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Virginia Free Press.

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

VOL. 35. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1842. NO. 4.

COACH MAKING.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having associated themselves in the above named business for a term of years, in Charlestown, Va., at the old stand of Wells J. Hawks, take this opportunity to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will be happy to receive orders for

NEW WORK OR REPAIRING.

They intend keeping constantly on hand a variety of *VEHICLES*, which they pledge themselves shall be made in the best manner and warranted to stand.

Coaches, Family Carriages, Buggies, Sulkeys, Barouches, &c.,

can be had by application at their Coach Factory, at *short notice*. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give this establishment a call, as no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction, and the public may rest assured that purchases can be made on as accommodating terms as elsewhere.

HAWKS & ROSS.

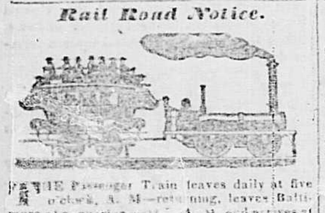
Charlestown, Jan. 20, 1842.

CARD.

THE subscriber, grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from the citizens of Jefferson and the adjoining Counties, tenders to them his sincere thanks, and hopes, by the above association, to merit a continuance of patronage. All those having claims against me, will please present them for settlement, and those who know themselves indebted to me, will see the propriety of closing their accounts as soon as possible.

Jan. 20. W. J. HAWKS.

Rail Road Notice.



THE Passenger Train leaves daily at five o'clock, A. M.—returning, leaves Baltimore at a quarter past [illegible], 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 passage, fare until further notice.

J. G. HEIST, Agt.

Winchester Depot, Jan. 13, 1842.

VIRGINIA HOTEL.

Harpers-Ferry, Va.

THE undersigned takes great pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he has leased for a term of years that well known House at Harpers-Ferry, the

VIRGINIA HOTEL,

established [illegible] kept by Mr. Samuel Gibson. He is getting the building, which is new and commodious, a thorough repair, by papering, painting, &c., and can safely say that his chambers will be found in the best condition, and every department well furnished and complete.

The Hotel is within *FIFTY YARDS OF THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT*, where the two roads unite, [illegible] situated in all respects. Its proximity to Baltimore affords many advantages, and the proprietor means to avail himself of these to provide the delicacies of the season. His TABLE shall be supplied with the best the markets afford, and his Bar always stocked with superior WINES and LIQUORS. The Stable, well provided, will be attended by a faithful ostler—and all possible attention given.

Thus prepared, with an earnest purpose to render his guests comfortable in all respects, the undersigned thinks he may confidently claim the patronage of his old friends in this and the adjoining counties, and be able to make many new ones among the travelling public from whatever quarter they may come.

WILLIAM GORRELL.

Jan. 6, 1842.

OYSTERS, AT HARTT'S RESTAURATEUR!

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Charlestown, and its vicinity, that he is now prepared to furnish them with

OYSTERS *either from the Can or Shell,*

Cooked in every way to suit the palate of the most fastidious; and as he has made permanent arrangements in Baltimore and Georgetown, to be regularly supplied therefrom with the best Oysters in the Market, he feels justified in assuring the public that he will, with very few exceptions, be always supplied with Oysters, not only in the can but also in the shell. He returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his sojournment here, and he hopes by paying personal attention to the table to merit a continuance of it. He purposes also to have occasionally on his table any delicacies of the season which can be obtained from the above cities; such as

Turtle, Crabs, Lobsters, Sardeens, Tripe, &c.

or whatever else in his line, which will conduce to the gratification of the greatest epicure.

From the strict order kept in his establishment and the rather retired location thereof, gentlemen can fully enjoy themselves and spend an agreeable hour of relaxation from business.

The speedy sale he has met for his Oysters, particularly by the can, induces him to LOWER THE PRICE OF HIS OYSTERS to $1 50 per can; "quick sales and small profits," being his motto. Those giving Oyster Suppers will find it to their advantage to give him a call; and as the subscriber is engaged in no other business, he consequently can devote all his time to the accommodation of his customers.

JAS. J. HARTT.

Charlestown, Dec. 9, 1841.

☞N. B. In his Oyster room is kept a blank book in which whatever is wrong about the establishment can be noted down. I will take it as a particular favor for gentlemen to do so. For no endeavor shall be wanting on my part to try to please the public in every respect.

Restaurateur Oyster Rooms. J. J. H.

Mr. John M'Cartney,

TAKE Notice, that on *Saturday the 19th day of February next*, at Beltzhoover's tavern, Light Street, Baltimore, Md., between sun-rise and sunset, I shall take the depositions of Mr. M. O'Bryan and Wm. Woodville, and will adjourn from day to day, until said depositions may be completed, which will be offered as evidence in a cause now depending in the County Court of Jefferson County, Va., in which I am plaintiff, and you are defendant.

Jan. 27—4t. JOHN STRIDER.

CONFECTIONS.—Malaga Grapes, Bunch Raisins, Dates, Currants, at YOUNG'S.

Jan. 13.

A CARD.

Dr. C. [illegible] Stephen,

INTENDING to make Leetown his permanent residence, respectfully tenders his Professional Services to the citizens of Jefferson and Berkeley Counties. He can at all times be found at his Office in Leetown, when not professionally engaged.

Jan. 27, 1842—1[illegible]

A CARD.

Dr. J. [illegible] Brooke,

HAVING permanently located in Jefferson county, respectfully offers his *Professional* services to the citizens of Leetown and vicinity. He may be found at all times (except when professionally engaged) at the residence of Mr. Thomas G. Baylor, one mile from Leetown.

Nov. 4, 1841.—tf

A CARD.

DR. JOHN BRISCOE,

RESPECTFULLY offers his *Professional Services* to the citizens of Jefferson county. He may at all times be found, (except when professionally engaged,) at the residence of Mrs. Mary Mann, near the Elk Branch Store.

December 9, 1841.

W. S. WHITE,

Attorney at Law,

HAS moved his Office to that recently occupied by Wm. G. Worthington, Esq where he will continue to devote himself assiduously to his Profession.

Charlestown, Dec. 9, 1841.—6m.

JOHN M. JEWETT,

Attorney at Law,

SHEPHERDSTOWN, Jefferson County, Va.

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

Dec. 9, 1841.—tf

R. HUNTER BUTCHER,

Attorney at Law,

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA.

WILL attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, Loudoun and Berkeley Counties.

Charlestown, Jan. 6, 1842.—1tt

National Intelligencer insert to the amount of $3 and charge this office.

W. G. BRUMBOVE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia,

WILL attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke and Frederick Counties; and the Superior Court of Loudoun.

Charlestown, Jan. 6, 1842.—7t*

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted will please call on or about the 1st [illegible] cash cannot be had [illegible] accounts due, [illegible] their notes. The [illegible] business of one year, that accounts should [illegible]

Friends and customers will please accept my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage extended to me for the last fifteen years. Remember that I have on hand a complete STOCK OF GOODS, suited to the wants, which I want to sell to them on the most liberal terms.

I would respectfully say to my country friends that I think I am entitled to more of their patronage than they have given me, for the reason that my stock of goods at all times are calculated to suit them, and are sold on as good, or better terms than any other place in the county. I invite them to try me for one year, beginning with the next month.

Harpers-Ferry, Dec. 23, 1841. WM. ANDERSON.

The Flowing Spring Mills,

(That noted place for political resort, as well as for domestic usefulness.)

THIS establishment has undergone a thorough repair, and is now ready to GRIND ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, in the best manner, and upon the shortest notice, either for Family use, or for any of the Eastern markets. The subscribers having no inclination at present to enter into speculations upon Grain, will be content to grind for toll at the regular rate the law allows them, and will stand the inspection of Flour made by them in any of the above markets.

Their SAW MILL is also in complete operation, at prices known to their customers.

Their PLASTER MILL will also be attended to at the proper season.

The undersigned would be ungrateful if they failed to return their sincere thanks to a liberal public, particularly to those who stood by them "through evil as well as through good report;" and they solicit a continuance of favor, under the confident hope that by strict attention to business they will be able to render entire satisfaction to all who favor this well-known establishment.

ABRAHAM SNYDER,
ELISHA S. SNYDER.

February 3, 1842.—tf.

STONE CUTTING.

WILLIAM LOVE SHIRIDGE respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, and adjoining counties, who may wish to mark the graves of their lamented dead, that he still continues to make and superscribe *Monuments—Box, Column, and plain* TOMB SLABS, And Head & Foot STONES, OF EVERY VARIETY.

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

☞LETTERING neatly executed.

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

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

January 21, 1841—y.

Cumberland Coal & Plank.

I HAVE for sale 2[illegible]00 bushels of the best Cumberland Coal, a portion of it fit for grates. Also, 40,000 feet of Pine Plank, which I will sell low for cash.

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

GEORGE PRICE.

Shepherdstown, July 1, 1841.—tf.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS, Davies' Family Pills, Toothache Drops, Worm Lozenges, Cough Lozenges, Shoeman's Poor Man's Plaster, and a general assortment of Thompsonian Medicines, for sale by

WM. ANDERSON.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 27.

Poetry.

THE GAMBLER'S WIFE.

Dark was the night! How dark! No light! No fire!
Cold on the hearth the last faint sparks expire,
Shivering she watched the cradle side
For him who pledged her *love—last year a bride.*

"Hark! 'Tis his footstep! No, 'tis past, 'tis gone!"
Tick—tick! "How *wearily the time crawls on;*
Why would he leave me thus? He once was kind,
And I believed 'twould last. How mad! How blind!

"Rest thee, my babe—rest on. 'Tis hunger's cry!
Sleep, for there is no food! The fount is dry;
Famine and cold their wearying work have done,
My heart must break! And thou!" The clock strikes one!

"Hush! 'tis the dice box! Yes, he's there; he's there!
For this, for this he leaves me to despair!
Leaves love, leaves truth—his wife! his love. For what?
The wanton's smile, the villain and the sot!

"Yet I'll not curse him. No, 'tis all in vain;
'Tis long to wait, but sure he'll come again!
And I could starve and bless him but for you
My child—*his child.* O fiend!" The clock strikes two.

"Hark how the sign-board creeks—the winds howl by,
Mean! Mean! A dirge swells through the cloudy sky!
Ha! 'tis his knock! he comes! he comes once more!"
'Tis but the lattice flaps. Thy hope is o'er.

"Can he desert us thus? He knows I stay
Night after night in lonliness to pray
For his return—and yet he sees no tear!
No, no. It cannot be. He will be here!

"Nestle *more closely, dear one to my heart!*
Thou'rt cold! thou'rt freezing! but we will not part
Husband I die! Father it is not he,
O, God, protect my child." The clock strikes three.

They're gone! they're gone! the glimmering spark hath fled!
The wife and child are numbered with the dead,
On the cold hearth, outstretched with solemn rest,
The babe lay frozen on its mother's breast!
The gambler came at last—but all was o'er.
Dread silence reigned around—the clock struck four.

Political.

PETITION

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

(concluded.)

Your petitioners regret that the interest of the commonwealth in the stock of the banks trammels the Legislature in its efforts to protect the rights and interests of her citizens, and enables those institutions and their advocates to talk about themselves in the easy veil of patriotism, and to advocate under a pretext [illegible] of the commonwealth," a state of [illegible] which the boldest would not, under other circumstances, dare to urge a word in extenuation. Ownership of stock of the banks by the State, we hold to be wholly incompatible with the public good, and with the judicious management of the institutions themselves. The arguments, by which further indulgence of the banks has been urged upon your body, demand a passing notice. It was said that if you did not relieve the banks from pains and penalties, they would resume specie payments; and why in the name of common honesty should they not? Do not banks extend indulgence to the public? Do they allow to others the same license they arrogate to themselves? Do they allow their debtors to plead any circumstances in justification of a failure to pay? Suppose a debtor to assign as a reason for his refusal to meet his engagements to the bank, that he had lent the money to his neighbor who paid him a higher rate of interest than he gave to the bank—would such an excuse be a justification? by no means. *If misery loves company, avarice tolerates no competition.* And yet the true reason for the refusal, by the banks, of payment of their notes is, that these notes bear no interest, and if paid will oblige the banks to require payment of notes of their debtors, which do bear interest, and they will thus be loosers to the extent of interest on the redeemed notes. Hence arises their reluctance to pay their debts; and hence arises their hypocritical expressions of sympathy for the "dear people."

One other objection to a resumption urged in your body we will notice, "that in the present state of our commercial relations with the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, it would be impossible for the banks here to maintain specie payments for any length of time, while the banks of those cities remain in a state of suspension."

All the arguments against an immediate resumption, it seems to us, are based upon the notion that the depreciation of the Virginia bank notes in the adjacent markets results from, and is produced by a balance of trade, and that this balance of trade is produced by causes, not within the control of the banks, but growing out of our commercial relations. Now there is no principle of political economy better settled, than that a balance of trade will be produced by an excess of circulating medium, an excess of bank paper issues, and, in time of peace, can probably have no other cause. The banks do the first wrong. Their cupidity originates the very cause which they parade in justification of their outrages; they issue to excess, and that excessive issue causes both the depreciation of their notes, and a balance of trade, when it exists.—But we have already stated the reason which warrants us in believing that no balance of trade does exist, and that no appearance of it would exist, if the resources of the country were not diverted from their proper purpose of redeeming the circulation of our banks, and used in shaving our citizens.

Nothing is more unfounded, than the supposition that the present amount of Virginia bank notes, is to remain abroad in the event of resumption. They will be redeemed, and brought home, when the resources of the country are allowed to be so applied. And, if contrary to our impression, the banks have over issued, it is to a very small extent, and a very small curtailment of their discounts—so small that no one will suffer inconvenience from it—will reduce the amount of notes, going abroad in payment below, for the amount of products going abroad for their redemption in the same time, and thus a balance will arise in favor of this State, which will add to the amount of our specie. A curtailment of one per cent. of discounts, will contract circulation two per cent. and a contraction of three per cent. of discounts, will control the circulation six per cent., appreciate its value to the same extent, and thus make it the equivalent of specie.

The interests even of the borrowers of the banks, the wild and fanciful visions, and the horrific descriptions of distress of the advocates of suspension to the contrary notwithstanding, will be essentially served—they will borrow three per cent. less bank credits, but these will have six per cent. more value. One hundred dollars in Virginia bank notes are now worth $94 in specie, and if when the banks resume, the dealer who now borrows $100, can then obtain only $97, the paper will then be the equivalent of specie, and consequently worth three per cent. more than $100 of bank notes are now worth.

Let the resumption be begun, and the result will prove how groundless are the apprehensions of distress. It is a well known principle in hydraulics that water will find its level; and it is a principle of trade, no less thoroughly established, that commodities will find that market in which they are most in demand. Let there be a demand for coin to assist in filling the channels of our circulation, and the redemption of the notes of our banks, and there is no fear that the supply will not be entirely equal to the demand.—Specie is now leaving this country because we have dispensed with its use, and agreed to substitute in its stead faithless and violated promises of banks. So far from our banks having just cause to apprehend a drain of their specie, and that of this State by adjacent States and their banks, the greater demand here will attract *from both, the last poor nine pence. Yet is free to come.*—This principle of trade is so powerful in its operation, that the New York banks have not only sustained themselves in their resumption, but were able, with a capital of twenty-three millions of dollars, to resist the concentrated efforts of the United States Bank, which, if Mr. Biddle is to be believed, broke by its efforts to compel the New York banks to suspend. Here we have the glorious spectacle, of one set of institutions, with a capital of twenty-three millions of dollars, armed with honesty, and safe behind the irreversable laws of trade, sustaining, from an institution of thirty-five millions of capital, an assault, the recoil of which, humbled the assailant low as her worst enemies could wish. As the distresses of merchants of New York, consequent upon the resumption of specie payments, have been a fruitful source, of misrepresentation and alarm, it is proper to say that her condition was peculiar. Her banks have been the receptacles of the government and State deposits to a large amount, which have been lent to the merchants, invested in water lots, western lands, town lots, now in the woods, and destined to be so, at least during the present century—and other wild and visionary speculations, which were wholly unavailable as means of payment to the banks. In January, 1837, the discounts of the banks of the city of New York were forty-two millions of dollars; they then owed the government twelve millions of dollars. In May, 1838, the time of resumption, they owed the government little, if any thing, having paid its deposit; and their discounts were reduced to thirty-one millions of dollars: thus they have paid two millions more than the entire reduction of their discounts.—From these circumstances arose the distress and suffering of the New York merchants. The resumption was accomplished by the more prudent New England banks, with very small inconvenience to their dealers.

