an excellent Orchard on the farm.

A general description of this desirable place is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that persons who desire purchasing will view the premises and judge for themselves.

Any information in reference to the property, can be had by letter, or in person, by application to either of the undersigned.

W. W. THROCKMORTON,
PROVINCE McCORMICK,
Berryville, Clarke Co., Aug. 18, 1842.—6t.

TAVERN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the BRICK TAVERN PROPERTY at Capon Bridge. This property is pleasantly situated on the North Western Road, 19 miles west of Winchester, and is so well known to the public as to make a particular description unnecessary.—*The House is built of Brick*, is large and handsomely finished, and attached to it are all the necessary Out-buildings, with a

Tract of Land of about 30 Acres, mostly of good quality. Also, an out tract of *Seventy-five Acres of WOODLAND.*

From a hydrant in the yard, there is constantly flowing from a strong and never-failing spring a stream of pure water, which, in addition to supplying the premises, makes one of the most eligible sites for a *TANNERY* that could be selected.

To a person wishing to engage in the Mercantile Business, this property certainly presents at this time one of the best situations for a store that could be found in Western Virginia; this being quite a populous part of the country, and for some fifteen miles in extent without a store. Persons desiring any further information respecting this property are referred to J. Candy, at Capon Bridge, or to the subscriber.

C. HEISKELL,
North River Mills, Hampshire Co.
Aug. 18, 1842.—2m.

TRUST SALE.

IN pursuance of the terms of a Deed of Trust, executed to them by William Stewart, for the use of Warner Muse, the subscribers will sell, at Public Auction, in front of Abell's Hotel, in Charlestown, *on Friday the 26th day of this month, August*, 1842,

A quantity of Wheat,

Supposed to be about 150 bushels, in the Mill of A. C. Janney & Co., in the town of Hillsborough, Loudoun County, Va.

—ALSO—

A QUANTITY OF RYE, Standing in shock, on the premises occupied by said Wm. Stewart, and rented by him of George Backhouse, in this county.

TERMS OF SALE.—*CASH.*

LUCAS & BEDINGER.
Aug. 18, 1842.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by JOHN LITTLE to the undersigned, as Trustee, for the benefit of C. Kownslar and others, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of Jefferson County, I shall, *on Saturday the 27th day of this month*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of said Little, in the town of Smithfield, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, all of said Little's personal property, consisting in part of

One BAROUCHE and Harness,
One Sleigh,
One BAY MARE and Colt,
One HEIFER,
One Bureau,
One Cupboard,
Three Beds,
Bedsteads and Bedding,
Two Tables; and a great variety of other

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Of good quality, not necessary to particularize.

TERMS.—Four months' credit will be given on all sums of $5, the purchaser giving bond with approved security—on all sums of $5 and under, the cash will be required.

J. F. SMITH, *Trustee.*
Aug. 18, 1842.

☞It is my request that my friends and the public generally should attend the sale.
Aug. 18, 1842. J. LITTLE.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at the late residence of Benjamin Melvin, dec'd. on Elk Run, two and a half miles from Halltown, on the Shepherdstown road, *on Friday the 2d day of September next*, the following property:

One COW,
About 200 Bushels of Wheat,
Forty Bushels Rye,
Forty Bushels old Corn,
Three tons Timothy Hay,
Three Feather Beds,
Bedsteads and Bedding,
Carpets, Coverlets, Blankets,
Table Cloths,
And a variety of other articles.

TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards, (except for the Wheat, which will be sold for cash on delivery,) by the purchaser giving bond with approved security. For all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required.

JOSEPH McMURRAN,
Aug. 18, 1842. *Ex'r of B. Melvin, dec'd*

Rail Road Notice.

THE Passenger Train leaves daily at five o'clock, A. M—returning, leaves Baltimore at a quarter past 7, A. M. and arrives at Winchester, about 4 P. M.

N. B. Passengers to Washington, will hereafter receive tickets to Harpers-Ferry, at the regular rate of passenger fare until further notice. J. GEO. HEIST, *Agt.*
Winchester Depot, Jan. 13, 1842.

IRON.

HAVING made arrangements with Messrs. Perdue & Vogdes, I am prepared to supply any demand for Iron in sizes and quantity.

Terms for cash per ton the same as at the Forge. For smaller quantities on the usual terms to customers.

WM. ANDERSON.
Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 11, 1842.

FRESH GROCERIES.

PRIME New Orleans Sugars,
Lump do. double refined do.
Mould and Dipped Tallow Candles, Sperm do.
Teas of different qualities,
Strong Green Coffees, Rice, &c. &c.,
Just received by S. H. ALLEMONG.
Aug. 11, 1842.

CIDER VINEGAR.

A VERY superior article for pickling, for sale at C. W. AISQUITH'S.
Aug. 18.

FEATHERS.

I HAVE 50 pounds of very superior Feathers, which will be sold low for cash.
July 14. C. W. AISQUITH.

Charlestown Academy.

THE ensuing term in this Institution will commence on Monday the 22d of August next, and continue five months—TEACHER, Mr. JOHN J. SANBORN.

TUITION:

English Department $20 *per annum.*
Classical & Mathematical 33⅓ *do.*

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

Pupils from a distance accommodated with board on reasonable terms.

None admitted except those who engage to continue from the day of admission till the close of the session.

For the Trustees,
ANDREW KENNEDY,
July 21, 1842. *Secretary.*

Teacher Wanted.

A TEACHER qualified to instruct in the various branches of English education, may find a situation at the Fleetwood School-house, in Jefferson County, three miles from Charlestown. The applicant must be a man of good moral habits, devoted to his profession, and anxious for the improvement of his pupils.

Application may be made to either of the subscribers.

DANIEL SNYDER,
THOMAS BRISCOE,
THOS. BROTHERTON,
JOHN CLAUSON,
JOHN MOORE.
July 28, 1842.—tf.

FARE REDUCED.
Shannondale Springs.

IN accordance with the times, the Company have determined to reduce the price of Board, and hereafter it will be as follows: For a single week $9; each succeeding week $8 for a month $1 per day; children under 12 years of age, and servants, half price; no extra charges for the amusements of the place.

These Springs can be reached in 7 hours from Washington or Baltimore.

THE PROPRIETORS.
July 21, 1842.

ABELL'S HOTEL,
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.

THE LARGE **BRICK HOUSE**, adjoining the Public Square, and nearly opposite the Post Office.
April 28, 1842.

CARTER'S HOTEL,
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.

THE LARGE WHITE HOUSE, nearly opposite the Court House.
1842.

MILL FOR RENT.

THE Rock's Mill having been put in repair, is now offered for rent. The situation is an advantageous one, and worthy the prompt attention of any one disposed to engage in the business.

☞Possession given immediately.
July 21, 1842. MARY LEWIS.

WHEAT WANTED.

WE will at all times give the highest price for WHEAT, payable on delivery, at the Old Furnace, Kernestville, and at other points on either of the railroads, above Harpers-Ferry, and will keep constantly on hand for sale,

Plaster, Fish, Salt, &c.

One of the firm will be in attendance at all times at the Old Furnace.

M. H. & V. W. MOORE.
July 7, 1842.—tf.

JEFFERSON LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Executors of the Rev. W. C. Walton, deceased, offer for sale that beautiful and desirable FARM in the county of Jefferson, on the Shenandoah River, called "*Bethany*," containing about

490 Acres of Prime Land,

A large part of which is in fine TIMBER—having a large and commodious Dwelling, &c. &c.

A small part of the purchase money is to be paid in hand and the balance on long credit.

Apply to J. T. Daugherty, (postage paid,) Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia.
December 30, 1841.—tf.

WOODBURY for SALE.

BEING about to remove to the University, I offer my residence, called WOODBURY, with **370 ACRES OF LAND**, for sale. Its situation and improvements are so well known in this part of the country, that it is unnecessary to describe it particularly, as any purchaser will probably visit it.

The terms of payment will be very accommodating. H. S. G. TUCKER.
Jefferson county, Va.,
August 26, 1841.—tf.

JEFFERSON FARM
IN MARKET.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on easy terms, his farm, called *Bellevue*, lying in Jefferson County, two miles west of Charlestown, on the turnpike road leading to Smithfield, and on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, containing 226 ACRES. The dwelling is of stone, large and commodious, having four rooms on the first floor, three of them large. There are all necessary outbuildings, including a good ice-house, with a handsome office built over it. There is running water *in every field*, (seven in number,) and in the barn-yard. Also, a well of very fine water with a pump, near the dwelling.

J. T. DAUGHERTY.
March 3, 1842.—tf.

Shenandoah Bottom Land
FOR SALE.

I PROPOSE to sell the LAND on which I reside. It lies in the County of Shenandoah, and on the North Branch of that River, near the crossing of the McAdamised Turnpike, leading from Winchester to Staunton. The TRACT contains **615 ACRES**, of which 311 acres are prime river bottom, and 304 acres are good upland

This land is abundantly watered by the river on one side, and by Holman's Creek, running at right angles, through the middle of it. The property is in a good state of production. The title good, and the country healthy.

The BUILDINGS are all of BRICK, new, extensive and costly.

I am convinced that I can sell to any one wishing and prepared to buy, who will inspect the property.

If written to, direct to Mount Jackson Post Office, Va. Mr. ABRAHAM WILLIAMSON, of Jefferson County, knows the property, and may be applied to for a description of it.

JAMES M. H. BEALE.
Mt. Jackson, Aug. 4, 1842.—5t.*

STRAY MARE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 11th day of this month, a small

BAY MARE,

Three or four years old last spring, no marks recollected, except a white curl on her neck, and some few white hairs on her withers, occasioned by the saddle, shod before, shoes partly new, and none on her hind feet. Any person who may take up the above described mare, will be reasonably compensated by the subscriber, living at Harpers-Ferry, Va. ABRAHAM E. NICKOLS.
June 30, 1842.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 6th instant, an apprentice to the Carpenter Business, named MARK A. CUSTER, aged about 19 years, stout and well built, and of light hair and complexion. Believing that this youth has been enticed away, I shall prosecute all persons who may harbor or employ him, to the utmost rigor of the law.

BENJAMIN TOMLINSON.
Charlestown, Aug. 11, 1842.—3t.

RICHMOND
MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Winter Term of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on *Monday the 31st of October*, and continue 4 months.

John Cullen, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Th. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

Aug. L. Warner, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

S. Maupin, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Professors Cullen and Warner will each deliver two Clinical Lectures a week, in the Infirmary, at the College; Professor Johnson two a week at the Alms House; and Professor Chamberlayne occasional Lectures at the Penitentiary and City Hospital, as interesting cases present themselves. These institutions furnish a large number of instructive cases, and the numerous Clinical Lectures, to all of which the Students will be admitted without charge, will afford him rare advantages for becoming acquainted with the types of Southern Diseases, and witnessing the appropriate treatment. The Surgical cases admitted into the College Infirmary afford the Professor of Surgery opportunities of performing many of the major and minor operations before the class.