The only possible means of compelling the banks of this State to resume specie payments, is to operate upon their interests; to make it their interest to pay. Their sensibilities are all concentrated in the pocket-nerve; touch that, and they will respond to your call, and be obedient to your will. Their managers are subtle and wily, and unless their interests be operated upon, your *[illegible] action will be nipped in the bud, or, when matured, its [illegible] will be before the almost indomitable energies of their avarice, like chaff before the wind.*

Let every bank or branch of a bank be compelled during suspension to make out, on the first day of each month, a statement of its gross profits under the oath of its officers, for the preceding month, and after deducting one twelfth [illegible] and a half per cent. upon the capital stock [illegible], for the expenses of each month, and one [illegible] of five per cent. for dividend in the same [illegible] these gross profits, let the balance be [illegible] to the credit of the treasurer, to be by [illegible] to the increase of the common school [illegible] the State. One and a half per cent. per [illegible] on the capital stock is the usual allowance for expenses, and five per cent. is dividend enough for institutions so reckless of the law and the rights of others. Let them be prohibited from shaving their own notes, or those of other banks, and from charging a premium of exceeding one half per cent for any bill, drawn upon a place not more remote than 200 miles, and not exceeding one per cent. for a bill upon other places.

Let this be done and resumption will be the work of an instant. These banking institutions will then show you, how sincere are the professions of sympathy "for the dear people," and how long they are willing to incur labor, risk and responsibility, for the education of the poor. No poor child will ever obtain the first rudiments of an education from means thus acquired, not even his A B. C. The resumption will be accomplished within the 1st month after such a law goes into operation. But if we over rate the salutary influence of the measures recommended, we shall have the consolation of knowing that if we are wronged, it is for the education of the poor; if the public morals are corrupted, it is to enlighten the public mind. We adverted in a preceeding part of this petition to the fact that we were, under existing circumstances, constrained to pay a tax of ten per cent upon every article, not the product of our own state, that we consume, and we think it proper again to call your attention to this subject. The tax thus levied, in violation of every principle of right and reason, not only without our consent but against our will, is more onerous in amount than any tax we pay, whether to the general or state government, and perhaps to both; and it is more iniquitous in principle, and ten to one greater in amount, than the tea tax which the British government attempted to levy on our ancestors, and the resistance to which gave us existance as a nation.

For what end are we thus plundered? for what end are public morals corrupted by the vicious example of the banks? for what end is our national character degraded in the estimation of nations? for what end are all the ills of an irredeemable paper currency inflicted upon us? In order that a few bank favorites may borrow, use, and pay interest upon three per cent. more bank discounts, than is necessary for the wants of trade: in order that the banks may draw interest upon six per cent. more bank credits than they could keep in circulation, and meet their engagements; and *in order that they may receive still larger accessions to their gains by their well designed schemes of "skinning and fleecing."*

In conclusion, we implore you in the most solemn manner—we conjure you by the sacred memory of our ancestors—by the high hopes of *the friends of freedom here and elsewhere*—by the bright expectations of the rising generation—by the fair name of her to whom is due alike our love and allegiance—by your own solemn oaths—in short, by every thing "that memory holds dear," to check the licentious career of these institutions, and to relieve us from their oppression.

May the great God of all have you in his holy keeping—inspire you with a just sense of your duty—and give zeal, and ability to discharge it—is the ardent prayer of your petitioners.

THE EXCHEQUER.—It is stated in the Northern papers, that Mr. Tallmadge, from the Senate Committee, will at an early day, make a Report upon the Exchequer Scheme. Sundry modifications of the Secretary's plan, will be proposed—but the particulars are not known.

We shall have much confidence in the suggestions of Mr. Tallmadge: but we doubt his or any other man's ability to make out of the Secretary's project, a system suited to the wants of the country, and at the same time compatible with the public liberty. And should he succeed, we should still entertain very great doubts, whether it would not, because of its virtues, meet with the Exchequer Veto.

SENATOR FAULKNER.

It will be seen by the following Card, that this gentleman contemplates a resignation of his seat in the Senate, at the close of the present session. We sincerely regret the necessity which renders this step unavoidable. Mr. Faulkner has been a true, zealous, and able advocate of the rights of his immediate constituents, and of the honor and substantial interests of the Commonwealth. We dislike to see such men quit the public Councils. But in this case we know it cannot be avoided—therefore we submit with what grace we may;—and we call upon the enlightened District, which he represents, to send another, if they have him, as good and true, to take his place.—*Richmond Whig.*

To the Voters of the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Hampshire, Morgan and Berkeley, Va.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Having decided to resign my seat in the Senate of Virginia, at the close of the present session of the General Assembly of the State, I deem it due to you to announce that determination without delay, with a view to afford you the amplest time and opportunity of filling the vacancy by the selection of some person acceptable to you. In adopting this determination, my fellow-citizens, I take occasion to say, that I have not done so lightly or inconsiderately; but after the maturest deliberation upon all the circumstances prompting me to it, and after an anxious effort to reconcile the surrender of private duties, urgent and imperative as they are, with the further continuance of my public engagements. It is known, indeed, to many of my friends, that I was nominated for re-election last Spring, by the Winchester Convention, in direct opposition to my most earnest wishes; and in consenting, as I then most reluctantly did, to be a candidate for re-election, I knew I was encountering a sacrifice of personal considerations far more than commensurate with any public service I could render. Honored, however, as I had been by the bestowal of the trust, at a period when its acceptance was agreeable to me, I did not feel at liberty to oppose myself too pertinaciously to the wishes of my friends, however repugnant the service then was to my private wishes and interests. Since the Spring election, events have occurred, accumulating new and far more serious impediments to my present continuance in public life, and I feel myself, therefore, constrained to throw myself upon that indulgent kindness which has so far sustained me in every act of my public life, in a manner so gratifying to my feelings.

I cannot, my fellow-citizens, dissolve the relations which, for the last five years, have subsisted between us, without the expression of my warm and sincere gratitude to you for the confidence which you have so kindly reposed in me. In 1837, although then personally unknown to the largest portion of the District, you conferred this responsible appointment upon me, almost without distinction of party, and by a vote which I shall ever regard as amongst the proudest incidents of my life.

In 1841, notwithstanding the whole machinery of party was invoked to operate upon the election, you gave me a renewal of that trust by a support, under all the circumstances, scarcely less gratifying and decisive. Not to feel grateful for such repeated evidence of your approbation of my public course, would argue an insensibility of feeling which I hope can never, with justice, be laid to my charge. Coinciding in general sentiment and opinion with you upon most questions of a general character; receiving an indulgent construction to my motives when it has been my fortune to differ from you, I may truly say, that your "service" has been to me a condition of "perfect freedom," unalloyed by a single circumstance calculated to leave an unpleasant reminiscence behind.

If public life possesses any charm to compensate for its feverish anxieties and numerous privations, it is the opportunity which it affords, in this young and growing republic, to Statesmen of every grade, "whether of high or low degree," to contribute their humble agency to advance the great cause of human improvement; to give a sound and wholesome direction to public sentiment; and to place upon record, their firm and inflexible adherence to those lofty principles of Honor and Good Faith, without the observance of which, nations are but banded robbers and privileged plunderers. For nearly five years a member of that branch of the legislative power, whose constitutional action is confined to a revision of the proceedings of the more numerous body—whose sphere of usefulness is most absurdly restricted by this antiquated remnant of a former system—and whose proceedings are almost a "sealed volume" to the constituent body, I can indicate no important measure of public policy which I have originated, and none for whose adoption I can claim any further credit than my individual vote. Yet I can appeal, with an unshrinking and abiding confidence to the record, and to the evidence of my brother Senators, to bear me out in the declaration when I assert, that during my entire service in the public councils of the State, I have expressed no opinion, and recorded no vote, the effect of which has not been in consonance with the sentiment above expressed:

To preserve inviolate, the honor, the reputation, and the good faith of my native State:—

To extend an equality of political rights to every class of her citizens:—

To enlarge the bounds of human enjoyment, so far as such subjects are within the province of legislation:—

To sustain those principles of fundamental law and public policy, with which, all of character that I possess, as a public man, is identified, and which I believe are essential to the preservation of the Liberty and Union of this great Confederacy:—

To stimulate and cherish the prosperity of the State in every department of human industry, swayed by no selfish and sectional feelings, and cramped by no narrow and contracted views of State policy:—

To encourage Agriculture; to establish Internal communications; to vivify commerce and the mechanic arts; to ameliorate the condition of the deaf, the dumb, the blind and insane; to promote, far and wide the cause of popular education, and to develope and bring into active value the numerous and boundless mineral resources of this highly favored but greatly neglected Commonwealth.

Sustained by the reflection that I have given to all these essential interests of the country, a steady and unwavering, although an humble support, the retrospection is tinged with no shade of regret, except that which results from the consciousness of the very inadequate abilities which I could bring to bear upon these questions in aid of the enlightened views of my constituents.

It would be ungracious in me, in separating from my associates here, to indulge in any complaint of the course of legislation. But I may be pardoned for a single remark, the force of which has no doubt often pressed itself upon your reflections. It is, that too much of the time of every session of the General Assembly, is consumed in the profitless discussion of the policy, or the apprehended policy of the present Federal Government. Let me not be misunderstood as being one of those who deny the right or expediency of State interposition, when any emergency, justifying the exercise of that high remedial power, shall occur. But the eternal recurrence to it as a mere instrument of party action; the perversion of it from its original purpose as indicated in the celebrated report of 1798; the invocation of it upon all light and trivial occasions, must cause it to be regarded as mere *brutum fulmen*—"empty Salmoneor thunder, the flash of smoky torches, and the trampling of steeds upon a brazen floor." And it is not the mere time consumed in these discussions, which is so injuriously felt by the State; but presenting, as such enquiries do, far more brilliant and captivating opportunities of display, than the ordinary matters of 'work day' legislation: and congenial as they seem to be to the intellectual character, agricultural leisure and metaphysical propensities of Southern Statesmen, they impart a dullness and insipidity to the mere practical details of business which are seriously felt in their influence upon the destiny of our State. I can have no doubt, that if we were to direct our attention less to the action of the Federal Government, where we have at all times, zealous and distinguished champions deputed to guard our rights and to protect our interests; if we would occupy less time in manifesting the folly of their legislation, and more in illustrating the wisdom of our own; if we would lend our united energies to cherish and uphold our own domestic institutions, and to foster and encourage our own domestic interests, we should be doing a far more essential service to the cause of "State Rights" and to the just balance of our republican system, than myriads of the ordinary instructing resolutions can ever accomplish. The rights of every State must, after all, ultimately depend for their preservation, upon the power and ability of that State to maintain those rights; and that power resides in the energies of a free, contented, laborious and enterprising People. Whatever, therefore, has a tendency to discourage emigration; to multiply our population; to hold out incentives to industry; to invite foreign capital and enterprise; to increase the facilities of trade, and to stimulate the productiveness of our soil, are, so many permanent and imperishable bulwarks thrown around the sovereignty of our State.

There is danger in our system, not merely from the grasping and concentric tendency of the Federal Government; but from the growing and increasing disparity of condition amongst the several partners of our political Union. This evil is every day pressing itself upon our attention in a language of admonition not to be disregarded. Whilst some of the States are advancing with gigantic strides to power and importance; others are stationary in their course, and others again are descending from their "high estate." The true basis of all permanent alliances, whether national or individual, is equality of condition and the mutual power of self defence. The day may occur when the Lion and the Lamb will repose under the shade of the same fig tree, but that will not be until the Physical Universe shall have undergone a change, preparatory to its great and final dissolution.—Let us not, therefore, imitate the degenerate sons of Athens and be seen idly loitering about our forums enquiring, with daily anxiety, "*What news from Philip!*" but let us by the husbandry of our resources, by the proper training of our youth, by putting "our own household in order," place ourselves in a condition to war with a Macedonian or any other tyrant, whose schemes of ambition may embrace an attack upon the sovereignty of our State.—Truly may it be said, with the greatest orator of antiquity, "What matters it to us, whether Philip be sick or dead, since, if we do not strengthen ourselves at home, our folly and supineness will soon rouse up another Philip!"

I will say nothing of the local affairs of the District, you have the best means of knowing to what extent your interests have suffered or have been advanced under my guardianship.

In conclusion, my fellow citizens, let me express to each and to all of you, my profound sense of your uniform kindness, and to repeat that nothing could have induced me at the present time to decline your further service, but the pressure of private engagements, the force of which you would all acknowledge and appreciate, if they were of a character to be presented to you in detail.

CHAS. JAS. FAULKNER.

Senate Chamber, January 31, 1842.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

This law, as our readers are aware, provides that the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands shall be divided among the several States, in proportion to the respective population in 1840, first giving to the States wherein the lands are situated ten per cent. The average sales for the last twenty years have amounted to over four millions, and deducting from this the expense of sale and the ten per cent. there will remain say three millions to be divided every year among the States. If the ratio of representation under the late census be fixed at 60,000, each State will receive, in round numbers, the following sums:

Maine	$96,000	S. Carolina	$84,000
N. Hampshire	48,000	Georgia	108,000
Vermont	48,000	Alabama	96,000
Massachusetts	144,000	Mississippi	[illegible]
Connecticut	60,000	Louisiana	[illegible]
Rhode Island	12,000	Tennessee	144,000
New York	480,000	Kentucky	132,000
New Jersey	72,000	Ohio	300,000
Pennsylvania	336,000	Indiana	132,000
Delaware	12,000	Missouri	84,000
Maryland	72,000	Illinois	60,000
Virginia	204,000	Arkansas	12,000
N. Carolina	120,000	Michigan	36,000

It may be interesting to know how long this great national fund will hold out, and how much the States may expect to receive hereafter. The estimated quantity of land in market, subject to private entry, is about 115,000,000 acres. The quantity surveyed and unsurveyed, not yet offered for sale, is about 100,000,000 of acres. All these now belong to the several States, in the proportion given above, and the proceeds are to be annually distributed among them.

The amount that will be paid for them, taking the minimum price, will be about	$268,750,000
Deduct from this the ten per cent for the States in which the lands lie, and ten per cent. for surveys, expenses of sale, school lands, &c.	53,750,000
Nett proceeds to be divided	$215,000,000

The amount to be divided each year will, of course, depend upon the rapidity with which the new States increase in population, and new lands are wanted; but it is fair to calculate on a steady annual increase.—*Boston Atlas.*

THE TRIUMPHS OF TEMPERANCE.

There was a general meeting of the friends of the Temperance Cause at Washington on the evening of the 26th ult. The Madisonian gives the following sketch of the address delivered by the Hon. THOMAS F. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, who has recently united himself to one of the Temperance Associations in that city:

The Hon. Thomas F. Marshall was next announced to the audience, and was received with a sudden outburst of pleasure, which even the sacred walls of the church could not restrain. The universal respect and esteem entertained for the man, is acknowledged in this city, where he is but comparatively a stranger—time will ripen it into the firmest friendship.

Mr. Marshall first alluded to himself, and said that although the world and the press had seemed to settle the question, that he was a drunkard, he must be allowed to say that such had never been his character. He had never been in the habit of constant tippling. Never taken his morning bitters. His was periodical sprees with his jovial companions, members of the Legislature like himself; things to be laughed at when the headache and the consequences were past.—These periodical sprees, he found, however, as he grew older, came closer together; at first they were like "angels visits, few and far between," but the intervening time become shorter and shorter; yet never had he felt an overpowering desire for strong drink until the morning of the day on which he had signed the pledge;—it was then he felt that he must "conquer or die."

Having finished this subject, he then went into a philosophical and scientific examination of the effects of intoxication, and its cause, in which he clearly demonstrated that alcohol, in all its shapes and forms, was a most subtle poison, and refused, under all circumstances, to incorporate with the material, that nature prepared for the sustenannce of the solids or fluids of which the body was composed. The whole discourse was adorned with appropriate anecdote, and frequent flashes of the purest wit and humor. In his appeal to all to come up and sign the pledge, he called upon those who prided themselves upon their beauty, to come up and sign; and the grotesque but true picture he drew of the transformation of the human figure convulsed the audience. He said it had the effect of enlarging the waist and expending the stomach, until men presented the appearance of a hogshead resting on pipestems—and had the effect of reducing the limbs, just in proportion as the weight increased that they had to carry. He gave a glowing description of the progress of temperance in Kentucky, as he gathered it from his letters, and remarked that it had been so thorough in Lexington, that but four moderate drinkers were left in that large and beautiful city. It is impossible to give any thing like a just abstract of his remarks, and the effect of his manner and oratory is indescribable.

When he had concluded a heavy rush was made to the table to sign the pledges, which were prepared for that purpose.—While that good work was going on,

Mr. Mann, who had just signed, gave an able and feeling description of the effects of intemperance, not only on the miserable wretch who is the subject of the monster vice, but on all connected with him.

The audience were then dismissed with a benediction by the Rev. Mr. Lipscomb, Pastor of the Church.

About one hundred individuals signed the pledge on that evening, and it is thought as many more would have done so, if they could have made their way through the crowd to the aisle.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

The Free Press.

Thursday Morning, February 17.

Correspondence of the Free Press.

RICHMOND, Feb. 12, 1842.

The legislation of the week has produced nothing of decided public interest. The Senate has indulged its spite against the name of a great statesman, by postponing indefinitely the bill to establish the county of "Clay."

By a statement presented on Monday by the 1st Auditor, it appears that during the last twenty years the number of slaves executed was 162—the number transported 317, whereby a loss to the State has accrued of $126,197.

On Tuesday a bill for the relief of the James River and Kanawha Company was introduced. It proposes to lean the company State Stock to the amount of $250,000, bearing six per cent. interest for 20 years. This amount is to relieve the company from losses partly incurred through Gen. Hamilton's misapplication of bonds put into his hands to negotiate in Europe.

The Senate have agreed to a resolution of the House relative to the redemption of the notes of the North Western Bank of Virginia, and of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling.

On Wednesday, Mr. Scott made a speech of great ability in behalf of his resolution, for an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, in reference to the power and patronage of the President, and the manner in which these had been used.

Numerous resolutions of inquiry were adopted, proposing business enough for a whole session. Among others, a proposition to include in the list of taxable articles, gold watches, silver and other metallic watches, metallic clocks, pianos, gold and silver plate, &c.

On Thursday, Robert S. Brooke, Esq of Augusta, took his seat as the successor of General Baldwin, appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals. Gen. Bayly of Accomac, appointed a Judge of the General Court, to succeed Judge Upshur, *holds on* to his place as delegate! The law gives him 30 days to accept or reject his office.

The two Houses re-elected the faithful old officers of the basement story—James E. Heath, Auditor of Public Accounts; James Brown, jr., Second Auditor; Stafford H. Parker, Register of the Land Office; and William H. Richardson Secretary of the Commonwealth and Librarian.

The proposition for a stay law got its quietus, by a motion to discharge the committee of Courts of Justice from all further action on the subject.

On Friday, the two Houses, at 12 o'clock, proceeded to the election of a Governor.

By a previous arrangement of a Caucus, Mr. Dabney of King William, nominated William P. Taylor of Caroline—a very plain, simple sort of gentleman, whose chief merit is that he descended from the loins of old John Taylor of Caroline, who once excoriated the Editor of the Enquirer for being derelict to the principles of Republicanism. This nomination was of course sustained, by the leaders, Messrs. Holladay and Bayly.

Mr. Dorman nominated Gen. Edward Watts of Roanoke, as a Whig true and trusty—a man upon whom Virginia might always rely; and this nomination was sustained in a masterly manner by Messrs. Yerby and Scott of Fauquier.—Mr. Yerby scathed the Democracy on all their tender points, and Mr. Scott toppled their castles to the ground with giant power. In answer to the old slang of Federalism, he stopped their mouths completely; and proved, by extracts from two of Mr. Jefferson's messages, that the "great Apostle of Democracy" recommended in plain and unequivocal terms, a tariff of imports, and the application of any surplus, that might thus accrue, to the purposes of *roads, rivers and canals.*

After a debate in the Senate, in which body Mr. Thornton, elected as a Whig, explained his reasons for voting for Mr. Taylor, his constituent—a vote was taken by both bodies, and resulted—Joint vote: Taylor 79, Watts 80—scattering 5. No election.

The second vote resulted—Watts 81, Taylor 81—scattering 2.

Mr. Byrd then nominated Andrew Stevenson, and Mr. Smith of Kanawha nominated Judge Lewis Summers of the same county.

The members being somewhat exhausted, Mr. Daniel moved the postponement of the joint order of the day, which, at 8 o'clock, was agreed to.

This morning, the subject was resumed—and Mr. Stevenson's nomination was withdrawn.—A vote was then taken, and resulted, Taylor 78, Watts 56, Summers 26—scattering 4.

At this stage, Mr. Grimes of Pocahontas, who had been throwing away his vote—first upon James McDowell, and then upon Mr. Stevenson, rose and nominated Mr. Stevenson—the very movement desired by the leaders. The "good old man," with "his coat buttoned down before," thus had the *appearance* of leading the party, whereas in fact they had led him.

A debate then arose, which became very extended, in which Mr. Jackson of Wood enforced the claims of Judge Summers—Messrs. Irving and Dorman rapped the Democrats, and Messrs. Bayly and Holleman made the strongest defences which they could for their party.

A second vote was then taken, and resulted, Stevenson 78, Summers 68—scattering 16.

The third vote—Stevenson 79, Summers 71—scattering 14.

Fourth vote—Stevenson 82, Summers 68—scattering 14.

There being still no choice, Mr. Smith of K. withdrew the name of Judge Summers. Mr. Strother then nominated William Ballard Preston (now Senator from the Montgomery district) and Mr Toler nominated Vincent Witcher. A long debate ensued in the Senate, when the vote was taken and stood—Stevenson 00, Preston 00, Witcher 00—scattering 00.

At this stage of the proceeding, a motion was made in the House to postpone the further execution of the order indefinitely—and, pending this motion, Mr. Dorman moved an adjournment. Negatived.

Mr. Goodson then put in nomination James McDowell of Rockbridge, and handed to the Clerk to read a long extract from Mr. McD's Princeton speech against Abolition. It is not improbable some member will ask the reading of another speech of the same gentleman, on the *opposite* side of the same question The vote being taken, resulted—McDowell 55, Preston 66, Stevenson 22—scattering 16 No choice.

A motion to postpone indefinitely was then made in the Senate by Mr. Conrad, and is pending when I close.

William Sprague (Whig) has been elected Senator to Congress from the State of Rhode Island, in the place of Mr. Dixon, recently deceased. On the third and last balloting, the votes stood, Sprague 44, Arnold (Opp.) 24, Potter, 9, scattering 3.

The special election held in this county, on Monday last, for a member of the House of Delegates, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Baldwin, on his appointment as a Judge of the Court of Appeals, resulted in the choice of Robert S. Brooke, esq., without opposition.—*Staunton Spectator.*

MR. BOTTS AND JUDGE UPSHUR.

The National Intelligencer of the 8th contains the evidence relied upon by Mr. Botts to sustain the charge made against Secretary Upshur, which it more than sustains by the evidence of Philip Harrison and Carter M. Braxton, of Richmond, gentlemen whose veracity cannot be impeached. Also a letter from Mr. Edward W. Johnson, formerly of the 'Columbia Telescope,' and now of the Washington 'Independent.' The correspondence occupies about four columns of the Intelligencer, the length of which forbids any attempt to transfer it entire to our columns, though we shall endeavor to lay before our readers enough of it to enable them to form a correct opinion of it merits, as well as to do justice to the gentlemen themselves

Mr. Harrison, after expressing his repugnance to being brought before the public in any manner connected with party politics, says—

"But having fully considered the matter, notwithstanding the repugnance which I feel, I think I am bound in justice to you to give the information which you request, seeing the embarrassing position in which you may be placed if Judge Upshur should not recollect the expression of the opinions attributed to him by you. I think it due to justice and to truth, and that I have no right, more than I should be legally, were you and Judge Upshur at issue upon your civil right before a court of justice, to withhold it, any more than I should be if I was called on to give evidence between you on the trial.

"In reply to your letter, then, I have to say that I have a distinct recollection of the conversation or discussion between Judge Upshur, Judge Barbour and yourself, at the time and upon the occasion to which you refer, and of the opinions then expressed by Judge Upshur upon the subject of the dissolution of the Union of the States.

"I had, on more occasions than one, before, heard Judge Upshur express the same opinions openly, unreservedly, and with great boldness and freedom of manner. These circumstances have the more deeply impressed upon my recollection the opinions expressed by him upon the subject, at the time and upon the occasion to which you have alluded.

"The first of these occasions was at Williamsburg, when the Judge was holding one of his courts. He then said, in a conversation not at all private, or confidential, *that the Union of the States, sooner or later, must be dissolved; he believed it to unavoidable, and in his opinion, the sooner it occurred or was brought about, the better for Virginia and the Southern States, or Slaveholding States;* that in the formation of the Union, the Northern and Eastern States had obtained great advantages over the Southern: or, to use the Judge's phrase, the South, in the formation of the Union, had made a bad bargain; and that the administration of the Government had made it worse; that the Government and imposition of a tariff had reduced the impoverishment, and would ultimately ruin the Southern States; that the Southern people would be the mere 'hewers of wood and drawers of water,' or the slaves of the Eastern and Northern; that the latter States had already acquired the ascendancy in the council of the nation; that the rapid increase of the population of these States, or the non-slaveholding State, would render this state of things permanent, if the Union continued; that in consequence of these advantages, and the greater capital of the Northern and Eastern States, they had already monopolized a large portion of the per trade of the South, and every year would render it worse. The Judge endeavored to enforce and illustrate these opinions, by reference to a great many facts and much reasoning.

"The bold and open manner in which these opinions were expressed, by one who held a high judicial station in Virginia—one of character and talents, entitled to great weight and influence in society—made a deep impression upon my mind at the time. My attention was particularly called to these opinions, thus openly avowed, because I endeavored to controvert them in the best manner I could."

He says he distinctly recollects a conversation on board a steamboat, at the time and upon the occasion referred to by Mr Botts, between Judge Upshur, Judge Barbour, and Mr. B., which he details as follows:—

"Upon boarding the boat we found it much crowded, and among the passengers were Judge Barbour, Maj. Christian, Marshal of the Eastern District of Virginia, Mr. Robert C. Nicholas, District Attorney of the United States for the same district, and yourself. The two last named gentlemen and Judge Barbour, were going to Norfolk for the purpose of holding a court—After having dined, the company went generally upon deck. We had not long reached it before, in passing the crowd, I heard Judge Upshur, Judge Barbour, and *yourself* engaged in earnest and animated conversation, surrounded by the crowd.

"I listened for a time, and found the subject of discussion the dissolution of the Union, the propriety and justice of which in regard to the interests and welfare of the Southern States, Judge Upshur was maintaining with great warmth and vehemence, in almost the same language I had before heard, and have mentioned above. I do not recollect that Judge Upshur used the word *immediate*, as applied to the time of dissolution, but he certainly said and repeated that it must come—that in his opinion, it was inevitable; and the sooner, the better. I never heard any qualifications, conditions, or reservations, of any kind, annexed to this opinion, as above declared. I will not undertake to say that the Judge never made any such at any time; all that I mean to say, is, that upon the occasions mentioned by me I never heard any uttered by him.

"I listened to this discussion for some time.—I determined to take no part in it, and, after a time, I retired to a different part of the boat, out of the crowd. In about three quarters of an hour, or an hour after, I was joined by Judge Barbour, who had left the discussion to *Judge Upshur* and *yourself*. How long it continued afterwards, I do not recollect; it certainly did for a considerable time, and I believe until most of the company became sick of it. When Judge Barbour joined me I was sitting alone on the deck; and he, speaking apart with me, expressed the greatest amazement at the opinions he had just heard avowed by Judge Upshur, spoke of them in terms of the marked disapprobation, and also of the indiscretion of the Judge; the more especially so, as he was a high officer of the Government of Virginia, and one whose station and talents give him great influence in society. Judge Barbour and myself usually occupied the same chamber at the hotel in Norfolk Upon retiring to our room, Judge Barbour again adverted to this subject. It seemed to have made a deep impression on his mind. He deplored it because he saw the danger to which the Union was exposed by the public expression of such opinions by persons holding the rank in society and the station in the Government: that Judge Upshur did; that, if he really entertained such opinions, he ought not to express them in such open and public manner."

In a postcript to his letter, Mr. Harrison expresses surprise that Judge Upshur should have forgotten his opinions so frequently expressed; but thinks it impossible that so many who heard him could have misunderstood him.

Mr. Braxton concludes his statement as follows:

"Conversing with Judge Upshur some years since in the streets of Norfolk, on the subject of nullification, I said I considered the doctrine of nullification a heresy dangerous in this, that many persons who had no access to correct information would be led off by the plausible arguments by which it was supported; for all have their file-leaders. The Judge said, I have no file-leader. I replied, you have no occasion for a file-leader, as your station in life enables you to obtain correct information for yourself; although, said I, jesting, some say Mr. Calhoun is your file-leader. Judge Upshur then made use of the figurative expression of which I have spoken:—'No, I have no file-leader, and I claim the credit of being the first Virginian who run up the flag of disunion.' What was intended by this expression, I cannot say. It was used, as I have said, in connexion with the subject of nullification, and if any qualification accompanied the remark it has escaped me."

Mr. Johnson says—

"The Hon. John Botts is pleased to consider the facts which I am able to state as important to establish what he has alleged in regard to the avowed opinions of Judge A. P. Upshur as to disunionism. Without pretending myself to decide whether the consequences which he attaches to what I can aver, will or will not attach to it in the view of the public, I do not feel at liberty to refuse to a gentleman who appears to me to have taken a perfectly warrantable position, the benefit of such knowledge in the matter as I possess.

"As a journalist, taking an active part in Carolina politics from 1828 to the close of 1836, and directing, for a large part of the time, the principal organ of nullification, the 'Columbia Telescope,' I was in continual communication with those to whom, from the period of his adopting the opinions of that party, Judge Upshur naturally disclosed his opinions the most freely. As one of their ablest defenders beyond the State, and their leading partisan in the press of Virginia, his opinions and his efforts commanded much attention and much admiration in Carolina; and, on his part, I need not fear to say, that the confidence felt then in him must have led to a far more unreserved declaration of his opinions than he could well practice at home, where those opinions possessed a much more limited currency.

"Towards the close of the year 1836, a general feeling of the jeopardy in which the entire social system of the South stood, induced a movement throughout the Carolina party to revive the 'Southern Review,' in order that in the great interchange of thought which now influences so powerfully the fate of civilized communities, the peculiar interests and ideas of the planting States might no longer be untrepresented. In the attempt to effect this object, I myself took a very active part, and was designated with the approval of the leading men of Carolina, as the editor of the proposed journal.

"A corps of the ablest writers that could be brought to the defence of the South was, of course, to be enlisted. Most of those who were fitted to aid in such a design were consulted, either directly or through those who could speak for them. It was in forming this list that, while canvassing the assistance of Judge Upshur, I learned what was, in Carolina, among his closest friends, reputed to be the length to which his opinions went. I was told that he had passed far beyond nullification; that he now regarded disunion as the only safety for the South; and that he had determined to devote his future life to that cause.

"Of a fact learned in that highly-informed circle to which Judge Upshur looked so much, and with members of which he communicated so unreservedly, I could not doubt, especially as it was in conformity with other things which I personally knew. I had been shown the printed sheets of the disunion novel of the Partisan Leader' before yet it was published; and had been told the purpose for which it was written, and who was its author; and had received an intimation, from the publisher, that the writer wished me or Judge Upshur to bring it favorably into public notice by a review. I was aware that the Judge stood in the most intimate association of political purposes with the author of the novel, and approved its design With those proofs before me, I could not do otherwise than to yield entire credit to information from so high a source, and so strongly confirmed; and I therefore state, without hesitation, my conviction that Judge Upshur, at the end of 1836, was, in view of the circumstances then existing in the country, deliberately and systematically a disunionist.

"EDWARD W. JOHNSTON."

The Washington Independent, referring to the above controversy, says—"We would not do Philip Harrison the injustice of saying that he is entitled to full belief: the man exists not in any quarter of the world who, by the community in which he resides, would be more unreservedly believed in all things. As a witness he is equally beyond question or commendation.—His are claims too sacred even to be canvassed. A reproachless life of 60 years is a resistless appeal to the trust and confidence of all, and of every party."

Since the above publication, Mr. Upshur issued the following Card:—

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to say, through your columns, to all who feel an interest in the progress and results of the singular contest into which I have been unexpectedly forced, that I shall in due time make it very plain that Mr. Botts is quite as far from sustaining his charge as he was before the publication of his last letter. I must, of course, draw my proofs from the same part of the country from which he has drawn his; and hence, some time, perhaps a week or ten days, will elapse before my reply can be ready. I presume the public curiosity can be kept alive, and I hope that the public judgment will be held in suspense, during that time. A. P. UPSHUR.

Washington, Feb 8, 1842

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday says:—

"A new Bank Bill has been reported in the Senate. Its provisions are far less objectionable than those of the bill which recently passed the House. The excitement upon this subject was still high in this city on Saturday, but it had in some measure subsided, and a number of our storekeepers received the relief notes in payment for goods, and at par. Mr. Wright's Stay Law, for preventing for a limited period property from being sold under execution at less than two-thirds of its appraised value, has passed the House in Committee of the Whole."

DISTRICT BANKS.—The Georgetown Advocate says—

On the first of next month the Banks of the District are prohibited by their charters from "paying out or lending out, the notes of suspended banks, or any paper currency not equivalent to gold or silver." This will be tantamount, in the present state of suspension of all the adjacent banks, to an entire suspension of business. Our banks are therefore petitioning Congress on the subject.