The facilities for the study of Practical Anatomy are unsurpassed any where. The *material* for dissection is most ample, and the extensive Anatomical Museum is well stored with healthy and morbid preparations.

The Chemical Apparatus and collection of specimens in Materia Medica are very complete. In fine, the Institution offers facilities for the prosecution of Medical Studies, unsurpassed by any similar Institution in this country.

Fees $20 to each Professor.

The price of Board, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c., is from $3 50 to $5,00 per week.

AUG. L. WARNER,
Aug. 11, 1842.—6t. *Dean of the Faculty.*

A CARD.

M. Overfield,

TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public, of his settled determination to confine himself exclusively to the counties of Frederick, Jefferson, and Clarke; consequently his time will be divided between Winchester, Charlestown, and Battletown, with a view to be more able to accommodate such persons as may be desirous of patronizing him concerning the preservation of the TEETH.
Charlestown, Aug. 11, 1842.—3t*

ADAM YOUNG, JR.
DRUGGIST,
Main St. Harpers-Ferry,

HAS always on hand a supply of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Fruits, Confectionary, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Segars, Snuffs, Tobacco, &c.
July 14, 1842.

NEW DRUG STORE
AT HARPERS-FERRY.

THE subscriber has opened a Drug Store at the old stand formerly occupied by F. W. Springer, and has just received and opened a general assortment of

Drugs, Paints, and Dye Stuffs,

which are fresh and good, and will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be bought in the place, for cash.

☞All orders will be punctually attended to, and persons accommodated either night or day, or at any hour, by calling on

AUGUSTUS M. CRIDLER.
Harpers-Ferry, July 21, 1842.

A CARD.

THE public are respectfully informed that Young's Drug, Medicine and Fancy Store, is removed to the corner store formerly occupied by J. L. Russell, adjoining Yost's Grocery Store.
Aug. 11, 1842.

FOR HIRE.

HAVING employed a white woman as housekeeper, I will hire one of three female servants, viz:—One about 18 years old, raised to house-work, understands the duties of the kitchen, washer, &c.; one about 16 years old, has been principally employed as nurse, but can cook and do other house-work; the other is about 12 years old, is a good nurse and handy girl. One of the two first named I would hire until Christmas, or for a longer time, to some one within Jefferson County, other than at Harpers-Ferry; that exception would not be made as to the youngest. The servants are not offered for hire on account of any fault. They support good characters. Early application is solicited. WM ANDERSON.
Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 11, 1842.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick County, on the 9th August, instant, as a runaway, a Negro Man, who calls himself *NED RANSOM*; he is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, stout and well built. Had on when committed a dark close bodied cloth coat, dark cassinet pants, a light vest, and a black hair cap; he says he belongs to Mr. Richard Blackburn, who resides near Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released; he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

HENRY HOUCK,
Sheriff of Frederick County, Md.
Aug 11, 1842.—4t.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick County, on the 9th of August, instant, as a runaway, a Negro Man who calls himself *FERDINAND LITTLE*. He is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, and pleasant countenance when spoken to, stout built, plays on the violin. Had on when committed, a dark cloth frock coat, striped cassinet pants and black fur hat; says he belongs to Mr. Daniel McPherson, who resides near Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released; he will otherwise be discharged according to law. HENRY HOUCK,
Sheriff of Frederick County, Md.
Aug. 11, 1842.—4t.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick County on the 9th of August, instant, as a runaway, a Negro Man, who calls himself *ESAU LITTLE*, he is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, dark complexion, and a pleasant countenance when spoken to, has a mark on the left side of the forehead, rather stout and well built. Had on when committed, a drab cloth frock coat, dark cassinet pants, and black fur hat, and has a silver watch with him; he says he belongs to Mr. Daniel McPherson, who resides near Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released; he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

HENRY HOUCK,
Sheriff of Frederick County, Md.
Aug. 11, 1842.—4t

PLANK.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that they will keep on hand

A general assortment of YELLOW PINE and POPLAR PLANK,

Of the best quality, which they will sell at the lowest price. We are now prepared to supply applicants with the best materials for flooring, door and window framing, joists and scantling well seasoned—and also to furnish bills at the shortest notice to those who are building.

ISAAC TANNER & CO.
Shepherdstown, June 30, 1842.

Keep it before the People!
Cheaper yet, and no Mistake!

ALL persons in want of BARGAINS are respectfully requested to call and examine the New Stock of Goods just received at the store of the undersigned. We respectfully invite the attention of our friends and the public generally, to the following articles as a small part of our assortment.

DRY GOODS.

Cambric, Jaconet, Swiss Mull, Book Muslin,
Tarltan and India Muslins,
Black and Blue Black Silks,
Light, Plain and Figured de.
Sarsinetts of all colors,
Colored Crape, Thread and Lisle Edgings,
Insertings, Ladies Fancy Silk Cravats,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves of all kinds,
Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
French Bombazine,
Brown and Black Muslins of every description,
Cotton Chain all numbers,
British, French and American Prints,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Manchester and Carltan Ginghams,
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Ribbons, Corded and Victoria Skirts,
Cotton and Linen Drilling, Gambroons, Jeans,
Summer and Fall Cassimeres, Thibet Cloths,
Merino Vesting, Pocket and Dress Hdkfs.
Silk and Tabby Velvet, brown & bl'k Hollands,
Linen Cambric do., Hemstich do,
Linen Sheeting, &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

Best Sugar House Molasses, Orleans do.
Best Orleans and Porto Rico Sugar,
Strong Vinegar, Bacon, Rice,
Java and Rio Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper,
Allspice, Salt, Shad, Herring,
Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas,
Sperm and Fish Oil,
Sperm, Mould and Dipped Candles, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.