VIRGINIA BANK.—A report has been in circulation in Washington and Baltimore, to the effect that the Bank of Virginia is broke, and the consequence has been, that its notes, in those cities, have greatly depreciated. As to the fact, we know nothing—as we profess to know nothing of any of the banks; but in this city, the notes of the Virginia Bank are considered as good as those of any other, and the bank is in as good credit.

It is charged that the report was circulated by brokers, who had an interest in depreciating the notes. The matter has been put right.—*Richmond Whig.*

By a vote of *twelve* to *five* the Senate of Maryland have resolved that they will agree to no earlier day than the *first of August next*, for the Resumption of specie payments, except for a partial resumption on small notes, so guarded as to protect the Banks from large demands for specie. The small notes alluded to are the contemplated issue under five dollars.

TENNESSEE.—The Senate have adopted Resolutions requiring the Banks to resume Specie payments by 1st January, 1843, after rejecting the House Resolutions on the same subject.

The Wheeling Gazette of Monday afternoon says—

Our Currency is in a most deplorable condition—the paper of nearly one half of the Ohio Banks is discredited, and as this forms almost our entire circulation, the embarrassment in consequence is very great.

WASHINTON'S BIRTH DAY.—The 22d of February will be the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the birth of the father of his country.

MR. CLAY.—The correspondent of the New York American, at Washington writes as follows about the movements of Mr. Clay—

"There has been much talk lately of Mr. Clay's supposed intention to resign about this time. I have reason to *think* that he will remain in the Senate till near the close of the month of March, but in the mean time he designs to introduce a series of resolutions in declaration of the proper system of Finance, of the true old American system of Protection for American labor *against* foreign capitalists, and hostile foreign legislation, and in further enunciation of all the great republican principles and measures to the advocacy of which he has devoted his thirty-five years of great public services. These resolutions he will present and support with a great speech worthy of the man, the subject, and the occasion, concluding with a solemn farewell to the scenes of national legislative action in which he has so long shone, the delight and the glory of the Union. He will then resign, and retire to his farm in Kentucky, leaving the appreciation of his public life and patriotic labors to his country, to the world, and to posterity."

Federal Court-Proceedings in Bankruptcy.

The District Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia was opened at this place on Wednesday last, for proceedings in Bankruptcy, Judge PENNYBACKER presiding. A number of petitions were presented, and orders made.

The Court closed on Friday, but will again sit here on the 15th of March next—and there may be an intermediate sitting, if necessity should require, and circumstances should allow. In the mean time, for the accommodation of all, the Judge, the petitioners, and others, petitions will be lodged with the Clerk of the Court; an order having been made to that effect. The Clerk will endorse on the petitions the time at which they were respectively handed to him, and they will then be taken up and considered, and docketed, in the order in which they were handed to him.

We understand that the Act of Congress has been construed to require that all petitions shall be presented, and all proceedings be had, (with the exception, perhaps, of one or two in the act mentioned,) *in the Court, whilst sitting*, and *not before the Judge, out of the Court;* and that the *Court*, for purposes of Bankruptcy, *must sit* at one of the places at which the District Court for the District is directed to be holden for general purposes.—*Staunton Spectator of Feb. 10.*

The Ill fated President once More.—The schooner Mackinaw, Capt, Japsen, arrived at New York, on Wednesday, from Bonavista, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, whence she sailed on the 19th of January. Capt. Japsen states that on the day that he sailed, he saw and conversed with an English gentleman who had just arrived from St. Nicholas, another of the Cape de Verds, and he stated that a short time before he left the latter Island, a boat and two water casks were driven on shore there, both of which were marked "steamship President." He had no doubt that they belonged to the long lost and lamented steamer. The course of the Gulf Stream, near which she was undoubtedly lost, is such, we believe, that after taking a wide circuit, any thing swept along by it, would finally be carried in that direction.

We regret to learn that Mr. Nicholson, a lottery and exchange broker residing in the Western part of the city, while returning from his office to his dwelling about seven o'clock last evening with a package of money, was knocked down by some ruffians at the corner of Baltimore and Paca streets, and robbed. When discovered by the persons passing, Mr. Nicholson was found to be insensible, with his face much mutilated from a very severe blow.

The amount of money which was stolen from Mr. Nicholson, broker, after he was knocked down on Tuesday evening, as stated in our paper of yesterday, was about ten thousand dollars. The advertisement in another column, offering a reward of $2000, states the particulars.—Mr. Nicholson says that there were two persons concerned in the robbery, one of whom struck him the murderous blow with a bludgeon which knocked him senseless, breaking his nose and the upper jaw bone. His situation, we learn, is yet rather critical. We cannot but hope that the perpetrators of this villainous act will be detected and receive the punishment they so well merit.

[*Balt. American, Feb. 10.*

The U. S. Senate, on Friday evening last, after a long time passed in Executive session, rejected the nomination of James N. Barker, as First Competroller of the Treasury Department by a vote of 23 to 17.

The friends of that excellent citizen, the Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, of Virginia, will be happy to learn that a better state of health has followed his late dangerous illness. We, with all who know him, most ardently hope for his entire restoration.—*Nat. Int.*

STAGE ACCIDENT.—As one of the Pilot Line of stages was coming from Hagerstown to Frederick, on the 9th inst., when about fifteen miles from the latter place, by some means the horses became unmanageable, and dashing off at a furious rate pretty soon overset the coach, which was nearly full of passengers. Amongst the number was General Rust, of Virginia, who seems to have sustained the principal injury; one of his arms was last night very much swollen, and the pain arising from various bruises and a contusion upon the brow, was so great as to subject him to much suffering and uneasiness; this gentleman is at his quarters at Beltzhoover's Hotel.—*Balt. Sun.*

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.—The advances of this important work towards the West are steady. Its completion to Hancock will be effected early in the coming summer, and we see by the Cumberland papers that proposals are invited for the transportation, during the summer, of 3550 tons of iron rails and 250 tons of fastenings, for the track between Hancock and Cumberland. When the Road is open to the latter place, the distance between Baltimore and Cumberland will be reduced to about ten to twelve hours travel, and this great saving in time, money and fatigue will undoubtedly give to this route the *command* of the travel between the East and West.

Remarks of MR. KENNEDY, *in support of the nomination of* JAMES M. MARSHALL, *Esq. as Judge of the Court of Appeals.*

Mr. KENNEDY said that the duty had devolved upon him, briefly to present to this House, the name of another gentleman for the high post we are now about to fill. The gentleman, whose claims it was his pleasure to advocate upon this occasion, brought with him the talents, and the name of one who wore the ermine of his exalted station with all that wisdom, with all that dignity, and with that virtuous and holy regard for justice and truth, which so eminently distinguished him through his illustrious life—he meant James M. Marshall, Esq., of the county of Frederick, the nephew of the late beloved and venerated Chief Justice.

Mr. K said, in presenting the claims of Mr. Marshall for the consideration of this House, he did not mean to disparage or detract from the claims and qualifications of other gentlemen who have already been brought to the notice of the House; nor would he attempt to create impressions of the character of Mr. Marshall that his merits and talents did not justly entitle him to.

Mr. K. said that not being intimately acquainted with Mr. Marshall's history and life, he did not mean to indulge in the common practice of passing extravagant eulogium upon his early career, but that he was warranted in making this nomination purely by the high reputation he now enjoyed, and he had that assurance of his superior legal attainments, and his peculiar fitness for this office, from gentlemen whose entire competency to judge could not for one moment be questioned here. He had heard the opinion often expressed by distinguished gentlemen of the profession of both parties, from gentlemen in every way entitled to consideration and respect, that Mr. Marshall, at this day, ranked with the most learned and powerful lawyers of our Commonwealth. He could give, amongst others, the favorable opinion of the late distinguished President of the Court of Appeals himself—but delicacy forbade that he should introduce the name of that gentleman in connection with this election, further than to say, he had often heard him express the highest opinion of his talents and learning.

But, said Mr. K. it might not be improper for him, while he gave the opinion of other gentlemen, learned in the law, to beg permission of the House to introduce the expression of the Hon. James M. Mason—himself distinguished for ability and learning, and known to many members upon this floor. This gentleman, in reply to letters addressed to him in regard to Mr. M., bears the fullest testimony to his intellect and learning; and while he pays a merited and holy tribute to the lustre already shed around the name of Marshall, he yet, with all due respect for the glory of that name, feels himself compelled to declare, that James M. Marshall, for vigor of intellect, for legal research, for that extraordinary power of analysis, for that pure love of the science, to use his own words, is in no whit inferior to his illustrious uncle. Mr. K. said this might be almost regarded by some as presumptuous, but coming from such a quarter it was entitled to consideration. He further said, Mr. M. might not be so extensively known as some of the gentlemen already nominated; and he believed he was not so generally known throughout the State as his high legal attainments would entitle him to be, but for the reason, that he had never sought an extensive practice out of his own immediate circuit. Being independent of his profession, he had, from choice, confined himself to these limits. Mr. K. said that he was now in the full vigor of his intellect and life, devoting his energies and talents to his profession, and following it purely as a science; and he thought, with his character and qualifications, that it might be fairly argued, without presumption, that if placed upon that bench, he would not only bring an efficient support to the discharge of the duties of that bench, but that he would contribute still to elevate the high dignity and character of that court. Mr. K. could say more in favor of the claims of Mr M. but there were other gentlemen, upon this floor, better acquainted with his history and character, and to them he would resign the task of doing full justice to his claims; and, in conclusion he remarked, should it be the pleasure of this House to confer the dignity of this office upon him, he might be permitted to say, that the mantle would fall upon one whom Virginia would be proud to honor, and her people would rejoice to find that there werestill such worthy to receive it.

DEBT OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. DORMAN, from the Committee on Finance, presented to the House of Delegates, a communication from Col. C. Crozet, relative to the debts of the States, and Virginia in particular, which shows that—notwithstanding the alarmists represent them as almost involving bankruptcy,—they may be liquidated with great facility, by a light contribution, raised on each individual to constitute a sinking fund, in each State. This mode of a direct tax, Col. C. thinks the best, for he regards it as a self-evident proposition that while money is borrowed to meet payments, especially of the Foreign debts of the States, things cannot return to a sound condition, and must be disturbed.

The following is the portion of the communication which relates to our State:

"As regards Virginia in particular, the state of her finances requires but a very small effort to place her in a flourishing situation. Her debt is only $6,643,268.

Her population in 1840, was 1,239,797, and it results from a view of the augmentation during the 40 years that it has averaged 9 per ct or 0.09 every ten years, which is a rate of 0.00865 a year; and that at this rate it must now be 1,261 400.

This debt would be extinguished by an annuity:

For 20 years of	$180 594
For 30 years of	84 030
For 40 years of	42,924

And by submitting preceding data to the same process of calculation as for the whole United States, it will appear that the debt of Virginia may be met in 20 years by an annual tax on each person of 13¾ cts.
In 30 years do 6
In 40 years do 3

But if, as would seem expedient, the amount of $345,000 temporarily due to the Banks be added to the permanent debt, as stock or otherwise, which swells the debt to $6,988,263, then the capitation would be raised
For redemption in 20 years to 14 cents.
30 years to 6¾ cents.
40 years to 3¼ cents.

The shorter period would, I believe, be preferable, as calculated to restore more speedily the prosperity of the State, and promote the advancement of her institutions and undertakings. In view of the advantages to be gained, it cannot be doubted that her people would accept cheerfully the proposed measure, and that by her example she will greatly contribute to the general adoption of the only plan which can bring permanent relief to the Union.

I am, with high consideration,
Your most obedient servant,
C. CROZET."

Important Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.—The Court pronounced yesterday an opinion setting an important commercial question, which ought to be soon and generally known.—In the case of SWIFT *against* TYSON, the Court decides:

1. That the thirty-fourth section of the judiciary act of 1789, making "*the laws of the several States*" *the rules of decision* in the courts of the United States where they apply," only extends to the statues and permanent local usages of a State, and not to the judicial decisions of the States upon questions of general commercial law.

2. That a pre-existing debt is such a consideration for the regular transfer of a negotiable instrument as enables a *bona fide* holder to enforce it, free from the exceptions to which it might be liable between the original parties to the instrument.

[*Washington Globe.*

Fifty-three petitions were filed in the Federal Court of Virginia, at Richmond, in the course of three days after its opening, for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law.

Congress.

TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

In the *Senate* Mr. Benton presented a petition from the City of New York praying a repeal of the Bankrupt Law—and made some remarks upon the evils it was producing.

Mr. Tallmadge presented several remonstraces on the subject of the Bankrupt Law—and made some remarks on those of Mr. Benton. He went on to observe, that the doctrines promulgated by the Senator from Missouri, and the principles upon which he had acted, were the cause of the bankruptcy and the distress in the country, and made the Bankrupt Law necessary; and imputing that he had now no heart left to feel for the distresses which he had created.

Mr. Benton interrupting the Senator—'Tis false, sir! 'Tis false! 'Tis false!

The Chair called to order.

Mr. Tallmadge took his seat.

Mr. Preston interposed—Mr. Tallmadge observed it was a matter which would not disconcert him at all. He repeated what he had said.

Mr. Benton. Then it is false! utterly false!

Mr. Clay interposed—and there were some sharp words between him and Mr. Benton.—Other gentlemen took part, among them Mr. Linn—Mr. Mangum submitted a resolution for a Select Committee to enquire what order ought to be taken in such cases. Mr. Benton moved to amend it, by enquiring whether it was proper for the Senator from New York to address him for a long time as a disturber of the country—as having no heart to feel for the distresses he had created, &c. &c.

Finally, it ended by Mr. Mangum withdrawing his resolution, and Mr. Benton's amendment falling with it. The resolution of Mr. Clay, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, that, whenever any State or States shall refuse it or their proportion of the public lands, such proportion shall be distributed among the residue of the assenting States, was adopted—yeas 25, nays 19.

In the *House of Representatives*, after much time taken up in presentation of petitions, Mr. Tillinghast addressed the House in favor of authorizing the Committee of Manufactures to take testimony in relation to the Tariff. This gave place to a consideration of bills reported—amonst them the General Appropriation Bill.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.

In the *Senate*, Mr. Archer of Va. spoke at length on Mr. Clay's resolutions for abolishing the Veto Power. Mr. Archer took decided grounds against the course of President Tyler, and commented with much severity on his unwarrantable exercise of the power. Further action on this subject was postponed until next Monday. The Senate, then adjourned.

The *House of Representatives*, was principally occupied in receiving Reports of the several committees—of which business much was done. An act making appropriations for Pensions for the year 1842, was taken up and passed. An application, in writing, was made to the House, asking to be excused from serving on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with J. Q. Adams as their Chairman, whose fitness they deny. The House acceded to the request. The names of the members excused, were the Hon R. M. T. Hunter, Wm. Cost Johnson, Barnwell Rhett, G. H. Proffit, and T. W. Gilmer.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

When this committee was called, Mr. Adams gave notice that the place of Chairman of the committee would be vacated at an early day.

THURSDAY, FEB. 10.

In the *Senate*, Resolutions were also presented calling for information from the several Departments in relation to the Fishing Bounties, the vessels employed in the fisheries, the drawbacks paid on refined sugars, the North Western territory, the expenses of the New York Custom House commission, and the reason why the Commissioners first appointed did not make a report.

The introduction of this last resolution occasioned some little discussion. Mr. Clay said if there was ever an office which required examination, it was the New York Custom House. The expenses of collection there were eight per cent. upon a revenue of eight millions, and three or four times more than they were when the Revenues were more than sixteen millions of dollars.

Mr. Pierce of N. H. (the author of the resolution of inquiry) said that the Senator from Kentucky would not go further than he would go in the work of retrenchment and reform. He would give all the aid in his power to accomplish so desirable a result, and to that end he had introduced the Resolution of inquiry.

Mr. Woodbury wished to extenuate himself from all blame for the increase of the expenses of the New York Custom House during the late Administration and the one preceding it. The increase, he said, was occasioned by the increase of labor. The importations had been augmented from one hundred millions to one hundred and eighty millions, and the augmentation of expensess had been no more than the increase of labor.

Mr. Clay took issue with the Senator from New Hampshire. There was no apology whatever, he said, for the expense of the New York Custom House. The addition was far beyond the labor.—He would not say that the Senator from New Hampshire, though at the head of the Treasury Department, was responsible for all this. It might be his immediate predecessors. Who it was he wanted to know, and he presumed we should, as soon as the Report of the Commissioners was printed and laid before Congress.

The Senate was some time in Executive session. The result of the deliberations, was the confirmation of the nomination of Washington Irving, of New York, as Minister to Spain, and Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, as Minister to Mexico.

In the *House of Representatives*, when the Journal was read, it recorded the names of the following gentlemen in place of those who yesterday resigned their posts in the Committee of Foreign relations, to wit: Messrs. M. A. Cooper. E. D. White, Chapman, Sheppard, and J. D. Holmes of South Carolina.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11.

When the President of the Senate called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock this morning, and the Senators rose to hear the Chaplain,

A man rose in the gallery at the same moment, and said that before the Senate was opened by prayer, he had few words to say to those present.

He held it right that prayer should be offered so that a christian feeling should prevail, in order that peace might be enjoyed here and happiness hereafter, and above all that his hearers might hearken to his voice in order to flee from the wrath to come.

One of the door keepers here laid hands upon the man in the gallery. Remonstrances had no effect and he was forcibly removed.

Mr. Clay presented several memorials from Alabama, Ohio and New York, remonstrating against any interference with the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. King of Ala. presented two memorials from his own State remonstrating against any interference with the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Evans, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the two Bills from the House providing for the annual Pension Fund, and $15,000 for the fund for the protection of destitute American Seamen.

The Bills had their consideration in Committee of the Whole, and were passed, upon the appeal of the Senator from Maine, without a syllable of opposition.

At an early hour, on motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate went into Executive Session, and remained with closed doors through the day.

In the *House of Representatives*, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for certain information relative to the removal of the Pottowatamie Indians from the Mississippi river, &c. &c.

SATURDAY, FEB. 12.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Several reports of uninteresing character were introduced and referred.

A resolution to allow the Committee on Private Land Claims a clerk, came up for consideration; and

Mr. Atherton moved to lay the resolution on the table, and on his motion called for the yeas and nays. The House decided by ayes 90, noes 69, that the committee should go clerkless.

The SENATE did not sit to-day, and the House adjourned at half past two.

MONDAY, FEB. 14.

In the SENATE, the morning business commenced with the reception of a message from the President of the United States in relation to the Territory of Iowa, being the same as presented upon a former day.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

The resolution offered some days since by Mr. Pierce, its author, was again called up. A debate sprung up, which was continued at some length.

The Resolution was first discussed by Mr. Pierce, on its merits, and by Mr. Clay and Mr. Mangum in reply. The debate soon launched off into a general political debate which was continued to the hour of adjournment. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Woodbury took part in the discussion.

The debate was warm and ardent, but involved no new principles or facts. All seemed anxious to get the information, but disagreed somewhat as to the manner of obtaining it.

The contest in the discussion was in part between the Senator from Kentucky and Mr. Buchanan upon the merits of the two Administrations in the work of reform and its consistency of action.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Woodbury had a little sparring also, upon the opposition of the foes of the Administration to all the great measures of the Government necessary to sustain the Goverment. The Loan Bill, Tax Bill, and Land Bill were all discussed, as the Bankrupt Law and other measures had been before.

Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Calhoun also had some words—the former Senator being called to account by the latter for some remarks he had made upon the merits of a former question when the Senator from South Carolina had made a speech upon the subject of economy.

Mr. Calhoun replied by making an anti Tariff speech, in which the enormities of taxation were set fourth.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, when the Journal was concluded, communications were received from Messrs. M. A. Cooper, Chapman, and Holmes, asking to be excused from serving on the Committee of Foreign Affairs, for the same reasons that were assigned by those whose places they took. The House excused them, almost *nem. con.*

Mr. Adams presented one petition which prayed the House to abandon the consideration of Mr. Marshall's resolution of censure, and confine themselves to the legitimate sphere of their duties; but the House declined receiving this rebuke.

General Intelligence.

HORRIBLE BARBARITY.—*Hot lead poured into the ear of a Wife and Mother!*—The Belfast (Me.) Signal states that the wife of Joseph Jellison of Brooks, in Waldo county, came near being murdered by having hot lead poured in her ear. The Family consisted of Mr. Jellison and wife, and three small children. They retired to bed as usual. About two o'clock she was awakened by a sensation as though her head was on fire, and screamed. Her husband seized hold of her and asked what was the matter. She told him to get some water and pour into her ear, which relieved her somewhat. They sat up together the remaining part of the night; she received nothing but kind treatment, though no physician was sent for until morning.

The physicians testified that the cavity in the ear was filled with either lead or some fusible matter—that it was visible up

MR. WEBSTER —An atrocious calumny upon Mr. Webster, which first appeared in so influential a paper as the Louisville Journal has thence been circulated through other less responsible journals.

We mean not to soil our columns even with any distant allusion to a story so foul and false, and advert to it now merely that we may state, as it gives us unfeigned satisfaction to do, that upon Mr. Wickliffe's calling the attention of Mr. Webster to the publication in the Louisville Journal, that gentleman at once went before a magistrate, and denied, under oath, every part and parcel of the alleged offence, and *every Clerk* in his office, (most or all of whom were, in the story, said to have become cognizant of the matter,) in like manner made oath to the falsity of all that concerned them.

We have seen authentic copies of these affidavits, of which the originals have been transmitted by the Post Master General to the Louisville Journal for publication.

We trust the editor of that paper will give to public indignation the authority upon which he was induced to put upon a statement so circumstantial and so dishonoring to an eminent public servant.

N. Y. American.

THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Great excitement has been produced in N. York by the runaway match of a British officer with a young boarding school girl. The Herald says:

The young lady referred to is Miss Emily Croghan, the daughter of a Mr. Croghan, of one of the western States, who has been an Indian agent in the service of the government. Her uncle is the celebrated hero of Sandusky, Col. Croghan, of the U. S. army. Her father is now in Washington. She is the heiress, it is said, of *half a million of dollars!*— The affair has produced a great excitement in fashionable circles, and execrations are, of course, thrown out at random upon all parties concerned.

The Elopement.—The Pittsburg American, speaking of the young lady who recently eloped from a boarding school at New York, says:—"Miss Croghan is the grand-daughter of the late Gen. James O'Hara, and the richest heiress in the United States, or probably in the world, her estate being differently estimated from two to three millions, in her own right.— She was about 15 years of age."

ANOTHER MATRIMONIAL VICTIM.—An interesting divorce case was before the New Jersey legislature on Tuesday, of which the Newark Advertiser's correspondent gives the following account:

A foreigner of very gentlemanly appearance, and of great pretensions, by false representations ingratiated himself into the affections of a young orphan girl of 17, beautiful, accomplished, and sent to France for certificates of his character. A package of letters came, all of which spoke highly of him; but from this package, it was afterwards discovered, letters from an eminent American, then in France, had been abstracted, which would, if they had been received, have placed him in such a light as to prevent the unhappy consequence to her and her family. They were married, and in 4 or 5 months it was discovered that he had committed a forgery to a large amount.

He fled to New Orleans, and thence to France in the forecastle of a ship: thus aiming a deadly blow at the happiness of his affectionate wife and her unborn child. And it was afterwards discovered from letters in his apartments that he had come from France engaged in a conspiracy to perpetrate forgeries to a large amount.— Two years have passed, and nothing has been heard from him. And this divorce was sought and granted (by a vote of 35 to 9,) to prevent any claim by him hereafter to the property of his wife or the person of her child.

Wife and Money Recovered.—We learn that a double breach of the Commandments was committed in Richmond on Tuesday night. A man (name unknown to us) not only coveted the wife and money of his neighbors, but did actually proceed to "steal, take and carry away" the same. The Lothario and his *fair one* reached Petersburg, and were about to proceed North *per* the City Point Rail Road and so on, when they were arrested by the injured husband on Wednesday, and carried back to Richmond. Upwards of $700 was found on the person of the seducer, who had taken it from the injured party doubtless for the purpose of "taking care" of the wife of said injured party.—*Petersburg Int.*

A New Member.—The Reporter of the Nat'l Intelligencer says that as the Speaker of the House of Representatives, on Thursday was leaving the chair, "the House was unexpectedly addressed by a man who had placed himself in the circular gallery, in an oblique direction from the Speaker's chair. The individual spoke for several minutes without interruption, except here and there a call to order, and, by alternation, two or three more benevolent motions that he 'be allowed to proceed in his remarks.' The Reporter did not hear much of the harangue, but enough to know that it was a sort of denunciation of the sins of mankind, and a general prophecy of wrath to come. The self-elected orator had just broken ground on one of the chapters in the book of Numbers, when a couple of police officers offered him their arms, one on one side and the other on the other, and conducted him, not without a little pulling and hauling, it seemed to the Reporter, out of sight and sound. And then the House *bona fide* adjourned.

CASE OF JUSTICE WILEY.—The New York Tribune states that at a meeting of the County Court on Thursday, the President offered the following order, which was unanimously adopted.

"It having been communicated to this Court that the Common Council had accepted the resignation of William Wiley as Assistant Justice of the city of New York, and had appointed another individual in his place, ordered, that the further proceedings upon the charges preferred against him be discontinued.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Washington Irving, of New York, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain.

Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, Envoy Extraordinary and minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico.

Wm. Blackford, of Virginia to be Charge d'Affaires to New Granada.

An Express.—A Wisconsin editor acknowledges the receipt of Congressional documents "in advance of the mail" in consequence of a flock of wolves chasing the post-rider across the prairies.

The Boz Ball.—Tre[...] to the Ball given in hon[...] by the New Yorkers, [...] of.

Tickets of admission [...] to be held in New York [...] day afternoon as high [...] ginal price was $5.

Stagnation of [...]

The repeated changes in [...] ing as they do upon the en[...] the blood, give occasion for [...] ligant disorders. The blo[...] becomes stagnant and is plu[...] ruption.

Thus it loses its purity; its [...] ded; the channels of life are [...] become costive, and if not [...] some malignant fever, head[...] petite, and a general debili[...] are sure to follow.

It requires the tempest and [...] shout a state of purity in the [...] ters become stagnant; and [...] tion by the stomach and bo[...] can be relieved of its accum[...]

Brandreth's Vegetable Univ[...] taken, then there will be no d[...] purge from the stomach and b[...] which are the cause of stagnat[...] from all impurities, remove [...] weakness, and possess the [...] strength and vigor that [...] effect.

Purchase Them of C. W. A[...] agents, and only of Agents [...] of this paper.

Astonishing [...]

Dr. Harlich's Pills are [...] use of all other medicines [...] in the public prints. The [...] formed in this vicinity, have [...] tion as to confound their ene[...] the whole community enthus[...] No wonder—who does not re[...] flicted regaining their health. [...] What heart but feels glad that [...] his prey, at least for a time [...] smooth the dying pillow. T[...] thousands bless the day that [...] ed with the healing powers of [...] pound Strengthening Tonic [...] Pills.—*Ashtabula Sentinel, Oh[...]*

Principal Office for the sal[...] No. 19, North EIGHTH St[...]

Also, for sale at the Sto[...]

J. H. BE[...]

SA[...]

THE MARK[...]

FROM THE BALTIMORE [...]

BA[...]

CATTLE.—About 275 [...] were offered to-day at the [...] nearly all sold, at prices a[...] inferior to $5 62½ per 100 [...] ty. The prices show no m[...] since last week.

FLOUR.—Sales of How[...] good standard brands were m[...] Saturday and to day at $5 5[...] wagon price at $5.50.

GRAIN.—We quote Whe[...] for fair to prime Md. red [...] ing. No sales of Corn—n[...] cts. for yellow and 52 cts. [...] Oats on Saturday at 40 cents.

WHISKEY.—Small sales [...] The wagon price of bbls. is 1[...] of the barrel.

MARRIE[...]

On Thursday, the 10th inst. [...] Mr. Varden, WARDEN W. Sp[...] timore, (formerly of Wi[...] MARY VIRGINIA, eldest dau[...] Wm. Vanlear, Esq. of the [...] Maryland.

On Thursday last, by the R[...] Mr. DAVID HILL, of Berkeley [...] ELIZABETH FOLK, daughter [...] George Folk, of this county.

On the 31st ult. by the [...] WILLIAM WALLER, Esq. of W[...] to Miss ELIZABETH TYLER, [...] President of the United States.

DIED

At Harpers-Ferry, on the [...] at the residence of her son, [...] Mrs. SARAH HYATT, 73 years [...] ceased was a faithful member [...] Church—and an exemplary ch[...] years.

Departed this life on Mon[...] after a severe and lingering [...] year of her age, EMILY R., co[...] Cramer, merchant, of William[...] various relations of life, M[...] character of an excellent wife [...] er, and in her intercourse wi[...] pleasing manners and addre[...] friendship of her neighbors s[...] durability of character, and re[...] with those who were afflicte[...] olence was manifested in adm[...] wants of the poor according [...] She had long since, in early li[...] self with the Presbyterian Ch[...] abled to cherish a good hope [...] her acceptance, and through [...] of Christ.

Her remains were carried [...] Wednesday morning, attended [...] course of relatives, and neigh[...] ed their loss.—*Williamsport Bu[...]*

At Portsmouth, (Va.) on Su[...] 29th year of his age, JOHN T. [...] talented Editor of the Ports[...] Republican.

Notices.

The Tribute to Rev. George [...] G. Cookman.

Agents in this county, who h[...] of Mr. Bryan's Tribute for s[...] make returns to this office, as [...] the amount should be forwarde[...] of the family of Mr. Cookman.

TO ADVERTISE[...]S.

Our advertising space is now [...] we cannot afford a line gratui[...] those who are unable to pay [...] therefore, that all advertisem[...] marked upon them the num[...] are to be inserted, to avoid all [...] their insertion. Our terms are [...] every week, and those who in[...] with their eyes open, need not e[...] ment of our regular charges. [...] branches of business there are [...] we must hold to ours without [...] a discount to such as make be[...]

The advantages of having [...] Free Press, (which is now [...] family's comfort) are so w[...] men of business lay out the[...] when they occupy a corne[...] well understood to need illus[...]

OATS.

A FEW HUNDRED BUS[...] OATS for sale. Person[...] few bushels, by forming a [...] hundred bushels or more, ca[...] discount from the market pri[...] will answer well for seed, ba[...] from all extraneous seeds.

Apply at the Fre[...]

Feb 17—4t

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's [...] Superior Court of Law and Ch[...] son County, the first Monday in [...]

John H. McCandree [...]

AGAINST

John McP. Brien & Wm. Brown, [...]

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, John Mc P. B[...] entered his appearance, and [...] cording to the Act of Assembly a[...] Court; and it appearing by sa[...] that he is not an inhabitant of th[...] *ordered*, That the said defendant d[...] the first day of the next term, and [...] of the plaintiff; and that a copy of th[...] with inserted in some newspa[...] Charlestown, for two months su[...] posted at the front door of the cou[...] said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste.

R. T. B[...]WN, *Clerk.*

Feb. 17, 1842.

thousand tickets [...] of Mr. Dickens, [...] been disposed

to the Boz Ball [...] sold on Wednes[...] $20. The on[...]

Blood.

[...] atmosphere, by act[...] ence and quality of [...] most fatal and ma[...] from a state of health [...] into a state of cor[...]

[...] culation is impe[...] ged; the bowels [...] mediate attack of [...] ke, nausea, loss of [...] of the whole frame

[...] tornado to bring [...] sen, when its wa[...] will require evacua[...] before the blood [...] to purity.

[...] Pills should be [...] ger; because they [...] bowels these humors [...] cleanse the blood [...] cause of pain [...] usual changes cann[...]

[...] *Well* in Charle[...] [...] in every part

[...]

[...] ly superceding the [...] the Kind advertised [...] ers they have per[...] duced such a sensa[...] s, and elicit from [...] the commendations [...] to behold the ef[...] as if by magic?— [...] death is cheated of [...] until old age shall [...] sands and tens of [...] become aqui int[...] Dr. Harlich's Com[...] German Aperient

[...] *this Medicine is at* [...] *Philadelphia.*

[...] of [...]

[...] D, & CO.

Charlestown,

[...] EL KILHAM,

Harpers-Ferry.

[...]TS.

[...] MERICAN, [...] YORK, Feb. 14. [...] of Beef Cattle [...] drove yards, and [...] ging $3 62½ for [...] for prime quali[...] terial alteration

[...] street Flour of [...] de from stores on [...] We quote the

[...] at $1.10 a $1.20 [...] very little offer[...] worth about 55 [...] white. A sale of

[...] bbls. at 19½ cts. [...] cents, exclusive

[...]

[...] nt, by the Rev. [...] RY, Esq. of Bal[...] ester,) to Miss [...] ter of the late [...] Eastern Shore of

[...] Mr. Douglass, [...] County, to Miss [...] the late Mr.