Saddlery of various kinds

Variety.

HENRY CLAY.—The Democratic Review, the organ, par excellence, of the party, in its last number, has an article headed, "Clay in the field again." The article thus opens:

"Clay is a fine fellow.—He is so bold, he is so brave, and in the political melee, he rides thundering along at the head of his hosts, in the van of the strife, so gallantly, and with so haughty a crest! Like the panache of Henry IV, wherever the fight is hottest and the blows the heaviest, there streams its white flutter as the signal to his friends of the point of pressure, and the direction to which they should follow. He is a man every inch of him—worth fighting, worth beating."

And it is thus that the noble and gallant "Harry of the West" extorts admiration even from his bitterest political opponents. They cannot help yielding him the tribute of their praise.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Freight vs. Postage.—The freight of a barrel of flour to Boston, Newburyport or Portland, is 10 a 12½ cents; the postage of a letter to the same places is 18¾ cents.—[*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The 'ghost story' related by the Concord Statesman, the scene of which was laid in Benton, turns out, as we presumed it would, to be somewhat like the distinguished statesman from which the town derives its name—all humbug. Our friends of the Statesman, however, insist that there was a 'murder' and a 'confession' in the case, or at least, the nine-tenths of the good people of Benton and the region round about believe there was; and that the two men who swore they saw the 'ghost,' honestly thought they did. [*Dover Inquirer.*

WHAT A CHANCE!—*The Washingtonians resorting to a Distillery.*—The Washingtonians of Hartford (Connecticut) celebrated the anniversary of American independence in the first distillery erected in Connecticut. The building is two hundred and four feet long, and there was room to set six tables the whole length. The stand for the orators was a still upside down, and capable of accommodating four persons. This is "carrying the war into Africa."

HOME LEAGUE TOASTS, on the 4th ultimo:

The Belles of Broadway—*the lilies of our land:* "They toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

Matrimonial Compromises—A judicious tariff of *duties*, looking to *protection* as well as *revenue.*

AN APPROPRIATE CUSTOM.—It is the universal practice, we believe, for all our men of war, in going up the Potomac, to salute the venerated mansion of the Father of his Country in passing—an honor which was paid to it by Captain Newton on a late occasion. Even the enemy, in ascending the Potomac in 1814 to fire the capitol, forgot for a moment his savage intent, and paused to honor the resting place of Washington. It is a ceremony which we hope will continue through all time. There is sublimity in the echoing of the cannon's roar around the resting place of the hero and the patriot; and the associations it calls up are lofty and ennobling.

A Vegetable Waistcoat.—"Tom, what kind of a waistcoat is that you have on?"

"Why, it's a cloth waistcoat, to be sure."

"Did'nt it come from old Threadneedle the tailor's?"

"Yes."

"Well then it's a vegetable waistcoat!"

"A what?"

"A vegetable waistcoat! It's made of *cabbage!*"

Remarkable Discovery.—In Africa, a discovery has been made, not far from Boussissis, of an ancient bridge, spanning by a single arch, the stream of the Oued Herbiba, which has given rise to many speculations. It is in perfect preservation; and a comparison of the cement used in its construction, with that found in the ruins of Hippona, is said to suggest an antiquity of not less than thirteen or fourteen centuries.

A Gingerbread Fortune.—Lady Dorothy Milbank was the favorite of Mary Queen of Scots, but got into disgrace on the affair of the murder of David Rizzio, in which her husband was concerned.—She soon afterwards fled, and sold gingerbread upon a bridge upon Burwick-upon-Tweed, by which, and the additional bounty of her customers, she actually saved £800, with which she purchased the Halnaby Hall estate, in Yorkshire, now in the Milbank family, and with the proceeds of the rent (for she lived very sparingly, dying at the age of 83) she purchased the estate in Durham and Northumberland, the rent of which, a few years ago, was £12,000 per annum.

Singular Banter.—At a soiree recently given, some young ladies urged a dashing and *spirited* young fellow to join the Washingtonians. He promised to do so if any one in the company would compose a verse of poetry presenting as strong reasons *against* drinking as one he would recite in *favor*. The challenge was accepted, and the young gentleman gave his verse from Anacreon:

'When I drink I feel, I feel,
Visions of poetic zeal;
When I drink, my sorrow's o'er,
I think of doubts and fears no more.'

The above was instantly answered as follows:

'Thus sung the old bard, and on his couch sunk,
As mellow as grapes in October;
He found it a foretaste of heav'n to get drunk,
But he found it a hell to get sober.'

The young gentleman immediately joined the teetotallers!

N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

A good Retort.—The Tuscaloosa Independent Monitor has the following:—Charley Pattison, of the La-Grange House, is known to be one of the most indomitable Whigs in the county. The other day, a Loco foco was jeering him about the log cabins of the Whigs, in the late Presidential election. Yes, replied Charley, we managed badly, that's a fact. We left the cracks open, and you peeped into our hands. The next time, we'll daub our cabins with Kentucky *Clay*, and we'll have you then.

A couple of Irishmen passing a wood with a gun, saw a squirrel in the top of a very high tree. Jimmy levelled his gun and brought the 'kritter' tumbling to the ground. 'Och, botherashun,' exclaimed Pat, who had been an attentive observer, 'what was the use of wasting the shot and powder, the fall would have killed him.'

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, 1842:

Joseph Shewalter PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Charles D. Henks, Samuel Henks and Keifer Thomas, partners, trading under the name and style of C. D. Henks & Co., Benjamin Ford and Daniel Snyder partners trading under the name and style of Ford and Snyder; Daniel Snyder in his own right, and William C. Worthington and Andrew Hunter, Trustees, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, Charles D. Henks, Samuel Henks, & Keifer Thomas, 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 fourth day of the next term, and answe 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.

Aug. 11, 1842.

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, 1842:

John Moler, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Elias Shaw, Samuel Strider, Benjamin Ford and Daniel Snyder, partners, trading under the name and style of Ford & Snyder; Daniel Snyder in his own right, William C. Worthington and Andrew Hunter, Trustees, Robert Lucas and Wm. Lucas, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY,

THE defendant, Elias Shaw, 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 fourth 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.

Aug. 11, 1842.

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, 1842:

William Moore, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Charles D. Henks, Samuel Henks and Keifer Thomas, partners, trading under the name and style of C. D. Henks & Co; Benjamin Ford and Daniel Snyder, partners, trading under the name and style of Ford & Snyder; Daniel Snyder in his own right, and William C. Worthington and Andrew Hunter, Trustees, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Charles D. Henks, Sam'l Henks, & Keifer Tomas, 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 4th 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.

Aug. 11, 1842.

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, 1842:

Joseph Crane, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Samuel McPherson, Benjamin Ford and Daniel Snyder, partners, trading under the name and style of Ford & Snyder; Daniel Snyder in his own right, and William C. Worthington and Andrew Hunter, Trustees. DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Sam'l McPherson, not having entered his appearance, & 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 fourth day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

Aug. 11, 1842.

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, 1842:

Joseph Shewalter, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

David Kemp and Joseph Poole, partners, trading under the name and style of Kemp & Poole; Benjamin Ford and Daniel Snyder, partners, trading under the name and style of Ford & Snyder; Daniel Snyder in his own right, and William C. Worthington and Andrew Hunter, Trustees, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants David Kemp & Joseph Poole, not having entered their appearance, & 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 fourth 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.

Aug. 11, 1842.

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, 1842:

Nathaniel W. Manning PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Samuel McPherson, Benjamin Ford and Daniel Snyder, partners, trading under the name and style of Ford & Snyder; Daniel Snyder in his own right, and William C. Worthington and Andrew Hunter, Trustees, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Sam'l McPherson 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 fourth 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 11, 1842.

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, 1842:

John Moler, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

John McP. Brien, DEFENDANT,

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant 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.

Aug. 4, 1842.

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, 1842:

Mary McSherry, widow of Dennis McSherry, dec'd, James Brannon and Susan his wife, Mary McSherry, William McSherry, Dennis McSherry, William McGraw, and Anne his wife, the said Susan, Mary, William, Dennis, and Anne, being children and heirs of Dennis McSherry, deceased, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Richard M'Sherry in his own right and as administrator of William McSherry, dec'd, Dennis L. McSherry, John Platt, and Susan his wife, Lawrence Byrne and Mary his wife, Edwards Nicholson, and Anastatia his wife, George Doll, and Catharine his wife, Cecilia McSherry, and James McSherry, heirs of Richard McSherry, dec'd,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, John Platt and Susan his wife, Lawrence Byrne and Mary his wife, Edward Nicholson and Anastatia his wife, 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 third day of the next term, and answer the amended 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.*

Aug. 11, 1842.

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 1842:

John R. Flagg, as Deputy of George W. Humphreys, late Sheriff of Jefferson County, Committee Administrator of Robert Fulton, deceased, and the said John R. Flagg, as Deputy of Sebastian Enty, late Sheriff of Jefferson County, committee administrator de bonis non of James Fulton, deceased, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Lee M. Fulton, James W. Fulton, John B. H. Fulton, and John P. Brown and Sarah E. Brown his wife, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Lee M. Fulton, Jas. W. Fulton, & John B. H. Fulton, 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 3d day of the next term of this court, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in this County, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this County.

A copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Aug 11, 1842

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, 1842:

Edgar Nunnymaker, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Michael Cook and Robert Creamer, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Aug. 4, 1842.

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, 1842:

Patrick Broidrick, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Joseph Hollman and William Brown, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

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

A copy—Teste.

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

August 4, 1842.

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, 1842:

Caleb H. Perdue, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

William Croft, and Caleb H. Perdue, Joseph Vogdes and Lewis M'Pherson, partners, trading under the name and firm of Perdue, Vogdes & Co., DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, William Croft, 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.*

Aug. 4, 1842.

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, 1842:

Jane C. Washington, Executrix of the Estate of John A. Washington, dec'd, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

George Lay, George Faughender, and Buskrod C. Washington, DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY,

THE defendant, George Lay, 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,

Aug. 4, 1842. R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

VIRGINIA, Jefferson County, Sct.

At a Court held for the said County, on the 20th day of June, 1842.