[...] ev. W. Hawley, [...] illiamsburg, Va., [...] daughter of the

[...] 9th of January, [...] Mr. John Hyatt, [...] f age. The de[...] of the Methodist [...] ristian for many

[...] ay morning last, [...] iness, in the 42d [...] sort of A. M. C. [...] port, Md. In the [...] C. exhibited the [...] indulgent moth[...] society, by her [...] s, received the [...] displayed much [...] ly sympathized [...] and her benev[...] nistering to the [...] her ability.— [...] connected her[...] rch, and was en[...] rough grace, of [...] e righteousness

[...] to the tomb on [...] by a large con[...] rs who lament[...] *uer. Feb 12.*

[...] day last, in the [...] PSON HILL, the [...] th Times and

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL offer for sale, at my residence, in Bolivar, Jefferson County, on *Monday the 28th day of February, instant,* at 10 o'clock, in the morning, the following property, viz:

EIGHT YOUNG DRAFT HORSES, 2 *Saddle Horses,*

12 *first-rate Carts, & Harness, complete,*
One four-horse Wagon, 1 good Dray,
A large lot of Blacksmith's Tools,
A lot of Drills, Picks, Shovels, Cast Steel, &c. &c.
A large lot of cable, log, and ox Chains,
One Grindstone,
One first rate Cutting-box,
Ten Wheelbarrows,
A lot of empty Casks,
A lot of Plank,

ALSO—*At the same time and place, all of my*

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

EMBRACING THE FOLLOWING, TO WIT:

One element Rosewood (Vienna make) Piano, of splendid tone,
One Mahogany Sideboard,
Mahogany Tables,
Cane bottom Chairs,
Five well finished Bedsteads,
Several Carpets,
Mantle and other Mirrors,
Several Stoves,
A large lot of Kitchen Furniture, &c.

ALSO—WILL BE ADDED,

One first rate two-horse CARRIAGE and Harness, complete,
A lot of sundries too numerous to mention,

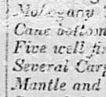
The above property will be sold without reserve; and upon the following terms—For all sums of $20 and under, cash; all over $20 a credit of six months will be given, by the purchasers giving bonds with approved endorsers; or a deduction of five per cent. will be made for cash.

GEORGE MATTINGLY.

Bolivar, Feb. 17, 1842.

PUBLIC SALE.

AS Agent for Mrs. Jane F Byrd, I will offer for sale, at her residence, on *Tuesday the 8th day of March next,* the following property:



Six or Eight HORSES,
Fifteen Head of Cattle,
Sheep, Hogs, Bacon, Lard,
And a few barrels of Corn,

—ALSO—

Ploughs, Harrows, Wagon and Cart, and Gears,

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Among which there is a pair of new Dining Tables, of the latest fashion. Also—A Carriage with double harness. There will also at the same time be offered for hire, for the remainder of the year, two or three SERVANTS.

Terms of Sale.—Six months credit, bond and security.

Feb 17. WM. C. WORTHINGTON.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned, having rented his house, and determined to leave town, on the first of March next, wishes to close his business immediately. Those who know themselves indebted to him, will please come forward and settle either by note or cash. I have to square up before I leave, and without your friendly aid it is impossible for me to do so. My shop here will be open until the first of March, where I have on hand a large assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, which I will sell lower than ever before offered in this place, for CASH, or on a credit to punctual customers. I have a great many thanks in store for those who have patronized me when in business—now is the time to come forward and let me distribute them. JOSHUA L. DEAVER.

Total Abstinence.

A MEETING of the Charlestown Temperance Society, will be held in the Episcopal Lecture Room, on *Saturday next, 19th inst.,* at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, are most respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Society.

Feb. 17 N. S. WHITE, *Sec'y.*

VIRGINIA, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Jefferson County, October 29th, 1841:

William Hollis, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Catharine Maynor, John J. Hickey, Charles M'Daniel, Allen M'Daniel, Samuel Morris and Rebecca his wife, Mary Marsh, widow of Rich'd Marsh, Aaron Collett, Mary Collett, and Harriet Collett, children and heirs of John Collett, and Betsy his wife, Nancy Craven, widow of Jeremiah Craven, Jane M'Daniel, widow of James M'Daniel, & Charles, Nancy, James, John, William, Taliaferro, Alcey, Sally and Jane, children of James M'Daniel, William Tyler, Fanny, Julia Ann, and Thompson, children and representatives of Stephen M'Daniel, deceased, Samuel Rowland, and Harriet his wife, and Andrew Clendening, and Betsy his wife, and Thomas H. Willis, Administrator of Thomas Timberlake, deceased, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

By consent of parties, by their attorneys, this cause is referred to a Master Commissioner of this Court with directions to ascertain and audit the share of the Plaintiff, William Hollis, in the estate, real and personal, of John M'Daniel, deceased, upon the basis of the said Hollis being a half brother of said John M'Daniel, deceased, stating all such matters as he may deem pertinent, or as he may be required to state specially by any of the parties, and make report to this Court, in order to further proceedings to be had therein.

A Copy—Teste.

R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, *Charlestown, Feb. 15, 1842.*

☞The parties interested in the above decree, are required to appear, at my office in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, on the *17th day of March,* 1842, with such evidence as may enable me, as Commissioner of the Court, to execute the same.

EDW'D E COOKE, Com'r.

Feb. 17, 1842—4t

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 February, 1842:

William F. Lock and George W. Hammond, Trustees for William Cleveland, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Abraham Isler, DEFENDANT,

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

A Copy—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

Feb. 17, 1842.

Garden Seeds.

A GENERAL assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, raised in this climate and warranted genuine, for sale by

Feb. 17. J. J & E P MILLER.

Lemons & Oranges,

JUST received and for sale by

Feb 17. J. H. BEARD & CO.

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 February, 1842:

Bushrod Taylor, and T. Smith, Administrator of Lewis Clover, deceased, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Abraham Isler, DEFENDANT,

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

Feb. 17, 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 February, 1842:

John Richardson, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Abraham Isler, DEFENDANT,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance, nd 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.*

Feb. 17, 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 February, 1842:

John Clauson, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Abraham Isler, 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.

Feb. 17, 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 February, 1842:

Thomas Brotherton, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Abraham Isler, 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.

Feb. 17, 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 February, 1842:

Eden Cornine, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Abraham Isler, 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,

ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

Feb. 17, 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 February, 1842:

William Morrow, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Abraham Isler, 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.

Feb. 17, 1842.

Servants for Sale.

I OFFER for sale, a middle aged MAN and WOMAN, they are man and wife—without children or any incumbrance whatever—both honest, healthy, and capable, and sold without any fault. W. L. WEBB.

Shepherdstown, Feb. 17, 1842—tf.

WANTED,

A PAIR of good CARRIAGE HORSES, in exchange for a good second-hand CARRIAGE, recently repaired.

Feb. 10.—4t. WELLS J. HAWKS.

Attention, Artillery!

YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Market House, in full winter uniform, on Tuesday the 22d of February inst, precisely at two o'clock, P. M., with 26 rounds of cartridges, & with fire-arms in good order.

By order of the Captain,

JOSEPH C. RAWLINS, O. S.

Feb. 10, 1842

New Spring Goods.

THE subscriber is now receiving some New Spring Goods, such as the following:—

1000 yards best Burlaps, linen,
500 " " twilled Osnaburg,
600 " " Plaid Cotton,
1000 " " Cotton Osnaburg & Brown Cotton,

Also, striped Cotton, Osnaburg for negro shirts, White, Brown, & Blue, mixed knitting cotton, New crop Sugar and Coffee, a few drums of best Smyrna Figs,

Also—Many other articles suitable for spring.

Feb. 3. E. M AISQUITH.

A Servant Wanted.

A WOMAN without encumbrance would be preferred, who understands cooking and washing; and for such an one a good home can be found on inquiry at the Free Press Office.

Jan. 27, 1842.

To my Customers & Farmers generally.

AS money is scarce, and every other means have failed to make it plenty, let us resort to the old plan of making it out of the ground—and in order to prepare the soil it is important to have our ploughs and other implements in good order. To have them put in good condition, please send them to my shop as soon as possible. It is a practice too common amongst our farmers to neglect their ploughs, &c. until the very day they want to use them—they are then fixed up in too much haste, and, of course, not so well done, as they would be, had we more time to do them. G. S. GARDNER.

Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE books and papers of Messrs. FORD & SNYDER, are now ready for the settlement of all accounts with them. All persons having accounts with the firm are requested to call at the Harpers-Ferry Mills, where they will find every thing ready for a settlement. One of the Trustees will attend every day except on Friday, until a reasonable time has been given to all interested, to call and settle. We hope proper regard will be paid to this notice, as we have no desire to use any coercive measures to effect a settlement.

A disregard of this matter will compel us to bring suits, and that without any respect to persons.

WM. C. WORTHINGTON,
R. HENDERSON,

Feb. 10, 1842—4t. *Trustees*

Notice to the Public,

IS hereby given, that the narrow lane between Mrs. Davis' and myself, will shortly be closed. Some of the persons using that lane, not content with permission gratuitously to travel that narrow way, have repeatedly and *lately*, almost daily, thrown down my fencing the entire length of this lane—destroying my grain, and letting my hogs and other stock escape. No gentleman would thus act—therefore, those who do, need not be surprized if prompt means be resorted to, and offenders arrested in future.

Feb. 10.—3t. JAMES L. RANSON.

Plaster, Plaster, Plaster!

H. GILLEECE would respectfully inform the Farmers that his Plaster Mill is in active operation, and it is desirable that those who want PLASTER should send in their orders in time. The Farmers will bear in mind that they will be at no expense of hauling until the Plaster is ground.

H. GILLEECE.

Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 10, 1842—4t.

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN may be had in a pair of well-broken CARRIAGE HORSES, if early application be made. They are young, perfectly gentle, tolerably well matched, and perfectly sound.

FOR HIRE.—Two likely *NEGRO BOYS* for the remainder of the year. Apply to the Editor of the Free Press.

Feb. 10, 1842.—3t.

Negro Boy for Sale.

WILL be sold *on Monday the 21st instant,* being Court-day, before the Court-house door in Charlestown, a NEGRO BOY belonging to the estate of James Hurst, deceased; said Boy is twelve or fourteen years of age, he is crippled in his legs, but would be very useful in a cloth Factory, or a large Hotel

TERMS made known at the time of sale.

ROBERT SLEMMONS,
Adm'r of James Hurst, dec'd.

February 10, 1842

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

400 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.

REAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the BRICK STORE HOUSE, in Charlestown, now occupied by John B. Packett. Also—the building now occupied by James Clothier, as a *TAILOR'S SHOP.* Possession of these to be given the purchasers on the 1st of April next. Also—the DWELLING HOUSE & LOT adjoining the above, possession of which can be given on the 1st of January or the 1st of April next, as may suit the purchaser. This property will be sold together, or the dwelling house and store-house separately, and on accommodating terms. The purchaser, upon securing the payments with annual interest, may pay the principal in extended instalments, or the whole at a remote period.

J. T. DAUGHERTY.

Dec. 2, 1841.

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.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY the authority vested in the undersigned, as Trustee, and for the purposes expressed in the deed of trust, there will be offered for sale, before Daniel Entler's tavern in Shepherdstown, *on Saturday the 26th instant,*

A Tract or parcel of Land,

containing about THIRTY-THREE Acres, lying in the County of Jefferson, and adjoining the lands of Henry Licklider, Hoffman, Reinhart, and George Reynolds, Sr.

TERMS—Cash.

The undersigned will convey only as Trustee, though he believes the title indisputable.

WM. C. WORTHINGTON, *Trustee.*

Feb. 3, 1842.

On Saturday, February 19th, 1842,

The Virginia Monongalia Lottery.

CLASS C, for 1842, will be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia.

GRAND CAPITALS.

1 prize of	$30,000	1 prize of	$2,870
1 do. of	12,000	30 do of	1,000
10 do of	10,000	60 do of	500
10 do of	6,000	60 do of	400
1 do of	5,000	129 do of	250
1 do of	3 000		
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

TICKETS only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2½.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets			$130
Do.	do.	25 Half do.	65
Do.	do.	25 Quarters do.	32½

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

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

Feb. 3, 1842.

FOR RENT.

I WISH to rent, from the 1st day of April next, the property in Halltown, with the appurtenances, formerly occupied as a tavern. It is a good situation for private entertainment. Also, another tenement in the same place, where an eligible situation is presented for a wagon and plough maker.

RICH. HENRY RANSON.

Halltown, Feb. 3, 1842.—3t.

Oats for Sale.

THE subscriber has a quantity of OATS for sale. THOS. BRISCOE.

Feb. 3.—3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL sell on *Friday the 18th day of February instant,* near Haines' Mill, on the road leading from Charlestown to Berryville, on a credit, until the first day of September next,

5 *first-rate Work Horses,*
3 *Cows,* 10 *Sheep,* 15 *Hogs,*
1 *Wagon,* 8 *single Shovel Ploughs,*
2 *double shovels,* 3 *bar-shears,*
2 *Harrows, one pair Shelvins,*
Wagon Gears and Plough do.,
Hoes, Shovels, Forks,
1000 *Oak Shingles,* 20 *Cords Wood,*
Jack-screw, Wheel-barrow, Water Cur,
3 *setts of Fly-straps, Cradles & Scythes,*
Mowing Scythes, Axes, Mauls, Wedges,
20 *Bushels of Irish Oats,, Wheat Fan,*
1 *Corn Barrel,* 8 *or* 10 *barrels Corn,*
Chains of all kinds for farming,
1 *Barouche and Harness,*
400 *Locust Posts,* 30 *new Bags,*
Halter Chains, and Collars,
10 *Bushels of Potatoes,* 200 *Bushels of Kidney Potatoes, &c.*

Having rented my farm, I will sell without reserve the above property.

Those persons who have engaged Irish oats will take them away on or before the sale; if not, they will be sold on that day.

Feb 3, 1842. H. HELLER.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for Jefferson County, pronounced in the cases therein pending, of Samuel Gibson, vs James B Wager, &c., and Joseph L. Russell, vs. James B. Wager, &c., the undersigned, Special Commissioner, appointed for that purpose, will sell to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, at Harpers-Ferry, on *Saturday the 26th day of March next,*

The undivided third part (being the said James B. Wager's Interest) of a small BRICK BUILDING, with the ground on which it stands,

situated at the end of the Potomac bridge, at Harpers-Ferry, being the same which is now occupied as an office by G. B. Wager, Esq.

—ALSO—

The said James B. Wager's Interest, being one undivided third of, and in certain lots in the town of Bolivar.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third in hand, and the balance in equal instalments of nine & eighteen months.

ANDREW KENNEDY,
J. T. DAUGHERTY,

Feb. 3, 1842.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, *on Wednesday the 23d instant,* at the residence of the subscribers near Shepherdstown, the following property, to wit:

7 *head of good Milch Cows,*
1 *Durham Bull,*
7 *head of Horses,*
2 *first-rate Thrashing Machines, (One of them new,)*
Sheep and Hogs,

And various other articles, which need not be enumerated.

TERMS—Cash for all sums under $5, and nine months credit on all above that amount.—Sale to commence early in the day.

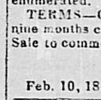
JACOB ORNDORFF,
JAMES ORNDORFF.

Feb. 10, 1842.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday the 19th of this month, (February,)

I SHALL offer for sale, at my residence, in Jefferson County, the following property, viz.:



My WORK HORSES,
Hogs, Sheep, Cows & Calves,
One Road Wagon & Gears,
Ploughs, Harrows, One Wheat Fan,
One Patent Corn-sheller, &c. &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of $10 and upwards; bond with good security will be required; cash for smaller sums.

I ALSO OFFER FOR SALE

30 or 40 Acres of Wood,

upon a credit of 12 months. The wood to be taken off within the period of credit. Bond with security required.

ALEXANDER G. GORDON.

Feb. 10, 1842.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscribers as trustees, by John Strider, on the 1st day of July, 1835, to secure a debt due to Henry Miller, for the sum of $3056, due by two notes, bearing date, one the 29th of December, 1830, and the other the 1st of October, 1832, and payable on demand, and also the further sum of $354, due by note, dated the 1st day of July, 1835, and payable six months after date, we shall proceed to sell, at public auction, for cash, in Charlestown, in Jefferson county, Virginia, in front of I. N. Carter's tavern, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5, P. M. on *Friday the 29th of October,* all that certain

Tract of Land, with the appurtenances,

Lying in the county and State aforesaid, and upon the Shenandoah River, near Harpers-Ferry, and commonly called "Gulf Mills," conveyed to us by said Strider as aforesaid, containing

230 ACRES,

Or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said debts and the interest thereon due—it being the same tract on which said Strider now resides, and both valuable and desirable property, especially on account of the Mil Seat thereon and other Water Right thereto belonging. Such title as is vested in us, which is believed to be indisputable, will be made to the purchaser. WM. LUCAS,

ISAAC FOUKE,
Trustees.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above Sale is postponed until *MONDAY the 21st day of February next,* being Court-day.

WM. LUCAS,
ISAAC FOUKE,
Trustees.

Dec. 23, 1841.

Valuable Mill Property FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to change his situation in business, will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, without reserve, in front of Carter's Hotel in Charlestown, on *Friday the 25th day of this month,* the Valuable Mill Property with the land thereto attached, being about eleven Acres, known as the Bloomery Mill, situated near the Shenandoah river, and about three miles from Charlestown. Said mill contains two pair of burrs for manufacturing flour, and one pair for country work, with all other necessary machinery in good order—It is situated in a good neighborhood, and is capable of grinding 30,000 bushels of wheat per annum. There is also on the premises, a comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE.