ON motion of Virginia C. Ragland, an infant, by Ferdinando Fairfax, her next friend—*It is ordered*, That all persons who have claims against Eliza C. Ragland, dec'd, shall exhibit the same for settlement, within three months from the date of this order, and that this order be published eight weeks, successively, in the Virginia Free Press, a newspaper published in Charlestown, Jefferson County and also posted at the front door of the Court-House of this County, on two successive Court days.

A copy—Teste,

July 7, 1842. T. A. MOORE, *Clerk.*

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE undersigned has taken in possession his MILL known by the name of the BLOOMERY MILLS, about three miles from Charlestown, and in sight of the Shenandoah River.—The Mill is in complete order. Having had long experience in the business, he is enabled to say that he feels satisfied that he is able to turn out as good Flour as any other concern in the county. Farmers who wish to grind their Wheat will find it very convenient to deliver their Wheat to him—at any rate they are respectfully invited to give him a call before going elsewhere. In addition to the advantage of the navigation on the river, he has two points on the Rail Road, Keyes' Switch, and Charlestown, both about the same distance from the Mill.—He will at all times purchase Wheat, and pay the fair market price. All that grind their Wheat with him, for every three hundred pounds of Merchantable Wheat he will give a barrel of superfine Flour. His country Mill will be kept in complete order. Any person having any thing to do in that line will be accommodated in the best possible manner.

BENJAMIN RODRICK.

July 28, 1842.—tf.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

HAVING by agreement taken the Harpers-Ferry Mills, and by putting therein New Water Wheels, shall have ample power to make

6 or 700 Barrels of Flour,

PER WEEK, I am thereby enabled to offer greater inducements to Farmers and others having Wheat to dispose of, than has ever been offered in this section of Virginia—being located immediately at the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and also the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. When their wheat is once delivered in this Mill, they have no further trouble of hauling flour, &c., attendant in many situations, but can calculate, to a cent, what cash their wheat will put in their pockets, allowing the freight on each barrel of flour, 22 cents to Georgetown, from harvest until 1st January thereafter; and 34 cents to Baltimore; and in cases where the farmer desires it, the barrel will be furnished for the offal. Being desirous of doing as much in the way of grinding as I can, induces me to offer every advantage that can be given, allowing the miller to make any profit therefrom.—When grinding is done, the flour will be at once delivered, either to Mr. BECKHAM, or to any one on the Canal to whom they direct.

I purpose also buying in a limited way, for cash, on delivery. I shall, in all cases, stand the inspection either in Baltimore or the District, to those who prefer grinding their wheat.

I shall also furnish PLASTER in proper season, which when ground will be about $8 per ton at the mill.

Farmers to whom I am indebted individually, or as joint contractor with DANIEL SNYDER, in the name of FORD & SNYDER, that will grind their wheat with me, I will give 21 barrels superfine flour for each and every hundred bushels of Merchantable Wheat delivered at the Mill, claiming a credit on such indebtedness for the value of the one barrel of flour in each hundred bushels wheat, and likewise to those having endorsed the paper of Ford & Snyder, who are still liable for such endorsements, the same terms are extended to them, deducting the value of the one barrel flour in each hundred bushels wheat, to be settled at the end of the season by note, subject to Ford & Snyder's deed of trust, given on 31 January, 1842. Being exceedingly desirous of paying all debts and engagements in my own name, or as joint contractor with Daniel Snyder, in the name of Ford & Snyder, and a determination to do so if proper encouragement is extended—reserving nothing from my labor and exertions, save a scanty support for myself and family, I shall rely upon the generosity and liberality of old friends, and farmers of Jefferson. Having labored long with them, without any profit to myself, I am still willing to serve them, and to place them, (if by my exertions I am successful,) where I found them, in a pecuniary point of view.

I hope therefore, by strict attention to business, with an honest purpose in view, to receive at least a share of the business, which I am prepared to do on such advantageous terms to the farmers of Jefferson County.

BENJ. FORD.

June 16, 1842.—6m.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

HAVING made a change in my business at the POTOMAC MILL near Shepherdstown, and by agreement placed the whole management and control into the hands of Mr. WILLIAM BUTLER, EDWARD LUCAS, and JOSEPH MCMURRAN, who will see that every Farmer, or any other person having Wheat to grind, shall have their dues promptly.

Having declined purchasing Wheat for the present, we will grind upon the most favorable terms possible, being able to make from

Eighty to one Hundred Barrels of Flour,

Per day, which will enable us to grind the Wheat nearly as fast as it comes in this season of the year. Having made engagements for a prompt supply of empty barrels weekly, there shall be no delay on our part, and we hope that our friends will find it to their interest to grind rather than sell. We will give for every hundred bushels of Wheat weighing sixty pounds to the bushel, twenty barrels of Flour, and twelve hundred pounds of Offal. One-fourth of this to be ship-stuff, or find the barrels for the offal—and still being more desirous to induce our friends to grind their Wheat, we will further give for every hundred bushels of Wheat clear of all filth, (such as cheat, cockel, rye, garlic, or smut,) and weighing sixty pounds to the bushel, twenty-one barrels of Flour, and the above named quantity of offal; the farmer to furnish his own barrels, or if found by us, to pay for the same in a reasonable time. We will stand the inspection for all Flour made by us either in Baltimore or the District. We will further state that Flour can be delivered from here to Georgetown for twenty-five cents per barrel carriage.

We will furnish any of our customers with Plaster, Salt, &c., upon the most reasonable terms. GEORGE REYNOLDS.

July 28, 1842—tf.

SEED WHEAT.

I HAVE for sale 500 bushels of Blue stem and Red Chaff bearded Wheat, a superior article, for sale by J B PACKETT.

July 14, 1842.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

JUNE TERM, 1842, of the County Court.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, SCT.

Peter Hageley,

AGAINST

Elizabeth Hageley, widow of George Hageley, deceased, Elizabeth M'Ilee, Polly Hoke, John Clice, Elizabeth Wegol, Catharine Myers, Sally James, John James, her husband, Jacob Merrit and Barbara his wife, late Barbara Cooper, Margaret Cooper, William Cooper, John Cooper, George Cooper, Henry Cooper, and the children of Richmond Cooper, deceased, William Merrit, Stocket West and Elizabeth his wife, John Merrit, George Merrit, Henry Merrit, Peter Merrit, Polly Merrit, and Samuel Bright and Ann his wife—

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants, John Clice, Elizabeth Wegal, Catharine Myers, Sally James, John James her husband, Margaret Cooper, John Cooper, George Cooper, Henry Cooper, and the children of Richmond Cooper, dec'd, William Merrit, Stocket West and Elizabeth his wife, John Merrit, George Merrit, Henry Merrit, Peter Merrit, Polly Merrit, and Samuel Bright, and Ann, his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth; *It is ordered*, That the said Defendants do appear here on the first day of the next October term of this Court, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the said county of Jefferson, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house.

A Copy—Teste,

T. A. MOORE, *Clerk.*

July 21, 1842.

United States District Court,
Western District of Virginia, Staunton,
IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE to Creditors and all others concerned in interest, to shew cause against the Petition of—

No. 189—Samuel Gibson, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 242—Righter Levering, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 286—Joseph G. Johnson, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 287—Charles Griffith, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 288—Robert H. Brus, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 289—Jerome B. Young, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 290—Joseph Lenex, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 291—John Duke, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 292—Benjamin Wentzel, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

No. 293—Charles Staley, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

TESTE,

NICH. K. TROUT.

July 14, 1842.—11t. *D. Clerk.*

Notices in Bankruptcy.

United States District Court, Western District of Virginia, Staunton.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE to Creditors, and others concerned in interest, to shew cause against the Petition of—

No. —. Thomas Cockrell, of Jefferson County, to be declared a bankrupt on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

Teste,

NICH'S K. TROUT, *D. Clerk.*

Aug. 4, 1842.

United States District Court,
Western District of Virginia, Staunton.
IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE to Creditors, and all others concerned in interest, to shew cause against the Petition of—

No. 592—James Merrick, of Jefferson county, to be declared a bankrupt on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842.

NICHO. K. TROUT,

July 21, 1842. *District Clerk.*

BERKSHIRE PIGS
FOR SALE.

I HAVE a large lot of very fine Berkshire Pigs for sale. They are from the stock of Messrs. Lossing and Bennett, of Albany, New York. The price is twenty dollars for a single pair, or five pigs for forty dollars.

ROBERT L. WRIGHT,
Wheatland, Loudoun Co. Va.

Aug. 4, 1842—4t.

WHEAT WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a quantity of Wheat, delivered at my old stand, the Hopewell Mills, or at the Millville Mills, rented of Messrs. Ford & Snyder. I will also receive Wheat at any of the Depots on the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road, and at all times pay fair prices in cash, or give Flour in exchange on delivery JOHN CLAUSON.

Aug. 4, 1842.—tf.

$30,000 CAPITAL!

100 *Prizes of* 1000 *DOLLARS!*

UNION LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 12, FOR 1842.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday the 27th of August, 1842,

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

30,000 *Dollars*
10,000 *Dollars*
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,500
1,017
100 *Prizes of* $1,000
40 " 500
50 " 400
&c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2½.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, $150
Do do 25 half do 65
Do do 25 quarter do 32½

35,294 DOLLARS,

Making 30,000 *Nett.*

Alexandria Lottery.

CLASS FOR 1842.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on *SATURDAY the 20th day of AUGUST*, 1842.

35,294 Dollars 12,500 Dollars
10,000 Dollars 5,000 Dollars
3,000 Dollars 2,500 Dollars
2,000 Dollars 1,975 Dollars
1,600 Dollars 1,500 Dollars
2 Prizes of $1,250—2 of $1,200
20 of $1,000—20 of $500
20 of $400, &c.

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

25,000 DOLLARS.

TEN PRIZES OF $1000!

Maryland Consolidated LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 105, for 1842.

TO BE DRAWN AT BALTIMORE,

On WEDNESDAY the 24th of AUGUST, 1842.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of 25,000 Dollars
1 " 7,500 Dollars
1 " 4,000 Dollars
1 " 2,000 Dollars
1 " 1,478 Dollars
10 " 1,500 Dollars
10 " 1,000 Dollars
10 " 400 Dollars

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries,—address

J. G. GREGORY & CO,
Managers,
WASHINGTON CITY.

Seidlitz, Soda Powders, &c. &c.

1 GROSS Fresh Seidlitz Powders,
1 " " Soda "
1 " Composition (Thompsonian,)
1 Doz. Peters' Pills,
1 Gross Lee's Bilious Pills,

For sale at YOUNG'S.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS,
In Jefferson County, Va.