Terms of Sale.—$1200 in cash—and the residue in equal annual payments, at one, two, and three years. Said after payments to be secured by a Deed of Trust on the premises. The title will be made indisputable

☞Sale to

Variety.

The advices that our Packets are returning with large freights, and unusually full cargoes of British Goods, has created no small apprehension among Capitalists.—An influx of Foreign Goods is neither wanted nor desirable,—in the condition the Currency is in, the country has not the means to pay for them. Last year, upwards of nine millions of dollars were sent out of the country from this port alone. The great staple, Cotton, is unprecedently low and leaves not much more than two thirds in amount to what it formerly did. Under these circumstances a large amount of surplus goods cannot be paid for.—*N. Y. Express.*

Matrimonial Lottery.—At Samarang, the second town in the island of Java, there exists a species of matrimonial lottery, which gives rise to many singular speculations. Orphan children, rich as well as poor, are all brought up in a public establishment. The most profound silence as to the fortunes of these children, is enjoined to every person employed in or about the institution. These fortunes are placed under the management of persons at Batavia, on whom a similar injunction of secrecy is imposed. The female orphans are kept in the establishment until marriage. Every man possessing an annual income of 730 florins, or two florins a day, is at liberty to choose a wife from amongst them, but the amount of her fortune is not made known to him till several days after the marriage. A servant of the military hospital at Samarang lately selected one of these damsels, with a fortune of 65,000 florins. Since his good luck, the application for wives from the asylum have become very urgent; for a report has got abroad that there is a marriageable girl still left, who will bring with her a prize of 200,000 florins.

Mild Winters.—It was the saying of an old woman, that we should have mild winters every twenty-six years. She said it in 1616, and it appears that in 1742, 1738, 1764, 1790, 1816, and 1842, the saying has been verified—we don't exactly remember the old lady, but we do believe she must have been a witch.

Newspaper Borrowers.—May theirs be a life of single blessedness—may their path be carpeted by cross-eyed snakes, and their nights be haunted by knock-kneed tom-cats!

Resolve that no earthly consideration shall tempt you to forsake the friend who tells you of your fault. Love and obey him, and your reward will be that state of mind which emperors might envy. Heaven will bless you, and your sojourn on earth will be bright and pleasant, and your departure will be glorious.

Defining a Position.—A Connecticut editor defines his position to be the same as that of an animal which was carried through the country in a menagerie.—"Ladies and gentlemen," said the polite keeper to the company—"Ladies and gentlemen, this 'ere animal as you see here, between the lion and the jackass, is *ambiguous. He can't live in the water,* and he *dies on the land!*"

One of the Texas papers says, that there is no water in the vicinity of Austin nearer than two miles, and they are obliged to swim their horses across the *river* to get at it, in order to keep them from perishing.

Good Advice.—Be content as long as your mouth is full and your body warm; remember the poor, kiss the pretty girls, don't rob your neighbor's hen roost, never pick an editor's pocket, or think that he is going to treat—kick dull care to the d—l, and black your own boots.

Very Hard.—"The hardest fare I ever experienced," said an old codger, "was the time when I got lost in the woods.—I slept on a rock, and cracked butternuts with my teeth for a living. Them was hard times."

Logic.—A fellow coming out of a tavern one icy morning, rather fuddled, fell upon the door-steps. Trying to regain his footing he remarked, "If, as the Bible says, the wicked stand on slippery places, I must belong to a different class, for it is more than I can do."

We once heard of a man whose ideas were so bright that he could'nt tell where the sun set.

Absence of Mind.—A friend of ours lately kissed his wife's maid, and did'nt discover his error till the girl cried out, "mistress is a coming."

The young unmarried ladies are much opposed to the Bankrupt Bill, because they say it prevents an attachment.

Take care Girls.—'Well, Frank, is'nt she a perfect creature?'

'Why, I think she would be if she—

'If what, Frank?'

'If she did'nt *eat onions!*'

Jake, why are the ladies so fond of tight lacing?—Do you give it up? 'Cause they like to be squeezed.

The attempt to put down bustles, has proved a signal failure. They stick triumphantly out, and defy the world.

Bed Bugs.—Gum camphor and barsoap will effectually destroy that midnight visiter, the bed bug. Mix one ounce of the camphor, well pulverised, with two ounces of the soap—this mixture is easily applied to the crevices where the bugs harbor.

FOR RENT,

FROM the first day of April next, the Stone House on the hill, near Ford & Snyder's Bullskin Mill, with the garden, containing about two acres. The house contains four good rooms, a cellar and kitchen, and attached are a stable and other convenient out-houses.

Also, for hire, a servant woman, who is a good cook and nurse.

Feb. 3—3t. G. W. TURNER.

BUFFALOES.—No. 1, 2, & 3, of very superior quality, at

Feb. 3. C. W. AISQUITH'S.

WINTER SPERM OIL.—warranted a genuine article, at

Feb. 10. C. W. AISQUITH'S.

GROCERIES.

A LARGE and general assortment of Groceries, embracing almost every article in the grocery line, which will be sold cheaper than they can be had elsewhere.

Jan. 6. S H ALLEMONG.

Valuable Wood Lot for sale.

I HAVE for sale a valuable WOOD LOT, containing *fifty and three-quarter acres*, more or less, within a mile and a-half of Harpers-Ferry, twenty acres of the above tract is cleared.

At some time this land will be in demand by the Rail Road Company, as it abounds with such timber as they want. There is on the premises an never failing spring—a bargain will be given to the purchaser. Also, land if immediate application be made.

I will also sell the property which I now occupy, on which are erected two LOG BUILDINGS, with a first-rate Orchard of choice fruit. Also, a first-rate LOT of GROUND, containing two acres, more or less.

Also, a large STONE BUILDING, Stone Smoke-house, good Barn, Stables, and outhouses. There is attached to it between eight and ten acres of first-rate land. There is an excellent Orchard of choice fruit, and a never-failing spring within a few yards of the door.

If the above property is not sold, it will be for rent—possession given on the first of April next. Any person wishing to purchase or rent the above property, will call on the subscriber.

TERMS—Made known by application to the subscriber, living in Loudoun County, Virginia.

JOHN F. STRIDER.

Jan. 27, 1842—3t.

CLARKE COUNTY LAND FOR SALE.

The Valuable Tract of Land BELONGING to the Estate of JOHN CASTLEMAN, deceased, is still in market. It lies in the above County, on the North side, and very near the turnpike road leading from Snickers' Ferry to Battletown—adjoining the lands of Col. Wm. Fare, Province McCormick, Joseph Anderson, and others; containing by a recent survey

Two hundred and Seventy-four and one-half ACRES.

As for locality and fertility of the soil, and other advantages which this property possesses, it is deemed unnecessary to say much about, as it is presumed that all persons disposed to purchase will take a view and judge for themselves. Suffice it to say, that it 'can't be beat' in the Valley. There is upon the premises, a large and very good

Dwelling House,

(Part Frame and part Log.)

and with a little expense could be made quite a comfortable dwelling. There are also other HOUSES, and an excellent spring at the door; besides a never-failing stream of water running through the farm. In it. There is also a meadow of which are 14 acres of timothy Meadow and 20 more could be made—upwards of

50 ACRES IN TIMBER.

The land is situated in the best of the farm, and neighborhoods—easy of access, there Mills—in sight of a good out-let on both sides of 14 miles from within 3 miles of three Merchant mills from of the turnpike road, and only choice of the Shenandoah river, and 34 Possession given at Battletown.

TERMS will be made known by application to Province McCormick, or myself.

JOSEPH SHEPHERD, *Adm'r de bonis non with the will annexed.*

January 13, 1842—ts.

If the above land is not sold before the 28th day of February next, it will on that day be offered at public auction before the Court-house door at Battletown.

☞ Frederick Herald insert the above 3 t. & send account to this office for collection.

CLARKE COUNTY LAND FOR SALE.

I have the Farm on which I reside, distant three-and-a-half miles from Berryville, and three-quarter-half miles from Thompson's Depot on the Winchester & Potomac Rail Road, containing about 230 ACRES first quality limestone land; 25 acres of it Meadow, about 35 acres Woodland, 40 acres well taken in clover, and the balance in a good state of cultivation. It is divided into five fields, not including the Meadow, which are watered by springs, and a stream that passes through the centre of the farm.

The improvements are an excellent

Stone Dwelling House,

in first-rate repair, containing 2 rooms, passage and cellar below, with 3 rooms, passage and garret above. A stone kitchen nearly new; a large stone stable, stabling for 10 to 12 horses—shed attached, smoke house, dairy and other Overseer's out-buildings.

There is on the premises a large and one of the most productive

ORCHARDS

in the neighborhood; and it is among the best fruit farms in the Valley, for both grain and grazing.

About 40 acres cleared land adjoining, and 50 acres of woodland, at a short distance, can be had if desired.

☞ Persons disposed to purchase, can at any time view the premises.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash; the balance in one and two years with interest.

JAMES J. GROGAN.

Dec. 2, 1841.—11t.

FOR RENT,

A TWO STORY *Stone House,* situated on High and Shenandoah streets. It has a basement with fire-place, with brick floor, 4 rooms, 2 of them fire-places, and suitable for kitchens; first floor, 2 large rooms, each with fire-places, one of them handsomely finished for a store room, which, with one of the basement rooms immediately under it, renders it desirable for a merchantile business. The other room, on first floor, is suitable for a parlor; on the second floor are 4 rooms, 2 of them with fire-places; on the garret are 2 rooms; a passage running through middle of the house separates and makes near all the rooms private. A stone kitchen and a-half story is attached. A small and convenient lot is attached to the back part of the building, and leads to a public alley.

Said house is now occupied by 4 distinct families, and a harmony and good feeling toward each other, but they do not want it longer than 1st of April next.

I will rent it to such applicants, and give possession 1st April next. Can give possession of the store room and the basement under it immediately.

WM ANDERSON.

Harpers Ferry, Jan. 27.

THE CULTIVATOR,

(A consolidation of Buel's Cul. & the Gen. Farmer.)

A Monthly Periodical, designed "to improve the soil and the mind," and to elevate the standing and the character of the Cultivators of the American soil.

WILLIS & TUCKER, *Eds.*

Published at Albany, N. Y. by L. Tucker, Pro'r.

THE publisher of the Cultivator has the pleasure of presenting to the friends of Agriculture in the United States, the prospectus of a new volume (the 9th commencing January 1, 1842,) of that periodical. This paper is known in every part of the country, as a repository of the objects and contents generally, unnecessary. The range of its articles—its list of contributors, embracing the most distinguished agriculturists in the United States, the prospectus of the Cultivator, (embracing the most distinguished agricultural writers in every section of the Union,) unrivalled in number as well as scientific & practical skill, variety of its mechanical execution, and the unusually large number, rich variety and superiority of its illustrations, embracing in the last two volumes about two hundred engravings, representing the improved breeds of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Buildings, Implements, &c. and every subject connected with agriculture, with all contributed to render it a favorite with all classes interested in the cultivation of the soil, and given it a circulation hitherto unknown among the agricultural periodicals of the country—amounting to about twenty-two thousand.

☞ Subscriptions received at this office.

☞ Persons who have subscribed will bear in mind that the terms require payment in advance.

TERMS—One Dollar per annum.

Dec. 23, 1841.

A Fine JEFFERSON FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his valuable Farm in the County of Jefferson, containing about 550 Acres. It is as fertile and productive as any land in the Valley, and has never failed to produce a good wheat crop in the most unfavorable season. There are about 40 acres of the best meadow, and all the balance, except the part in wheat, is well set in Timothy and clover. A fair proportion is in wood, for fencing and fuel. Almost every field on the farm can be watered, as Elk Branch passes through it near the centre, along which the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road is located.—A depot for produce is about to be established at or near that point. The Land might be divided so as to make two convenient tenements.

The improvements are comfortable, embracing a good dwelling and outhouses, stables, corn houses, &c. The location of the dwelling is very pleasant, having a commanding view of the Rail Road and surrounding country. There are several fine never-failing springs, convenient to the house. And it may, without exaggeration be said, that, whether viewed in reference to quality of soil, location, and facilities to market, this is one of the most desirable Farms in Virginia, being but nine hours travel from Baltimore.

Terms will be accommodating, and made known to persons who may desire to view the premises.

RICHARD DUFFIELD.

Dec. 9, 1841.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN MARKET.

THE undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of ELISHA BOYD, dec'd, in pursuance of the provisions thereof, offer for sale the following Tracts of Land, with their improvements:

THE MILLS

On MillCreek, in Berkeley county, with 18 acres 3 Roods and 3 Poles of Land. This is believed to be one of the most valuable improvements of the character in the county.

The Unimproved Site for a Mill or other Water Works, immediately below the present mill lot, containing 16 acres and 22 poles.

A Tract containing 186 Acres,

2 roods and 7 poles, formerly belonging to Maj. James Stephenson and Wife, and adjoining Stephen R. Snodgrass and others.

A Tract of 219 Acres,

2 roods and 18 poles, purchased from the executors of Colbert Anderson, dec'd, and adjoining the lands of Judge Tucker, Martin Sincendiver, and the heirs of John Bell.

A Tract of 152 Acres 2 Roods,

now in the possession of John Swinley, and adjoining the lands of Levi Henshaw, George McKown and others, near Mill Creek.

A Tract of 196 Acres,

On Dry Run, adjoining John L. Wever.

A TRACT OF 181 ACRES

2 roods and 26 poles, at the head of Tuscarora, adjoining the lands of Daniel Emmert, Gladden, Gorrell, &c.

The Reversionary Interest in a tract of 190 acres near the Swan Pond, subject to the life estate of the widow of Raleigh Morgan, dec'd.

A Tract at the foot of the North Mountain,

Containing 383 Acres

1 rood and 24 poles, adjoining the lands of Tabb, Double, Miller and Walker.

A Tract of 207 Acres,

East of Back Creek, and near the new Bridge, now in the possession of James Martin.

A TRACT OF 354 ACRES,

On the Meadow Branch, west of the North Mountain, in the vicinity of the coal region.

All of the above tracts are situate in the County of Berkeley, State of Virginia. Many of them are lands of the best quality, with good improvements and in excellent heart.

—ALSO—

A Tract of 137 Acres

30 poles, in the County of Frederick, adjoining the lands of Mason, Trotter and others.

—ALSO—

A Tract of 578 Acres,

On the bottom of Sleepy Creek, in the county of Morgan, now in the possession of Nicholas Caw.

A TRACT OF 40 ACRES,

Purchased of Mrs. Goulding, and adjoining the last.

A Tract of 409 Acres,

Two miles south of Bath, the county seat of Morgan, and near the lands of Brosius, Gray and others.

A Tract of 370 Acres,

On Sleepy Creek, near Bath, in the same county.

THREE LOTS

In the town of Bath, well enclosed, with a valuable two-story **BRICK HOUSE**, Stable, Kitchen, Carriage House, &c. on it.

FOUR HALF LOTS,

In the town of Martinsburg, with a valuable

BRICK HOUSE,

Stables, &c. on it, formerly belonging to the heirs of James Strode, and adjoining the lots of Obed Waite, Esq.

P. S. In the preceding advertisement, two tracts were omitted, both situate in the county of Berkeley, about 3 miles north of Martinsburg,

FIRST—A TRACT OF

136 Acres 1 Rood,

Called the "Kephart Home Place," and adjoining the lands of Michael Seibert, Jacob Schoppert, &c.

SECOND—A TRACT OF

183 *Acres,* 1 *Rood,* 10 *Poles,*

Formerly belonging to Spero and Wever, and adjoining Samuel Fetter.

The above is presumed to be a sufficient description of the above property to invite the attention of purchasers. Those wishing to purchase, will of course examine for themselves.

PHILIP C. PENDLETON,
HUMPHREY B. POWELL,
CHAS. JAS. FAULKNER,
JOHN E. BOYD,
A. H. H. BOYD,
Executors.

Martinsburg, Va. Dec. 2, 1841.

MOTHERS,

SPARE NOR 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.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE No. 19, North 8th St. PHILADELPHIA.

Abstraction Cigars.

VIRGINIA ABSTRACTION CIGARS—a rare article—for sale at YOUNG'S.

Jan. 13, 1842.

FOR RENT,

THAT WELL KNOWN

Tavern Stand, (the Valley Hotel,)

IN Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, situated in the most central part of the town, midway between the Court-House and Bank at present occupied by William Gorrell. The house is large and commodious, including private apartments for a family, with convenient kitchens and other out-buildings. There are two stables on the premises, one of which is inferior to no other in the Valley. There is a well of good water within the yard, and in fact every convenience an establishment of the kind requires. Possession to be had on the first day of April next. The terms will be made known by applying to JOHN KENNEDY.

Nov. 4, 1841—tf.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in January, 1842:

William Z. Sinclair, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Abraham Isler, 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.*

Jan. 13, 1841.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

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

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

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

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

THOMAS A. BOTELER & CO.