THIS well known watering place was opened for the season on the 10th June, under the management of Mr. ISAAC N. CARTER, who had charge of it in 1838, and gave such general satisfaction, and whose experience since that time will enable him to be still more efficient, and to add greatly to the comfort and pleasure of visitors.

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

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

The proprietors have secured an abundant supply of ICE, an article so indispensable to comfort in warm weather.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 16, 1842

To the Public.

My engagement with the Shannondale Company, to take charge of their house during the Springs season, will in no wise interfere with the management of my Hotel in Charlestown. I have made all proper arrangements to have the latter concern kept in the best possible style; and my friends and the travelling public may rely upon the utmost exertion to minister to their wants.

My Ice House has been well stored for the season. ISAAC N. CARTER.

June 16, 1842.

Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c.

IVORY COMBS, Fancy Boxes, Microscopes, Concave Mirrors, Tooth Brushes, Large and small Spy Glasses, Lavender, Rose, Musk, Rosemary, Florida and Cologne Waters.
Soaps, Tincture of Pearls, Kalydor, Pomatum, Lily White, Hair Oil, Balm of Columbia, Cleophane, Penknives, Razors, and do. Straps, Hones, Cards, Silver Pencils, Thimbles, Lead Pencils, fine quality, fancy Vials, Pocket Books, Inkstands, Steel Pens, Spring and Thumb Lancets, Sea Grass, Steel and Whalbone Busks, Percussion Caps, Powder Horns, Snuff Boxes, Clothes and Hair Brushes, Needles, Toothpaste, Nail Brushes, &c., for sale at YOUNG'S.

Harpers-Ferry, July 14, 1842.

MOTHERS,
SPARE YOUR CHILDREN.

DR. PARIS' 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 painful use of the lancet. No family should be without this medicine where there are young children.

CAUTION.—There is a deleterious Soothing Syrup, put up in plain bottles, and the name of PARIS spelled with two *R's*, when the genuine is spelled with only one, with several other alterations, in order to evade the law. These base villians who sell a counterfeit medicine to destroy the health and lives of "LITTLE BABES," should meet the contempt of every person that has one drop of paternal humanity in them. One of these "heartless villains" has gone so far as to publish a Soothing Syrup for sale at his store, in his own name, and attaches the Directions, &c. verbatim as that of DR. PARIS. Any individual that will thus rob the Proprietor of that which is secured to him by law, is worthy a seat in the Penitentiary. HE IS MARKED.

☞REMEMBER, the only place in *Charlestown* for the GENUINE DR. PARIS' SOOTHING SYRUP, is at the Drug Store of

J H BEARD & CO.
AND AT
S KILHAM'S *Store,*
Harpers-Ferry.

☞Price 50 Cents.

DR. DUNCAN'S
EXPECTORANT REMEDY,
FOR
CONSUMPTION,
Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Pain in the Side, Breast and Chest, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Liver and Lungs.

☞CAUTION.—The above design is found on the envelope of every bottle of this Valuable Medicine. Purchasers will therefore please observe this.

Principal Office, No. 19 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia,

where all orders, &c., must be directed. Medicine carefully packed and shipped to all parts of the United States and Europe.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.

Copy Right Secured.

The above Medicine is sold by agents in nearly all the different States.

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

Also—For sale by

J. H. BEARD & CO., *Charlestown.*
CHARLES D. KILHAM, *Harpers-Ferry*

Lambaugh's Composition.

THERE can be but little, if any doubt whatever, that the article sold under the name of Lambaugh's Rheumatic Composition, has proved more uniformly successful in the cure of Rheumatism, than any preparation ever before offered to the public. It is composed of Medicines which stand deservedly high, for the relief Gouty and Rheumatic Affections, and from the invariable success attendant upon the administration of the Composition. Many physicians of high standing, and distinguished qualifications, have been induced to recommend it to their patients.

Testimonials of many who have used it, have been offered without solicitation, and can at any time be procured. But these are not deemed requisite—we would prefer to see it stand or fall according to its own merit. From all that we know in regard to this Medicine, we are warranted in applying the language used in regard to it, by the Senior Editor of the Free Press, that "there is no mistake: it will cure the Rheumatism."

Prepared from the original receipt, by Adam Young, Harpers-Ferry, and for sale by

J. H. BEARD, & Co.,
J. P. BROWN, *Charlestown.*

June 30, 1842.

FEATHERS.

I HAVE 50 pounds of very superior Feathers, which will be sold low for cash.

July 14. C. W. AISQUITH.

IRON & BRASS FOUNDRY,
Machine-making, & Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber still continues the above business at his shop near the Depot of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with despatch, having a large assortment of Patterns suitable for Merchant, Grist and Saw Mills, and Threshing Machines. He also manufactures Steam Engines, Corn and Cob Crushers and Grinders, Cutting Boxes, Plaster Breakers, Corn Shellers, &c.

TO MILLERS:

The subscriber having secured an interest in Johnson's approved Smut Machine, in the counties of Jefferson, Frederick, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, Hardy, Clarke, Loudoun, Fauquier, Rappahannock, Shenandoah, Rockingham, Warren Page, and Rockbridge, is now manufacturing this highly approved machine at a reduced price. It has stood the test, and has surpassed all other machines for effectually cleansing grain of garlic, smut, and other impurities. It requires one-third less power to do the same work than other machines now in use, and is warranted to perform or no sale.

He also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, Baldwin's approved Corn and Cob Crusher