Old Furnace, July 29, 1841.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES,

PROVED in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible, the only certain worm-destroying medicine ever discovered. Many diseases arise from worms, and occasion long and intense suffering, and even death, without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them and are doctered for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

Mr. J. Murphy, 90 North street, Philadelphia, was applied to by a poor woman whose daughter, 7 years old, had been sick for nearly 3 years; her stomach was as large as a grown person's, her arms and legs so swollen that she could not walk or help herself, although she eat as much as two laboring men. Two celebrated doctors had exhausted their skill without any benefit; the father had spent all he could raise and was discouraged; he abandoned all idea of doing any thing more for her, and looked to death alone to take her out of misery. Mrs. Murphy believing it a case of worms, gave her a box of *SHERMAN'S WORM CANDY,* and in TWO DAYS she returned with joy beaming in her eyes, and said the Worm Candy had saved the life of her child. The first dose brought away nearly a pint of worms in one living mass; she afterwards counted 800 that were discharged, besides the mass which she could not count. The child was literally eaten up with them—another living witness of the almost miraculous efficacy of Sherman's Lozenges. This is only a solitary case out of over 5,000 persons who have given in their names during the last year as references of the wonderful virtues of these Cough Lozenges. They cure all recent cases in a few hours, seldom requiring more than one day to entirely eradicate the most distressing ones.

A supply of these valuable Worm Candies just received. Price only 25 cents per box.

For sale at the store of

WM. ANDERSON,
JAMES HIGGINS,
ADAM YOUNG,
Harpers-Ferry,
J. P. A. ENTLER,
Shepherdstown.
J. H. BEARD, & Co.,
Charlestown.

May 27, 1841.—1y.

Phthisis Pulmonalis; or, Pulmonary Consumption.

Is a very prevalent disease, and carries millions to the cold and silent grave. Delicate young females commonly fall a prey to this fell destroyer of human life. This disease commences at first with a dry hacking cough, pain in the breast and side, loss of appetite, and restless nights. As length a wasting or decay of the whole body is perceived, which is called by many consumption, or "going into a decline," a complaint that thousands are laboring under with faint hopes of ever recovering, not knowing that there is a medicine existing which will afford relief even in the last stages. This is Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all diseases of the Liver and Lungs. A full treatment is given of diseases in a small pamphlet, which can be had gratis of the Agent, where the Medicine can always be obtained. Price $1 per bottle.

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

Also, for sale at the Stores of

J. H. BEARD, & CO.
Charlestown,
SAMUEL KILHAM,
Harpers-Ferry.

DYSPEPSIA.—We have frequently witnessed the ravages of this disease, and have heard and read of many remedies, but far oftener saw them fail than result in success. The writer, however, of the letter to the agent of Dr. Harlich's Strengthening and German Aperient Pills, which may be found in another column, has long been known to us, and from an invalid, as he is delineated, we know and meet him daily as a hale hearty man. Though no advocate of nostrums of any kind, we cannot withhold a notice of what we consider the efficacies and virtues of Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills. The case before us is a living monument to both.—*Spirit of the Times.*

For ourselves we cannot withhold a notice respecting the virtues of Dr. Harlich's celebrated medicines; we believe them to belong to a very superior class; they are said to be a very safe and effectual remedy, for many of the distressing diseases of the present day. A fair trial will convince the sceptical of their virtue.—*Sat. Chronicle.*

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.

RHEUMATIC COMPOSITION.

LAMBAUGH'S COMPOSITION—an effectual cure for Rheumatism, is so well established in this and the adjoining counties, as to require no elaborate detail of virtue, or certificates, to recommend it to the consideration of those afflicted with Rheumatism. The composition prepared from the original receipt is put up in packages with printed directions for the manner of preparing it for use, and directions for the quantity to be taken, can be had at Young's Drug Store, opposite the Arsenal, Main Street, Harpers-Ferry.

Jan. 13.

To Shoemakers:

A GENERAL assortment of "findings," such as Knives, Rasps, Binding, Webbing, Tacks, Awls, Pegs, Awl-handles, Threads, and Russia Bristles. H. V. ANDREWS.

Jan. 6, 1842.

LARD.—I will give the highest market price in goods for any quantity of Lard.

Jan. 20. E M AISQUITH.

COME & SEE.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

THE subscribers have just returned from Philadelphia, with a splendid assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

which they intend selling low. A part of their stock consists as follows:

DRY GOODS.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts of all colors, shades and qualities,
French and English Bombazines and Bombazets,
French and English Brown, Green and Plaid Merinos, different qualities,
Plaid and fancy colored Mouseline de Lains,
Satin plaid Scarfs,
Worsted Mitts for Ladies,
Manchester Ginghams, assorted,
French Chintz, fancy Calicoes, Furniture Calicoes,
Best Black Italian silk Cravats, assorted,
Best Italian Crape, hat do.
Cambric of various colors, paper cambric do.
Ladies' cotton Handkerchiefs,
Brown and Bleached Muslins,
Brown cotton Flannels, Brown Drilling,
Check, assorted, black and white Buckram,
Jaconett, bleached Shirting, black and white Wadding, Canvass and Padding,
Scarlet Chintz,
Ladies' Cotton and Mohair Hose,
Ladies' Lambs-wool Gloves, Kid do.
Broche Shawls, Cotton Plaid do.
Marseilles Skirts, Tabby Velvet,
Black and white square Netts,
Late style Ribbons, fancy colors,
Sewing Silk, do Twist, Brown Holland,
Black Serge, Comforts,
Plain and Mixed Satinets,
Harrison Janes, Linsey assorted,
Pearl, Paper, Lasting, Bombazine, and Gilt Vest Buttons,
Black Overcoat Buttons, Black Cotton and silk Cord, Stay Binding, black silk Braid,
Pongee Handkerchiefs, Carpet Binding, Boot Webbing.

GROCERIES, &c.

Tobacco and Segars, assorted qualities,
Cod-fish of a good quality,
New Orleans Sugar & Molasses,
Sugar-house Molasses,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Best Winter-strained Sperm Oil, Candlewick,
Firkin Butter, very cheap,
Spanish Hides, Kip, Calf and Lining Skins.

In short every thing that is kept in a country store; all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices, or exchanged for country produce.

R. D. DORAN & CO.

Harpers Ferry, Dec 30, 1841.—2m.

Greater Bargains to be had here!

Union & Cheap Store, No. 1.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and a generous public, that he has just returned from the Eastern Markets with an extensive assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which on inspection, will be found to be equal to any stock in the State of Virginia, and not inferior to any selection in quality, fashion and price, and he is determined to sell as low, if not lower, than can be had elsewhere. As times are hard he will sell his goods accordingly—he would earnestly desire persons to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as "a penny saved is a penny made." He would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he will receive any and all kinds of country produce for goods. His stock consists in part, as follows, viz:

Cloths—Black, Brown, Blue, Drab and fancy colors,
Cassimeres—of super quality, and of every variety of color and stripe,
Cassinets—Mixed, Grey, Steel-mixed, Cadet, Brown, Blue, and all other colors, very low,
Flannels—Red, Green, Yellow, White, Striped,
Bombazines—assorted, of different colors,
Merinos of all colors, French and English.
Circassians plain and figured,
Silks " " Mouseline de Lains,
A large assortment of Calicoes of the latest style of prints,
Cambrics of assorted colors, Checks asserted,
Muslins, plain and figured Jaconett,
Ladies cross-bar and Dress Hdkfs. late style,
Irish Linens, plain and figured Cravats,
Vestings—Merino, Swansdown, Velvet, Silk, Valencia, some of superior style,
Hosiery—Ladies' Black and White Silk, Colored, Worsted, White and Black Cotton,
Men's Hosiery, assorted,
Gloves—Ladies' Silk and Kid Gloves,
Ladies' Silk Cravats, Tippets,

Besides every other article that is ever kept in a Dry Goods store, some of a beautiful, fashionable, and new style.

GROCERIES.

Best Porto Rico Molasses,
Molasses 37½ cents per gallon,
Best Rio Coffee, 15 cents per pound,
Young Hyson Tea, 62½ cts. "
Dipped Candles, 14 cents "
Gunpowder Tea, Salt in boxes,
Best Bloom Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Filberts, Walnuts,
Best Dulcisemous Tobacco, small Twist do.
Principe Cigars of the best quality, and many other articles.
LIQUORS of all descriptions, some of the best quality.

He would invite the attention of his customers and the public, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, which are of a beautiful and splendid assortment.

He has also on hand, and at a low price,
Men and Boys Caps and Hats of all kinds,
" " Boots, Shoes, and Pumps,
Ladies' and Misses' Bootees, Shoes of all kinds,
Looking Glasses, splendid style and cheap.

JOHN ROKENBAUGH, Jr.

Harpers-Ferry. Jan. 27, 1842.

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers have taken the store room recently occupied by McCartney & Gibson, where they have just opened an entirely new and complete

Stock of DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Groceries,

which they are determined to sell on terms to suit the times, and respectfully solicit their friends and the public to give them a call.

Among their stock will be found
Blue, Black, Olive, Invisible Green & Beaver Cloths,
Premium and other Cassimeres,
Silks, Merinos, Bombazines, Mouseline de Lain, super English Prints, Calicoes,
Irish and German Linens,
Merino Shawls, Broussa do. Hdkfs. Domestics,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Ladies' Fur Shoes, &c. &c.
Together with a general assortment of Hardware and Groceries.

SMITH & PINE.

Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 18, 1841.—tf.

NEW GOODS.

HARPER & WHITE.

WOULD invite the attention of their customers and the public generally, to their stock of new and fashionable

Fall and Winter GOODS,

All of which they are determined to sell very cheap; especially do they propose to sell great bargains for the cash.

Nov. 11, 1841.

Bargains, Bargains!

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand a general

Assortment of Goods,

In his line, consisting in part, as follows, viz: Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Vestings, Canton and other Flannels,
A complete assortment of ready-made clothing, consisting of Over-coats, Body-coats, Frock-coats and Coatees
Pantaloons, Vests, and Roundabouts,
A general assortment of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Pumps,
Also—Leather and other travelling Trunks,
And, in short, every article necessary to fit out a gentleman in the most approved style. In conclusion: I only ask a call from the public, and feel satisfied that I shall be able to give general satisfaction.

N. B. Clothing of every description made up in the latest and most approved style, and at the shortest notice.

WILLIAM J. STEPHENS.

Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 18, 1841.—tf.

SELLING OFF!

SELLING OFF!!

THE subscriber, desirous of winding up his business in Harpers-Ferry, is selling off his new Stock of Goods at a small fraction over first cost. He has on hand a good assortment of DRY GOODS, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Tinware, Fancy Goods, &c. &c. all of which can be had at Baltimore prices, (adding cost of transportation) for cash.

He invites the public generally, to call and see his goods before purchasing elsewhere, if they wish to get the greatest bargains to be had in this county. Persons indebted on his books will confer a great favor by settling up as soon as possible. He takes this opportunity of publicly tendering his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him.

J. M. ROBINSON,

Corner of High & Shenandoah Streets.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 27, 1842.

NEW STORE.

THE undersigned having taken the store-room recently occupied by the Savings Institution, and one door east of Mr. William F. Lock's store, is now receiving and opening

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, as he will endeavor to sell goods upon as accommodating terms as they can be bought elsewhere.

JOS. M. BROWN.

Charlestown, Dec 23, 1841.

FRESH SUPPLY OF FANCY GOODS.

THE subscriber having visited the Eastern markets, and replenished his former stock of goods, with a variety of

Fancy and Useful Articles,

calculated to suit the present times, and please the fancy of all, returns his thanks to the public for the liberal share of patronage received. He respectfully solicits the ladies and gentlemen to call and examine for themselves.

Amongst his stock may be found
Ladies' Plaid Silk Handkerchiefs,
Gentlemen's Silk pocket do
Do Plaid and Silk Cravats,
Bombazine, Satin, Silk and Merino Stocks,
Gum Elastic and Common Suspenders,
Neck Comforts, Bosoms and Collars,
Gentlemen's Brush, Nutria, Castor and Beaver Hats, manufactured at Harpers-Ferry.

—ALSO—

Ladies' travelling and work Baskets,
Bonnet Boards, assorted Toys,
Ladies' Shell Combs,
Yankee Witches, one large Devil,
Walking Canes, Brooms and Brushes,

CONFECTIONARY.

Hances Medicated Horehound Candy,
" Boneset Candy, Iceland Moss do
100 lbs. assorted Candies,
20 Boxes Raisins, 10 half and 4 boxes,
90 Cocoa Nuts, Almonds, Filberts, Pecan Nuts,
Oranges and Lemons, 15 bushel Chesnuts,
20 bushels Pippins, and bellflower Apples,
50 lbs. Zante Currants,
1 keg Malaga Grapes,
Dates, Prunes, Figs, Citrons, &c.

MEDICINES, &c.

Gouley's Bitters, Aromatic Salts,
Hances Compound Syrup of Horehound,
No. 6—composition,
African Bird Pepper,
Fiodoardo Howard's Medicated Soap,
Cologne Water, Essences,
Macassar and Bears Oil, Antique Oil,
Hances Lilly White, Flesh Paint,
A lot of Jewelry and Penknives.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

1 handsome bound Oxford Polyglott Bible,
Bibles and Testaments,
Bailey's Algebra, Davies' Arithmetic,
Emersons Arithmetic, No. 1,
United States Reader, No. 1, 2, 3,
Combs Spelling Books,
Smith's Geography and Atlas,
Hitchcock's Book-keeping, with Key,
Ladies' Albums, Almanacs, Toy Books, &c.
Ruled Writing and Letter Paper,
Blue and Black Ink, and Quills,
Pencils—Silver Pencil Cases, and slate pencils and Slates.

HENRY V. ANDREWS.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 6, 1842.

To all whom it may concern.

HAVING made a change in my business on the 1st instant, it becomes necessary that each individual indebted to me should make immediate arrangements for the settlement of his arrearages to the 31st ultimo, either by money or note. Many of those who have been owing me five, ten, fifteen, and eighteen years, will scarcely expect further indulgence, and will I hope attend promptly to this notice; should such neglect it, they must not complain at finding their claims transferred for collection. To those who have paid the whole, or a part, I feel under obligations and return them my sincere thanks. B. T. TOWNER.

Shepherdstown, Jan. 20, 1842.

Change in Business.

HAVING associated with myself ANDREW M. VANARSDALE, & WELLS A. HARPER, the business will in future be conducted under the name and firm of B. T. TOWNER & CO. at the old and well known stand, where the public may be assured that no pains shall be spared to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage so long and generously bestowed, and where the same extensive stock and general assortment of Goods may be at all times met with on the usual liberal terms.

B. T. TOWNER.

Shepherdstown, Jan. 1, 1842.

NEW STORE.

SUMMIT POINT.

THE subscribers, having formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the mercantile business at this place, have just returned from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a large and general assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

which have been selected with great care, and purchased upon the best terms.

Having taken the stand for a number of years, we respectfully solicit the public to call and examine our stock, assuring them that we will be able to furnish on the most accommodating terms every article, from the choicest ladies goods to every article wanted for the farm.

N. B. Produce of every kind will be received in exchange for goods or on account.

JOHN M. LUPTON & CO.

Received at Young's DRUG STORE.

A LARGE and general supply of FRESH DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. direct from New York; offered on the usual terms.

DRUGS, &c. &c.

Turkey Opium,	Oxalic Acid,
Gum Camphor,	Epsom Salts,
Turkey Rhubarb,	Peri Sago,
French Quinine,	Patent Groats,
English Calomel,	Salarattus,
Gum Guiac,	Bengal Indigo,
" Myrrh,	White Mustard Seed,
" Arabic,	Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs,
Lima Bark,	Car. of Amonia.

PATENT, and other MEDICINES.

Swain's Panacea,	Syrup Hoarhound,
Houck's "	" Sarsaparilla,
Hay's Linament,	Worm Syrup,
Balm of Columbia,	Secret Compound,
Hewe's Linament,	Tincture Pearls,
Tetter Ointment,	Rowland's Compound,
Weaver's Eye Salve,	Eye Water,
Lambaugh's Rheumatic Compound,	Extract Buchu,
	Lemon Acid.

—ALSO—

1 barrel cold pressed Castor Oil,
200 lb. Putty,
40 gross Matches, at $3 and $4.
12 dozen bottles Thompsonian No. 6.
18 dozen boxes Lilly White,
1000 pounds assorted Confectionary,
50 whole, half and quarter boxes,
Fresh crop Malaga Raisins,
7000 Spanish Cigars; 1 gross Eagle Cards.

Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 18, 1841.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

THIS invaluable medicine is daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known. All who have ever used it for Asthma, Cough, Spitting of Blood; Hooping Cough, Croup or Hives, Consumption, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Pain and Soreness of the Breast, difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the LUNGS and BREAST, can and do attest to its usefulness. BRONCHIT